Artifacts from multiple Japanese tumuli (kofun) in the Seimo region were subjected to lead isotope ratio analysis. The tumuli analyzed included some from the latter half of the 5th century (Ide Futagoyama Tumulus: raw materials originating in the Korean Peninsula) and from the first half of the 6th century, but the majority belong to the latter half of the 6th century to the early 7th century. Furthermore, most of those contain chambers of carved, piled stones of amphibole andesite. This stone chamber is considered iconic of the burial practices of the alliance of chiefs in the Seimo area, as represented by the Watanuki Kannonyama Tumulus and Soja Futagoyama Tumulus. Especially in the Kannonyama Tumulus, copper water jars and Chinese iron helmets thought to be made in Northern Qi, a Northern Dynasty of China, have been found, along with many items made in Silla. Silla products have been found among artifacts from other chambers of carved, piled stones of amphibole andesite. The academic world had struggled to interpret this apparently contradicting fact, as it had been thought that Wa had constantly been at odds with Silla while carrying on a good relationship with Baekje. However, the writer theorizes that these derive from “Sillaesque” and “Mimanaesque.” In particular, there was a gilt bronze crown made of raw materials originating in North China among the artifacts from Koizumi Nagatsuka Tumulus No. 1 analyzed for this study. Like Wa of the time, Silla did not have much raw copper materials, and the writer theorizes that Silla used raw materials procured in some way from the Northern Dynasty, to which it had sent many envoys, crafted the articles, and conveyed “Sillaesque” and other styles to Wa. Of course, the articles are not assumed to have been brought directly to the alliance of clans in the Seimo area, but they are assumed to have been brought to the Wa government then redistributed and brought to the land of Seimo. Seimo played a vital role in activities on the Korean Peninsula and in battles against the Emishi, and entries in *Nihon Shoki* (*Chronicles of Japan*) show that this was highly valued by the Wa government. As has been related, we can peer into the international affairs of the time through artifacts from chambers of carved, piled stones of amphibole andesite in Seimo from the latter half of the 6th century to the early 7th century.

The fact that the copper used in artifacts from Ide Futagoyama Tumulus has a high probability of having originated in the Korean Peninsula is consistent with the circumstances of the time (mainly interaction with Gaya and Baekje).

Key words: tumulus, Seimo region, lead isotope ratio analysis, Korean Peninsula, Baekje, Silla, Gaya