Medieval

SEKIGUCHI Norihisa

Movements of medieval study in fiscal 2016 are overviewed herein.

Chusei Toshi Kenkyukai’s “Shukyotoshi Nara wo Kangaeru (Thoughts on Religious City Nara)” should be mentioned for city/village study. It was meaningful that such comprehensive study was conducted as archaeological data on medieval Nara is being accumulated.

Major results of castle (jokan) study are research results of sites related to Gosannenkassen, discussion on dating of Nasukandajo castle, discussion on foundations of stone building on stone walls, and discussion on renzoku karaborigun (successive dry moats and mounds). It was also a characteristic that many books for general readers were published that let people learn viewpoints of castle study easily, such as NAKAI Hitoshi and SAIITO Shinichi’s Rekishika no Shiroaruki (Castle Walking of Historians).

Religion, funeral systems, and stonework studies were mentioned. Accumulation of itabi (memorial stone tower) study was outstanding in fiscal 2016. Major achievements were Chusei Soso Bosei Kenkyukai’s “Chuseibo no Shuen wo Kengaeru: Kanto ni Okeru Itabi no Shuen wo Toshite (Thoughts on the End of Medieval Tombs: Through the End of Itabi in Kanto),” and CHIDIWA Itaru and ASANO Haruki ed. Itabi no Kokogaku (Archaeology of Itabi). Especially the latter was the first publication of synthetic study on itabi after the masterpiece published in the 80s, Itabi no Sogo Kenkyu (Synthetic Study on Itabi), and it could be the foundation of future stonework study. Other than itabi study, there were SEKINE Tatsuo ed. Echizensuruugaminato no Chu/Kinsei Sekizobutsu (Medieval/Early Modern Stoneworks of Echizensuruugaminato), Chusei Soso Bosei Kenkyukai’s “Tokai to Kinki no Sekizobutsu kara Mita Chu/Kinsei no Shuen: Issekigorinto wo Chushintoshite (End of Medieval/Early Modern Seen from Stoneworks in Tokai and Kinki: Mainly from Issekigorinto),” Shizuokaken Kokogakki’s “Fujisan Shinko heno Fukugoteki Apurochi (Multiple Approaches to Mt. Fuji Worship),” and a special exhibition featuring Ninsho at Nara National Museum and Kanagawa Prefectural Kanazawa-Bunko Museum. FUJISAWA Norihiko and SAGAWA Shinichi “Sekito Shirabe no Kotsu to Tsubo (Hints and Secrets of Stone Pagoda Investigation)” was...
published as an introductory book, and it was a meaningful result since research methods of stonework became open as it is a quite unique field among archaeological methods.

Study on excavated artifacts was mentioned. For the field of ceramic study, there are Chusei Doki Kenkyukai’s “Boeki Tojiki Kenkyu no Genjo to Dokkenkyu (State of Trade Ceramics Study and Pottery Study),” and Boeki Toji Kenkyukai’s “Tojiki Kenkyu no Shiten: Seisan/Ryutsu/Shohi (Viewpoint of Trade Ceramics Study: Production/Distribution/Consumption).” For the field of pottery study, there is YAEGASHI Tadao/Takahashi Kazuki ed. “Chusei Bushi to Kawarake (Medieval Samurai and Pottery).” The book compactly summarized results of the field that was most deeply studied among medieval artifacts, and an effort of this book to link pottery to the movement of samurai warriors mainly in Togoku will be the index of future pottery study.

Bands of warriors (bushidan) were mentioned. Fiscal 2016 saw the achievement of remarkable results from interdisciplinary research on bands of warriors. Major results were TAKAHASHI Osamu ed. “Satake Ichizoku no Chusei (Medieval of the Satake Clan),” an exhibition “Sengoku wo Ikinuita Bushotachi (Warriors Who Survived the Warring States Period)” at Saitama Prefectural Ranzan Shiseki Museum, and a special exhibition “Sengoku Jidaiten (Warring States Period)” at Edo Tokyo Museum.

In the end, other studies were mentioned. For symposium and study meetings, there were Saitama Kokogakkai’s “Kamakura Kaido no Fukei (Scenes of Kamakura Highway),” Chusei Ouu Shiryoron Shinpoojimu Jikko Iinkai’s “Chusei Ouu no Shiryoron (Source Theory on Medieval Ouu),” Saitama Cultural Deposits Research Corporation’s “Hakkutsu Sareta Chusei no Sugata (Excavated Figures of the Medieval),” and so on. For a publication, NAKAJIMA Keiichi ed. “14-Seiki no Rekishigaku (History of the 14th Century)” was an important achievement of an ambitious interdisciplinary research that handled the 14th century with some data of the period.