

Osaka University  
Department of Archaeology

## What It Means to Study Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of human history and culture through sites, artifacts, and other material remains. Regardless of the path students take after graduation, the Department of Archaeology offers a meaningful environment to personally uncover the past and think about the long-term development of human culture.

OSAKA UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY



# Major Activities

## History and Focus



Excavation of Nagaoyama Tumulus, Hyogo Prefecture



At Stonehenge, England



Dinner after an excavation

The Department of Archaeology was established in 1988. While still relatively young, it has a long history of excavations, research, and education dating from its former days as The Japanese History Laboratory of Osaka University.

The department is headed by Professor FUKUNAGA Shin'ya and Associate Professor TAKAHASHI Teruhiko. Although the major focus of research and educational activities is Japanese archaeology, faculty and graduate students participate in fieldwork overseas and are committed to adopting a broad, comparative-archaeology approach.

In addition to annual survey and excavation projects and the subsequent processing and classifying of excavated materials, the graduate school curriculum encourages participation in discussions meaningful to archaeology and the humanities in order to educate researchers who will lead the field of Japanese archaeology from a global perspective.

Many department alumni are active at the forefront of the archaeological field, working for universities, research centers, boards of education, and museums worldwide. Additionally, alumni can also be found at schools, media organizations, corporations, and numerous other places of employment.

### Alumni Employment

#### University-Related Positions (including Former Research Students)

Osaka University, Fukushima University, Komazawa University, Saitama University, Tokai University, Meiji University, Toyama University, Kyoto Prefectural University, Osaka Ohtani University, Nara University, Okayama University, Tottori University, Kochi University, Kumamoto University, Kagoshima University, Chungnam National University, Kyungpook National University, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, etc.

#### Specialist Positions

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Imperial Household Agency Archives and Mausolea Department, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara National Museum, Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage, Kyoto Prefecture Research Center for Archaeological Properties, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture, Hyogo Construction Technology Center for Regional Development, Prefectural Boards of Education: Osaka, Wakayama, and Mie; Ishikawa-Ken History Museum, Oita Prefectural Center for Archaeological Research, Gangoji Institute for Research of Cultural Property; City Boards of Education: Katano, Nagoya, Gose, Sakurai, Ako, Tokushima, Shima, Ota, and Kama; Hirado City Office Cultural Heritage Department

## Excavation Projects



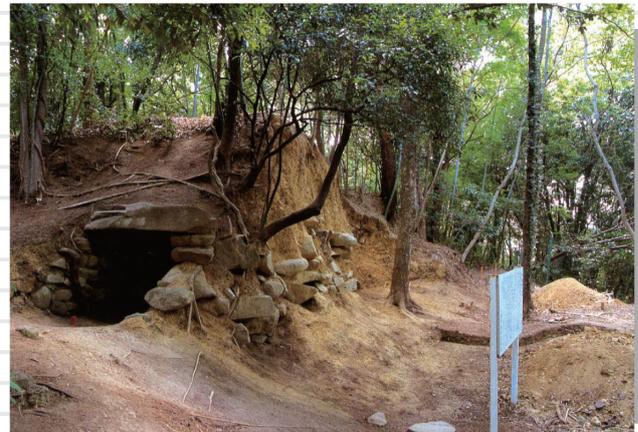
Yukinoyama Tumulus, Shiga Prefecture



Otani No. 3-1 and 3-2 Kilns, Shino Kiln Group, Kyoto Prefecture



Horizontal chamber of Inouchi-Inarizuka Tumulus, Kyoto Prefecture



Horizontal chamber of Shōfukuji Tumulus, Hyogo Prefecture



Clay-encased coffin of Nagayama Tumulus, Hyogo Prefecture



Excavation on Gemiler Island, Republic of Turkey

# OSAKA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

## Examples of Theses and Dissertations

### Master's Theses

- An Analysis of Ancient Juvenile Burials
- Evolution and Regional Development of Burial Customs at the Beginning of the Yayoi Period
- The Historical Significance of Weapons during the Yayoi Period
- Initial Kofun-Period Regional Interaction Seen through Pedestal-Shaped Pottery: An Analysis of Hand-Drum-Shaped Jar Stands
- Pottery Movement and Regional Interaction at the Beginning of the Kofun Period
- The Production System of the Early Kofun Period
- The Production of Domestic Mirrors and its Historical Context
- The Reception Process of *Haniwa* during the Early Kofun Period
- The Establishment and Development of Kofun Rituals Utilizing Baked Clay Objects
- The Development of Early *Sue*-Ware Production Seen from Storage Containers
- The Development of a Professional Army during the Kofun Period
- The Formation of the Furuichi Tomb Group from a Comparative Archaeological Perspective
- The Transmission and Reception of Kinai Influence in *Haniwa*
- The Establishment of Representational *Haniwa* and their Regional Development
- The Structure of Local Rule in the Late Kofun Period
- The Hierarchy of Mortuary Ritual Seen through *Sue* Ware Uncovered from Kofun
- Research on the End of Kofun Construction in the Kinai
- Metal Containers and Pottery Styles of the Asuka Period
- The Evolution and Historical Context of Ancient *Haji* Ware Production
- The Production and Distribution System of *Sue* Ware in the Early Heian Period

### PhD Dissertations

- Research on Triangular-Rim Deity and Beast Mirrors
- Prehistoric Weapons and Warfare in the Japanese Archipelago
- Archaic State Formation in Gaya
- The Development of Weapons during the Yayoi Period
- Archaeological Research on Kofun-Period Society in the Tohoku Region
- Pottery and Society of the Yayoi Period
- Weapons and Armor during the Period of State Formation
- Burial Customs and Kinship during the Kofun Period
- Research on Wooden Objects of the Yayoi Period
- Research on the Formation of Yayoi Culture
- Production of Horse Trappings during the Kofun Period
- Distribution of Iron Weapons and Early State Formation
- Kingship and Temple Construction during the Nara Period
- Political Power and the Adoption of Immigrant Culture during the Kofun Period



Iron armor from Nonaka Tumulus, Osaka Prefecture



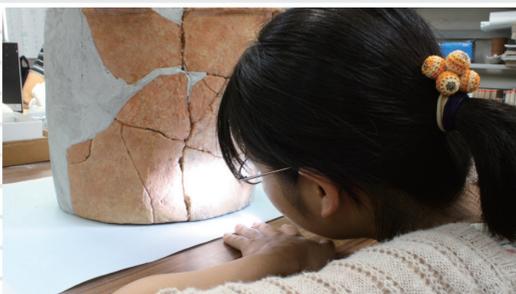
Pottery from Ōtani No. 3 Kiln, Kyoto Prefecture



Triangular-rim deity and beast mirror from Manai Tumulus, Osaka Prefecture



Discovery of a Heian-Period artifact



Analyzing an excavated *haniwa*

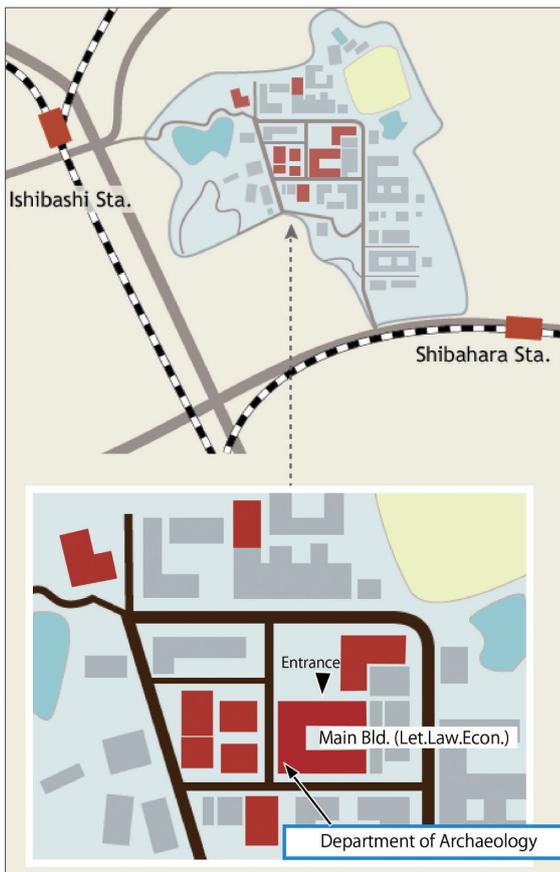
## Excavations

1961	Manai Tumulus, Nukudani-Kitazuka Tumulus, Ariyama Tumulus (Osaka)
1962	Komagatani-Miyayama Tumulus (Osaka)
1964	Nonaka Tumulus (Osaka)
1981-1984, 1989	Chōhōji-Minamibara Tumulus (Kyoto)
1987-1988	Toriimae Tumulus (Kyoto)
1989-1992	Yukinoyama Tumulus (Shiga)
1990	Sakuraidani No. 2-23 Kiln (Osaka)
1993-1997	Inouchi-Inarizuka Tumulus (Kyoto)
1998	Hirui-Ōtsuka Tumulus (Gifu)
2000-2004	Shōfukuji Tumulus (Hyogo)
2004-2006	Ōtani No. 3 Kiln, Shino Kiln Group (Kyoto)
2007-2011	Nagaoyama Tumulus (Hyogo)
2012	Machikaneyama Tumulus Group (Osaka University Toyonaka Campus)
2013-	Nishiyama No. 1 Kiln, Shino Kiln Group (Kyoto)

## Major Department Publications

Year	Title
1990	<i>Toriimae Tumulus</i>
1991	<i>Sakuraidani No. 2-23 Kiln</i>
1992	<i>Chōhōji-Minamibara Tumulus</i>
1996	<i>Studies of the Yukinoyama Tumulus</i>
1999	<i>The Archaeology of State Formation: Tenth Anniversary Volume</i>
2005	<i>Machikaneyama Archaeological Papers: Festschrift in Honor of Professor Tsude Hiroshi</i>
2005	<i>Studies of the Inouchi-Inarizuka Tumulus</i>
2007	<i>Studies of the Shōfukuji Tumulus</i>
2010	<i>Report on the Nagaoyama Tumulus</i>
2010	<i>Machikaneyama Archaeological Papers: Twentieth Anniversary Volume</i>
2012	<i>Studies of Ōtani 3 Kiln in Shino Site</i>
2014	<i>Nonaka Kofun and the Age of the Five Kings of Wa</i>

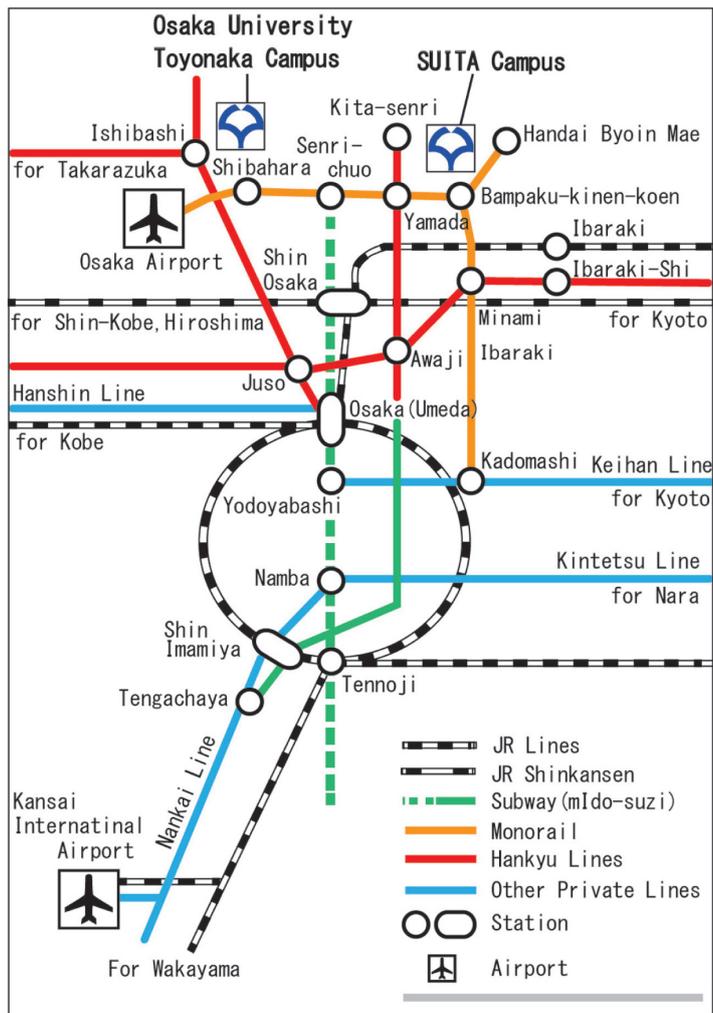
## Access



### Public Transportation

**By Train:**  
15 min. east on foot from Ishibashi on Hankyu Takarazuka Line.

**By Monorail:**  
10 min. west on foot from Shibahara.



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