

SEVENTH WORLDWIDE CONFERENCE OF THE  
SOCIETY FOR EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY



PROGRAM



**HARVARD**  
UNIVERSITY



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nuclear genome markers genetic variation of rice remains narrowed toward the Sengoku (Warring States) Period (15-16th C.CE.).

TIMPERMAN, Ilse [207]

### **The Emergence of Niche Graves in the Turfan Basin**

This research analyses mortuary variability in the Turfan Basin and especially the Yanghai site (Xinjiang, P.R. China) to understand the emergence of niche graves in this area around 300 BCE. The methodology involves a bottom-up approach using data mining, which makes it possible to look at the data from multiple perspectives, views or paradigms. The main research questions are: 1) Do the early niche graves in the Turfan Basin represent an innovation introduced by immigrants, or are they rather the result of a local development in tomb architecture? 2) What motivated the use of niche graves in the Turfan Basin? 3) If the niche graves in the Turfan Basin represent a type introduced from outside, how can they be linked to similar practices in other regions? 4) Finally, is the research category 'niche grave' significant at all?

TISHKIN, Alexey [163]

### **New Discovery of «Deer» Stones in the Territory of the Mongolian Altai**

The sculptures called «deer» stones in scientific literature have been investigated for more than 150 years. As a result there is a great volume of information. However still there are a lot of problems in this field demanding further research. For this reason the archaeological expedition headed by the author has carried out a scientific program of studying of the «deer» stones of the Mongolian Altai for 10 last years. In addition to already known «deer» stones many new sculptures were investigated. Some of these materials will be presented to the scientific community in the report. The prepared collection of copies, detailed pictures and also the developed descriptions of the objects show a need for further analysis of the existing concepts. The certain directions of research are the analysis of images on sculptures, and also correlation of the locations and uses of «deer» stones.

TONG Shan [25]

### **Should they Move out? A Case Study of Southern China's Cave-Dwelling Heritage Protection: Rethinking Indigenous Cultural Heritage Protection in China**

Most of the ethnic minorities of China today are distributed in South China. The cultures of these ethnic groups are inherited from the prehistoric and historic indigenous cultures, the tradition of cave-dwelling is one of these cultures. Recently, cave-dwelling traditions have been disappearing due to top-down local government movements in relocating the cave-dwellers out of the caves. By reconsidering the cave-dwelling tradition from both archaeological and ethnographic approaches and revisiting the living conditions of former cave dwellers, I will discuss the problems pertaining to the research of indigenous cave tradition and the "moving out" strategy for cave-dwelling heritage protection. I will suggest an alternative perspective on indigenous cultural heritage protection in South China, which is based on the comprehensive understanding of the whole heritage's historical development and may be more beneficial and sustainable for the owner of the heritage.