

Korean Peninsula

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Trends of fiscal 2017 study on the Korean Peninsula are overviewed.

Lee Sungsi, MIYAJIMA Hiroshi, KASUYA Kenichi ed. *Chosenshi I; Senshi-Chosenochō (History of Joseon I: Prehistory, Joseon Dynasty)* (Tokyo: Yamakawa Shuppansha, 648 p) outlined the latest historical and archaeological results related to the Korean Peninsula.

SHODA Shinya, Alexandre Lucquin, Ahn Jae-ho, Hwang Chul-koo, and Oliver E. Craig ‘Pottery Use by Early Holocene Hunter-gatherers of the Korean Peninsula Closely Linked with the Exploitation of Marine Resources’ (*Quaternary Science Reviews* 170, pp.164-173) used recently developed pottery lipid analysis to analyze pottery and its adhered material from the early Neolithic. As a result, it was revealed that analyzed pottery was used selectively to process aquatic organisms and selective use of pottery according to its shape already existed at the time. This analysis method will be able to reconstruct objects cooked and stored in pottery and their function, and future results will be awaited. HARADA Motoki [*Higashi Ajia ni Okeru Sekisei Nogu no Shiyokon Kenkyū (Use-ware Study on Lithic Farming Implements in East Asia)* Tokyo: Rokuichi Shobo, 319 p] conducted use-ware analysis on lithic farming implements from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. As a result, it revealed that use-marks which could be recognized as a harvesting tool were confirmed on stone knives in and after the Bronze Age (early) and were not recognized on flake lithics. Use-marks that could be interpreted as earth digging were observed on lithics that are called digging implements and the possibility was pointed out that a handle was attached to the lithics. It was a significant achievement as it proved/verified usage of lithics through use-mark analysis.

MORI Takanori [*Sekki no Seisan/Shohi kara Mita Yayoi Shakai (Yayoi Society Seen from Production/Consumption of Stone Tools)* Tokyo: Kyushu Daigaku Shuppan, 238 p] conducted quantitative analysis of artifacts in both the Japanese Archipelago and southern Korean Peninsula under the same criteria in order to reveal the Yayoi period lithic production/forms of consumption in northern Kyushu. It was highly evaluated. Two conferences were held on

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TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

a KAKEN project led by TAKASUE Junichi, “Shin/Nikkan Kosho no Kokokgaku: Yayoi Jidai (New/Archaeology on Exchanges between Japan and South Korea: The Yayoi Period)” and discussions were conducted by both Japanese and Korean researchers on Japanese/South Korean exchanges in the Yayoi period.

TSUCHIYA Takafumi [*Kofun Jidai no Niccho Koryu to Kinkohin (Japan-Korea Exchanges and Metalcraft in the Kofun Period)* Tokyo: Yuzankaku, 316p] analyzed metalcraft, mainly metal parts of quivers, in the southern Korean Peninsula and in the Japanese Archipelago in the 4th to 7th centuries AD. As a result, it was revealed that sources of technological influence on metalcraft production in Wa was Silla/Daegaya in the early to middle 5th century AD, then shifted to Baekje on and after the late 5th century AD. He pointed out the background for migration from Baekje to the Japanese Archipelago was economic reasons due to active use of the exchange route from Beungang basin to Japan. YAMAMOTO Takafumi [*Kodai Chosen no Kokka Taisei to Kokogaku (National System of Ancient Korea and Archaeology)* Tokyo: Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 328 p] aimed to reconstruct/describe how Baekje and Silla (the Unified Silla) was influenced by the Chinese style control system Ritsuryo and its effectiveness based on archaeological data. It was a significant achievement that he was able to reconstruct an aspect of acceptance of Ritsuryo using archaeological methods that was not possible by document history before.

The Korea Middle Ages Archaeological Society was established, and they held an academic conference and published the initial issue of the Korea Middle Ages Archaeology. Progress on Korean Middle Ages archaeology is expected with the establishment of the society.