

From *Shōsō-in* Documents to *Engi Shiki*: A Comparative Study of Tableware Names in Ancient Japan

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In the *Shōsō-in* documents, there are many ancient names of tableware which had been used for providing meals into *Todaiji* sutra copying office, late 8th century. In this article, the author examined the tableware assemblage for sutra copying projects each, and then classified the potteries unearthed from *Heijo* palace site into ancient *Mari* (a bowl), *Tsuki* (shallow and flat bottomed tableware) and *Sara* (a plate) respectively, contrasting with the tableware names written on the documents.

The tableware used into the office in the 760s was mainly *Sue* ware, including *Mari* (*Mizumari* or *Mugimari*), *Atsumonotsuki*, *Aemonotsuki*, *Shiotsuki*, and *Sara*. But among them, the distinction between *Mizumari* and *Mugimari* was unclear, and *Aemonotsuki* was also sometimes had been counted as *Shiotsuki*. On the contrary, the majority of the tableware in the 770s had changed into *Haji* ware, because the directive office supplied them to the sutra copying office. In this time, the tableware comprised *Haji Kanamarigata*, *Kubotsuki*, *Katatsuki*, *Sara*, *Sue Hiratsuki* and *Sara*. After the appearance of *Kubotsuki* in the late *Nara* period, *Katatsuki* had gradually changed into *Hiratsuki* by the end of *Nara* period. Thus, the characteristic combination of *Haji Kubotsuki* and *Hiratsuki* had succeeded to the early *Heian* period.

Many scholars thought that the rules of pottery tributes in the *Shukei shiki* had reflected a reality from the *Nara* period to the beginning *Heian* period. If it becomes so, the tableware names in the *Shukei shiki* were contemporary with that of the *Shōsō-in* documents. The assemblage of *Haji* ware was in common between *Shōsō-in* documents and *Daizen shiki*, including *Kubotsuki* and *Hiratsuki*. Whereas, the rules of pottery tribute in the *Shukei shiki* reflected an actual condition during the early *Nara* period, because *Kubotsuki* was absent, and *Katatsuki* had not turned into *Hiratsuki* yet. The historical change of *Haji* ware's name can be arranged in the following order : *Shukei shiki* (assumed early 8th century)>> *Shōsō-in* documents (late 8th century)>>*Daizen shiki* and *Saiku shiki* (9th century).

On the other hand, the names of *Sue* tableware are few in common between *Shōsō-in* documents and *Engi shiki*. Studying the potteries of *Engi shiki* can hardly done yet, the author tried to estimate *Sue Hakotsuki* with reference to the potteries from the late *Asuka* period to the middle *Nara* period.

Key words : Study of ancient tableware name, *Shōsō-in* documents, *Todaiji* sutra copying office, *Engi shiki*, *Kubotsuki* and *Hiratsuki*
