

Medieval

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Fiscal 2015 archaeological study of the medieval is herein overviewed. First, outstanding publications on city/village site study were: YANAGIHARA Toshiaki *Hiraizumi no Kobo (Light of Hiraizumi)*, YAEGASHI Tadao *Kita no Tsuwamono no Miyako Hiraizumi (Hiraizumi, City of the Strong in the North)*, and IIMURA Hitoshi *Chusei Ou no Kokogaku (Archaeology of Medieval Ou)* that handled medieval history in Tohoku region. KAWANO Shinjiro *Kamakura Kokogaku no Kisoteki Kenkyu (Fundamental Study on Archaeology of Kamakura)* is a fundamental data on archaeology of Kamakura. Also, a posthumous work of KAMEI Akinori, *Hakata Tsutobo no Kenkyu (Study on Hakata Chinatown)* approaches the background that the trading base was moved to Hakata Tsutobo (Chinatown) in the mid-11th century after Korokan was abolished.

On castle (jokaku) study, the 20th Chugoku/Shikoku Chiku Jokan Chosa Kentokai (Chugoku/Shikoku Region Castle Study Meeting) examined the introduction of Shokuho-line castles in western Japan. On territory (nawabari) study, publications were MATSUOKA Susumu *Chusei Jokaku no Nawabari to Kukan (Territory and Space of Medieval Castles)*, and HONDA Noboru and YAMAKI Takao ed. *Zenkoku Jokaku Nawabarizu Shusei (Collection of Territorial Figures on Japanese Castles)*. Also, outstanding study meetings were: “the 32nd Zenkoku Jokaku Kenkyusha Semina (Seminar for Japanese Castle Researchers)” by Chusei Jokaku Kenkyukai, “Kochiku Gijutsu kara Mita Shokuhokei Jokaku no Ishigaki no Seiritsu (Formation of Shokuho-line Stone Walls Seen from Construction Techniques)” by Shokuhoki Jokaku Kenkyukai, and “Sengoku Jidai no Jokan no Teien (Gardens of Sengoku Period Castles)” by the Cultural Heritage Department, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

On burial systems and religion, an interesting study on incineration and holy grounds were: “Tokushu Chusei no Nokotsu Shinko to Reijo (Featured Article: Medieval Incineration Beliefs and Holy Ground)” *Archaeology Quarterly* 134, and YAMAGUCHI Hiroyuki “Chusei Ou no Reijo (Holy Grounds in the Medieval Ou)” [NANAMI Masato ed. *Tohoku no Chuseishi 2: Kamakura Bakufu to Tohoku (Medieval History of Tohoku 2: Kamakura Shogunate and Tohoku)*]. On stonework, there are YAMAKAWA Hitoshi

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Rekishi no Naka no Sekizobutsu (Stonework in History), MATSUDA Tomoyuki “Geiyo Kakogansei Sekizobutsuken no Seiritsukatei ni Tsuite (Formation Processes of Geiyo Granite Stonework Zones)” *Shikoku Chuseishi Kenkyu (Shikoku Medieval History Study)* 13, and MURAYAMA Takashi “Arakawa Churyuiki ni Okeru Chusei Sekito no Tenkai (Development of Medieval Stone Pagoda in the Middle Basin of Arakawa River)” *Kitamusashi no Chiiki Keisei: Mizu to Chikei ga Orinasu Rekishizo (Regional Formation of Northern Musashi: History Woven by Water and Terrain)*. Other than mentioned above, there are studies on stone processing techniques such as Daiikkai Chusei Saiseiki/Kako Gijutsu Kenkyukai (the 1st Study Meeting on Medieval Quarrying and Processing Techniques), “Tokushu Ishijoba no Kokogaku (Featured Article: Archaeology of Quarry)” *Sekizo Bunkazai* 7 (Sekizo Bunkazai Chosa Kenkyujo).

SASAKI Tatsuo ed. *Chukinsei Tojiki no Kokogaku (Archaeology of Medieval/Early Modern)* series was published on pottery/ceramics and transportation/distribution history study. *Chukinsei Doki no Kiso Kenkyu (Fundamental Study on Medieval/Early Modern Pottery)* 26 (Chusei Doki Kenkyukai) examined regional study results of the chronology and distribution of Toban-line Sue wares, and *Kaiyu Toki Seisan ni Okeru Chiho Kama no Seiritsu to Tenkai: Daisankai Tokai Doki Kenkyukai (Formation and Development of Regional Kilns in Production of Ash-glazed Pottery: 3rd Study Meeting of Tokai Pottery)* (Tokai Doki Kenkyukai) gave an examination from a comparison with regional kilns. Also, the 34th convention of Nihon Boeki Toji Kenkyukai discussed the 15th and 16th century trade of ceramics around the Sea of Japan mainly on the Sanin region. NAKAI Atsushi “Chusei Doki/Tojiki no Meiji to Sono Kino (Terms of Medieval Pottery/Ceramics and Their Function)” *Otemae Daigaku Shigaku Kenkyujo Kiyo (Bulletin of Institute of History, Otemae University)* 10 (Otemae Daigaku Shigaku Kenkyujo) studied terms on historical documents. It was interesting. HONDA Hiroyuki *Tenka Toitsu to Siruba Rasshu (Unification of Japan and the Silver Rush)* discussed the distribution history of silver mainly from Iwami Silver Mine. As for transportation history, there is IWAHASHI Takanori “16 Seiki Kohan ni Okeru Sanin Chiiki Suijo Kotsu no Ichidanmen: Shimazu Iehisa to Hosokawa Yusai no tabi wo Daizaitoshite (an Aspect of Water Transportation in the Latter Half of 16th Century Sanin Region: Based on a Trip by SHIMAZU Iehisa and HOSOKAWA Yusai)” *Shimane Kodai Bunka Senta Kenkyu Ronshu Dai 15 Shu: Nihonkai Engan no Sekiko ni Okeru Keikan to Seigyo no Hensen no Kenkyu (Bulletin of Ancient Culture Center No. 15: Study on Transition of Scenery and Subsistence on Lagoons at the Coastal Sea of Japan)* (Shimane Kodai Bunka Senta).

As for foreign exchanges and boundary study, USUKI Isao *Higashi Ajia no Chusei Jokan (Medieval Castles in East Asia)* discussed castles constructed by the Jurchen in maritime regions of Russia and northeast China. Also, *Archaeology Quarterly* No. 133 had a featured article “Ainu no Kokogaku (Archaeology of Ainu),” and for trade

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ceramics in Nanto region, there are FUKU Hiromi “Esshuyo Seiji (Celadon Porcelain from Yuezhou Kiln)” *Okinawa Bunka Kenkyu (Okinawa Cultural Study)* 42 (Hosei University Institute for Okinawan Studies), and SHIBATA Keiko “Gusuku Jidai ni Okeru Taoci no Juyo (Acceptance of Pottery in Gusuku Period)” *Nanto Koko* No. 34 (Okinawa Archaeological Society). ONO Masatoshi, GOMI Fumihiko, and HAGIWARA Mitsuo ed. *Mokuzai no Chusei: Riyo to Chotatsu (Medieval Lumber: Utilization and Procurement)* gave thoughts on various aspects of utilization and procurement of lumber. The 13th Archaeology and Medieval History Symposium “Kokogaku ha Chuseishi wo Katareruka (Can Archaeology Tell Medieval History?)” discussed problems on interpreting building features and locations, as well as problems of excavated writing data.