TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN JAPAN

Yayoi Period

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The 2017 Yayoi period study saw continuous publication of specialized and general books as culmination of the study, and study trends will be overviewed along with outstanding symposia and exhibitions herein. There were many comprehensive works and it may not be so appropriate to divide them into genres, so the author will introduce them in five chapters.

On the study of various aspects of food acquisition such as farming and fishing, aspects of rice farm related features and farming tools were organized in comparison with the Korean Peninsula and China. Methods of revealing food culture in the Yayoi period are being explored by various scientific analysis methods. Also, progress was seen in examination of fishery compounded with farming culture.

On the study of structures of local society seen in settlements and graves, fundamental aspects of each region were organized, and various examinations were conducted including theories and methods of revealing structures of local society. There were works that organized and criticized study history of settlements and grave system theories, indicating future issues.

On the study of Yayoi culture seen from rituals and ceremonies, reexamination progressed on formation processes and social roles of ritualistic tools all over Japan, and a new image of Yayoi culture is being established. While there is an increase in studies that focus on the relationship with Jomon culture, more detailed comparisons are being carried out on the relationship with the continent.

On the study of regional exchanges seen through production/distribution of various artifacts, regional differences are being examined through analysis of stone tools, iron tools, bronze tools and pottery, and transition models were indicated for regional exchanges and social structures. Discussions were conducted that are also related to settlement and grave system theories mentioned above.

As outlines of the Yayoi culture, studies on Jomon-line culture in Tohoku and continental aspects were overviewed as they are important in consideration of the Yayoi culture. There were many theses that examined the transitional period of the Jomon/Yayoi periods in Tohoku region, and comprehensive study is being conducted on the culture of Yan in

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JAPANESE JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY 7 (2019): 97-98

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northeast China that is focused in relation with study of early metal tools in the Yayoi period. Contribution to the development of future Yayoi study is expected.