

China

IMAMURA Yoshiko¹

Research Center of Ancient East Asian Iron Culture, Ehime University conducted joint research from the 5th to 19th of December with Chengdu Archaeological Research Institute (成都市文物考古研究所) and Sichuan University, and discovered a large iron making/smelting site dated circa the Tang Dynasty. Komazawa University conducted excavation research with Peking University from the 8th to 20th of September on Fenghuangshan site in Qishan County, Shaanxi. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties conducted excavation research with Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Science on the southwest corner of Luoyang Castle of the Northern Wei Dynasty. Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University conducted joint research on Liao Dynasty sites in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in July and August 2009, and published *Ryo Bunka/Keiryō Ittai Chōsa Hokokusho 2011* (2011 Excavation Report on Liao Culture/Qingling Area).

This fiscal year, there were many studies that discussed issues such as farming production and distribution systematically within a view of the whole of East Asia. Outstanding works were: NAKAMURA Shin'ichi, "Hikaku Kokogaku kara Mita Yayoi Kyodai Kango Shurakuno Seikaku (Nature of Large Ditched Villages of Yayoi Seen from Comparative Archaeology)", In *Yayoi-jidai no Kokogaku (Archaeology of the Yayoi period)*, Vol. 3, pp. 88-101 (Tokyo: Doseisha); MIYAMOTO Kazuo, "Higashi Ajia Chiiki Shakai no Keisei to Kodai Kokka no Tanjo (Formation of East Asian Society and Birth of Ancient Nations)", In *Higashi Ajia Sekai no Koryū to Hen'yō (Exchanges and Changes in the East Asian World)*, pp. 3-19 (Tokyo: Suirensa); KOUMOTO Masayuki, "Higashi Ajia kara Mita Yayoi Jidai (Yayoi Period as Seen from East Asia)", In *Kōza Nihon no Kokogaku (Seminars in Japanese Archaeology)*, Vol. 6, pp. 481-513; MURAKAMI Yasuyuki, "Higashi Ajia no Shueniki no Tekki Bunka (Iron Culture on the Peripheral Region of East Asia)" In *Yayoi Jidai no Kokogaku (Archaeology of the Yayoi period)*, Vol. 4, pp. 54-67 (Tokyo: Doseisha); OHJI Toshiaki, *Tojo no Keifu (Lineage of Walled City)* (Kyoto: Kyoto-daigaku gakujutsu-shippan-kai); and YAMASAKI Shinji, *Kodai Zogashi:*

¹ Institute of folklore studies, Seijo university, 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo 157-8511, Japan (jiazi_abi@yahoo.co.jp)

TRENDS IN JAPANESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Higashi Ajia to Nihon (Ancient Roof Tile Making History: East Asia and Japan) (Tokyo: Yusankaku).

As for the Spring and Autumn/Warring States period, there were many theses on bronze tools, iron tools, and pottery in Northeast Asia, and there was progress on establishment of relative dating across Japan, Korea, and China. Some examples are: MIYAMOTO Kazuo, “Tohoku Ajia no Sotai Hennen wo Mezashite (Relative Chronology of Northeast Asia)”, In *AMS Nendai to Kokogaku (AMS Dating and Archaeology)*, pp. 5-38 (Tokyo: Gakuseisha); and ISHIKAWA Takehiko and KOBAYASHI Seiji, “Shunju Sengokuki no Enkoku ni Okeru Shoki Tekki to Toho heno Kakusan (Early Iron Tools of the State of Yan in Spring and Autumn/Warring States Periods and Their Diffusion to the East)”, *Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History*, No. 167: 1-40. Another outstanding publication was EMURA Haruki, *Shunju Sengoku Jidai Seido Kahei no Seisei to Tenkai (Creation and Development of Bronze Coins in Spring and Autumn/Warring States Period)* (Tokyo: Kyuko Shoin).

As for Qin and Han Dynasties, there were studies from various viewpoints such as copper mirrors, roof tiles, *kandoku* (bamboo or wood inscribed tablets), stove-shaped receptacles (*meiki*), and picture stones (*gazoseki*). Examples are: Old Chinese Mirror Study Group “Collection of Later Han Mirrors”, *Toho Gakuho*, 86: 201-289; MORISHITA Shoji, “Sandanshiki Shinsenkyo no Shinkaishaku (New Interpretation of Three Layered Shinsen Mirrors)”, *Kobunka Danso*, 66: 1-14; and MOMIYAMA Akira and SATO Makoto (ed.), *Bunken to Ibutsu no Kyokai: Chugoku Shutsudo Kandoku Shiryo no Seitaiteki Kenkyu (Boundary between Documents and Artifacts: Ecological Study on Inscribed Tablets Excavated from China)*.

As for the Six Dynasties, there were diverse theses such as imperial palaces, Buddhist temples and statues, ceramics, and graves. There were: MUKAI Yusuke, “Sogi Rakuyojo no Kyujo wo Meguru Kinnen no Giron (Recent Discussions on the Imperial Palace of Luoyang in Wei)”, *Shirin*, 95(1): 47-73; IMAI Koki “Gishi Nanbokucho Zuito Jidai Tojo no Jikusenn no Hensen (Transition of Axis Lines in the Six Dynasties, Sui, and Tang)”, *Chugoku Kokogaku*, 11: 65-88; ISAHAYA Naoto, *Tohoku Ajia ni Okeru Kiba Bunka no Kokogakuteki Kenkyu (Archaeological Study on Equestrian Culture in Northeast Asia)*; ICHIMOTO Rui, “Shutsudo Toyo kara Mita Goko Jurokukoku to Hokugi Seiken (Sixteen Kingdoms and the Political Power of Northern Wei Seen in Excavated Ceramic Pails)”, *Cultura Antiqua*, 63(9): 22-37; and HUANG Xiafen, “Chugoku no Funbo: Gokan kara Gisinn Nannbokucho (Chinese Mounded Tombs: Later Han to Six Dynasties)”, In *Koza Nihon no Kokogaku (Seminar in Japanese Archaeology)*, Vol. 7, pp. 552-589 (Tokyo Aoki Shoten). Also, there were theses that discussed Chinese artifacts excavated in Japan such as OKAMURA Hidenori, “Higashi Ajia Josei to Kofun Bunka (East Asian Situations and Mounded Tomb Culture)”, In *Koza Nihon no Kokogaku (Seminar in Japanese*

Archaeology), Vol. 7, pp. 521-551, and UENO Yoshifumi's "Seidokyo no Tenkai (Development of Bronze Mirrors)", In *Yayoi Jidaino Kokogaku* (Archaeology of the Yayoi Period), Vol. 4, pp. 139-154 (Tokyo: Doseisha).

This year publication of studies related to bronze and iron tools in Northeast Asia was outstanding, and many studies tried to locate each region within East Asian History. Results of Chinese archaeology were actively contained in *Yayoi jidai no Kokogaku* (Archaeology of Yayoi Period)/*Kofun Jidai no Kokogaku* (Archaeology of Kofun Period) series (Tokyo: Doseisha) and *Koza Nihon no Kokogaku* (Seminars in Japanese Archaeology) series (Tokyo: Aoki Shoten). These are expected to draw pictures of the age with a viewpoint of East Asian History rather than individual regions like continental China, Japan or the Korean Peninsula.