

SPECIAL SECTION: LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PREHISTORIC HUNTER-GATHERERS: ECOLOGY, MATERIAL CULTURE AND SUSTAINABILITY EXAMINED AT MULTIPLE TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL SCALES, PART I

ABSTRACT

The goal of this special section is to discuss how landscape archaeology of prehistoric hunter-gatherers, including Jomon hunter-gatherers of prehistoric Japan, can contribute to the inter- and trans-disciplinary discussion of long-term changes in human cultures and societies. Using the concept of landscape as the common starting point, papers in this section explore the ways in which different forms of environmental and social knowledge may persist through time, are manifest in landscapes, and remain relevant to contemporary environmental and sociopolitical challenges. Topics examined in these papers include mechanisms of culture change at multiple spatiotemporal scales, systems' resilience in relation to the continuity and change in landscape practices, and knowledge transmission at the intersection of landscape, material culture, and Indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge. Papers in this section were originally presented at the special English session of the 85th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Archaeological Association at Komazawa University, Tokyo on 19 May 2019.

The Objectives of the Section: Landscape Archaeology of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers

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environmental and sociopolitical challenges. Topics examined in these papers include mechanisms of culture change at multiple spatiotemporal scales, systems' resilience in relation to the continuity and change in landscape practice, and knowledge transmission at the intersection of landscape, material culture, and Indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge. Early versions of the papers in this special section were presented at the English-language session (Landscape Archaeology of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers: Ecology and Material Culture Examined at Multiple Temporal and Spatial Scales) of the 85th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Archaeological Association (JAA) at Komazawa University, Tokyo on 19 May, 2019.

As Part I of the special section in *Japanese Journal of Archaeology*, Volume 8, No. 2, we are pleased to present three of the five papers that were originally presented at the 2019 JAA English-language session. The remaining two papers will be published in the next issue of the *Japanese Journal of Archaeology*. The three papers demonstrate the potential of contemporary and comparative approaches to landscape archaeology of hunter-gatherers. Focusing on the idea of landscape stewardship practices, Kent Lightfoot provides archaeological evidence for active modifications and construction of anthropogenic landscapes to augment resource productivity of local environments in California and discusses how current interpretations about Indigenous stewardship practices in California and Japan compare to each other. Citing extensive English-language sources and drawing on the result of a least cost path analysis using bathymetric data, Kevin Gibbs provides fair assessments of both multiple-centre and single-origin perspectives on pottery invention in East Asia. Taking an approach that recognizes landscapes as lived experiences, Lisa Maher emphasizes the contribution of micromorphological studies through which archaeologists can approach the creation, maintenance and transformation of human-landscape interrelationships by presenting her case studies at the Karanah IV site in Jordan and the Goshizawa Matsumori No. 4 site of Jomon Japan. Together, these three papers provide innovative comparative perspectives on aspects of the archaeology of the prehistoric Jomon period (*ca.* 16,000–2500 cal. BP) of the Japanese archipelago, and we therefore hope that they will be of interest to Japanese as well as non-Japanese readership.

Both landscape archaeology and comparative perspectives on Jomon archaeology have long lineages of their own within Japanese archaeology. One of the founding figures of contemporary Jomon archaeology, YAMANOUCI Sugao (e.g., Yamanouchi 1964), wrote of the comparison with the Indigenous cultures of North America. The tradition of more explicit comparative analysis, drawing on ethnographic and historical accounts, is exemplified in the volume titled *Affluent Foragers* in *Senri Ethnological Studies* (Koyama and Thomas 1981), in which the intersection of landscape practices, material culture and ethnographic accounts began to be actively investigated (e.g., Akimichi 1981; Koyama 1981; Matsuyama 1981; Schalk 1981). Examples of more recent attempts to further

promote comparative perspectives in the realm of hunter-gatherer archaeology can be found in another edited volume in *Senri Ethnological Series* (Habu *et al.* 2002).

The three papers presented here, as well as the two remaining papers from the 2019 JAA English-language session, demonstrate how thinking has further moved on since the previous studies described above. While the authors of the five papers all use the concept of landscape as the common starting point, these papers showcase different approaches to the concept of landscape, which are closely tied to new theoretical developments in the discussions of landscape archaeology, historical ecology, resilience theory, traditional and Indigenous ecological knowledge, and materiality.

Today, many archaeologists recognize that prehistoric hunter-gatherer-fishers actively modified and created anthropogenic landscapes that were directly linked to the resilience and long-term trajectories of human-environmental interrelationships in different parts of the world. There is increasing awareness and acceptance of hunter-gatherer-fishers having their own agency and shaping their own histories, either intentionally or unintentionally, rather than being passive adaptors to external environmental determinants. They created their own anthropogenic and culturally meaningful landscapes, processes which we are beginning to access through increasingly sophisticated archaeological methodologies, such as soil micromorphology, computer mapping and high-resolution radiocarbon dating. These approaches can be matched with a rich, fully contextualised engagement with Indigenous and traditional environmental knowledge. This is in turn impacting on some of the conventional understanding of the distinction between hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists and the grand narratives of ‘Neolithization’ with associated technological ‘revolutions,’ including the development of ceramic containers. The studies presented here contribute to the new emerging consensus that the diversity of societies studied by archaeologists and anthropologists are deserving of more than the generalising and reductive accounts of unilineal evolutionary processes leading to a priori outcomes (farming, sedentism, social complexity), demanded by all-too-often Eurocentric notions of the stages of human history.

These new, diverse, micro-historical approaches offer a more nuanced understanding of ecology, humanity and our relationship with the planet we inhabit. As such, they speak to the big themes of our Anthropocene age: the long-term sustainability of societies; the efficacy of human responses to processes often recognised as ‘disaster,’ including pandemic and climate change; the nurturing of bio-, food- and socio-diversity.

The papers here speak to a new era of collaborative research involving both Japanese and non-Japanese researchers. They each reference engagement with long-term multi-disciplinary international research projects that draw on the long experience of many of those involved, while creating new opportunities for both early-career and established specialists, and new forms of public and community engagement. They showcase the advantages brought through fostering strong networks and open scholarship. As such,

we feel that these papers embody the cooperative spirit in which the *Japanese Journal of Archaeology* was established.

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This special section is dedicated to the memory of Kenneth M. Ames (1945–2019), whose work on the archaeology of people of the Northwest Coast of North America inspired a generation of archaeologists, including those in Japan.

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特集：先史時代狩猟採集民の景観考古学—交錯する時空間スケールからみた生態系、物質文化と持続可能性（その1）

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和文要旨

本特集では、縄文時代をはじめとする先史時代狩猟採集民の景観に関する考古学が、文化・社会の長期的変化に関する学際的・超学際的な研究にどのように寄与できるのかを考える。各著者は、景観の概念を共通の出発点として、多様な形をとる環境知・社会知がどのようにして歴史的に継承されるのかを考察する。このような研究は、現代社会における環境・社会・政治問題を考える際に有効な示唆を与えてくれる。各論文が扱うテーマは、複数の時空間スケールからみた文化変化のメカニズム、景観に関わる人間の諸活動の歴史的連続性とその変化からみたシステムのレジリエンス（弾力性・復元力）、景観・物質文化・在来知（先住民族知）複合からみた知識の伝達、など多岐にわたる。

特集論文は、本号（第8巻第2号：ライトフット、ギブス、マハー）と次号（第9巻第1号、ケイナー、羽生）にわたって掲載される。これら計5本の論文は、日本考古学協会第85回総会における英語セッション「先史時代狩猟採集民の景観考古学—交錯する時空間スケールからみた物質文化と持続可能性—」（2019年5月19日、駒沢大学）での発表をもとに大幅に加筆・改稿されたものである。同セッションは、独立法人日本学術振興会科学研究費助成事業「国際情報発信強化」18HP2012の助成を受けた。