

## Early Modern

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Research trends of fiscal 2012 are roughly divided into sites/features, artifacts, and post-modern archaeology.

For sites and features, excavations of feudal estates (jokan) and castle towns were conducted as other years. At the 4th excavation of Goyomaiguruwa, remains of Odawara castle, locations of six warehouses were confirmed as well as existence of a space with a fence with stacked roof tiles. At the International Library of Children's Literature point of Uenoshinobugaoka sites, a complete Tenmoku bowl made in Seto-Mino was excavated from an underground pit. Although modern study tends to discuss samurai domains such as castles and feudal lord residences, Kansai Kinsei Kokogaku Kenkyukai held a convention in December on "machiashiki," residents where commoners lived ["Kansai ni Okeru Machiyashiki no Hensen (Transition of Machiyashiki in Kansai)]. Various aspects of Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Itami, Sakai, Edo, and Ako were collected, and elaborate discussions were developed utilizing continuity from the medieval to the modern. Also, an exhibition on modern archaeology in peripheral areas of cities was held at Fuchu City Kyodo no Mori Museum ["Edo Jidai no Tama wo Horu (Digging Tama in Edo Period)," January to March, 2013]. Excavation results of Higashimiya site, Gunma Prefecture were reported at an exhibition and at research meetings ["Higashimiya Iseki: Yanba de Hakken Sareta Edo Jidai (Higashimiya Site: Edo Period Discovered at Yanba)" Hakkutsu Johokan, Gunma Archaeological Research Foundation: May to August, 2012], giving us an opportunity to reconsider the relationship between natural disasters and archaeological sites. For underwater archaeology, research results of NPO Asian Research Institute of Underwater Archaeology were published as *Suichu Bunka Isan Deetaabeesu Sakusei to Shuichu Kokogaku no Suisin: Umi no Bunka Isan Sogo Chosa Houkokusho (Creating a Database for Underwater Cultural Heritage Sites and Promotion of Underwater Archaeology: Research Report on Cultural Heritage of the Sea)*. Also, *Tabako to Shio no Hakubutsukan Kenkyu Kiyo, Vol. 10: VOC to Nichiran Koryu: VOC Iseki no Chosa to Tabako (Bulletin of Tobacco and Salt Museum Vol. 10: VOC and Japan-Holland Exchanges: Excavation of VOC Site and Tobacco)* was published.

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As for artifacts, research societies for ceramics were active. The 40th convention of Toyo Jiki Gakkai, “Nagasaki no Kinsei Tojiki no Aratana Chosa Seika (New Study Results of Modern Ceramics in Nagasaki)” was held in November at Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture. As a characteristic of Nagasaki, export was one of study themes. In February, the third study meeting of Kinsei Toji Kenkyukai was held at Chiyoda City’s Hibiya Library and Museum, under the theme “Edo no Bukechi Shutsudo no Hizen Jiki: Hisai Siryo to Shoki Iroe/Nabeshima/Kakiemon (Edo’s Samurai Residents and Hizen Ceramics: Data on Disaster and Early Painting/Nabeshima/Kakiemon).” It was rather innovative because presentation, discussion, and observation were conducted from both views of production and consumption, with actual artifacts. For exhibitions, Chiyoda City’s Hibiya Library and Museum held “Tokugawa Shogunke no Utsuwa (Vessels of the Tokugawa Shogunate)” (January to March, 2013). On the other hand, Edo Iseki Kenkyukai held a convention “Edo to Ki no Bunka (Edo and Wood Culture),” and it was a good opportunity to deepen understandings on wooden objects excavated from archaeological sites.

As for modern archaeology, Shinagawa Rekishikan had an exhibition on railroad archaeology, and the results were published in *Shinagawa Rekishikan Kiyō, Vol. 28 (Bulletin of Shinagawa Historical Museum Vol. 28)*. In Saga City, Saga Prefecture, *Bakumatsu Sagahan Mietsu Kangunshoato (Remains of Mietsu Navy Yard in Saga Feudal Clan at the End of Tokugawa Shogunate)* was published, clarifying aspects of a fleet base established by Saga Clan to create a western style navy.

Thus, fiscal 2012 continued to see deepening of research in each field. However, as excavation results further accumulate, there is a keen realization that it is necessary to have a viewpoint to reexamine past results and utilize it for future research.