

Early Modern

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Preface

This article overviewed fiscal 2019 movements of early modern archaeology under: 1) sites/features, 2) artifacts, 3) others, and 4) modern era. There may be many omissions of contents that should be covered due to insufficient ability of the author. Also, the author would like to apologize for not being able to have enough chances to browse excavation reports since the limited use of libraries still continues. Outstanding results under each field is discussed below.

1) Sites/features

Castle: A Toyotomi period small tower foundation was yielded from Sunpu castle in Shizuoka City.

Town house (*machiya*): Excavation of “Kawai Family Residence” site in Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto City revealed the transition of features from the Muromachi period to the present day.

Residential area for court nobles (*kugemachi*): Results of excavation research at Imadegawa Campus of Doshisha University is awaited.

Warehouse-Residence complex site (*kurayashiki*): Excavation report of Hiroshima Clan’s *kurayashiki* site located in Kita-ku, Osaka City was published (Osaka City Cultural Properties Association The Excavation Report of the Hiroshima Fief Warehouse-Residence Complex Site in Osaka, Japan Volume III). Production related site: remains of a painter’s hut described in historical documents were yielded from Morioka castle, a national historic site in Iwate Prefecture, along with artifacts related to lacquer processing such as *koshigara* and ceramics used as palettes. Also, blacksmith related features were yielded from a lower layer, as well as artifacts like iron slag.

2) Artifacts

Yuzankaku published volume 10 and 11 of *Tōjiki no Kōkogaku* (Archaeology of

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Ceramics), and *Shokuhō Jōkaku* 19 had a featured article “Shokuhō Ki Jōkaku Kawara Kenkyū no Shinshiten 2 (New Viewpoint of Shokuhō Period Castle Tile Study 2).”

3) Others

Edo Iseki Kenkyūkai held a conference titled “Tokugawa-goten no Kōkogaku (Archaeology of Tokugawa Palace).” Kansai Kinsei Kōkogaku Kenkyūkai held a conference titled “Kinsei Chōnin no Shokubunka (Food Culture of Early Modern Townsman),” and the papers were published in the *Kansai Kinsei Kōkogaku Kenkyū* (Early Modern Archaeology in Kansai) 26.

4) Modern Era

Excavation research was conducted at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park aiming to preserve and exhibit features of atomic bomb damage. A public tour was conducted on July 7.

End Note

There is no need to say that steady accumulation of knowledge continues to be necessary for early modern archaeology. However, it has been over 50 years since advocacy of early modern archaeology, and it may be time to validate its academic framework somewhat objectively.