

## China

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Fiscal 2015 study trends for Chinese archaeology are overviewed. Trends within Japan are organized by periods, and study meetings and symposiums held last fiscal year are mentioned.

Continuing from the previous year, studied regions and periods were diversified further. Also, more detailed study is being developed due to the increase of data and introduction of scientific analysis methods. For example, MATSUI Akira and KIKUCHI Hiroki ed., *The Origin and Diffusion of Livestock and Poultry in Neolithic East Asia: New Zooarchaeological Evidence from China [Research Results of Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research in 26 to 27-year of Heisei (Fundamental Study A)]* tried to establish and practice livestock culture study, not only using comparative morphological methods but various method such as paleo-DNA analysis and stable isotope analysis. Also, important results were achieved on bronze tool study in Yin and Zhou dynasties by detailed observation of inscriptions, 3D scanning, and experimental casting.

Chinese data were often examined as a part of research on East Asia, North Asia, or Eurasia. For example, discussion is active for the origin of bronze tools, iron tool culture, and so on. *Chugoku Kokogaku (Chinese Archaeology)* 15 (Japan Society for Chinese Archaeology) contained articles that discussed problems of placement of early iron tools in China, and influences on Japan based on observation of metallic structure. Iron was a theme for discussion at the 8<sup>th</sup> AIC (Research Center of Ancient East Asian Iron Culture, Ehime University) Symposium and the 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Lecture by Four Asian Archaeological Societies. As for the medieval period, study around the Sea of Japan or Mongol Empire was outstanding. For example, KOJIMA Yoshitaka ed., *Chugoku to Roshia Enkai Chiho ni Okeru Bokkai no Kokogakuteki Kenkyu (Archaeological Study of Balhae in the Coastal Region of China and Russia)* (KAKENHI Report) is a research report of archaeological study of Balhae in China and Russia conducted from 2009 to 2015. In addition, there was publication of SHIRAISHI Noriyuki ed., *Jingisukan to Sono Jidai (Genghis Khan and His Time)* (Bensei Shuppan).

As for study meetings and symposiums, the First Joint Symposium of Chinese

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## *TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES*

Archaeology between China and Japan held in March 2015 at School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, was mentioned. This joint Symposium was held by the Society for Chinese Archaeology and Japan Society for Chinese Archaeology, and researchers from Japan and China made presentations in Chinese. Holding of such joint symposiums indicates that the situation surrounding Chinese archaeological study in Japan is changing drastically due to the development of archaeological study in China. The fiscal 2015 convention of the Japan Society for Chinese Archaeology was held at Seijo University under the theme “Yecheng Seen from Archaeology: Transition to Sui and Tang Dynasties.” Also, there were many reports related to China at the convention of the Society for the History of Asian Casting Technology.

Study trends in this fiscal year are not only seen in Japan but also remarkable in Western countries and in China. How Japanese researchers can contribute to archaeological study in China or areas including China is being questioned.