

# Overview: Japanese Archaeological Research Trends 2013<sup>1</sup>

Takakura Hiroaki<sup>2</sup>

The 2013 Fiscal Year (FY)<sup>3</sup> was one of great progress for the Japanese Archaeological Association.

While the Association is a large-scale academic society, for a long time it remained a private (unincorporated) organization. Accordingly the possibility of incorporation was explored, but the path toward becoming an incorporated association<sup>4</sup> was difficult, and this long-held desire could not be realized. Then the Intermediate Corporation Act<sup>5</sup> was established, and as its conditions were applicable the Association officially became a limited liability intermediary corporation<sup>6</sup> in March 2004. For members the biggest change was probably that the Association President was not elected from the floor at the General Meeting as before, but by the Board of Directors. But as the Intermediate Corporation Act was subsequently abolished, through a transitional measure the Association was converted into a general incorporated association<sup>7</sup> in June 2009, assuming its current identity.<sup>8</sup> While the Association is accordingly required to have Articles of Incorporation specifically drawn up for its status as a general incorporated association, as a special exception under the terms of the transition it provisionally used its former Articles of Incorporation from its status as an intermediary corporation with partial revisions. But there were substantial discrepancies between those provisional Articles of Incorporation and the regulations now in effect under

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<sup>1</sup> [*Trends in Japanese Archaeological Research, 2013*, is a partial translation of “Nihon kōkogaku kenkyū no dōkō” 日本考古学研究の動向, in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō 66 (2013 nendoban)* 日本考古学年報 66(2013年度版) (*Archaeologia Japonica 66 [2013 Fiscal Year Issue]*) (Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai, 2015), pp. 1-66. This essay appears on pp. 1-4, under the Japanese title “Sōsetsu” 総説. 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 2015. To streamline the text, characters for Japanese names and terms, and bibliographic information 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 高倉洋彰

<sup>3</sup> [Translator's note: The 2013 Fiscal Year began 1 April 2013.]

<sup>4</sup> *shadan hōjin* 社団法人

<sup>5</sup> *Chūkan Hōjinhō* 中間法人法

<sup>6</sup> *yūgen sekinin chūkan hōjin* 有限責任中間法人

<sup>7</sup> *ippan shadan hōjin* 一般社団法人

<sup>8</sup> Official Japanese title: *Ippan Shadan Hōjin Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai* 一般社団法人日本考古学協会

the General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations Law.<sup>9</sup> For example “project and budget” determinations had been made in the General Meeting, but as a general incorporated association these decisions are to be made by the Board of Directors and reported to the General Meeting. There were many other such discrepancies, and the need for revision was pressing. Accordingly the Board of Directors moved forward with preparations for revision, and the new Articles of Incorporation were established at the current Board’s final 80th General Meeting for the 2014 FY. In conjunction with the enactment of these new articles, the Association’s Rules and Regulations were also thoroughly revised. The new articles/rules go into effect with the term of the upcoming Board of Directors, which will also examine the matter of revising the operational rules for the Association’s headquarters, and various other provisions and bylaws.

The Association conducts a variety of activities under its seven standing committees.

The Editorial Committee<sup>10</sup> published issues No. 35 and 36 of the Association’s journal *Nihon kōkōgaku* (Journal of the Japanese Archaeological Association) which reflects archaeological research activities. Despite its large number of members the number of submitted manuscripts is regrettable, and it is hoped that all members will strive to make contributions. The newly established English Editorial Committee<sup>11</sup> published the *Japanese Journal of Archaeology*, which has been under consideration as the Association’s English language bulletin, as an online periodical. Japanese archaeology has achieved many results to date, but as these have been published as books, articles, and reports in Japanese, they have not reached a very wide English language audience. Information provided by the Association has thus far been limited to a partial introduction to the outside world in English, utilizing the Association’s website,<sup>12</sup> as one aspect of the activities conducted by the International Exchange Committee.<sup>13</sup> The publication of this English journal has epoch-making significance for the dissemination of archaeological research results from Japan to the rest of the world. At the same time, it qualifies under a change in the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research program for “Publication of Scientific Research Results,” which converted its support for scientific periodicals to a new category of “Strengthening International Dissemination of Information” that takes as object only English language publica-

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<sup>9</sup> Ippan Shadan Hōjin oyobi Ippan Zaidan Hōjin ni kansuru Hōritsu 一般社団法人及び一般財団法人に関する法律 [promulgated June 2, 2006; effective December 1, 2008]

<sup>10</sup> Kikanshi Henshū Iinkai 機関誌編集委員会

<sup>11</sup> Eibun Kikanshi Henshū Iinkai 英文機関誌編集委員会

<sup>12</sup> [Translator’s note: The reference is to (1) portions of *Nihon kōkōgaku nenpō*, the same volume as that containing this introductory overview, beginning with vol. 60 and published from the web page “Trends In Japanese Archaeological Research” (available: <http://archaeology.jp/publication/trends/index.html>), and (2) and English translations of materials on archaeological sites, selected from *Hakkutsu saretā Nihon rettō* (Excavations in the Japanese Archipelago), the catalog of an annual exhibition sponsored by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and published from the web page “Noteworthy Archaeological Sites” (available: <http://archaeology.jp/sites/2014/index.htm>).]

<sup>13</sup> Kokusai Kōryū Iinkai 国際交流委員会

tions,<sup>14</sup> and considering that many academic societies were unable to so qualify, it is a good example showing the Association's high level of capability. In any event, we are confident that the stimulation of international exchange and use of this online journal will provide great opportunities for the younger generation of archaeological researchers, who have attained competence in languages, to venture forth into the world at large.

The Research Conditions Investigative Committee,<sup>15</sup> promoting the provision of a rich environment for research activities, presented a report on current conditions to the General Meeting and a poster at the Autumn meeting,<sup>16</sup> focusing on the research environment for governmental, non-profit, and private investigative organizations and museums, on problems related to licensing for the investigation of buried cultural properties, on the effects of the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership), and on the problem of the merging and closing of museums. In addition the committee is examining the problem of declining enrollments for university archaeology majors. The Committee on Policy for the Preservation of Buried Cultural Properties,<sup>17</sup> through cooperation with local movements for the preservation of the Takakura district government office remains in Chigasaki (Kanagawa prefecture), the Takaosan tomb in Numazu (Shizuoka prefecture), the Kitsuki castle site in Kitsuki (Ōita prefecture) and so forth, promoted the activities of investigating, preserving, and utilizing buried cultural properties. The Committee to Investigate Social Studies and History Texts<sup>18</sup> continued to grapple with the issue of putting material on the Paleolithic period into grade school social studies texts, as the current curriculum guidelines are scheduled for revision.

The Special Response Committee to the Great East Japan Earthquake,<sup>19</sup> established after the March 2011 disaster, conducted inspections in cooperation with local agencies at locations in damaged communities and at archaeological excavations held in conjunction with reconstruction projects, but differences between communities and regions in the progress of reconstruction investigations have become evident, as well as the need for more time for processing finds and producing site reports even in places where investigations are proceeding on schedule. For this reason the need for securing investigators to continue the excavations plus subsidies for processing finds from the 2016 FY on has been indicated. Excavation results were made public at a presentation held at Iwate University (Morioka) and the Sendai City Museum, focusing on the theme of what

<sup>14</sup> [Translator's note: For details of this change, see "Overview: Japanese Archaeological Research Trends 2012," p. 3, note 14 (available: <http://archaeology.jp/publication/trends/Overview-2012.pdf>).]

<sup>15</sup> Kenkyū Kankyō Kentō Inikai 研究環境検討委員会

<sup>16</sup> Kenkyū Kankyō Kentō Inikai, "Kenkyū Kankyō Kentō Inikai no katsudō 2013" 研究環境検討委員会の活動・2013 (2013 Activities of the Research Conditions Investigative Committee), poster presented at the Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai 2013 Nendo Shūki Taikai 日本考古学協会 2013 年度秋季大会 (Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting), Nagano, 19–20 October, 2013.

<sup>17</sup> Maizō Bunkazai Hogo Taisaku Inikai 埋蔵文化財保護対策委員会

<sup>18</sup> Shakaika/Rekishi Kyōkashotō Kentō Inikai 社会科・歴史教科書等検討委員会

<sup>19</sup> Higashi Nihon Daishinsai Taisaku Tokubetsu Inikai 東日本大震災対策特別委員会

was learned of local history through excavation.<sup>20</sup>

Among the issues currently facing the Association is the problem of the donation of the Association's library. There were two responses to the open search voted for at the 79th General Meeting, and the donation to Nara University was determined at the 80th General Meeting after examination by the Board of Directors and the sincere efforts of the Special Committee Concerned with the Association's Library. Thanks to Nara University's kindness, special arrangements will be made for the utilization of these materials by Association members. While practical matters such as drawing up a contract will be left to the next term's Board of Directors, this settlement of a pressing concern is a significant success in terms of the Association's activities.

In addition, the Association conducted a variety of endeavors, including efforts at dealing with the problem of the imperial tombs, and open lectures and symposia making research results available to the general public, but these are not generally recognized. With regard to this, the Public Relations Committee<sup>21</sup> has been revitalized, and is opening initiatives aimed to make the Association's activities more widely known.

The above projects of the 2013 FY were reported in May 2014 at the Association's 80th General Meeting held at Nihon University.

As the outcome of Association members' research for fiscal 2013, despite not necessarily being provided with optimal research conditions, investigations were taken up in sincere fashion and the results pulled together in the form of many monographs, articles, and reports. While these are reported elsewhere in this volume,<sup>22</sup> a brief overview will be given here.

In recent years, archaeological research particularly in the form of joint research with adjacent fields outside the discipline is pressing forward. This includes the research of Obata Hiroki,<sup>23</sup> which adds the method of analyzing impressions of starch granules, nuts, and insects in pottery<sup>24</sup> to that of plant opal analysis, or the accurate identification of clay sources using high precision earth scientific analysis<sup>25</sup> in addition to the analysis of stone materials or the clay bodies of pottery with X-ray fluorescence conducted by Ishida Tomoko<sup>26</sup> and others. The strength of these examples is in the conduct of analysis by archaeologists, and in the goals and results being linked together.

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<sup>20</sup> "Hakkutsu chōsa de wakatta enganbu no rekishi" 発掘調査で分かった沿岸部の歴史 (History of the Coastal Region Learned through Excavation), held at Iwate Daigaku 岩手大学 (Iwate University), 25 January, and Sendai-shi Hakubutsukan 仙台市博物館 (Sendai City Museum), 26 January 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Kōhō linkai 広報委員会

<sup>22</sup> [Translator's note: The reference is to summaries, by period and region, of research trends presented in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō 66*, the same volume as that containing this introductory overview (see note 1 for bibliographic details).]

<sup>23</sup> 小畑弘己

<sup>24</sup> [Translator's note: The reference is to the use of silicone replica analysis of impressions in pottery.]

<sup>25</sup> [Translator's note: The reference is to the use of laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS).]

<sup>26</sup> 石田智子

According to Hashizume Jun, who summarizes trends in Paleolithic research in this volume,<sup>27</sup> the number of publications and presentations at academic conferences in 2013 exceeded 300. The topic Hashizume takes up first is the internationalization of Paleolithic research in Japan. The internationalization of archaeological research is a vital issue for the Association, which launched its English publication the *Japanese Journal of Archaeology* as an online periodical in 2013, and its necessity is visible in this area as well. Much work on obsidian as a material for stone tools is conducted in Paleolithic research, and the need has been stated for sharing the analytic data possessed by various countries. At the Association's 2013 Autumn Meeting held in Nagano as well, debate was deepened on the theme of obsidian produced in the Shinshū region (Nagano prefecture) and its uses.<sup>28</sup> Apart from research on stone used as material in stone tools, much work is being done on the ages of sites and artifacts.

In Jōmon period research, much work was seen related to social issues. In particular, the symposium held at Nagoya University focusing on the first half of the Final Jōmon period was an ambitious attempt to construct an image of Tōkai regional society by synthesizing dwellings, livelihood, mortuary customs, circulation, and so forth.<sup>29</sup> With regard to the existence of stratification in Jōmon society, debate rages between those like Takahashi Ryūzaburō<sup>30</sup> who acknowledges stratification and Imamura Keiji<sup>31</sup> who denies it, and Yamada Yasuhiro<sup>32</sup> who sees movement towards complex society through repeated cycles of increasing complexity and simplification. Also, Toizumi Takeji<sup>33</sup> argues, using the eastern shore of Tokyo bay as model, for a system of residence that shifted between settlements based on seasonal livelihood activities. At the Association's 2013 Autumn Meeting in Nagano, a symposium was held on the chronology and dynamics of Middle Jōmon pottery in Nagano prefecture,<sup>34</sup> preceded by a presentation from Kiriwara Takeshi on issues surrounding the Jōmon agriculture thesis.<sup>35</sup> Also, Mizunoe Kazutomo's monograph

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<sup>27</sup> Hashizume Jun 橋詰潤, "Kyūsekki jidai kenkyū no dōkō" 旧石器時代研究の動向 (Trends in Paleolithic Period Research), in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō* 66. 19-24.

<sup>28</sup> "Shinshū kokuyōseki gensanchi to sono riyō" 信州黒曜石原産地とその利用 (Obsidian Produced in Shinshū and Its Utilization), session at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>29</sup> "Tōkai chihō ni okeru Jōmon jidai banki zenhan no shakai" 東海地方における縄文時代晩期前半の社会 (Society in the First Half of the Final Jōmon Period in the Tōkai Region), held as the Dai 1-kai Tōkai Jōmon Kenkyūkai Shinpojiumu 第1回東海縄文研究会シンポジウム (1st Tōkai Jōmon Research Symposium), Nagoya Daigaku, 20-21 July 2013.

<sup>30</sup> 高橋龍三郎

<sup>31</sup> 今村啓爾

<sup>32</sup> 山田康弘

<sup>33</sup> 樋泉岳二

<sup>34</sup> "Nagano-ken ni okeru Jōmon jidai chūki doki no hennen to dōtai" 長野県における縄文時代中期土器の編年と動態 (The Chronology and Dynamics of Middle Jōmon Pottery in Nagano Prefecture), session at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Kiriwara Takeshi 桐原健, "Jōmon nōkōron no shūhen" 縄文農耕論の周辺 (Issues Surrounding the Jōmon Agriculture Thesis), open lecture at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

*Kyūshū Jōmon bunka no kenkyū* (A Study on Jōmon Culture in Kyushu)<sup>36</sup> received the Association's fourth annual Monetary Award.

As we have Kuwabara Hisao's detailed report for Yayoi research,<sup>37</sup> I will yield to it except for noting that Tajiri Yoshinori received the Association's fourth annual Grand Award for his great achievement in research on bronze implements with the monograph *Yayoi jidai no seidōki seisan taisei* (The Production System of Yayoi Period Bronzes),<sup>38</sup> and Saino Hirohiko received the Association's fourth annual Monetary Award for his article on traces of Yayoi and Heian period tsunami and settlement movement on the north central Sendai plain (Miyagi prefecture).<sup>39</sup>

At the Association's 2013 Autumn Meeting in Nagano, Sasazawa Hiroshi gave a presentation on the state of Yayoi culture research in the region,<sup>40</sup> providing the theme for the ensuing symposium on the shape of Yayoi society in Shinshū,<sup>41</sup> where starting with a proposed chronology of Kuribayashi<sup>42</sup> style pottery, topics were debated such as problems concerning the production and circulation of stone tools, the issue of ritual accompanying the receipt of bronzes at the Yanagisawa<sup>43</sup> site and elsewhere, the question of the agent who undertook construction when large-scale tombs first appeared, the emergence of large-scale Yayoi settlements and regional society, etc. As one result of the debate, it became clear that not only the Tōkai region, which had thus been regarded until now, but also the Hokuriku region could be considered significant as a route for transmitting Yayoi culture to Shinshū. Looking at this problem from Kyushu, the author previously wondered why a Hokuriku route could not be considered, but with this symposium that question is resolved.

<sup>36</sup> Mizunoe Kazutomo 水ノ江和同, *Kyūshū Jōmon bunka no kenkyū: Kyūshū kara mita Jōmon bunka no wakugumi* 九州縄文文化の研究: 九州からみた縄文文化の枠組み (A Study on Jōmon Culture in Kyushu: Structure of Jōmon Culture from the Viewpoint of Kyushu) (Yūzankaku, 2012).

<sup>37</sup> Kuwabara Hisao 桑原久男, "Yayoi jidai kenkyū no dōkō" 研究の動向 (Trends in Yayoi Period Research), in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō* 66. 30-39.

<sup>38</sup> Tajiri Yoshinori 田尻義了, *Yayoi jidai no seidōki seisan taisei* 弥生時代の青銅器生産体制 (The Production System of Yayoi Period Bronzes) (Fukuoka: Kyūshū Daigaku Shuppankai, 2012).

<sup>39</sup> Saino Hirohiko 齋野裕彦, "Sendai heiya chūhokubu ni okeru Yayoi jidai/Heian jidai no tsunami konseki to shūroku dōtai" 仙台平野中北部における弥生時代・平安時代の津波痕跡と集落動態 (Tsunami Traces and Settlement Movement of the Yayoi and Heian Periods on the North Central Sendai Plain), in *Tōhoku chihō ni okeru kankyō/nariwai/gijutsu ni kansuru rekishi dōtaiteki sōgō kenkyū: Heisei 19 nendo-Heisei 23 nendo Monbu Kagakushō Shiritsu Daigaku Gakujutsu Kenkyū Kōdoka Suishin Jigyō "Ōpun Risāchi Sentā Seibi Jigyō" kenkyū seika hōkokusho* 東北地方における環境・生業・技術に関する歴史動態的総合研究: 平成一九年度-平成二十三年度文部科学省私立大学学術研究高度化推進事業「オープン・リサーチ・センター整備事業」研究成果報告書 (Comprehensive Research on Historical Movements Concerning Environment/Livelihood/Technology in the Tōhoku Region: Research Report, Heisei 19-23 MEXT "Open Research Center Project" for Private University Improvement), Vol. 1 (Tōhoku Geijutsu Kōka Daigaku Tōhoku Bunka Kenkyū Sentā, 2013). 225-57.

<sup>40</sup> Sasazawa Hiroshi 笹澤浩, "Shinshū Yayoi bunka kenkyū no genjō to kadai" 信州弥生文化研究の現状と課題 (Current State and Problems in Shinshū Yayoi Culture Research), open lecture at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>41</sup> "Shinshū ni okeru Yayoi shakai no arikata" 信州における弥生社会の在り方 (The Nature of Yayoi Society in Shinshū), session at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>42</sup> 栗林

<sup>43</sup> 柳沢 [Translator's note: Information on this site is available on the Japanese Archaeological Association's website. URL: <http://archaeology.jp/sites/2009/04yanagisawa.htm>]

While there is no doubt that the basic data for archaeological research consist of real materials, site reports are indispensable in cases where it is not possible to access the actual data directly. This year as well there have been important site and research reports published on tombs, including those for Shibagahara<sup>44</sup> and Motoinari<sup>45</sup> (Kyoto prefecture), Higashinomiya<sup>46</sup> (a designated Historic Site, Aichi prefecture), Nagamezuka<sup>47</sup> (Kumamoto prefecture), and Shichikan<sup>48</sup> (Osaka prefecture). The publication of materials from a joint research meeting, aimed at sharing information and understandings on equestrian gear and ornamentation in East Asia,<sup>49</sup> is a sequel to the 1991 volume on the Yayoi period,<sup>50</sup> and we are delighted that such basic material compilations are jointly published by Japanese and Korean researchers. As articles, Fukunaga Shin'ya's contribution on the formation of keyhole tombs, summarizing various theories while providing his own, is worthy of attention.<sup>51</sup> Together with Ichinose Kazuo and Hōjō Yoshitaka, Fukunaga has also co-edited the fourth and sixth volumes of the series *Kofun jidai no kōkogaku* (Archaeology of the Kofun Period), the fourth volume summarizing the history of research and the typologies and chronologies for 17 categories of grave goods,<sup>52</sup> and the sixth volume depicting the daily life of people of the Kofun period.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Jōyō-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 城陽市教育委員会 (Jōyō Municipal Board of Education), *Shibagahara kofun hakkutsu chōsa/seibi hōkokusho* 芝ヶ原古墳発掘調査・整備報告書 (Excavation/Site Preparation Report for the Shibagahara Tomb) (Jōyō-shi, 2013).

<sup>45</sup> Mukō-shi Maizō Bunkazai Sentā 向日市埋蔵文化財センター (Muko City Centre For Archaeological Operations), *Motoinari kofun* 元稲荷古墳 (The Motoinari Tomb) (Mukō-shi, 2014).

<sup>46</sup> Inuyama-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 犬山市教育委員会 (Inuyama Municipal Board of Education), *Shiseki Higashinomiya kofun* 史跡東之宮古墳 (Historic Site Higashinomiya Tomb) (Inuyama-shi, 2014).

<sup>47</sup> Sugii Takeshi 杉井健, ed., *Nagamezuka kofun no kenkyū: Ariakekai/Yatsushirokai engan chiiki ni okeru kofun jidai shuchōbo no tenkai to zaichi bosei no sōkan kankei no kenkyū* 長目塚古墳の研究: 有明海八代海沿岸地域における古墳時代首長墓の展開と在地墓制の相関関係の研究 (Study on the Correlation of the Chief's Tombs and the General People's Tombs of the Kofun Period in the Ariake Sea and the Yatsushiro Sea Coast Area Located on the Western Kyushu Island, Japan), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 22320160) (Kumamoto Daigaku Bungakubu, 2014).

<sup>48</sup> Sakaguchi Hideki 阪口英毅, *Shichikan kofun no kenkyū: 1947 nen/1952 nen shutsudo ibutsu no saikentō* 七観古墳の研究: 1947年・1952年出土遺物の再検討 (Research on the Shichikan Tomb: Reexamination of Artifacts Recovered in 1947 and 1952), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 22682007) (Kyōto Daigaku Daigakuin Bungaku Kenkyūka, 2014).

<sup>49</sup> *Nikkan kōshō no kōkogaku: Kofun jidai* 日韓交渉の考古学: 古墳時代 (Archaeology of Japanese-Korean Negotiations: The Kofun Period), materials from the “Dai 1-kai Kyōdō Kenkyūkai, Nikkan kōshō no kōkogaku: Kofun jidai” 第1回共同研究会 日韓交渉の考古学: 古墳時代 (1st Joint Research Meeting, Archaeology of Japanese-Korean Negotiations: The Kofun Period), held at Fukuoka Daigaku, 16-17 November 2013.

<sup>50</sup> Oda Fujio 小田富士雄 and Han Pyōng-sam 韓炳三, eds., *Nikkan kōshō no kōkogaku: Yayoi jidaihen* 日韓交渉の考古学: 弥生時代篇 (Archaeology of Japanese-Korean Negotiations: Yayoi Period Edition) (Rokkō Shuppan, 1991).

<sup>51</sup> Fukunaga Shin'ya 福永伸哉, “Zenpōkōenfun no seiritsu” 前方後円墳の成立 (Formation of the Keyhole Tombs), in *Genshi/Kodai 1* 原始・古代 1 (Earliest Period, Ancient Period 1), vol. 1 of *Iwanami kōza Nihon rekishi* 岩波講座日本歴史 (Iwanami History of Japan Series), ed. Ōtsu Tōru 大津透, Sakurai Eiji 桜井英治, Fujii Jōji 藤井譲治, et al. (Iwanami Shoten, 2013). 169-202.

<sup>52</sup> Ichinose Kazuo 一瀬和夫, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka 北條芳隆, eds., *Fukusōhin no keishiki to hennen* 副葬品の型式と編年 (Typology and Chronology of Grave Goods), vol. 4 of *Kofun jidai no kōkogaku* 古墳時代の考古学 (Archaeology of the Kofun Period) (Douseisha, 2013).

<sup>53</sup> Ichinose Kazuo, Fukunaga Shin'ya, and Hōjō Yoshitaka, eds., *Hitobito no kurashi to shakai* 人々の暮らし

As evidenced in the Ōmuro<sup>54</sup> tomb group, a Historic Site, a rich immigrant culture and horse-breeding customs are visible in Nagano. At the Association's 2013 Autumn Meeting, Ōtsuka Hatsushige gave a presentation on six decades of involvement with the Ōmuro tomb group,<sup>55</sup> followed by a symposium in which the conditions of cultural exchange of the fifth century were widely debated.<sup>56</sup>

Unlike the Ancient and later periods in which documents can be utilized as historic materials, research from the Paleolithic through the Kofun periods depends largely on sites, and their artifacts and features. For this reason there was previously a tendency for research to start and end with typological classifications and chronologies. While these remain vital areas for future archaeological research as well, there have been many recent studies which additionally seek to construct debate about society, and have begun to connect with topics from the Ancient period on.

Investigations and research are continuing for the palaces and capital areas of the Asuka, Fujiwara, Heijō (Nara), and Heian<sup>57</sup> capitals, and in the 2013 Fiscal Year results were consolidated for the Naniwa, Shigaraki, and Nagaoka<sup>58</sup> palaces and capitals. Work on regional government offices also continues, and at the Fukubaru Chōjabaru<sup>59</sup> site in Yukuhashi<sup>60</sup> (Fukuoka prefecture) the remains of a government office complex surrounded by a roofed corridor and exterior ditch were discovered. Based on relations of overlapping the features divide into three phases, and in the second phase, regarded as dating to the first half of the eighth century, the outer precinct ditch reached 150 m on a side. This grand scale surpasses the east-west width of the Dazaifu<sup>61</sup> government office complex, and as the southern gate is thought to be of the *hakkyakumon*<sup>62</sup> style, used in Kyushu for provincial government offices, the possibility has been raised of this being the earliest government headquarters for Buzen<sup>63</sup> province. In addition there were research results in areas related to transport, including the publication of *Nihon kodai dōro no fukugenteki kenkyū* (Reconstructive Research on Japanese Ancient Roads).<sup>64</sup>

Examples of investigations at Medieval sites have been increasing in recent

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しと社会 (Society and Daily Life of the People), vol. 6 of *Kofun jidai no kōkogaku* (Douseisha, 2013).

<sup>54</sup> 大室

<sup>55</sup> Ōtsuka Hatsushige 大塚初重, "Shinano Ōmuro kofungun to tomo ni 60 nen" 信濃大室古墳群とともに60年 (60 Years Together with the Shinano Ōmuro Tomb Group), open lecture at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>56</sup> "5 seiki no kofun kara bunka kōryū o kangaeru" 5世紀の古墳から文化交流を考える (Considering Cultural Exchange from Tombs of the Fifth Century), session at the Japanese Archaeological Association 2013 Autumn Meeting, Nagano, 19 October, 2013.

<sup>57</sup> 飛鳥, 藤原, 平城, and 平安

<sup>58</sup> 難波, 紫香楽, and 長岡

<sup>59</sup> 福原長者原

<sup>60</sup> 行橋

<sup>61</sup> 大宰府

<sup>62</sup> 八脚門 [Translator's note: A three-bay wide gate with a roof supported by two rows of four pillars each, one to its front and the other in back.]

<sup>63</sup> 豊前 (eastern Fukuoka and northern Ōita prefectures)

<sup>64</sup> Kinoshita Ryō 木下良, *Nihon kodai dōro no fukugenteki kenkyū* 日本古代道路の復原的研究 (Reconstructive Research on Japanese Ancient Roads) (Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, 2013).



years. In addition to urban research conducted until now on Kamakura and elsewhere, new development is being seen in research on cities and castles exploring the connections with military governors' headquarters that were bases for Medieval regional control, and with the castle towns of the late sixteenth to early seventeenth centuries. Research on carved stone objects is similarly seeing new developments, with revitalized interest in the Satsuma stone pagoda<sup>65</sup> of the Shurasan<sup>66</sup> site in Hisayama<sup>67</sup> (Fukuoka prefecture) sparked by recent investigation, or the discovery that the Wariya<sup>68</sup> site in Ogawa<sup>69</sup> (Saitama prefecture) was a quarry where stone stelae were processed as far as rough cut shapes. The former involves relations with China, and the latter is drawing closer to clarifying the process that extended from the production to distribution of stone stelae. In research on pottery and glazed stoneware, attempts and reconstructing chronologies are becoming prominent.

Archaeological research related to East and Northeast Asia is also active. For the Korean peninsula, a text from the Korean Archaeological Society outlining Korean archaeology has been translated into Japanese, making it possible to learn of recent research trends and achievements.<sup>70</sup> Japan and the Korean peninsula are intimately related, and there is a limit to the pursuit of archaeological research on Japan without knowing the results of Korean archaeology. In that regard it is a timely publication. With regard to China, there were developments in research such as Okamura Hidenori's thesis on the lines of derivation of production technology for Chinese mirrors, based on research on pre-Qin<sup>71</sup> dynasty bronzes and on dated mirrors which flourished from the Early Han to the Western Jin dynasties,<sup>72</sup> plus work on walled cities from the Han through the Southern and Northern dynasties such as Luoyang, Xuchang, and Ye<sup>73</sup> from the Late Han on, or Chang'an<sup>74</sup> of the Sui and Tang periods. In Northeast Asia, stress is being placed on research in the Russian Far East that relates to the Japanese archipelago, with work being advanced in particular on the line of derivation of Okhotsk culture in Sakhalin and in the vicinity of Khabarovsk, and on the emergence and development of the Kuril

<sup>65</sup> *Satsumatō* 薩摩塔 [Translator's note: A stone pagoda statue, usually with a vase-shaped mid section featuring a seated Buddha image. Regarded as made of stone from China, a small number of known examples are distributed in Kyushu.]

<sup>66</sup> 首羅山

<sup>67</sup> 久山

<sup>68</sup> 割谷

<sup>69</sup> 小川

<sup>70</sup> Kankoku Kōkogakkai 韓国考古学会 (Korean Archaeological Society) ed., *Gaisetsu Kankoku kōkogaku* 概説韓国考古学 (Outline of Korean Archaeology), trans. Takesue Jun'ichi 武末純一, Shōda Shin'ya 庄田慎矢, and Yamamoto Takafumi 山本孝文, (Douseisha, 2013).

<sup>71</sup> 先秦

<sup>72</sup> Okamura Hidenori 岡村秀典, "Kan Sankoku Seishin jidai no kinen kyō: Sakkyōsha kara mita shinjūkyō no keifu" 漢三國西晉時代の紀年鏡: 作鏡者からみた神獸鏡の系譜 (On the Dated Mirrors from the Han, Three Kingdoms, and Western Jin Dynasties: Lines of the Craftsmen School of the Mirrors with the Image of Divinities and Animals), *Tōhō gakuō* 東方学報 (Journal of Oriental Studies), no. 88 (2013): 534-463.

<sup>73</sup> 洛陽, 許昌, and 鄴

<sup>74</sup> 長安

Ainu in the region from the Kamchatka peninsula to the Kuril Islands.

The goal of the Japanese Archaeological Association is set out in Article 3 of its Articles of Incorporation as follows.

This corporation takes promoting the development of archaeology as its goal, with archaeological researchers standing on the principles of autonomy, democracy, equality, reciprocity, and openness . . . For this reason, as the nationwide organization of archaeological researchers, it will strive to carry out its social obligations for promoting cooperation and exchange among its members and with related academic societies, for actively working to improve conditions for research, and for the preservation of cultural properties, etc.

In this manner, the Association's goal is not restricted to researching the archaeology of Japan. Accordingly, studying the archaeology of foreign countries and learning from those results (in promoting cooperation and exchange among its members and with related academic societies) becomes vital. In that regard I would like to emphasize anew the great significance of launching the online English language publication, the *Japanese Journal of Archaeology*, in 2013.