

## China

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Chinese archaeological study in Japan in fiscal 2013 saw progress in pre-Qin bronze study and castle city study of the Six Dynasties, as well as active lectures and symposia with invited Chinese scholars.

Regarding bronze study in Yin and Zhou dynasties, many theses were published on manufacturing techniques. HIROKAWA Mamoru, IMAZU Setsuo, TORIGOE Toshiyuki, WADA Kei. ‘X-sen CT Sukyana wo Riyo Shita Shudai Seido Yosho no Naibu Kozo Kaiseki (Analysis of Inner Structure for Zhou Dynasty Bronze Yongzhong Using X-ray CT Scanner)’ *Chugoku Kokogaku (Chinese Archaeology)* 13, pp. 7–22 examined inner structure of bronze objects by non-contact type analysis conducted by Sen-oku Hakukokan and Kyushu National Museum, and discussed the detailed inner structure of bronze objects and their manufacturing techniques at the time assumed from the structure. IIZUKA Yoshiyuki and UCHIDA Junko. ‘Inkyo Seidoki no Kagakusei kara Mita Kodai Chugoku no Chuzo Gijutsu (Casting Technology of Ancient China Seen from Chemical Components of Yinxiu Bronze Objects)’ *Chugoku Kokogaku (Chinese Archaeology)* 13, pp. 23–47 is a significant study that analyzed bronze objects excavated from Yinxiu, that are a part of the collection at Academia Sinica in Taiwan, by cutting the bronze objects and observing the cross section, and discussed that the ratio of copper and tin was adjusted according to usage of the objects. OKAMURA Hidenori. ‘Kan Sangoku Seishin Jidai no Kinenkyo (Kinenkyo in Han, Three Kingdoms, and Western Jin Dynasties)’ *Toho Gakuho* 88, pp. 463–534 examined *kinenkyo* (bronze mirrors inscribed with the year of manufacture) that prospered through Han Dynasty to Western Jin Dynasty, and discussed the background of the year inscription and lineage of *shinjukyo* (bronze mirror decorated with images of gods and animals). He made an important suggestion that since the biggest characteristic of *kinenkyo* is the direct indication of manufacturing year, lineages of iconography and inscription should be discussed by using years yielded from *kinenkyo* as criteria, rather than using *kinenkyo* to date typology classified from iconography.

Continuing from last year, castle city study of the Six Dynasties period was active.

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SHIOZAWA Hirohito. *Gokan Gi Shin Nanbokucho Tojo Kyoiki Kenkyu (Study on Boundaries of Castle Cities in Later Han, Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties)* (Yuzankaku, pp. 1–374) discussed the walled cities of Luoyang, Xuchang, Ye, Jiankang, and Ping from Later Han to Southern and Northern Dynasties, using document history, archaeology, geology, and satellite pictures. UCHIDA Masanori. ‘Zui to Choanjo no Keisei Katei (Formation Process of the City of Chang-an in Sui and Tang Dynasties)’ *Shiho* 46, pp. 1–13 pointed out continuity of Chang-an in Northern Zhou to Chang-an in Sui and Tang dynasties, and discussed that Sui-Tang era Chang-an was formed on the basis of two thoughts: extension of the city system since the Han Dynasty, and realization of the city concept from the Rites of Zhou by Northern Zhou and Sui dynasties.

Many academic conferences and symposia were held with invited overseas scholars. Institute of Advanced Studies on Asia, Tokyo University, held a symposium ‘Ryumon Sekkutsu to Sekino Tadashi (Longmen Cave and SEKINO Tadashi)’ on Aug. 27, where three research reports were made: Li Suisen and Zhao Hulong’s ‘Ryumon Sekkutsu “Sekai Bunka Isan no Shiho/Teishitsu Sekkoku Geijutu no Tenpan” ’ (Longmen Cave “Greatest Treasures of World Cultural Heritage/Standards of Imperial Stone Carving Art”); Jiao Jinhui’s ‘Ryumon Sekkutsu Hyakunen no Hensen (Transition in Hundred Years of Longmen Cave)’; and Li Xiaoxia’s ‘Gi To no Kyutei Naishoku to Ryumon Sekkutsu no Bukkyo Bunka (Imperial Side Work of Wei and Tang Dynasties and Buddhist Culture of Longmen Cave).’ On Nov. 9, Research Center of Ancient East Asian Iron Culture, Ehime University held a symposium ‘Tetsu to Kyodo: Yuboku Kokkazo no Paradaimushifuto (Iron and Xingnu: Paradigm Shift of Nomadic Nations)’ at Ehime University Media Hall. It was a part of joint research with the Institute of Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and it tried to reexamine images of nomadic nations based on research results of iron making sites in the grasslands of Mongolia. On Dec. 14 and 15, the fiscal 2013 general meeting/convention of the Japan Society for Chinese Archaeology was held at Komazawa University. The featured theme of the convention was ‘Chuka Bunmei no Seiritsu to Henka (Formation and Changes of Chinese Civilization),’ and discussions were exchanged with invited Chinese scholars on the origin, formation and development of Chinese civilization. Presentations at the convention were: IJIMA Taketsugu’s ‘Kokogaku kara Mita Chuka Bunmei no Genryu (Upstream of Chinese Civilization Seen from Archaeology),’ Wang Wei’s ‘Chuka Bunmei no Genryu wo Meguru Purojekuto no Aratana Shinten (Progress of Projects Regarding the Origin of Chinese Civilization),’ Zhao Hui’s ‘Ryosho Bunka no Shakai Ishiki (Social Awareness of Liangzhu Culture),’ Xu Hong’s ‘“Shin Chugen Chushinron” no Gakujutsuteki Bunseki (Academic Analysis of “New Zhongyuan Centered Theory”),’ Xu Tianjin’s ‘In Shu Jidai ni Kansuru Ni, San no Mondai (A Few Problems on Yin and Zhou Dynasties),’ and Jiao Nanfeng’s ‘Shin Jin no Ju no Ryoenku (Ten Imperial Tomb Areas of Qin People).’

## *TRENDS IN JAPANESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES ABROAD*

Studies on capital cities, burial records, or examination of bronze objects cannot be progressed without site surveys and detailed analysis of actual artifacts in China. It is important to continue joint research with organizations in studied regions that have been active in recent years.