

## Master's Thesis Abstract

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Name:

The Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences  
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• Cultural Arts Course

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Title

Formation and background of the ancient settlement of Tsugaru as seen from the distribution of Goshogawara Sue ware

The northern Tohoku region north of 40 degrees north latitude, including the Aomori prefecture area, was an area where no county system had been established from the 7th century to the 11th century, and was subject to military suppression and tribute payments by the state. During this period, this region was home to the so-called Emishi people, outside of Japan, and little is known about its political and social realities.

From the 9th century to the 11th century, this region experienced economic development, with an explosive increase in the number of settlements, dramatic improvements in various industries, and increased interaction with neighboring regions.

The Goshogawara Sueki Kiln Ruins, located in Goshogawara City, Aomori Prefecture, is also positioned as one of the various industries that are flourishing there. Sue ware was not born spontaneously in Japan. It is said to have been introduced from the Korean Peninsula in the 5th century. It was introduced from northern Kyushu to the Seto Inland Sea coast and the Kinai region, and spread throughout the country over the years, but it is said that a kiln was opened in Goshogawara, Tsugaru, around the end of the 9th century, and continued until the end of the 10th century.

This research was conducted from the viewpoint that the distribution and distribution of Goshogawara Sue ware may be related to the dramatic increase in the number of settlements, which was one of the characteristics of this period. This is because if we can find some kind of relationship between the circulation and distribution of Sue ware, including Goshogawara Sue ware, and the formation of villages, we assume that the social conditions of the time will emerge.

Chapter 1 presented the purpose and method of the research. From the buried cultural property excavation reports published so far in Aomori Prefecture, we extracted Sue ware, including Sue ware, Goshogawara Sue ware, Goshogawara Sue ware, and Haji ware from the ruins where Sue ware was excavated. It describes methods for compiling and analyzing them.

Chapter 2 presents the research history and issues. Up until now, attempts have been made to understand Goshogawara Sue ware from various angles. There is a variety of previous research, including the history of the discovery of the kiln ruins, an overview of the main excavations to date, chronology and chronology, distribution and distribution, the genealogy of Goshogawara Sue ware, and the social background of the opening and abolition of kilns. . We touched on previous research from previous universities and summarized the current situation and issues.

Chapter 3 presents the collected results and analysis. The number of ruins, the amount of Sue ware, the amount of Haji ware, etc. are summarized in graphs and analyzed by region and era. We are also organizing and examining the lineage of Goshogawara Sue ware and the quantity of Sue ware that is not Goshogawara Sue ware (non-Goshogawara Sue ware).

Chapter 4 presents the discussion. From the consideration of the relationship between the number of ruins and natural and social events and their background, the degree of involvement of Goshogawara Sueki in the village, the characteristics of Goshogawara Sueki kiln, and the history of its opening and extinction, we can analyze Goshogawara Sueki and its history. It shows and summarizes "specific villages" that are closely related, the movement of people, and the development of the Tsugaru Plain.

Keywords: Sueki, village, movement of people, development