

Ancient

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Fiscal 2017 ancient study was active with many events and publication of theses, while study with a viewpoint from the so-called the Establishment, such as capital cities, regional government offices, and temple remains occupy the major part, and on the other hand, individual study on settlement and artifacts stayed low-keyed.

Discussions were exchanged on relationship between transport and Buddhist facilities and the situation of road maintenance and management, mainly from examples of the Sanin-do, for which excavation is progressing in recent years at Kodai Kotsu Kenkyukai. Also, progress was seen in individual research in Kai/Awa. *Historia* featured theses on topographical change, fishery activities, and handicraft manufacturing on the development of Naniwanimiya-kaso site and northern tip of Uemachi Plateau. Jorisei/Kodai Toshi Kenkyukai considered the majesty of ancient cities and temples. Tojosei Kenkyukai examined conditions of natural disasters and rescue of the weak seen in excavated artifacts from Heijokyo/Heiankyo. Kodai Shuraku/Kanga Kenkyukai conducted comparative examination of the transition in administrative areas of local government offices, mainly with examples in Tagajo, Hitachi Kokucho, Izumo Kokucho, Dazaifu, the former Naniwanomiya, and so on. Kodai Josaku Kanga Iseki Kentokai exchanged discussions on characteristics of Iwaki and Iwase provinces, commemorating their 1300th anniversary, based on the latest excavation results on county offices (gunga), temples, mounded graves, settlements, and pottery. Also, a symposium was held on Koma County in Musashi Province to commemorate its 1300th anniversary. It revealed the nature of three ancient temples in the county: Onakage Haiji, Odera Haiji, and Takaoka Haiji. KAJIWARA Yoshimitsu *Kodai Chiho Jiin no Zoei to Keikan (Construction and Scenery of Ancient Local Temples)* analyzed tendencies in location selection of ancient temples based on examination of examples in Omi Province and ten other provinces. Excavation reports were published for Todaiji, Takamiya Haiji, and Tajima Kokubunji. As for settlement study, opinions were exchanged on changes in movement of settlements in the 6th to 7th centuries AD mainly in West Japan on Hisutoria and the December conference of Kodaigaku Kenkyukai. Kodai Kawara Kenkyukai examined tile manufacturing techniques of ipponzukuri and ichimaizukuri

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based on examples nationally and revealed that ways of acceptance were different in each region, although it was considered before that the techniques were spread simultaneously at the time of constructing kokubunji . Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Teikyo University tried to grasp the actual situation of massive relocation of Fushu/Ifu between the end of the Nara period to the beginning of the Heian period based on archaeological phenomena. Multilateral analysis was conducted on pottery engraved with poems (waka) excavated from Kekachi site in Koshu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, from Japanese philology, archaeology, and document history. Kodai no Iruma wo Kangaerukai examined production in Minamihiki/Higashikaneko kiln sites that supplied to Musashi Kokubunji. A symposium was held with themes of ancient Izumo Province, volcanic disaster, Ritsuryo period society in southern Kyushu, and so on.