

Medieval

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Although influences of the COVID-19 have continued into fiscal 2021, study conferences were resumed both online and face-to-face. In this atmosphere, archaeological study of the Japanese medieval showed steady progress, and significant discoveries continued in excavation research in various places.

As for pottery/ceramic study, there were introductions of new examples in various regions, discussion based on accumulated data in each region, and indication of future development based on a summary of previous research nationally. Future progress of the study to higher accuracy is expected in connection to these trends.

Excavation research examples were outstanding in western Japan in city/settlement study, and there were many results for which future cooperation with document history is expected in relation with *shōen* (manors) and so on. These results are expected to be useful for the city/settlement study in eastern Japan.

Excavation research examples were outstanding for the Sengoku (warring states) period on residence/castle study, and it seems information worth pursuing was gained on aspects of bases for each class such as *daimyō* (feudal lord) and residents. In the field of cultural elements such as gardens that have been elucidated in recent years, it is evaluated that materials were added for further comparison and discussion. There are many historical fans, and progress of research/study is awaited as these are significant assets to the local community to experience history/culture that should be given back to the community in ways of preservation/utilization for the future.

Outstanding in the field of grave systems/religion were discoveries that convey the energy of faith in the period, such as results that indicate revival of Nanto like Tōdaiji and Kōfukuji temples and confirmation of the Pure Land (*jōdo*) garden in the Kamakura period. This is a field vital to discuss local medieval society, together with other themes.

Various results of research/study were indicated along with regionality of each area on production/distribution. Especially examples from the end of the Heian period to the Kamakura period were significant as they enable the detection of the transition to the medieval society throughout the Japanese archipelago from archaeological data, and progress of this study is awaited through comparison and indication from related fields of study.

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