

Kofun Period: Research Trends 2011¹

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Introduction

Kofun period research in the 2011 Fiscal Year was conducted in wide-ranging fashion. In particular, the publication of overviews and comprehensive treatments was rich, and new perspectives were presented alongside syntheses of Kofun period research to date. There was also active research on individual types of artifacts, and based on various regional perspectives.

1. General treatments

Shiraishi Taiichirō's *Kofun to Kofun jidai no bunka* (Tombs and the Culture of the Kofun Period) is a compilation of previously published articles, which touches not only on the political but also the cultural aspects of the tombs.³ Tsude Hiroshi's *Kodai kokka wa itsu seiritsu shita ka* (When Did the Ancient State Emerge?) is a new development of his previously stated arguments for the Kofun period and the early state, and incorporates the results of research of recent years.⁴ In a special issue edited by Hirose Kazuo of *Kikan kōgaku* (Archaeological Quarterly) on the theme of "Looking Systematically at the Kofun Period," a wide range of perspectives are presented for examining the Kofun period, including not only views from within Japan but also those based in China and the Korean peninsula, as

¹ [*Trends in Japanese Archaeological Research, 2011*, is a partial translation of "Nihon kōkogaku kenkyū no dōkō" 日本考古学研究の動向, in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō 64 (2011 nendoban)* 日本考古学年報 64(2011年度版) [Archaeologia Japonica 64 (2011 Fiscal Year Issue)] (Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai, 2013), pp. 1-65. This essay appears on pp. 40-46, 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 2014. 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 東影悠

³ Shiraishi Taichirō 白石太一郎, *Kofun to Kofun jidai no bunka* 古墳と古墳時代の文化 (Tombs and the Culture of the Kofun Period) (Hanawashobō, 2011).

⁴ Tsude Hiroshi 都出比呂志, *Kodai kokka wa itsu seiritsu shita ka* 古代国家はいつ成立したか (When Did the Ancient State Emerge?) (Iwanami Shinsho, 2011).

well as on ethnology.⁵ Shimogaki Hitoshi's *Kofun jidai no ōken kōzō* (The Structure of Monarchy in the Kofun Period) attempts a portrait of persons interred in Early and Middle Kofun period tombs from an analysis of domestic mirrors and burial facilities, and touches on the structure of the monarchical system these materials comprised.⁶ Gina L. Barnes's article "Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru tōji shihaiken kasetsu (A Hypothesis for Early Kofun Rulership)" develops an experimental line of thought regarding the political ideology of the Early Kofun period, and infers by analogy the role played by the cult of the Queen Mother of the West.⁷ A sequel carries critiques by a number of Japanese researchers, and the differences in opinion are of great interest.⁸ In the above manner, efforts to gain a better image of the Kofun period are as lively as ever in debates about the early state and monarchy.

2. Chronology

With the publication of monograph series and general overviews one after another, the chronological divisions of the Kofun period and views of its transition have been sorted out, and many summaries have been seen for the chronologies, periodization, and absolute dating of various regions. The first monograph on the Kofun period in the series *Kōza Nihon no kōkōgaku* (Japanese Archaeology Series),⁹ edited by Hirose Kazuo and Wada Seigo, gives an overview of the conditions of the construction of tombs in each region, and summarizes the basic frameworks and chronology of Kofun period research. It also touches upon Hokkaido and Okinawa of the Kofun period, which are not commonly treated, making the conditions of the period in Japan clearer in the context of East Asia.

The monograph *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi* (Historical Framework of the Kofun Period), edited by Ichinose Kazuo, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka, gives comprehensive treatment of the framework of the Kofun period through examinations of periodization, perspectives on absolute dating, and typologies of various artifacts.¹⁰ Kishimoto Naofumi's article on periodization gives a synthesis

⁵ Hirose Kazuo 広瀬和雄, ed., "Kofun jidai o taiketeiki ni miru" 古墳時代を体系的にみる (Looking Systematically at the Kofun Period), a collection of 13 articles in 季刊考古学 (Archaeology Quarterly), no. 117 (2011): 13-89.

⁶ Shimogaki Hitoshi 下垣仁志, *Kofun jidai no ōken kōzō* 古墳時代の王権構造 (The Structure of Monarchy in the Kofun Period) (Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, 2011).

⁷ Gina L. Barnes ジーナ L. バーンズ, "Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru tōji shihaiken kasetsu (jō)" 古墳時代前期における統治支配権仮説(上) (A Hypothesis for Early Kofun Rulership [Part 1]), trans. Shimogaki Hitoshi, *Kodaigaku kenkyū* 古代学研究 (Research in Ancient Studies), no. 190 (2011): 1-14.

⁸ Gina L. Barnes, "Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru tōji shihaiken kasetsu (ge)" 古墳時代前期における統治支配権仮説(下) (A Hypothesis for Early Kofun Rulership [Part 2]), trans. Shimogaki Hitoshi, *Kodaigaku kenkyū*, no. 191 (2011): 26-45. [Translator's note: The sequel, Part 2, gives (a) commentary by Mori Kōichi 森浩一, Shiraishi Taichirō, Mizoguchi Kōji 溝口孝司, and the translator Shimogaki, (b) a reply by Barnes, (c) a rebuttal by Mizoguchi, and (d) a final comment by Barnes.]

⁹ Hirose Kazuo 広瀬和雄 and Wada Seigo 和田晴吾, eds., *Kofun jidai jō* 古墳時代 上 (Kofun Period Part 1), vol. 7 of *Kōza Nihon no kōkōgaku* 講座日本の考古学 (Japanese Archaeology Series) (Aoki Shoten, 2011).

¹⁰ Ichinose Kazuo 一瀬和夫, Fukunaga Shin'ya 福永伸哉, and Hōjō Yoshitaka 北條芳隆, eds., *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi* 古墳時代史の枠組み (Historical Framework of the Kofun Period), vol. 1 of *Kofun*

for each division of the Kofun period, the Early, Middle, and Late.¹¹ It focuses on typologies of grave goods, principally mirrors, and while it touches on transitions of principal (kingly) graves based on documentary sources, it is not yet clear how reasonable such comparisons are with historical materials. Morishita Shōji's treatment of the absolute chronology for the Early and Middle Kofun periods states that the start of the Kofun period may possibly be put back earlier based on the accumulation of new data and research.¹² He moreover points out discrepancies in chronological views based on comparisons with Korea. One feels a real need for further minute comparative research regarding the position of the Kofun period within East Asian history. With regard to this point, Shirai Katsuya's study of the current state of absolute dating for East Asia gives detailed discussion of various methods for deriving absolute dates and their effectiveness.¹³ Hishida Tetsuo's treatment of absolute dates for the Late and Final Kofun periods expresses a view in terms of calendar dates centered on Sue¹⁴ ware, which serves as a major chronological index from the Middle Kofun period on.¹⁵ While the debate on absolute dates for the Late Kofun period appears to have largely become settled, it is important to note that for the Final Kofun period in particular there remain some differences among scholars. Also in the same volume are summaries of chronologies for separate types of artifacts. In particular, for *haniwa*¹⁶ typologies which have long been used as the standard for chronologies of tombs, treatments of cylindrical *haniwa* by Hirose Satoru for western Japan¹⁷ and Inuki Tsutomu for eastern Japan¹⁸ are highly detailed, as is Yamada Kunikazu's contribution on Sue chronology for western Japan.¹⁹

3. Mounded tombs and mortuary rites

Clarification of the characteristics of the structures of tombs and of mortuary rites that were conducted on them is indispensable for interpreting the picture of the Kofun period. The third volume of the series edited by Ichinose et al., titled *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi* (Mound Structure and Mortuary Ritual), is a compilation on

jidai no kōkogaku 古墳時代の考古学 (Archaeology of the Kofun Period) (Douseisha, 2011).

¹¹ Kishimoto Naofumi 岸本直文, "Kofun jidai to jiki kubun" 古墳時代と時期区分 (The Kofun Era and Periodization), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 34-44.

¹² Morishita Shōji 森下章司, "Zen/chūki no jitsunendai" 前・中期の実年代 (Absolute Dating of the Early and Middle Periods), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 213-21.

¹³ Shirai Katsuya 白井克也, "Higashi Ajia jitsunendairon no genjō" 東アジア実年代論の現状 (Current State of Debate on Absolute Dating in East Asia), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 231-40.

¹⁴ 須恵

¹⁵ Hishida Tetsuo 菱田哲郎, "Kōki/shūmatsuki no jitsunendai" 後期・終末期の実年代 (Absolute Dating of the Late and Final Periods), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 222-30.

¹⁶ 埴輪

¹⁷ Hirose Satoru 廣瀬覚, "Nishi Nihon no entō haniwa" 西日本の円筒埴輪 (Cylindrical *Haniwa* of Western Japan), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 173-186.

¹⁸ Inuki Tsutomu 犬木努, "Higashi Nihon no entō haniwa" 東日本の円筒埴輪 (Cylindrical *Haniwa* of Eastern Japan), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 187-200.

¹⁹ Yamada Kunikazu 山田邦和, "Sueki no hennen: Nishi Nihon" 須恵器の編年: 西日本 (Sue Ware Typology: Western Japan), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Kofun jidaishi no wakugumi*. 146-59.

those topics.²⁰ Kishimoto Michiaki's study of keyhole tombs and Yayoi mound burials, while discussing the differences between the two, clarifies the timing of the emergence of the keyhole tombs and its meaning.²¹ Also, Tanaka Yutaka's contribution on the historic nature of square keyhole tombs points to the political roles of their occupants as background to these tombs' construction.²²

Hōjō Yoshitaka's treatment of the current state of debate over planning in the building of mounds summarizes the history of research and points out various issues in this area.²³ Niiro Izumi's tentative interpretation of the construction design of keyhole mounds can be said to advance further debate about this topic, through the use of 3-D measurement, popular in recent years, in referring to construction plans.²⁴ The exact shape and scale of a tomb is often revised based on investigation through excavation. In order to make debate about mound design more reliably effective, it is surely necessary to analyze the various parts of tombs together in comprehensive fashion, including clarifying the method of designing and the technology for constructing the mounds. With regard to such various portions of the mounds, Ichinose's contribution on piled stones and mounded dirt,²⁵ Hirose's piece on surface cobbles and construction in tiers,²⁶ and Nakai Masayuki's look at facilities incidental to mounds,²⁷ are very detailed.

Meanwhile, as items that dealt with the structure of burial facilities, there were Okabayashi Kōsaku's article on the various types of wooden coffins,²⁸ and a contribution by Kitayama Mineo on split-log, boat-shaped, and chest-shaped sarcophagi.²⁹ Okabayashi's MEXT grant-in-aid research report on wooden chamber burials in northeast Asia takes a broad overview of its topic, clarifying the process of transmission from the Chinese mainland to the Korean peninsula and Japanese

²⁰ Ichinose Kazuo, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka, eds., *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi* 墳墓構造と葬送祭祀 (Mound Structure and Mortuary Ritual), vol. 3 of *Kofun jidai no kōkogaku* (Douseisha, 2011).

²¹ Kishimoto Michiaki 岸本道昭, "Yayoi funkyūbo to zempōkōenfun" 弥生墳丘墓と前方後円墳 (Yayoi Mound Burials and Keyhole Tombs), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 7-17.

²² Tanaka Yutaka 田中裕, "Zempōkōhōfun no rekishisei" 前方後方墳の歴史性 (The Historical Nature of Square Keyhole Tombs), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 18-33.

²³ Hōjō Yoshitaka, "Funkyū chikuzō kikakuron no genjō" 墳丘築造企画論の現状 (Current State of Debate over Mound Construction Design), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 34-43.

²⁴ Niiro Izumi 新納泉, "Zempōkōenfun no sekkei genri shiron" 前方後円墳の設計原理試論 (A Trial Approach to the Construction Design of Keyhole-shaped Burial Mounds), *Kōkogaku kenkyū* 考古学研究 (Quarterly of Archaeological Studies) 58, no. 1 (2011): 16-36.

²⁵ Ichinose Kazuo, "Tsumiishi to moritsuchi" 積石と盛土 (Piled Stones and Mounded Earth), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 54-63.

²⁶ Hirose Satoru, "Fukiishi to danchikusei" 葺石と段築成 (Cobblestones and Tiered Construction), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 64-73.

²⁷ Nakai Masayuki 中井正幸, "Funkyū ni fuzui suru shisetsu" 墳丘に付随する施設 (Facilities Accompanying the Mound), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 74-83.

²⁸ Okabayashi Kōsaku 岡林孝作, "Mokkan no shokeitai" 木棺の諸形態 (Various Forms of Wooden Coffins), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 106-17.

²⁹ Kitayama Mineo 北山峰生, "Waritakegata sekkan/funagata sekkan to nagamochigata sekkan" 割竹形石棺・舟形石棺と長持形石棺 (Split-log/Boat-shaped Sarcophagi and Chest-shaped Sarcophagi), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Funbo kōzō to sōsō saishi*. 118-27.

archipelago, and the regional transformations involved.³⁰

Research taking up horizontal stone chambers was plentiful. Ōta Hiroaki's *Kinai seiken to yokoanashiki sekishitsu* (The Kinai Polity and Horizontal Stone Chambers) analyzes the Kinai-type horizontal stone chamber, pointing out the relation between the "Kinai" region of the Kofun period and the sphere of influence of the polity, and also touching upon the lineages of leading families of the region.³¹ An article by Tomiyama Naoto examines the characteristics of stone chambers and the method of utilization of their interior space, and regards the influence of both the continent and Kyushu to have been complexly intertwined in the emergence of the Kinai-type horizontal stone chamber.³² He also discusses the contrast which can be posited between the Yodo³³ and Yamato³⁴ river basin areas in this regard. Fukaya Jun's study of Haji ware in horizontal chambers points out that the mortuary practice of placing these vessels at the corners of the back wall comes from immigrant groups.³⁵ As background it is further mentioned that the establishment of *miyake*³⁶ is possibly related. A contribution by Kishimoto Naofumi points to the possibility of the date of construction of a tomb not matching the time of the occupant's death, and discusses the practice of building tombs within the lifetime of the interred person.³⁷ This indicates the need for more detailed examination of tomb construction and the timing of mortuary rites.

A special collection of articles focusing on the actual conditions of the Saki tomb group appeared in *Kōkogaku jānaru* (The Archaeological Journal).³⁸ Kanekata Masaki's³⁹ contribution on the manufacture of stone objects and Hirose Satoru's⁴⁰

³⁰ Okabayashi Kōsaku, *Hokutō Ajia ni okeru mokkakubo no tenkai ni kansuru sōgōteki kenkyū* 北東アジアにおける木槨墓の展開に関する総合的研究 (A General Study about the Expansion of the Wooden Chamber Burial in Northeast Asia), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 21320153) (Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, 2012).

³¹ Ōta Hiroaki 太田宏明, *Kinai seiken to yokoanashiki sekishitsu* 畿内政権と横穴式石室 (The Kinai Polity and Horizontal Stone Chambers) (Gakuseisha, 2011).

³² Tomiyama Naoto 富山直人, "Yokoanashiki sekishitsu naibu no riyō jittai to sono henka katei: Harima to Kawachi o chūshin to shite" 横穴式石室内部の利用実態とその変化過程: 播磨と河内を中心として (The Actual State of Utilization of the Interiors of Horizontal Stone Chambers and Its Transformation: Focusing on the Harima and Kawachi Regions), *Kodaigaku kenkyū*, no. 191 (2011): 11-25.

³³ 淀

³⁴ 大和

³⁵ Fukaya Jun 深谷淳, "Yokoanashiki sekishitsu no okuhecki sumi ni Hajiki o sueru kōi" 横穴式石室の奥壁隅に土師器を据える行為 (The Act of Placing Haji Ware Vessels in the Corners of the Back Walls of Horizontal Stone Chambers), *Kodaigaku kenkyū*, no. 189 (2011): 38-57.

³⁶ [Translator's note: Sometimes written as 屯倉 but in this case given in katakana, *miyake* were estates held directly by the Yamato court in the pre-ritsuryō era.]

³⁷ Kishimoto Naofumi, "Yokoanashiki sekishitsu no keishiki wa hisōsha no katsuyakuki o shimesu" 横穴式石室の型式は被葬者の活躍期を示す (Reconsidering the Chronology of Horizontal Stone Chambers, Assuming Construction Prior to the Occupant's Death), *Kōkogaku kenkyū* 58, no. 1 (2011): 78-89.

³⁸ "Saki kofungun" 佐紀古墳群 (The Saki Tomb Group), a collection of four articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru* 考古学ジャーナル (The Archaeological Journal), no. 624 (2012): 5-23.

³⁹ Kanekata Masaki 鐘方正樹, "Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru sekiseihin no seisaku" 古墳時代前期における石製品の製作 (The Manufacture of Stone-maid Objects in the Early Kofun Period), *Kōkogaku jānaru* 考古学ジャーナル, no. 624, 5-9.

⁴⁰ Hirose Satoru, "Saki kofungun no keisei to haniwa yōshiki" 佐紀古墳群の形成と埴輪様式 (The Formation of Saki Kofun Group as Seen from *Haniwa* Style), *Kōkogaku jānaru* 考古学ジャーナル, no.

study of *haniwa* styles both analyze these materials and explain their transitions, accompanying the formation of the Saki tomb group, as gradual continuations from the previous era when large-scale tombs were built in the southeast portion of the Nara basin. Meanwhile, Tanaka Shinsaku's article on the appearance and development of soft-stone imitative articles in the shapes of agricultural tools makes the supposition, based on relations of co-occurrence with other items such as armor and mirrors, that the forces associated with the tomb groups of Saki, the southeast Nara basin, and Mozu⁴¹ and Furuichi⁴² were in competition with one another.⁴³

Also, as examinations of tombs regarded as those of great kings, a special collection relating to the Kawachi Ōtsukayama tomb (Osaka prefecture), appearing in *Historia* (Journal of the Osaka Historical Association), can be cited.⁴⁴ Kishimoto Naofumi's⁴⁵ article on basic research regarding this tomb hypothesizes a sequence of construction based on mound design from Imashirozuka,⁴⁶ to Kawachi Ōtsukayama, to Gojōno Maruyama,⁴⁷ while Sogō Yoshikazu's⁴⁸ detailed examination of *haniwa* from the Hikishō-Nishimachi kilns supposes they were meant to be supplied to the Kawachi Ōtsukayama mound, and also points out the possibility that this tomb was an unfinished mausoleum intended for Emperor Ankan. Mizutani Chiaki's examination of this tomb from the perspective of the native chronicles takes a somewhat cautious view, based on written sources, of the theory shared by the two previous authors that Kawachi Ōtsukayama was intended as the tomb of Emperor Ankan.⁴⁹ This demonstrates clearly the difficulties of establishing the name

624, 15-18. Tanaka Shinsaku 田中晋作, "Nōkōgugata sekisei mozōhin no shutsugen to sono tenkai" 農工具形石製模造品の出現とその展開 (Appearance and Deployment of Stone Replicas), *Kōkogaku jōnanu* 考古学ジャーナル, no. 624, 19-23.

⁴¹ 百舌鳥 (Osaka prefecture)

⁴² 古市 (Osaka prefecture)

⁴³ Tanaka Shinsaku 田中晋作, "Nōkōgugata sekisei mozōhin no shutsugen to sono tenkai" 農工具形石製模造品の出現とその展開 (Appearance and Deployment of Stone Replicas), *Kōkogaku jōnanu* 考古学ジャーナル, no. 624, 19-23.

⁴⁴ "Kawachi Ōtsukayama kofun to 'Shingai no hen'" 河内大塚山古墳と「辛亥の変」 (The Kawachi Ōtsukayama Tomb and the "Shingai no hen"), a collection of three articles in *Historia* ヒストリア (Journal of the Osaka Historical Association), no. 228 (2011): 2-71.

⁴⁵ Kishimoto Naofumi, "Kawachi Ōtsukayama kofun no kisoteki kentō" 河内大塚山古墳の基礎的検討 (Fundamental Research on Kawachi Ōtsukayama Tomb), *Historia*, no. 228 (2011): 2-26.

⁴⁶ 今城塚 (Osaka prefecture)

⁴⁷ 五条野丸山 [Translator's note: This tomb, a 300+ m keyhole mound lying in the three districts of Mise 見瀬, Ōgaru 大軽, and Gojōno 五条野 in the city of Kashihara 橿原, Nara prefecture, has traditionally been called Mise Maruyama, but in recent years Japanese archaeologists have come to use the name Gojōno Maruyama because it lies largely in that district. Regarded by many scholars as the actual tomb of Emperor Kinmei, the round portion of the mound is maintained by the Imperial Household Agency as a tomb possibly related to the imperial line.]

⁴⁸ Sogō Yoshikazu 十河良和, "Hikishō-Nishimachi yōkei entō haniwa to Kawachi Ōtsukayama kofun: Ankan mikanryōsetsu o megutte" 日置荘西町窯系円筒埴輪と河内大塚山古墳: 安閑未完陵説をめぐって (Cylindrical *Haniwa* Made at Hikishō-Nishimachi Kiln and Kawachi Ōtsukayama Tomb: On the Theory of Incomplete Tomb of Emperor Ankan), *Historia*, no. 228 (2011): 27-51.

⁴⁹ Mizutani Chiaki 水谷千秋, "'Ki/Ki' kara mita daiōryō to sono kaisō: Kawachi Ōtsukayama kofun to Ankan tennō o megutte" 『記・紀』からみた大王陵とその改葬: 河内大塚山古墳と安閑天皇をめぐって (Tombs of Great Kings and Reinterments Viewed from Kojiki and Nihonshoki: On Kawachi Ōtsukayama Tomb and Emperor Ankan), *Historia*, no. 228 (2011): 52-71.

of the interred even for tombs that are very likely those of great kings, and how opinions may differ among researchers. Additionally, as an item taking up tombs of great kings, Shirakami Noriyuki's consideration of the triple moat surrounding the tomb attributed as the mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku affirms the possibility that the third moat was part of the initial design.⁵⁰

Clarifying what kinds of scenes were depicted by the placement of *haniwa*, and particularly representational ones, is a vital problem for grasping the views of life and death of the Kofun period played out at tombs as the stage for mortuary rites. As a basic task for grappling with this issue, a special collection in *Kōkogaku jōnanu* edited by Wakamatsu Ryōichi gives an overview of the placements and compositions of representational *haniwa* on keyhole tombs in every region.⁵¹

Hozumi Hiromasa's article on facilities regarded as mortuary sites furthers his analysis of waterways utilizing culverts as being *mogari*⁵² huts (temporary structures for housing the deceased before interment), and points out the possibility that other facilities besides water works can be recognized as having been used as spaces for the same function.⁵³ This is an important perspective which points out the need to consider the nature of mortuary rites conducted at places other tombs.

4. Royal palaces and settlements

Excavations and research on royal palaces and settlements are showing advancement in recent years. The results of investigations at the Makimuku⁵⁴ site in the city of Sakurai, of a large building regarded as a royal palace from the initial portion of the Kofun period, have been made public by publications such as *Yamato no ō to kyōkan* (Kings and Elite Residences of Yamato) by the Sakurai Municipal Buried Cultural Properties Center.⁵⁵ In addition, investigations are being advanced

⁵⁰ Shirakami Noriyuki 白神典之, "Nintoku tennōryō kofun no sanjūgō ni tsuite" 仁徳天皇陵古墳の三重濠について (On the Triple Moat of the Mausoleum Attributed to Emperor Nintoku), in *Horita Keiichi sensei kiju kinen kentei ronbunshū* 堀田啓一先生喜寿記念献呈論文集 (Anthology Dedicated to Commemorate Professor Horita Keiichi's Seventy-seventh Birthday), ed. Horita Keiichi Sensei Kiju Kinen Kentei Ronbunshū Sakusei Iinkai 堀田啓一先生喜寿記念献呈論文集作成委員会 (Committee for Preparing the Anthology Dedicated to Commemorate Professor Horita Keiichi's Seventy-seventh Birthday) (2011). 181-200.

⁵¹ Wakamatsu Ryōichi 若松良一, ed., "Kōki zenpōkōenfun no haniwa taikai" 後期前方後円墳の埴輪体系 (The System of Late Keyhole Tomb *Haniwa*), a collection of six articles in *Kōkogaku jōnanu*, no. 617 (2011): 3-32.

⁵² 濱

⁵³ Hozumi Hiromasa 穂積裕昌, "Kofun jidai 'sōsō iseki' to iu wakugumi" 古墳時代「喪葬遺跡」という枠組み (The Framework of So-called "Mortuary Sites" of the Kofun Period), in *Biwako to chiiki bunka: Hayashi Hiromichi sensei tainin kinen ronshū* 琵琶湖と地域文化: 林博通先生退任記念論集 (Lake Biwa and Regional Culture: Professor Hayashi Hiromichi's Retirement Commemorative Anthology), ed. Hayashi Hiromichi Sensei Tainin Kinen Ronshū Kankō Iinkai 林博通先生退任記念論集刊行会編 (Committee for the Publication of Professor Hayashi Hiromichi's Retirement Commemorative Anthology) (Hikone, Shiga prefecture: Sanraizu Shuppan, 2011). 54-59.

⁵⁴ 纏向

⁵⁵ Sakurai Shiritsu Maizō Bunkazai Sentā 桜井市立埋蔵文化財センター (Sakurai Municipal Buried Cultural Properties Center), *Yamato no ō to kyōkan: Heisei 23 nendo tokubetsuten* ヤマトの王と居館: 平成23年度春季特別展 (Kings and Elite Residences of Yamato: 2011 Fiscal Year Special Exhibit) (catalog of exhibit held from 5 October - 4 December 2011).

at the Wakimoto site and elsewhere in the same city of facilities regarded as related to the royal palace, and it is very significant that the contents of these sites are being clarified. Furuichi Akira's contribution on royal palaces of the fifth and sixth centuries, while being written from documentary sources, clarifies the characteristics of royal palaces as they can be seen in documents, and touches upon the structure of royal palaces of the Kofun period.⁵⁶ It is a task for the future as to how the results of archaeology and documentary history are to be integrated.

Analysis is also advancing with regard to settlements. In particular, as items taking up craft production within settlements and its relation with immigrants, there was Fujita Michiko's article on immigrants of the Shitomiya Kita site and pasturing,⁵⁷ and Miyoshi Gen's treatment of Kofun period craft production in northern Izumi based on the investigation of the Terada site.⁵⁸ Fujita shows that Shitomiya Kita was a core site of northern Kawachi that functioned as the pasture of a horse-breeding group under the leadership of immigrants from the mid-portion of the Middle to the Late Kofun periods, and that there were multiple waves of arrival of immigrants. Meanwhile, Miyoshi analyzes the Terada site and other settlements of the northern Izumi region, and points out that circumstances of the involvement of immigrants in the manner of craft production and its development show a complexity that varies with individual sites. Aoyagi Taisuke examines how this regional development by immigrants in the Kofun period was linked with the locations of government headquarters in the Ancient period.⁵⁹ As an analysis of the structure of regional settlements, there was Kondō Hiromu's study based on ceramics at an example from the Yayoi to the Early Kofun periods in the Ōmi region.⁶⁰

5. Grave goods

Much research has been done on weapons and armor in recent years. Kawahata Jun's contribution on visorless keeled helmets puts together a typological arrangement based on analyses of the detailed characteristics of each portion of a

⁵⁶ Furuichi Akira 古市晃, "Go/roku seiki ni okeru ōkyū no sonzai keitai: Ōmei to hangyaku denshō" 五・六世紀における王宮の存在形態: 王名と叛逆伝承 (Actual Conditions of the Royal Courts in the 5th and 6th Centuries), *Nihonshi kenkyū* 日本史研究 (Journal of Japanese History), no. 587 (2011): 1-28.

⁵⁷ Fujita Michiko 藤田道子, "Shitomiya Kita iseki no toraijin to maki" 葦屋北遺跡の渡来人と牧 (People from the Korean Peninsula in the Shitomiya-Kita Site and Horse Farms), *Historia*, no. 229 (2011): 1-27.

⁵⁸ Miyoshi Gen 三好玄, "Izumi hokubu ni okeru Kofun jidai no shukōgyō seisan: Izumi-shi Terada iseki no chōsa seika kara" 和泉北部における古墳時代の手工業生産: 和泉市寺田遺跡の調査成果から (Handicraft Industries in the Kofun Period of the Northern Izumi Region), *Historia*, no. 229 (2011): 28-42.

⁵⁹ Aoyagi Taisuke 青柳泰介, "Kodai kanga to toraijin: Kodai kanga shozaiichi ni okeru Kofun jidai no toraijin no chiiki kaihatsu o kangaeru" 古代官衙と渡来人: 古代官衙所在地における古墳時代の渡来人の地域開発を考える (Ancient Government Offices and Immigrants: Considering the Regional Development by Immigrants in the Kofun Period at Locations of Ancient Government Offices), in *Horita Keiichi sensei kiju kinen kentei ronbunshū*. 91-96.

⁶⁰ Kondō Hiromu 近藤広, "Doki yōsō kara mita shūroku no kōsei: Ōmi ni okeru Yayoi kara Kofun jidai zenki no jirei" 土器様相からみた集落の構成: 近江における弥生から古墳時代前期の事例 (Settlement Composition Seen from Ceramic Conditions: Examples in the Ōmi Region from the Yayoi to the Early Kofun Periods), in *Biwako to chiiki bunka*. 13-19.

helmet, clarifying the transition over time.⁶¹ Tsuchiya Takafumi's study of metal fittings for quivers of the Kofun period analyzes the various characteristics of these items, and conducts a classification on the basis of clusters of such characteristics.⁶² He then analyzes their process of transformation through a comparison of these materials from Japan and the Korean peninsula. Hatsumura Takehiro's treatment of changes in lamellar cuirasses of the Middle Kofun period conducts a classification focusing on the techniques and standards of production for lamellae of different parts of the cuirass, and discusses the introduction of this type of armor into Japan and its subsequent development.⁶³

While it is an example from the Korean peninsula, Kim Woo-Dae's study of decorated ring-pommeled swords analyzes these items and posits groups based among other things on their techniques of manufacture.⁶⁴ Then, making an examination of their periods of transition and distribution, he clarifies the actual state of the diffusion of this technology. In addition, there was a special collection in *Kōkogaku jānaru* edited by Anazawa Wakō on weapons recovered from Late and Final Kofun period tombs, with articles by Takise Yoshiyuki on various sword fittings, by Mochida Daisuke giving an overview of decorated ring-pommeled swords in the Late and Final Kofun periods, by Ōya Hiroshi on changes in swords with ring-pommels and bulbous pommels having inlaid decorations, by Uchiyama Toshiyuki on iron arrowheads buried in tombs of the sixth and seventh centuries in eastern Japan, and by Tsuno Jin on the origin of battle formations comprised of lined shields in the Kofun period.⁶⁵ In this manner, detailed examinations of the

⁶¹ Kawahata Jun 川畑純, "Shōkakutsuki kabuto no keishikigakuteki hairitsu" 衝角付冑の型式学的配列 (Typological Arrangement of Beaked Helmets), *Nihon kōkogaku* 日本考古学 (Journal of the Japanese Archaeological Association), no. 32 (2011): 1-31.

⁶² Tsuchiya Takafumi 土屋隆史, "Kofun jidai ni okeru yanagui kanagu no hensen to sono tokushitsu: Chōsen hantō nanbu/Nihon rettō shutsudo shiryō o chūshin ni" 古墳時代における胡籛金具の変遷とその特質: 朝鮮半島南部・日本列島出土資料を中心に (The Transformation of Nomadic Quivers in the Kofun Period: Mainly with the Artifacts Enearthened from the Southern Part of the Korean Peninsula and Japanese Island), *Kobunka dansō* 古文化談叢 (Journal of the Society of Kyushu Prehistoric and Ancient Cultural Studies), no. 66 (2011): 29-60.

⁶³ Hatsumura Takehiro 初村武寛, "Kofun jidai chūki ni okeru kozane yoroi no hensen" 古墳時代中期における小札甲の変遷 (The Transformation in Lamellar Cuirasses in the Middle Kofun Period), *Kodaigaku kenkyū*, no. 192 (2011): 1-19.

⁶⁴ Kim Woo-Dae 金宇大, "Sōshokutsuki kantō no tachi no gijutsu keifu to denpa: Chōsen hantō tōnanbu shutsudo shiryō o chūshin ni" 裝飾付環頭大刀の技術系譜と伝播: 朝鮮半島東南部出土資料を中心に (Genealogy and Diffusion of the Ring-pommeled Sword with Decorations: From the South-eastern Area in the Korean Peninsula), *Kobunka dansō*, no. 66 (2011): 87-127.

⁶⁵ Anazawa Wakō 穴沢味光, ed., "Kō/shūmatsuki kofun shutsudo no buki" 後・終末期古墳出土の武器 (Weapons Recovered from Late and Final Period Tombs), a collection of five articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru*, no. 616 (2011): 3-29. The five articles are: Takise Yoshiyuki 瀧瀬芳之, "Kofun jidai kō/shūmatsuki ni okeru tachi koshirae no yōsō" 古墳時代後・終末期における大刀拵の様相 (A Study of Sword Fittings in Late and Last Kofun Period), 3-6; Mochida Daisuke 持田大輔, "Kofun jidai kōki/shūmatsuki no sōshokutsuki kantō no tachi" 古墳時代後期・終末期の裝飾付環頭大刀 (Outline of the Decorated Sword with Ring Pommel in the Late and Terminal Kofun Period), 7-12; Ōya Hiroshi 大谷宏治, "Zōgansō tachi no hensen" 象嵌装大刀の変遷 (Changes in Inlaid Sword: Considering the Sword with Rounded Pommel, Bulbous and Projecting Hilt), 13-18; Uchiyama Toshiyuki 内山敏行, "Kōki/shūmatsuki kofun shutsudo no tetsuzoku" 後期・終末期古墳出土の鉄籛 (Iron Arrowheads Buried on 6-7th Century Tumuli in Eastern Japan), 19-22; Tsuno Jin 津野仁, "Tateretsu to jinpō no genryū" 楯

manufacturing technology of weapons and armor were conducted, and the presentation of their chronological assessments is of great significance.

Iwamoto Takashi's study of a triangular-rimmed mirror recovered from the Yotsuzukayama tomb group in Masuda, Shimane prefecture, indicates it is a duplicate produced from the same mold as mirrors known from the Chōhōji Minamibara⁶⁶ tomb in Kyoto.⁶⁷ Tokuda Masashi's report on an inspection of materials held by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the majority of which have been regarded as coming from the mausoleum attributed to Emperor Nintoku, indicates they cannot be determined as having come from that tomb with certainty.⁶⁸ From an examination of the transformation of leaf-shaped harness pendants, Takamatsu Yū discusses the establishment and change of new technology introduced in the seventh century⁶⁹

6. Regional society and foreign interaction

Taking the relationship between the core area of the monarchy and various regions as “center” versus “periphery,” in contrast to Hirose Kazuo's position of emphasizing the common element of keyhole tombs to envision a system of regulation between center and periphery,⁷⁰ treatments such as Kurafuji Hiroshi and Hashimoto Tatsuya's of Kyushu,⁷¹ and Tsuji Hideto's of southern Tōhoku⁷² and others stress the non-homogenous nature of regional society based on factors such as the variation of each area's mortuary system. Fujisawa Atsushi's study of borders

列と陣法の源流 (The Origin of Lined Shield and Style of Battle: Layout and Combination of Shield in the Kofun Age), 23-29.

⁶⁶ 長法寺南原 [Translator's note: The two same-mold items from the Chōhōji Minamibara tomb are part of a set of duplicates that with the addition of the Yotsuzukayama tomb group example is now known to include a total of 10 items.]

⁶⁷ Iwamoto Takashi 岩本崇, “Shimane-ken Masuda-shi Yotsuzukayama kofungun shutsudo no sankakubuchi shinjūkyō to ‘dōhankyō’” 島根県益田市四塚山古墳群出土の三角縁神獣鏡と「同範鏡」 (Triangular-rimmed Mirrors Displaying Animals and Divinity Motifs from Yotsuzuka Tumuli at Masuda in Shimane and “Mirrors Produced from the Same Mold”), *Shakai bunka ronshū: Shimane Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu kiyō shakai bunka gakkahen* 社会文化論集：島根大学法文学部紀要社会文化学科編 (Journal of Socio-Cultural Studies: Memoirs of Faculty of Law and Literature, Shimane University) 7 (2011): 11-26.

⁶⁸ Tokuda Masashi 徳田誠志, “Beikoku Bosuton Bijutsukan shozō iwayuru ‘den Nintokuryō shutsudohin’ no chōsa” 米国ボストン美術館所蔵所謂「伝仁徳陵出土品」の調査 (Report on the Investigation of So Called “the Artifacts from the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku” Owned by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), *Shoryōbu kiyō [Ryōbo hen]* 書陵部紀要[陵墓篇] (Bulletin [the Mausolea and Tombs] Study on the Japanese Culture in relation to the Imperial Family and Court), no. 62 (2010): 1-17.

⁶⁹ Takamatsu Yū 高松由, “Togetsuki kabenkei gyōyō no hensen to chōkin gijutsu: 7 seiki ni okeru shinrai gijutsu no dōnyū to teichaku” 棘付花弁形杏葉の変遷と彫金技術：7世紀における新来技術の導入と定着 (Transformations of Thorn-tipped Leaf-shaped Harness Pendants and Engraving Technology: The Introduction and Establishment of Newly Arrived Technology in the Seventh Century), *Machikaneyama ronsō [Shigakuhen]* 待兼山論叢[史学篇] (Machikaneyama Ronso [History]), no. 45 (2011): 53-79.

⁷⁰ Hirose Kazuo, “Zenpōkōenfun to wa nani ka” (What are Keyhole Tombs?), in Hirose and Wada, *Kofun jidai jō*. 3-53.

⁷¹ Kurafuji Hiroshi 藏富士寛 and Hashimoto Tatsuya 橋本達也, “Kyūshū” 九州 (Kyushu), in Hirose and Wada, *Kofun jidai jō*. 103-46.

⁷² Tsuji Hideto 辻秀人, “Tōhoku nanbu” 東北南部 (Southern Tōhoku), in Hirose and Wada, *Kofun jidai jō*. 479-517.

and ethnic groups of the Kofun period also emphasizes that cultural differences recognized from archaeological materials do not divide along clearly marked boundaries, but show mixture and gradual variation.⁷³ From the nature of such borders, he argues that in the Kofun period there was no sense of identity integrating the archipelago as a whole. Hashimoto Tatsuya's examination of the southern limit of tomb construction similarly makes inquiry into social movements in peripheral regions, and points out a situation of flux in which disintegration and reorganization of groups occurred at the periphery due to the centrifugal force of separation from the core.⁷⁴ The creation of an awareness of boundaries (a sense of the state) was the result of political contact with the East Asian realm, which he regards as becoming prominent from the latter half of the Late Kofun period.

Yoshimura Kazuaki's study of subterranean horizontal chamber tomb groups in western Miyazaki prefecture examines a model of kin relations of the occupants of those tombs from the conditions of their skeletal remains and grave goods, and points out that interment based on bilateral principles of consanguinity was conducted throughout the fifth century.⁷⁵ Further, Tanaka Yoshiyuki, Funahashi Kyoko, and Yoshimura Kazuaki's study of kin relations based on skeletal remains from the interior of Miyazaki prefecture similarly makes clear the characteristic of this region as one to which the transition to patrilineal relations seen in most of the archipelago in the latter half of the fifth century did not extend.⁷⁶

In a study of the distributional boundaries of types of horizontal stone burial chambers, Ōta Hiroaki constructs a typology based on differences in character of the distributional regions.⁷⁷ He then cites differences in social relations as a factor giving rise to such differences, and asserts the possibility that the chamber styles

⁷³ Fujisawa Atsushi 藤沢敦, "Kofun jidai no 'kyōkai' to 'minzoku'" 古墳時代の「境界」と「民族」 ("Borders" and "Peoples" in the Kofun Period), *Kikan kōkōgaku*, no. 117 (2011): 54-59, 6.

⁷⁴ Hashimoto Tatsuya, "Kofun chikuzō shūen'iki ni okeru kyōkai keisei: Nangen shakai to kokka keisei" 古墳築造周縁域における境界形成: 南限社会と国家形成 (Boundary Formation at the Periphery of the Distribution of Kofun Burial Mounds: Society at the Southern Limit and State Formation), *Kōkōgaku kenkyū* 58, no. 4 (2012): 17-31.

⁷⁵ Yoshimura Kazuaki 吉村和昭, "Miyazaki-ken nishi shoken chiiki ni okeru chikashiki yokoanabo no bogun keisei to maisō genri: Tachigiri chikashiki yokoanabogun o taishō to shite" 宮崎県西諸県地域における地下式横穴墓の墓群形成と埋葬原理: 立切地下式横穴墓群を対象として (The Formation Process of Subterranean Rock-cut Tomb Cemeteries and the Reconstruction of Kin-organisation of the Middle Kofun Period in the Southeastern Kyushu Region: The Study of the Tachigiri Cemetery as a Case), *Kyūshū kōkōgaku* 九州考古学 (The Journal of the Archaeological Society of Kyushu), no. 86 (2011): 41-64.

⁷⁶ Tanaka Yoshiyuki 田中良之, Funahashi Kyoko 舟橋京子, and Yoshimura Kazuaki, "Miyazaki-ken nairikubu chikashiki yokoanabo hisōsha no shinzoku kankei" 宮崎県内陸部地下式横穴墓被葬者の親族関係 (Reconstruction of Kin-relations of the Skeletal Remains from Under-ground Tunnel Tombs Located in Inner Area of Miyazaki), *Kyūshū Daigaku Sōgō Kenkyū Hakubutsukan kenkyū hōkoku* 九州大学総合研究博物館研究報告 (Bulletin of the Kyushu University Museum), no. 10 (2012): 127-43.

⁷⁷ Ōta Hiroaki, "Kōko shiryō ni mirareru bunpu kyōkai ryōiki no yōsō: Yokoanashiki sekishitsu o shiryō to shite" 考古資料にみられる分布境界領域の様相: 横穴式石室を資料として (Archaeological Evidence of the Distribution Boundary of Stone Burial Chambers), *Kōkōgaku kenkyū* 57, no. 4 (2011): 71-89. [Translator's note: This statement requires further explication to be understood. Ōta looks at select examples of the distributions of regionally defined types of horizontal stone chambers, classifying their *boundaries* as "exclusive," "permeable," or "mixed," and then tries to link these types with social characteristics such as stratification, reciprocal relations, etc.]

functioned as social and political symbols. Monographs by Irie Fumitoshi (*Wakasa/Etsu Kofun jidai no kenkyū* [Research on the Kofun Period of the Wakasa and Etsu Regions])⁷⁸ and Miki Hiroshi (*Kofun shakai to chiiki keiei* [Kofun Society and Regional Management])⁷⁹ both take up reconstructions of regional portraits of the Kofun period as their theme.

As something dealing with foreign interaction, there was Inoue Chikara's study of the occupants of tombs on the Korean peninsula having items originating from Japan as grave goods.⁸⁰ From an examination of the portraits of persons seen buried with Japan-related articles in tombs of the Gaya⁸¹ confederacy, he points out from these items' characteristic as prestige goods that the interred are not necessarily ethnically Wa.

7. Economic production and technology

The Buried Cultural Properties Research Society held its 60th meeting at which discussion was held on the topic of the procurement and circulation of stone materials in the Yayoi and Kofun periods.⁸² As items discussing the Kofun period, there were presentations by Nara Takaya dealing with the stone materials of Early period vertical-style stone compartment tombs, by Kitayama Mineo on the circulation of Early period sarcophagi, by Takahashi Kōji on armband-shaped stone objects, by Nakamura Hiroshi on Tatsuyama stone and the stone materials for sarcophagi, and by Imanishi Yasuhiro on the stone materials at the Imashirozuka tomb,⁸³ with the conditions of procurement and circulation of stone used as material for each type of feature and artifact becoming evident. If debate deepens regarding

⁷⁸ Irie Fumitoshi 入江文敏, *Wakasa/Etsu Kofun jidai no kenkyū* 若狭・越古墳時代の研究 (Research on the Kofun Period of the Wakasa and Etsu Regions) (Gakuseisha, 2011).

⁷⁹ Miki Hiroshi 三木弘, *Kofun shakai to chiiki keiei* 古墳社会と地域経営 (Kofun Society and Regional Management) (Gakuseisha, 2012).

⁸⁰ Inoue Chikara 井上主税, *Chōsen Hantō Sangoku jidai no Wakei ibutsu o fukusō suru kofun hisōsha ni kan suru kenkyū* 朝鮮半島三国時代の倭系遺物を副葬する古墳被葬者に関する研究 (A Study on the Deceased Person in the Tumuli that was Buried along with the Japan-originated Artifacts in the Three Dynastic Period of Korea), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 21720291) (Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, 2012).

⁸¹ 加耶

⁸² *Sekizai no ryūtsū to sono haikai: Yayoi-Kofun jidai o chūshin ni* 石材の流通とその背景: 弥生～古墳時代を中心に (The Circulation of Stone Materials and Its Background: Focusing on the Yayoi to Kofun Periods), abstracts and materials from the Dai 60-kai Maizō Bunkazai Kenkyū Shūkai 第60回埋蔵文化財研究集会 (60th Meeting of the Buried Cultural Properties Research Society), held at Takatsuki, Osaka prefecture, 3-4 September 2011 (place of publication unknown, 2011).

⁸³ All in *Sekizai no ryūtsū to sono haikai*: Nara Takuya 奈良拓弥, “Zenki kofun (tateanashiki sekkaku) ni okeru sekizai no sentaku to ryūtsū” 前期古墳(竪穴式石槨)における石材の選択と流通 (Selection and Circulation of Stone Materials in Early Period [Vertical-style Stone Compartment] Tombs), 45-56; Kitayama Mineo, “Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru sekkan no idō” 古墳時代前期における石槨の移動 (Movement of Sarcophagi in the Early Kofun Period), 57-63; Takahashi Kōji 高橋幸治, “Udewagata sekiseihin no sekizai to ryūtsū” 腕輪形石製品の石材と流通 (The Stone Materials of Armband-shaped Stone Objects and Their Circulation), 65-75; Nakamura Hiroshi 中村弘, “Tatsuyamaishi to sekkan sekizai” 竜山石と石槨石材 (Tatsuyama Stone and Sarcophagi Stone Material), 89-100; Imanishi Yasuhiro 今西康宏, “Imashirozuka kofun ni miru sekizai no ryūtsū to sono haikai” 今城塚古墳にみる石材の流通とその背景 (The Circulation and Background of Stone Material Seen at the Imashirozuka Tomb), 111-19.

the groups of technicians who obtained the stone, the artisans who worked it, and those involved in its circulation, the situation regarding the production and circulation of stone materials in the Kofun period will become even clearer.

The Chūgoku Shikoku Keyhole Tomb Research Society held a meeting on tombs of the Middle Kofun period as seen from *haniwa*, in which the development and points of transition of *haniwa* in each region were examined, with it becoming clear that these did not necessarily match up.⁸⁴ From two contributions by Tsujikawa Tetsurō, on materials from the Ōmi Toba Kamezuka⁸⁵ and Yasu-shi Koshimaezuka⁸⁶ tombs, the situation regarding *haniwa* materials in the Ōmi region has become clearer. A study by Kitahara Rie and Fukunaga Shin'ya on Tango-style cylindrical *haniwa* points out two separate lines of development of these items, and as background for this, that a change in local leadership can be discerned.⁸⁷ Kirihara Takeshi assesses a boat-shaped *haniwa* recovered from the Tonomura⁸⁸ site in Iida⁸⁹ as a vessel for transporting the souls of the dead, and points out the possibility that such objects were supplied to tombs where figures such as *kuni-no-miyatsuko*⁹⁰ were interred.⁹¹ Furuya Takeshi's study of the structure and transition of house-shaped *haniwa* compares them with the remains of buildings and points out these items' realistic and abstract aspects.⁹²

Hosokawa Shintarō's study of the production and distribution of lidded container-shaped stone objects makes a classification based on form and points out three lines of development.⁹³ From an examination of their distribution, and of the

⁸⁴ *Haniwa kara mita chūki kofun no tenkai* 埴輪から見た中期古墳の展開 (Development of Middle Period Tombs Seen from *Haniwa*), abstracts and materials from the Dai 14-kai Chūgoku Shikoku Zempō Kōenfun Kenkyūkai 第14回中国四国前方後円墳研究会 (14th Meeting of the Chūgoku Shikoku Keyhole Tomb Research Society), held at Yurihama, Tottori prefecture, 26-27 November 2011 (place of publication unknown, 2011).

⁸⁵ Tsujikawa Tetsurō 辻川哲朗, "Ōmi Toba Kamezuka kofun shutsudo haniwa no saikentō" 近江・富波亀塚古墳出土埴輪の再検討 (Reexamination of the *Haniwa* Recovered from the Ōmi Toba Kamezuka Tomb), in *Biwako to chiiki bunka*. 93-98.

⁸⁶ Tsujikawa Tetsurō, "Yasu-shi Koshimaezuka kofun saishū haniwa ni tsuite" 野洲市・越前塚古墳採集埴輪について (On *Haniwa* Gathered at the Yasu-shi Koshimaezuka Tomb), *Ōmi bunkazai ronsō* 淡海文化財論叢 (Ōmi Cultural Properties Essays), no. 3 (2011): 48-53.

⁸⁷ Kitahara Rie 北原梨江 and Fukunaga Shin'ya, "Tangogata entō haniwa no 2 keitō to sono tenkai katei" 丹後型円筒埴輪の2系統とその展開過程 (Two Lines of Tango-style Cylindrical *Haniwa* and Their Process of Development), *Taniwa kōko* 太邇波考古 (Taniwa Archaeology), no. 33 (2011): 1-11. [Translator's note: The Tango-style cylindrical *haniwa* ends with a distinctive rounded constriction at the top, rather than as a straight cylinder or with the rounded constriction continuing into an outward flare.]

⁸⁸ 殿村

⁸⁹ 飯田 (Nagano prefecture)

⁹⁰ 国造 [Translator's note: A title conferred in the pre-ritsuryō era on regional administrators by the Yamato court.]

⁹¹ Kirihara Takeshi 桐原健, "Haniwabune gensō" 埴輪船幻想 (*Haniwa* Boat Illusions), *Ina* 伊那 (Ina), (2011.4): 25-34.

⁹² Furuya Takeshi 古谷毅, "Iegata haniwa no kōzō/hensen to bunseki shikaku" 家形埴輪の構造・変遷と分析視角 (Structure and Transition of House-shaped *Haniwa* and the Analytic Angle), *Haniwa Kenkyūkaishi* 埴輪研究会誌 (*Haniwa*-Archaeology), no. 15 (2011): 129-45.

⁹³ Hosokawa Shintarō 細川晋太郎, "Gōsugata sekiseihin no seisan to ryūtsū haikai" 合子形石製品の生産と流通背景 (Production of Lidded Container-shaped Stone-made Objects and the Distributional Background), *Kodaigaku kenkyū*, no. 190 (2011): 15-37.

characteristics of the tombs where they were interred and of their accompanying materials, it is supposed that their distribution and receipt took place within the framework of the monarchy. In his examination of soft stone imitative goods, Sakuma Masaaki analyses examples recovered from the Kantō region, and asserts that individual makers can be recognized for sets of items based on shared properties of form, manufacturing technique, and material.⁹⁴ He further touches upon differences in the manufacture and structure of sets from tombs in Kōzuke⁹⁵ and Shimosa,⁹⁶ supposing this reflects the designs of the chiefly classes who conducted the mortuary rites. Sakurai Tomoharu's study of Sue ware focuses on the conditions of its production in the Tōhoku region, which traditionally has not received much treatment, and analyzes the process of development from the Final Kofun into the Ancient periods.⁹⁷

Not only archaeological classifications and typological analyses, but also approaches to the Kofun period utilizing scientific techniques were in great favor. The volume *Rinsetsu kagaku to kofun jidai kenkyū* (Related Sciences and Kofun Period Research), edited by Ichinose Kazuo, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka, brings together this type of research.⁹⁸ Mizuno Toshinori's study of bronze mirror manufacturing techniques utilizes the three-dimensional measurement of these items which has become popular in recent years, and discusses the scientific evaluation of mirrors which based on archaeological analysis have been regarded as produced from the same mold.⁹⁹ With regard to bronze mirrors, there is Murakami Ryū's analysis utilizing techniques of the physical sciences and microscopic examinations of the triangular-rimmed mirrors recovered from the Tsubai Ōtsukayama tomb, which discusses the importance of these items' composition and metallographic structure.¹⁰⁰ Hagiwara Kyōichi asserts the utility of X-ray fluorescence analysis of the clay body of *haniwa* for a perspective to study the

⁹⁴ Sakuma Masaaki 佐久間正明, "Kantō chihō ni okeru kofun shutsudo sekisei mozōhin no seisaku kōzō ni tsuite" 関東地方における古墳出土石製模造品の製作構造について (Manufacturing Systems of Soft Stone Imitative Goods from Tombs in the Kantō Region: With Special Attention to Chiefly Burials in Kōzuke), *Kōkogaku kenkyū* 58, no. 2 (2011): 54-73.

⁹⁵ 上野 (modern Gunma prefecture)

⁹⁶ 下総 (part of modern Chiba prefecture)

⁹⁷ Sakurai Tomoharu 櫻井友梓, "Kofun jidai shūmatsuki kara tagajō sōken zengo no sueki seisan no tenkai" 古墳時代終末期から多賀城創建前後の須恵器生産の展開 (Developments of Sue Ware Production from the Final Kofun Period to Around the Tagajo Fort Site Construction), *Miyagi kōkogaku* 宮城考古学 (The Miyagi Archaeology), no. 13 (2011): 93-110.

⁹⁸ Ichinose Kazuo, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka, eds., *Rinsetsu kagaku to kofun jidai kenkyū* 隣接科学と古墳時代研究 (Related Sciences and Kofun Period Research), vol. 8 of *Kofun jidai no kōkogaku* (Douseisha, 2012).

⁹⁹ Mizuno Toshinori 水野敏典, "Sanjigen keisoku to dōkyō seisaku gihō" 三次元計測と銅鏡製作技法 (Three-dimensional Measurement and Bronze Mirror Manufacturing Techniques), in Ichinose, Fukunaga, and Hōjō, *Rinsetsu kagaku to kofun jidai kenkyū*. 82-89.

¹⁰⁰ Murakami Ryū 村上隆, "Sankakubuchi shinjūkyō no sosei to kinzoku soshiki: Tsubai Ōtsukayama kofun shutsudo no sankakubuchi shinjūkyō o chūshin ni" 三角縁神獸鏡の組成と金属組織: 樺井大塚山古墳出土の三角縁神獸鏡を中心に (The Composition and Metallographic Structure of Triangular-rimmed Mirrors with Deity and Animal Figures: Focusing on the Mirrors Excavated from the Tsubaiotsukayama Tumulus), *Kyōto Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan Gakusō* 京都国立博物館学叢 (The Kyoto National Museum Bulletin), no. 33 (2011): 41-47, 4-6.

production and supply of these materials.¹⁰¹

Conclusion

Efforts to sum up conventional Kofun period research in comprehensive fashion and suggest new perspectives for study are now very common. However, with regard to the chronologies and periodization which have served as the basis of traditional frameworks, most of these new attempts accord with conventional research. It has now been 20 years since an archipelago-wide chronology was constructed. Advances in the research of particular artifacts, and readjustments of frameworks on the basis of regional perspectives have been accumulating. The difficulties of assessing the entire archipelago in a uniform manner are clear from the variety seen for burial systems, utensils, and regional society.

Research giving weight not just to tombs but also to palaces and settlements has been actively conducted. There are many topics needing examination with regard to how tombs, palaces, and settlements are related. We hope that comprehensive treatment of these, coming out of research conducted in a variety of fields, will produce more vivid portraits of Kofun period society in the future.

¹⁰¹ Hagiwara Kyōichi 萩原恭一, “Haniwa no seisan to kyōkyū o taido bunseki kara kangaeru” 埴輪の生産と供給を胎土分析から考える (Considering the Production and Supply of *Haniwa* from Clay Body Analysis), *Haniwa Kenkyūkaishi*, no. 15 (2011): 103-14.