

Medieval

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It is understood that the Japanese medieval period started around the 11th century AD and ended around the 16th century AD. The period is an object for archaeological study, and fiscal 2018 saw many excavation research projects, study conventions, and publication of theses and excavation reports. The outstanding excavation research included “Sendakita site (Kamakura period)” in Kanazawa City where three wooden stupas with hats (*kasatōba*) were excavated, and Sunpujō castle remains in Shizuoka City where the largest *tenshudai* (founding stone for castle tower) in Japan was excavated. There were conferences for ceramics, castles, and stonework. Also, large conferences were held for castle architecture and city studies. For stonework study, both archaeology and document history pursued domestic stonework, stone material from Zhejiang Province, China and stonework in Kyushu, and exchanges of stone culture/manufacturing technology in Japan, China, and South Korea. From the viewpoint of exchanges, Research Center for Asian Archaeology of Industry and Culture, Ehime University, held an international symposium on iron manufacturing, and Yamagata Prefectural Center for Archaeological Research published an excavation report *Hattan Iseki Dai 1–3ji Hakkutsu Chōsa Hōkokusho* (Excavation Report for the 1st to 3rd Excavation of Hattan Site). It was the first example in the world to analyze the excavated circular box (*magemono*) which contained 7,986 coins by a non-destructive method (X-ray CT) to learn the number of coins, kind and condition of casting for each coin, as well as the front image of each coin, without disturbing the content. It was epochal and its propagation is desirable. For publication of books/theses/magazines, important works were: SHIBATA Keiko “Ōtomo-shi Yakataato Shutsudo Chūgoku Tōji no Kenkyu (Study on Chinese Ceramics Excavated from Ōtomo Clan Residence),” IKEDA Yoshifumi *Kaitei ni Nemuru Mōko Shūrai: Suichū Kōkōgaku no Chōsen* (Mongolian Invasion on the Seabed: Challenges of Under-water Archaeology), TOKUDOME Daisuke “Thoughts on Excavated and Hereditary Collection Pieces of *Yingqing Meiping* Vases of the Southern Chinese Origin,” TANAKA Katsuko “‘Hakata’ ni Motarasareta Chūgoku Tōjiki (Chinese Ceramics Brought to ‘Hakata’),” MORI Tatsuya “Tairiku to Rettō wo Tsunagu Tōjiki Ryūtsū Rūto no Yōsō (Aspects of Ceramic Distribution Routes Connecting the Continent and Japanese Archipelago),” ISHIGURO Hisako “Ink-written Name of Song in Kyōzutsu

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and ‘Gangshou’: with Inscriptions of Wubai Luohan Statues from Nanhua Temple of Shaoguan, Guangdong,” and ŌBA Koji *Hakata no Kōkogaku: Chūsei no Bōeki Toshi wo Horu* (Archaeology of Hakata: Excavation of Medieval Trading City). While studying abroad (on the same time period with medieval Japan), the author again realized the importance of locating and deepening study results of Japanese archaeology. While there were many theses and conferences related to under-water archaeology, unfortunately Japan is much behind in this field.