

## China

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Fiscal 2016 study trend of Chinese archaeology in Japan is overviewed.

Regarding academic conferences and symposiums, the Japan Society for Chinese Archaeology held an annual conference in November at Kyoto Prefectural University under the theme “*100 years of Japanese archaeology and Chinese archaeological study: new research viewpoints based on research material from the former half of the 20th century.*” Six lectures were held in total, including two keynote lectures: OKAMURA Hidenori “Kyoto Daigaku Shozo Chugoku Koko Shiryo no Chosa to Kenkyu (Research and Study of Chinese Archaeology Materials Owned by Kyoto University)” and MIYAMOTO Kazuo “Nihonjin Kenkyusha niyoru Ryoto Hanto Senshi Chosa to Genzai: Toa Kokogakukai Chosa to Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkokai Chosa (Research of the Prehistoric Liaodong Peninsula by Japanese Scholars and the Present: Research by Toa Koko Gakkai and Japan Society for the Promotion of Science,” and many reports were made by both Japanese and Chinese researchers in general presentations and poster sessions. In February, a meeting was held to report the results of an international joint research between Japan and China: Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas “Rice Farming and Chinese Civilization: Renovation of Integrated Studied of Rice-based Civilization” (Representative NAKAMURA Shinichi). Also, KOYANAGI Yoshiki *Chugoku Shinsekki Jidai Sutaku Bunkaki ni Okeru Inasaku Noko no Jittai Kenkyu (Study on Rice Farming during Songze Cultural Phase of Neolithic China)* was published as a KAKENHI report.

Reviewing theses of each period, *Archaeological Journal* No. 689 had a featured article on the Paleolithic and summarized the latest study of human diffusion in East Asia in the Lower and Middle Paleolithic. Major Neolithic studies are Nakamura and Koyanagi’s Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research projects mentioned above. As for Yin/Zhou period archaeology, most was on bronze tools and among such studies, special note should be given to a special featured article “‘Souyoson’ Kenkyu no Genzai (Present of ‘Double-Ram Zun’ Study)” in Kiyoo “*Shikun*” (*Shikun: Bulletin of Nezu Art Museum*) 8. It contains the latest bronze tool studies regardless of study field, such as X-ray CT imaging

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## TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

and analysis by ARAKI Tominori, and reconstructive study of casting technology using 3D data analysis by MIFUNE Haruhisa. Also, *Archaeology Quarterly* 135 had a featured article “Higashi Ajia no Seidoki to Yayoi Bunka (Bronze Tools of East Asia and Yayoi Culture),” in which the latest research results were expounded by the leading bronze tool researchers in each region. As for Qin/Han period or later, study on castle towns and cities was active, such as ETAYA Masahiro and TSURUMA Kazuyuki *et al.* “Taisei Deta wo Mochiita Shin Teikoku no Kukanteki Kosatsu (Thoughts on Spaces of the Qin Dynasty Using Multiple Satellite Data)” (Annual Bulletin of *GEORE* No. 3 Global Exchange Organization for Research and Education, Gakushuin University, pp. 89–112). Especially, *Chugoku Kokogaku (Chinese Archaeology)* 16 had a featured article “Kokogaku kara Mita Gyojo: Zui-To Jidai heno Henkakuki toiu Shiten kara (Yecheng Seen from Archaeology: from the Viewpoint of the Transition to Sui/Tang Period). As for artifact study, there were theses on bronze mirrors and ceramics. As for historical overview study, the volume 1 and 2 of *Pekin Daigaku-ban Chuugoku no Bunmei (Peking University Edition: Chinese Civilization)* (Ushio Shuppansha) was published, and with it all of 8 volumes were published. This was the first publication in about 10 years of an entire Chinese history in Japan.

Other characteristics of fiscal 2016 included a further increase of interdisciplinary study with other field of science. There were examples that archaeologists themselves tried multilateral examination using archaeological data, documentation, and excavated writings. Also, the barrier between the two countries is getting quite low. Joint research and presentations with researchers and research organizations in China are increasing every year, and many Chinese scholars are seen at academic conferences in Japan. There is a rapid increase in the number of Chinese researchers to make presentations at conferences in Japan. The research environment in Japan surrounding Chinese archaeology is changing so much that it could not be summarized by the nationality of researcher and research base, kind of research material, and study method.