

EJVS 12-1 (March 2005)
Additional materials in support of 'Yala 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 kenkuyū-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 4. Taikanshiki of 1687. From: Tokoro Isao (ed.), *Koshiki.ni miru. Kōikeisho 'Gishiki' Hōten Bessatsu Rekishi Tokuhon*. Etoki shīrizu. Tokyo: Shinjinbutsu ōraisha - 1990:38

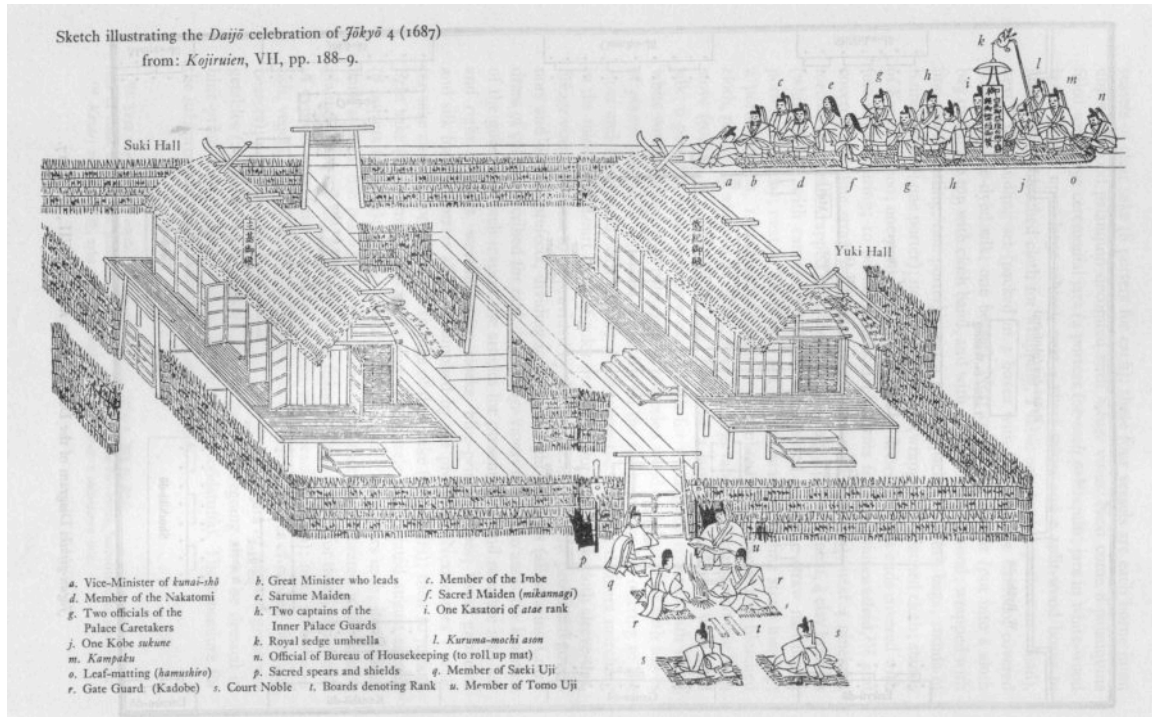


Figure 5. Layout of the Sukidō and Yukidō halls during the Taikanshiki in 1687. Note the Mikannagi and Sarume women in the row of priests and officials in the upper right (northeastern) corner. (From Bock 1970: 48)



Figure 7. Spirit box (*kusin tobankkuri*) 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.

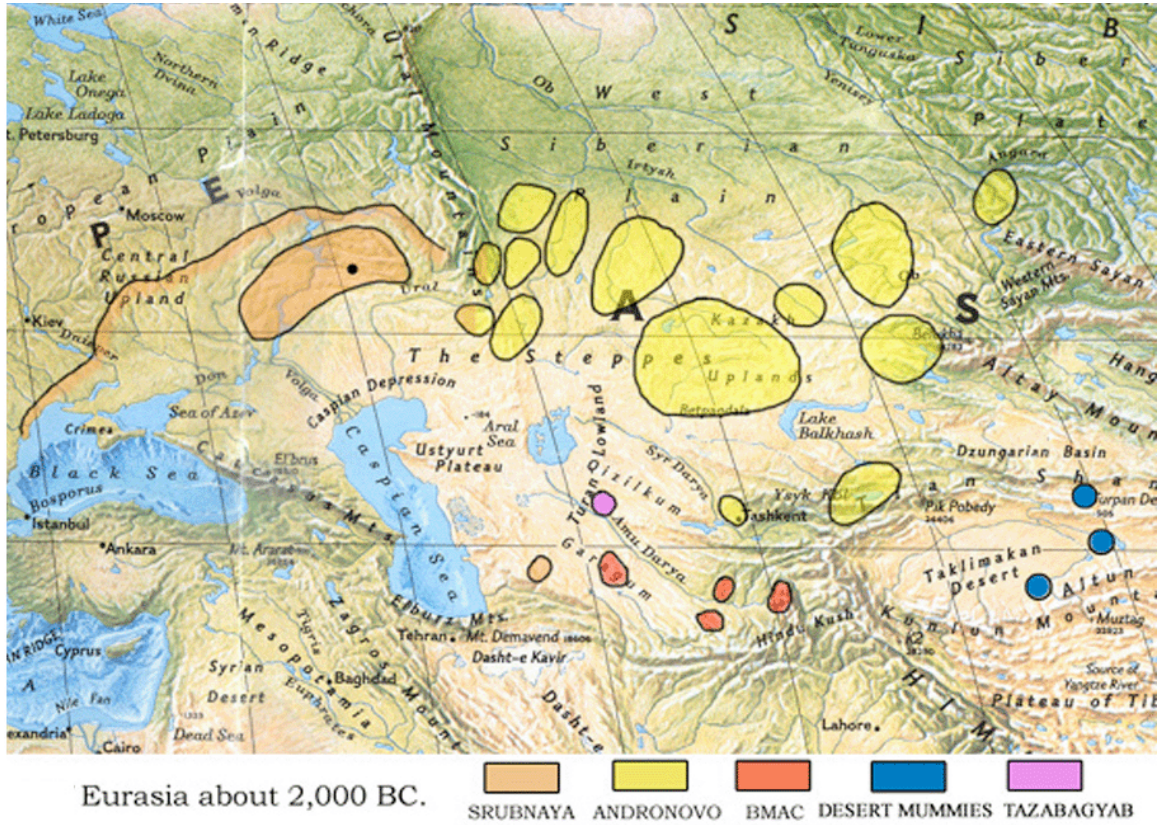


Figure 9. From: D. Anthony: Samara Project, available at: <http://users.hartwick.edu/iaes/newsletter/newsletter.html>. The mainly pastoral cultures of the Eurasian steppes (here represented by the Andronovo culture), extend further east, up to the borders of Korea. Cf. maps of historical vegetation, below.

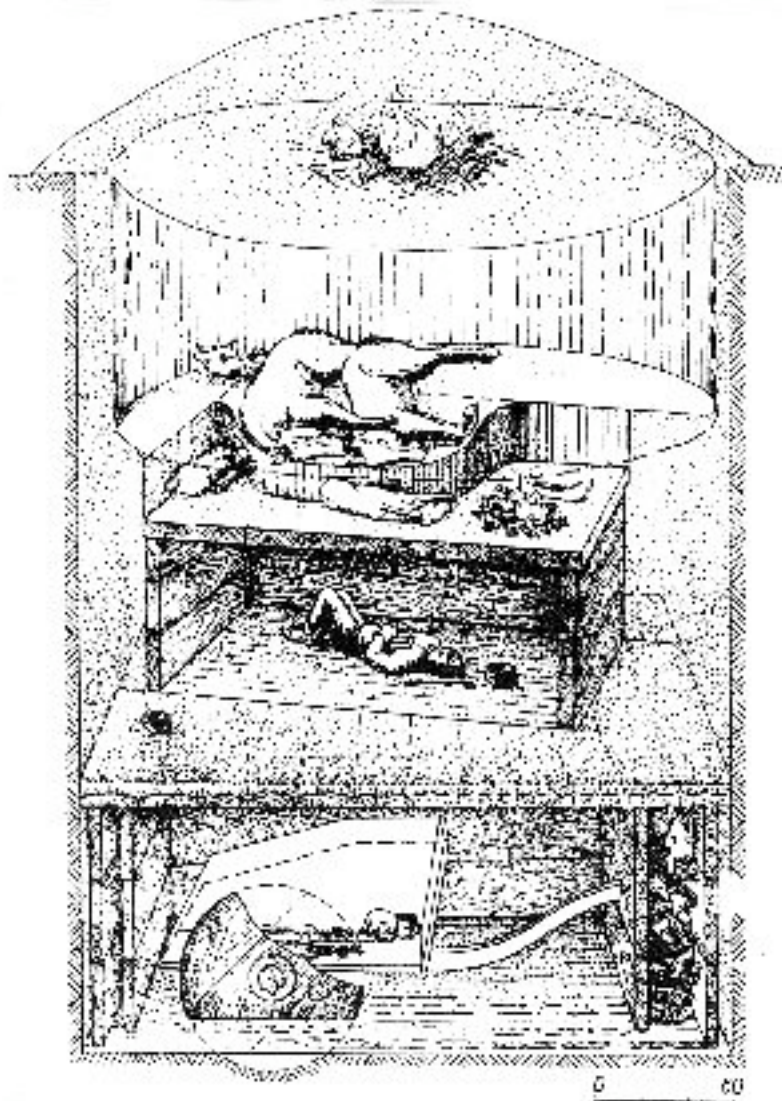


Figure 10. Grave at Sintashta (near the southern Ural mountains), with horse sacrifice and remnants of a proto-chariot (spokes are clearly visible, though not in this drawing). From: <http://www.csen.org/koryakova2/Korya.Sin.Ark.html>.

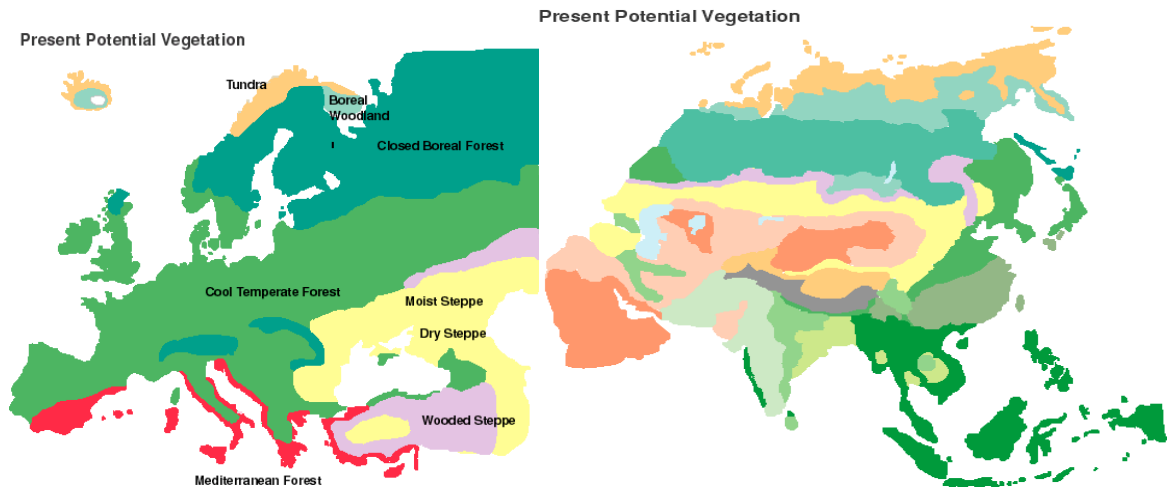


Figure 11. Natural vegetation in Eurasia from c. 2000 BCE until present. Available at: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/projects/qen/NEW_MAPS/eurasia0.gif. Note the moist/dry steppe belt (in yellow) extending from Rumania to North Korea.

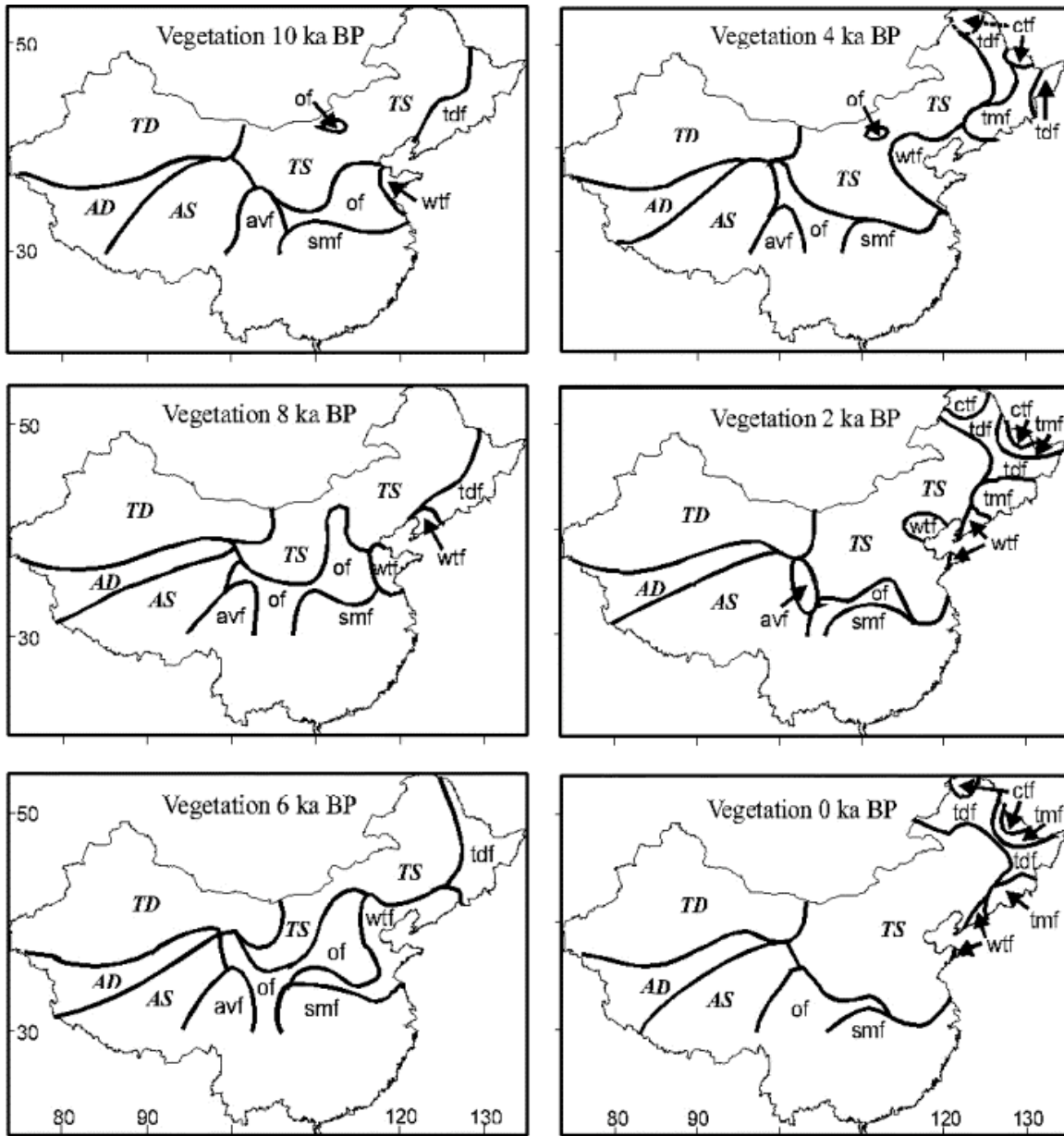


Figure 12. Historical climate of China.

<http://members.cox.net/quaternary/nercEURASIA.html>.

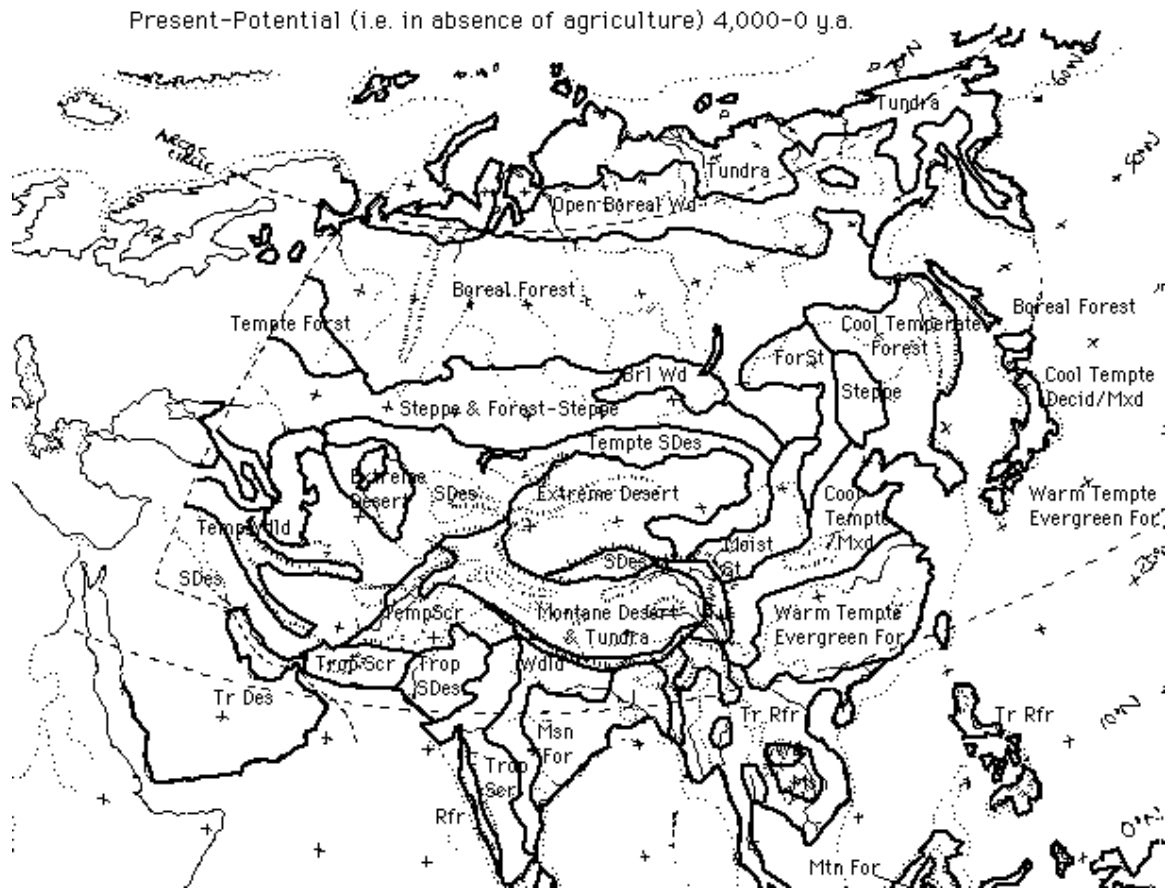


Figure 13. Historical climate of Eurasia during the past 4000 years. Note the steppe and forest-steppe belt, allowing quick movements between Manchuria and Rumania and vice versa. From: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/projects/qen/NEW_MAPS/eurasia0.gif; <http://members.cox.net/quaternary/nercEURASIA.html>.

