

## Southeast Asia

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Trends of Southeast Asian archaeology are discussed by giving overviews on activities of academic societies, publication of books, theses, periodical articles, and others in the last five years of research by Japanese scholars on Southeast Asian archaeology, from fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2013.

### I. Academic society

The fiscal 2009 research convention of the Japan Society for Southeast Asian Archaeology was held on Jan. 14 and 15, 2009 at Aoyama Gakuin University, under the theme ‘Life and Culture of Southeast Asia II: Salt Production and Distribution in Asia and Japan.’ The fiscal 2010 research convention was held on Nov. 28, 2010 at Aoyama Gakuin University under the theme ‘Life and Culture of Southeast Asia III: Decorate/Prey/Mark: Decorations of South China Sea.’ The fiscal 2011 research convention was held on Nov. 26 and 27, 2011 at Aoyama Gakuin University, under the theme ‘Life and Culture of Southeast Asia IV: Views on Luxury Items: Sweets and Smoking.’ The fiscal 2012 research convention was held on Nov. 17 and 18, 2012 at Showa Women’s University under the theme ‘Forefront of Southeast Asian Underwater Archaeology.’ The fiscal 2013 research convention was held on Nov. 16 and 17, 2013 at Showa Women’s University, under the theme ‘Movement of Vietnamese Ceramics in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Century Asian Seas: Vietnam/Ryukyu/Majapahit.’

### II. Books

As for publication of books, there are YONEZAWA Yoichi’s *Ransho to Yami to Kokogaku (Orchid Island and Tao and Archaeology)* (Rokuichishobo, 2010), ISHIMURA Tomo’s *Archaeology of Lapita People* (Keisuisha, 2011), ONO Rintaro’s *Fishing and Subsistence Strategies in the Celebes Sea: Ethno-Archaeological Approach to Area Studies (Kyoto Area Studies on Asia 24)* (Kyoto University Press, 2011), and NISHIMURA Masaya’s

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*Archaeology and Ancient History of Vietnam* (Doseisha, 2011).

### III. Collected theses

Major publications of collected theses were: IMAMURA Keiji. (ed.) *Nankai wo Meguru Kokogaku (Archaeology of Southeast Asia)* (Doseisha, 2010); Japan Society for Southeast Asian Archaeology. (ed.) *Shio no Seisan to Ryutsu: Higashi Ajia kara Minami Ajia made (Salt Production and Distribution: from East Asia to South Asia)* (Yuzankaku, 2011); KIKUCHI Seiichi and ABE Yuriko. (eds.) *Umi no Michi to Kokogaku: Indoshina Hanto kara Nihon he (Sea Route and Archaeology: Indochinese Peninsula to Japan)* (Koshishoin, 2011); Editorial Committee for Commemoration of Retirement for Prof. NITTA Eiji. (ed.) *Nitta Eiji Sensei Taishoku Kinen Ronbunshu (Commemoration of Retirement for Prof. NITTA Eiji: Theses on Southeast Asian Archaeology)* (Editorial Committee for Commemoration of Retirement for Prof. NITTA Eiji, 2014).

### IV. Periodical theses and others

Prehistory/Proto-history, the Historic Period (10<sup>th</sup> Century to 19<sup>th</sup> Century), Contemporary (ethnoarchaeology), and academic history were discussed.

Observing study trends in the past five years in the journal of the Japan Society for Southeast Asian Archaeology, *Journal of Southeast Asian Archaeology*, among total 47 titles, there were 20 theses (43%), six study notes (13%), 14 introductions of data/excavation research (32%), three excavation and study trends (6%), and three book reports (6%). As for studied periods, there were six on prehistory/proto-history (13%), 20 on the historic period (43%), 12 on the contemporary period (ethno-archaeology) (26%), and nine others (academic history, theory, overall history, etc.) (19%). Limited to theses, there was one on prehistory/proto-history (5%), 11 on the historic period (55%), six contemporary (30%), and two others (10%), so there were few studies on prehistory/protohistory.