

Medieval

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There are two points that should especially be mentioned for fiscal 2014 medieval archaeological study.

First is the increase of excavation research related to the Northern Fujiwara Clan and preceding the Dewa Kiyohara Clan. 11th to 12th century AD East Japan was conventionally viewed as an interregnum of sites and artifacts, but excavation results of cities and bases is burying the gap.

Another is deepening of research on castle sites from the Sengoku period. Especially for excavation research, Goyomaikuruwa of Odawara Castle in Kanagawa Prefecture showed use of stone materials in the garden that was unprecedented in East Japan. Consolidation of national study results progressed in the past year, such as holding of a “Shugosho (governor’s office) Symposium” and publication of *Chusei Jokan no Kokogaku* (Archaeology of Medieval Castles).

Other than the above mentioned, this fiscal year saw progress in new fields of study as the Musashi type memorial tower (*itabi*) manufacturing site in Ogawa Town, Saitama Prefecture, which was nominated as national historic site, and progress in excavation research of underwater sites related to Mongolian invasions of Japan.

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