

Korean Peninsula

KOIKE Fumihiko¹

Archaeological Society of Kyushu and Yeongnam Archaeological Society, as well as Kyushu Jomon Kenkyukai and Korean Neolithic Research Society are both holding a joint archaeological convention biannually, and the 10th joint archaeological convention of Kyushu and Yeongnam archaeological societies, “Production and Distribution” was held on August 17th and 18th at Yeungnam University in Gyeongsan City. They both have been mutually holding conventions for about 20 years, and secured a place to exchange opinions. Thus, opportunities where Japanese and Korean researchers can meet and exchange opinions are steadily increasing, and fiscal 2012 saw many symposia of each period on various themes.

Regarding excavation of Neolithic sites in Korea, 5 pit dwellings, 14 outdoor hearths, one pit and features from one farm were excavated at Goseong Munam-ri site, Goseong County, Gangwon Province. The farm features had two strata, and since the lower stratum was dug out by at least two Neolithic pit dwellings, farm features that clearly belong to the Neolithic age were discovered for the first time [CHO Misun “Excavation of Gangwon Goseong Munam-ri.” *2012 Academic Conference of Korean Neolithic Research Society*]. Results of additional research are awaited.

HEGURI Tatsuya, *Funbo Shiryo kara Mita Seidoki Jidai Shakai* (Bronze Age Society Seen from Mound Tombs), *Sogyonn Munhuasa* (written in Korean), consists of trends for funeral system study for each period, analysis on tomb zone structure, nature of funeral equipment and rituals, regional exchange networks and interaction networks seen from funerary equipment, and the transition of bronze age society seen from mounded tombs.

INOUE Chikara assumed bargaining between the Gimhae authority and Nakoku as Japanese bronze tools were excavated from tumuli of Daeseong-dong and Yangdon-ri in Gimhae City. Along the Gyeongnam coast, Nuk-to site was shown to have played a role as the foothold for a trade route that tied Lelang Commandery with northern Kyushu from around the second century B.C. However, as Guya-kok of Byeongjin grew in the latter half of the first century, ancient Gimhae Bay prospered as an international trade harbor, and closely related to the rise of Gimhae power during Byeonghan and Jinhan, it played a major role in Byeonhan [“Rokuto Iseki Suitai no Rekishiteki Haikei

¹ *Amagi Historical Museum, 216-2 Amagi, Asakura City, Fukuoka Prefecture, 838-0068, Japan*
(ama-reki@city.asakura.lg.jp)

(Historical Background of Decline of Nuk-to Site)” *Cultura Antiqua* Vol. 64, No. 2]. The seventh excavation of Daeseong-dong tumuli, which was conducted in fiscal 2012, has yielded a 5.7 meter by 2.7 meter No. 88 wooden burial chamber with a tomb for sacrificial death (junso) that was assumed to belong to the third quarter of the 4th century. A socketed bronze spearhead with a wide middle section was excavated from the soil covering the chamber and a large amount of bronze cogwheel plaques, bone arrowheads, and bronze arrowheads either with or without stems were excavated from the floor. Also, No. 91 wooden burial chamber was a little larger than No. 88 chamber, and it yielded gold plated bronze or bronze horse trappings, a bronze bowl, a fire pit-shaped pedestal, a short-necked jar, a pedestaled bowl and so on. From contemporary pottery, it was assumed to belong to the second quarter of the 4th century. Assuming from the size and excavated artifacts, these tombs seem to have belonged to chiefs who were in charge of trades with Yan state (China) and Wa (Japan). 成周鐸教授追慕論叢刊行実行委員会 (Committee for Publication of Theses to Cherish the Memory of Prof. SONG Chutak) ed. *Baekje and Surrounding World* has a huge volume of 900 pages, and contributions from 40 historians and archaeologists in China, Japan, and South Korea. TSUCHIDA Junko examined Japanese artifacts such as Sue-ware pottery, armor, and iron arrowheads that were excavated from Baekje sites, and discussed the chronology and transition of Baekje pottery that coexisted with Japanese pottery, as well as excavation backgrounds of Japanese artifacts [“Kudara Iseki Shutsudo Wakei Ibutsu ni Taisuru Kento: Kudara Doki to Kyohan Suru Shiryo wo Chushin ni” (Examination on Wa Artifacts Excavated from Baekje Sites: Mainly on Artifacts Coexisted with Baekje Pottery), written in Korean]. Also, LEE Dongguan and TAKESUE Junichi examined the function and usage of trapezoid casted iron axes, and examined their transition and history, as well as trapezoid iron axes in Baekje, and the emergence of steelmaking techniques [“Kudara no Tetsu to Seiko Gijutsu ni Kansuru Shiron: Teikei Juzo Tetsufu wo Chushin ni” (Iron and Steelmaking Technology in Baekje: Mainly on Trapezoid Iron Axes), written in Korean]. YAMAMOTO Takafumi discussed style changes of Sue-ware and their background, changes of pottery style in Baekje, changes of pottery style in Shilla, and types of style changes and East Asian backgrounds [“Higashi Ajia Chiiki Doki Yoshiki no Henka to Sono Haikei: 7 Seiki no Nihon Retto/Kudara/Shiragi wo Taisho ni” (Pottery Style Change and Its Background in East Asia: 7th Century Japanese Islands, Baekje, and Shilla)]. There were many theses on ancient mountain forts, and ODA Fujio discussed research at Dazaifu castle city, formation of Dazaifu system, and defense systems in western Japan and East Asia. He proposed a lineage in which single-petal type I round tiles that were excavated from Shujobaru of Onojo castle originated in Goguryeo and came via Baekje, and that Onojo, Kiijo, Mizuki should be called a “castle city system type mountain fort (tojo-sei-gata-sanjo) [“Dazaifu Tojo-sei Kenkyu no

Genzai (Present status of Dazaifu Castle City Study)”. KITAGAKI Soichiro compared stone walls of modern castles, ancient mountain forts such as Kaneda, Ono, Kii, and Yashima castles that were mentioned in *Nihon Shoki*, and mountain forts in Baekje such as Dong Naseong, Seo Naseong, and Geumsan Baekryeong-sex [“*Nihon Shoki ga Toku Kodai Sanjo to Kudara Sanjo wo Meguru Kadai (Issues of Ancient Mountain Forts and Baekje Mountain Forts in Nihon Shoki)*”]. KAMEDA Shuichi examined walls, gates and facilities of Tsushima Kaneda castle, and compared them to ancient mountain forts of the Korean peninsula and Japanese islands. While stone forts and two-holed foundation stones for gates at Kaneda castle are unique, there are similarities with Yashima and Kino castles, and he referred to the relationship with Baekje mountain forts on the Korean peninsula [“*Tsushima Kanedajo Shoko (Thoughts on Kaneda Castle in Tsushima)*”]. Also, AZUMA Ushio discussed various sites for the capital of Shilla dynasty, space distribution around Hwangryong temple, reconstruction of the capital of Shilla dynasty, and the comparison between Fujiwarakyo palace and Chanan [“*Shiira Kinkyō no Borisei Sairon (Reexamination of Bo-ri System at the Capital of Shilla)*”].

As for excavation, outstanding excavations were the Gyo-dong No. 7 tomb of Changnyeong by Woori Research Institute for Cultural Properties, and Goheung-Yamak mounded tomb by Naju National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage. Construction processes of mounds were reexamined at the Gyo-dong No. 7 tomb, and for excavation of Yamak mounded tomb by Naju National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, a connection with Wa was assumed from paving stones on the slope, the form of stone chamber, and excavated artifacts such as *sankakuita-kawatoji-tanko* (cuirass made of triangular iron pieces sewn together with leather thongs).