Additional materials in support of ‘Vala and Iwato’

Figure 1. Mt. Kaguyama, from the SE of the Yamato plain. In the upper center, the Unebi mountain at Kashiwara, with Emperor Jimmu’s grave; to the right of it (green triangular shape arising from the plains), Mt. Kaguyama. (photo: Witzel 1990)
Figure 2. Uzume dancing in front of the Iwato cave. From: Rotermund 1988: 203 [source: Shōgaku kokugo tokuhon 5, Monbushō 1935, Kokuritsu kyōiku kenkyū-jo]
Figure 3. Amaterasu appears from the Iwato cave. Painting by Kunisada Toyokuni II (c.1850) From: New Larousse Encyclopedia of Mythology (F. Guirand, ed.) London: Hamlin 1984: 405
Figure 5. Layout of the Sukido and Yukido halls during the Taikanshiki in 1687. Note the Mikannagi and Sarume women in the row of priests and officials in the upper right (northeastern) corner. (From Bock 1970: 48)
Figure 6. Plan of the Soma ritual. Note the Āgniḥdra hut on the northern rim, the mūrjalya hut on the southern rim, and the Sadas hall in the center of the offering ground, where some of the significant actions described in this paper take place. From: C. Sen, A Dictionary of the Vedic Rituals based on the ṛāuta and Grhya Śūtras. Delhi 1978
Figure 7. Spirit box (kusin tobangkkuri) under the roof of a Korean farm house, to the right of the vessel of Samsin, goddess of conception, birth, and childhood. From: A. Guillemoz, Les algues, les anciens, les dieux, Paris 1983, plate 9.
Figure 8. Young Dayak woman with soul jar on her hip, silver belt and magical hat. From: W.R. Geddes, *Nine Dayak Nights*, Oxford University Press 1985, plate III.
Figure 9. From: D. Anthony: Samara Project, available at: http://users.hartwick.edu/iaes/newsletter/newsletter.html. The mainly pastoral cultures of the Eurasian steppes (here represented by the Andronovo culture), extend further east, up to the borders of Korea. Cf. maps of historical vegetation, below.
Figure 10. Grave at Sintashta (near the southern Ural mountains), with horse sacrifice and remnants of a proto-chariot (spokes are clearly visible, though not in this drawing). From: http://www.csen.org/koryakova2/Korya.Sin.Ark.html.
Figure 11. Natural vegetation in Eurasia from c. 2000 BCE until present. Available at: http://www.esd.orl.gov/projects/qen/NEW_MAPS/eurasia0.gif. Note the moist/dry steppe belt (in yellow) extending from Rumania to North Korea.
Figure 12. Historical climate of China.
http://members.cox.net/quaternary/nercEURASIA.html.
Figure 13. Historical climate of Eurasia during the past 4000 years. Note the steppe and forest-steppe belt, allowing quick movements between Manchuria and Rumania and vice versa. From: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/projects/qen/NEW_MAPS/eurasia0.gif; http://members.cox.net/quaternary/nercEURASIA.html.