

韓國考古學會 全國 大會 패널 National Meetings of the Korean Archaeological Society
2018年11月03日(土) Saturday November 3, 2018

Name of Panel: *Global Perspectives on the Archaeology of Korea*

Panel Theme: Global Perspectives on the Archaeology of Korea

Outside of Korea, the number of graduate students, young researchers, and established scholars who conduct research on Early Korea has never formally been assessed, but it numbers at least 50 individuals worldwide. Among these scholars, most work in the field of archaeology and many work in hybrid fields related to archaeology and material cultural studies, early and ancient history, art history, linguistics, and heritage studies. Many of these scholars look at the Korean peninsula in the context of Northeast Asia. The interest in Early Korea is a relatively recent phenomenon and partly has its origins in the efforts of the Early Korea Project at Harvard University (2006-2018). The new president of the KAS, Professor Lee Chungkyu of Yeungnam University, recognizes the necessity to continuously foster and support the scholarly interest in Korean archaeology and Early Korean studies outside of Korea. Lee and the KAS strongly encourage this effort to invite those from overseas along with those with native languages other than Korean to come and participate actively in the conference in what is perhaps the first effort to provide such a forum for scholarly communication by a scholarly society in Korea.

Organizers: Kim Jong-il (Seoul National University); Martin T. Bale (Yeungnam University)

Panel Time: Saturday November 3, 10:00 am

Direct participants (presenters):

- 1) **Chizuko T. Allen** - University of Hawaii(美國 하와이 大學校)
- 2) **Gina L. Barnes** - Durham University(英國 더럼大學校)
and **Sarah M. Nelson** - University of Denver(美國 덴버 大學校)
- 3) **Ilona Bausch** - Kokugakuin University Museum; Leiden University(고쿠가쿠인 大學校 博物館; 네덜란드 레이던 大學校)
- 4) **Jack Davey** - Academy of Korean Studies(韓國學中央研究院)
- 5) **Lauren Glover** - University of Wisconsin-Madison(美國 위스콘신 大學校 매디슨)
- 6) **James Lankton** - UCL Institute of Archaeology(英國 유니버시티 칼리지 런던 고고학연구소)
- 7) **Maksim Stoyakin** - National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage[國立文化財研究所]
- 8) **Oksana Yanshina** - Russian Academy of Sciences, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography(러시아과학아카데미 포트르 대제 인류학과 민족지학 박물관)
- 9) **Andrey Zagorulko** - Russian State University for the Humanities(러시아 국립인문학대학교)

Abstracts (includes all authors & their affiliations):

1) Early Silla's Royal Genealogies
Chizuko T. Allen (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

Silla's royal genealogies, based on the *Samguk sagi* and the *Samguk yusa* accounts, can reveal critical information about early Silla rulers, despite their unrealistic dates beginning with the first century BCE. Generational calculations from the genealogies suggest Silla's inception in the third and fourth centuries, well corresponding to archaeological finds and studies. As pointed out by Sarah Nelson, the genealogies of the tenth to the nineteenth Silla rulers demonstrate a matrilineal succession pattern for queens, who possibly legitimized the status of their husbands. The importance of royal women is attested by superior burial goods unearthed by archaeologists in the woman's mound of the Great Tomb at Hwangnam, a fifth-century royal couple's double mounds in Kyōngju. Silla possibly was co-ruled by royal pairs, as in ancient Japan. Male leaders married women from select lines also for the purpose of producing heirs receiving royal blood from both parents, and this led to frequent cousin and avunculate marriages in the ruling families. As in many royal families in world history, the inbreeding had its consequences and led to the seventh-century extinction of the *sōnggol*, or those who stood at the pinnacle of the bone rank system based on their pure blood.

2) Northeast Asian Beadstones: Problems of Identifications, Distributions, and Sourcing
Gina L. Barnes (Durham University) & Sarah M. Nelson (University of Denver)

Part 1 -The two important beadstones of Northeast Asia are nephrite and amazonite. Nephrite is the primary material of true jades (tremolite-actinolite) on the China Mainland, but Korean nephrite is quite different from the nearest Chinese sources in Liaodong. Unlike in China, amazonite is the beadstone of choice in Korean prehistory rather than nephrite. The petrogenesis of both stones relates to granite intrusions into the Korean Peninsula. The plate tectonic setting of nephrite and amazonite are discussed in terms of artefact sourcing.

Part 2 - Bead stones are mostly found in Bronze Age sites, and their distribution as well as their accompanying characteristics help to understand why the acquisition of these colored stones was important.

3) Adornment Practices in Neolithic Hunter-gatherer societies, as Seen from Chulmun and Jomon Burial Contexts
Ilona Bausch (Kokugakuin University Museum; Leiden University)

During the Chūlmun period, some exchange contacts with communities from the Jomon on the Japanese archipelago were already in existence. There are certainly several similarities visible between adornment types, such as shell bracelets, or pendants made of animal tooth and bone or stone. Ha (2006) has proposed that shell bracelets made in the area of modern Busan may have been exchanged for obsidian from Kyushu. Most ornaments are found in isolation, but in rare cases they have been discovered in well-preserved burial contexts. What can adornment practices from such rare examples tell us about individual and community identities at such sites? To what extent are ornaments associated with a certain gender, or age group, or lineage, or occupation, perhaps even status differences? This paper explores the differences and similarities in the use the ornaments found in burial contexts at well-preserved Chulmun cemetery sites in the Busan region, and at coastal Jomon sites. Particular focus will be placed on the recent discoveries of large-scale cemeteries such as Janghang site in Gadeokdo, and Odake Shellmidden in Toyama, which both were inhabited during the 7th millennium BP.

**4) Mortuary Variability and Cultural Difference in Proto-Three Kingdoms Korea
Jack Davey (Academy of Korean Studies)**

In keeping with the session theme Global Perspectives on the Archaeology of Korea, this paper will demonstrate how the mortuary material of the Samhan or Proto-Three Kingdoms Period can be used to question, and contribute a new perspective on, the idea of an ‘archaeological culture’ as it is commonly understood by archaeologists worldwide. A number of scholars have recently begun to critically examine the utility of historical sources and the idea of a ‘tomb system’ (墓制) in archaeological research. This paper builds on this approach by comparing cemeteries at the intra-regional level without assuming a pre-existing cultural or political unity. Drawing on two case studies from so-called Jinhan and Mahan cemeteries, I trace the variable expression of elements of mortuary ritual throughout the southern peninsula during a critical period of state formation. I conclude that it is most useful, somewhat paradoxically, to look for cultural unity in areas where local groups were particularly active in expressing different identities among themselves through diverse ritual practices.

**5) The Rise of Imported Carnelian in Korea from 100CE-668CE
Lauren Glover and J. M. Kenoyer (University of Wisconsin-Madison)**

Carnelian (마노瑪瑙) is a red-orange form of the stone chalcedony which became prominent from 100-668 CE. Using a SEM, a selection of these beads from Baekje, Gaya and Silla sites were examined for manufacturing methods and signs of wear from use. There is a shift in this time period from locally made stone beads and shapes to imported beads of exotic materials such as carnelian. This seems to have been a deliberate choice by Three Kingdoms Period elites in order to express their wealth, social status and ideological beliefs. Long distance exchange with South Asia and possibly Southeast Asia is indicated on the basis of bead shapes and manufacturing technology. Many of the carnelian beads appear to have been drilled using diamond drilling technology that has its origins in South Asia. The Korean peninsula was importing hundreds of carnelian beads and quantitative analysis of drill-hole size and overall size and shape of the beads points to multiple, international workshops supplying the imported beads to various polities. The distribution patterns of the beads in different polities may reflect changes in trade networks over time as well as stylistic choices of bead shapes used as a means of differentiating specific groups or individuals.

**6) Roman glass in Korea: What, When, Where and Why?
James W. Lankton (UCL Institute of Archaeology), Bernard Gratuze (Institut de Recherche sur les Archéomatériaux, CNRS), Lee Insook (Hanseong Baekje Museum), Kim Gyu Ho (Gongju National University)**

The *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, a mid-1st century CE Egyptian/Greek merchants’ guide to Indian Ocean trade, specifically mentions several types of glass going to the African and western Indian coasts, along with a general description of Roman goods being transferred beyond to the eastern Indian coast and Southeast Asia. We will present a brief review of the archaeological evidence for this glass trade, including its extension beyond India and period of activity lasting at least into the 6th century CE. Although Korea and Japan may have been the final stop of the long-distance maritime exchange networks often called the Silk Road of the Sea, considerable amounts of glass made within the Roman Empire, both in the Classical period from the 1st to 3rd century, and in the Late Antique period from the 4th to 6th century, reached their shores. The case of Korea is particularly well documented, and we will review the what, where and when of Roman glass found there, along with a preliminary attempt to answer the question of why Roman glass may have been important to people living on the Korean Peninsula in areas that became the early states of Silla, Gaya and Baekje.

**7) A New Approach to the Study of the Bohai Fortified Settlements
Stoyakin Maksim (National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage)**

Various issues regarding the Bohai (Palhae) fortified settlements are impeding the study of monuments. The biggest problem is the controversy between researchers of different countries over the cultural aspect of the Bohai state. The Bohai territory is spanning on three countries (Russia, China, North Korea), which leads to bad accessibility and archaeologists of a number of countries (Russia, North and South Korea, China, and Japan) with contrary views that are in dispute over research methods. The study of the fortifications of Bohai has been thereby focused only on certain architectural elements like form, size and construction materials. A new approach needs to be considered regarding issues related to Bohai walled settlements. In effort to move away from political influences and ethnic prejudice and to identify the cultural features, relation to previous culture's fortifications and subsequent urban cultures, all Bohai fortifications distributed in three modern states must be considered as one entity. Obviously, an international collaboration of scientists from countries related to the culture of Bohai is necessary to study Bohai fortifications. Future studies must focus on Bohai's own culture, but may also consider the general context of Bohai fortifications in connection to the evolution of the medieval urban centres of Northeast Asia.

**8) The Earliest pottery of Korea from the East Asian Perspectives
Oksana Yanshina (Russian Academy of Sciences, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography)**

One of the most interesting task of archaeology has always been the study of human interplay, and most efficient way to solve it is the study of pottery. To this extent the earliest pottery found not so long ago in East Asia gave us an absolutely new opportunity to look into that stone age societies which were known before that only through stone implements and other very limited in number material constituents. In this report I would like to present some data about earliest pottery which allow to connect Korea Peninsula, Amur river basin (mainly along the middle part of its flow) and western part of Maritime province of Russia (the upper reaches of Ussuri river). My observation concerns mainly special shaping techniques. This implies using some fibre organics to reinforce clay bodies of vessels during drying or firing. Fibres may be placed between two different patches or bands of clay or superimposed on the outer surface of the pots. I registered this way of shaping in the ceramic collections of several Russian sites: Gromatukha (Amur Oblast), Chernigivka-Altynovka, Risovoe-4, Gorny Khutor, Monakino-3, and Gosan-ri in Jeju island (Korea, based on published data).

**9) Hwajeonmin Agriculture: Opportunity for Ethnoarchaeological Approaches
Andrey Zagorulko (Russian State University for the Humanities)**

Hwajeonmin (火田民) – the peasants who used slash-and-burn technology in agriculture – lived in mountain valleys of Korea until 1970s. In spite of their marginality, they were not a closed community and had cultural continuity in Korean history. The population in mountain valleys had changed each period. The reasons for settling in these region were various - tax avoidance, war refugees, unemployment – but all of them used the same system of agriculture - slash-and-burn. This technology is very ancient, but still exists. There was no cultural continuity, but one can see some universal features through each period from the Bronze Age until the 10th century AD, especially in development of new, virgin land. Hwajeonmin varied not only chronologically, but in place of settling (valleys and slopes of mountains), property, field system, and crop rotation. Due to their experience of living in mountainous regions, they may present some models of agriculture which may be compared with archaeological data.