A New Approach to Enigmas from Medieval Hakata: Trade Ceramics as Seen from Archaeological Data

Morimoto Asako
Fukuoka City Archaeological Service

Abstract: During the Middle Ages, Hakata was the main Japanese gateway for Asian continental culture. A port town successively settled on three dunes, medieval Hakata has been studied for some twenty years through more than 100 excavations. In this article, the author points out how new discoveries from archaeological finds extending northwards towards the bay oblige specialists to reevaluate the general picture of trade ceramics in medieval Hakata. Most notably, the previous opinion that the Hakata site produced few finds of imported ceramics after the 14th century, is compelled to be amended.

The mid-14th century was without doubt an important period for trade ceramics in Hakata. Continuity in urban activity, as well as major influence from local warfare, are illustrated by a considerable number of finds that almost exclusively feature local wares in the category of cooking and storing utensils. Although the amount of Asian continental pieces discovered decreases during this period, Chinese white wares and celadon bowls and dishes still appear in important numbers. Against this background of decreasing Chinese imports, we may readily understand the presence of an increase in Korean imports.

In conclusion, the author discusses topics such as the origin of major Korean influence on the use and production of Japanese ceramics, in the light of material unearthed in medieval Hakata.

Key Words: Hakata, port town, decreasing Chinese wares, increasing Korean wares, tea ceremony

I. Historical Topography of Hakata

Since old times Hakata served as the main Japanese gateway for Asian continental culture. Because of its importance as a medieval port-town, its historical quarters (about 1,300,000 m² in area) have been globally classified as Hakata-Sites. Its archaeological investigation by the Fukuoka-Shi Maizo-Bunkazai-Ka (Fukuoka City Archaeological Service) has been very intensive, particularly since favorable conditions were created by works undertaken for the construction of the first subway line some 25 years ago. More

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

than 120 excavations (**Map 1**) have been completed up till now.[1] The results of these excavations allow today for a reconstruction of the topography of historical Hakata, which grew on the south coast of a bay naturally pre-conditioned to become one of the best ports in Japan.[2] I would first like to explain Hakata's historical topography,[3] and refer to Map 2 for a depiction of its evolution against the background of today's street-plan.

During the Middle Ages, Hakata was settled on three successive oval dunes which ran parallel with the seashore. While the two inner dunes are very old, revealing traces of human activity dating to theYayoi period (BC 350-AD 350), the one closest to the bay was formed much later. I will begin with a sketch of these dunes (called hereafter A, B and C).

Dune A was linked to the land on its east, and bordered by the Hie River on its south. Its southern half formed a flooding area of the river. Dune B was separated from A by an inlet (called hereafter ab), but its southeastern part was contiguous to A. Until the end of the 8th century, C formed a small island, a stream flowing between B and C from the west. The channel was gradually filled up with sand and an inlet (bc) was left ending in a swamp. Hakata's present eastern border, the Ishidogawa River, was formed in the mid-16th century when the Hie River changed its course. Until that moment, the sea presumably reached A in the eastern part of Hakata.

What can be called a human settlement appeared first in A, in the form of an ancient grid with ditches in east-west and south-north directions. Their construction is considered to have been directed by a central administration. The location of structures until the 13th century was determined by these ditches, which would be filled up during the first half of the 14th century. Some traces of human life as old as those in A have been

---

1. Every site excavated by the Fukuoka City Archaeological Service is officially designated by an abbreviation. In this paper I refer to HKT-4/10/40/60 (the 4th, 10th, 40th and 60th excavations of Hakata-Sites), HKT-R3 (the 3rd excavation of Hakata's main road), HKT-S-A/B (the excavation of A and B sections of the subway), HKT-S-Ent.2/3 (the excavation of the 2nd and 3rd entrance of Gion subway station). See Map 1 and 2 for their location.
2. Nishitani Tadashi ed., *Taigai Kosho* [Overseas Relations], Ohtuka, Hatushige et al. ed., *Kokogaku Niyoru Nihonrekisi* [Japanese History by Archaeology], 10, (Tokyo: Yuzankaku, 1997).
3. Ikezaki Johji, "Machiwarino Hensen" [Evolution of Urban Demarcation], *Higashiajiano Kokusaitoshi Hakata* [Hakata, an International City in Eastasia], Amino Yoshihiko et al. ed., *Yomigaeru Chusei* [The Middle Ages Resuscitated], 2, (Tokyo: Heibonsha,1988), pp. 62-75; Ohba Koji, "Tairikuni Hirakareta Toshi Hakata" [Hakata, a City Open to the Continent], Amino Yoshihiko, Ishii, Susumu ed., *Higashishinakaiwo Kakomu Chuseisekai* [The Medieval World Around the East China Sea], *Chuseino Fukeiwo Yomu* [Readings in Medieval Scenes], 7, (Tokyo: Shinjinbutuoraisha,1995), pp. 17-52.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

found in B, without any sign of regular demarcation.

By the 12th century, traces of human activity began also to appear in C. Some reclamation was realised in the form of a land bridge between B and C. By the second half of the 12th century, a 450 m long ditch was constructed in south-north direction in the central section of B. Reaching A, this ditch can be seen as a symbol of progressing urbanisation of Hakata. In the second half of the 13th century, this ditch was bordered by a street, destined to become the artery of medieval Hakata.

The beginning of the 14th century saw a spurt of construction and improvement of streets, parallel or perpendicular with this main street. This boom caught A, where the ancient ditches were filled up and new ones dug. But in contrast, this new development did not reach C, where the urbanization remained spontaneous, with exception of the defensive wall on the foreshore, constructed in the later 13th century against Mongolian invasions. As urbanisation did not go beyond this wall until the end of the Middle Ages, it marks the limit of the medieval town of Hakata.

The urbanization of the early 14th century was continued in B and C, with successive works of level raising, until in 1587 a totally new grid-plan was imposed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-1598), who occupied Hakata during his centralization campaign of Japan. On the other hand, A is now proved to have suffered a major calamity in the mid-14th century, the nature of which remains to be explained. This transformed most of A into fields, becoming once again habitable only in the 18th century.

An enormous quantity of trade ceramics, amounting to tens of thousands of pieces, have been found in the western part of A and B, datable to the period between the late 11th and the mid-12th century.[4] The inlet ab was by then almost filled up. These must have been the living quarters of the Chinese merchants engaging in trade with their country, their presence in Hakata at that time equally being documented by historical sources and inscriptions.[5]

On the other hand, the inlet bc was very slowly filled up, even after the channel separating B and C had disappeared. Various small reclamations taking place still left pockets of water. A large-scale reclamation was undertaken only in the beginning of the

4. Ikezaki Johji/Morimoto Asako, "Umio Koetekita Tojiki" [Ceramics Coming from Overseas], *Higashiajiano Kôkusaitoshi Hakata* [Hakata, an International City in East Asia], Amino Yoshihiko et al. ed., *Yomigaeru Chusei* [The Middle Ages Resuscitated], (Tokyo: Heibonsha, 1988), 2, pp. 137-152.
5. Saeki Koji, "Tairikuboekito Gaikokujinno Kyoryu"[Continental Trade and Foreigners' Colony] *Higashiajiano Kokusaitoshi Hakata* [Hakata, an International City in East Asia], Amino Yoshihiko et al. ed., *Yomigaeru Chusei* [The Middle Ages Resuscitated], (Tokyo: Heibonsha,1988), 2, pp. 102-111. Professor at Kyushu University, the author is becoming a leader in research on the medieval history of Hakata.

國家圖書館 臺灣人文藝術 期刊資料庫

17th century from the side of the land-bridge. The prosperity of Hakata in the 15th and 16th centuries unfolded around the inlet bc, in other words in the north of B and in the south of C.[6]

It would be important to know how the eastern part of Hakata appeared throughout these times. Since most of this area is integrated in the sanctuary of Shofukuji-Temple, it has hardly been excavated. There exists a largely supported view that this area served the Chinese community living in the western part of B as cemetery from the later 11th onwards: Shofukuji-Temple would have been built at a later stage.[7] It is interesting to know that small scale excavations undertaken here have yielded Chinese ceramics datable between the second half of the 13th and the middle of the 14th century.

II. Trade Ceramics from Later 14th and 15th Century Hakata

Before embarking upon this subject, it is necessary to make the following two remarks concerning the presentation of archaeological data from Hakata.

First, as we have seen in the previous chapter, the urbanisation of Hakata progressed from south to north and the archaeological works happen equally to have followed this direction. Although ceramics make up the most important body of finds in these areas, only quantified data from early excavations have been published. These early excavations took place exclusively in A and yielded very few finds dated after the 14th century. Unfortunately, information concerning this scarcity of later medieval trade ceramic finds has become known even before the archaeologists of Fukuoka City became acquainted with the fact that it concerned a section characterized by a considerable decrease in urban activity after the start of the 14th century. Hence the widely spread belief that Hakata in the later 14th and 15th centuries was poor in trade ceramics! One of the aims of this paper is to rectify this false impression.

---

6. Any fixed landing place with equipment has not yet been identified for medieval Hakata. A small mound of more than 1,600 white porcelain fragments, all dated to the earlier 12th century was discovered in the western part of B (HKT-14). This place is supposed to be on the shore in the same century and the mound is considered to be a rubbish of a trading ship abandoned from a baggage boat (Ikezaki/Morimoto, op.cit., see Fig. 1). Probably it was common in medieval Hakata to land cargoes from the ships moored in the calm bay by means of small boats (Ohba Koji, "Hakataisekigun Niokeru Chuseikokoshiryono Bunpuronteki Kenkyu Memo—Shoraino<<Ba>>no Kenkyuni Mukete—"[Notes on the Distribution of Archaeological Sources in Hakata Sites—Perspectives of Research on <<Space>>—], *Hakata*, Fukuoka, 1997, Vol.5, p. 92).
7. Kamei Meitoku, *Nihon Boeki Tojishino Kenkyu* [Historical Studies of Trade Ceramics Found in Japan], (Kyoto: Dohosha, 1986), p. 218, p. 250; Ohba Koji, Ibid., p. 93. The former volume assembles the main articles of one of the initiators of *Japanese Trade Ceramics Studies*. Having long been curator at the Kyushu Historical Museum in Dazaifu, the author is now professor at Senshu University in Tokyo.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

The second remark concerns how the results of excavations are published. Since a quarter of a century, Fukuoka is experiencing fast urban development and the City Archaeological Service, however important it is, is overloaded by continuous rescue excavations. The archaeologists have simply no time to publish reports that are more or less complete. It is exceptional to find quantified data of ceramic finds from a site published in the excavation report. To make up for this, the archaeologist in charge will sometimes publish information absent in official reports in the form of articles in journals or other publications. Under these circumstances, I could only rely for quantitative data on the results of a very limited number of excavations among the Hakata-Sites. And even to this end, I was obliged to gather and arrange data from many different sources. It was a complicated procedure posing many technical problems, on which I am not able to dwell in the paper.

I would like to begin with four excavations, HKT-S-A/B, HKT-S-Ent.2/3, HKT-4 and HKT-10, carried out in the early stages of archaeological investigation of Hakata-Sites. Besides their reports,[8] we can refer to an article published by the archaeologist in charge of these excavations.[9] However technically problematic these early excavations are compared with the high technical level attained today, they are invaluable, since they account for all the ceramic finds datable to the Middle Ages.

Table 1 shows the numbers of ceramic finds from the four sites, of which three **(a, b, and c in Map 2)** were located quite near each other in A, and the fourth **(d in Map 2)** was further north in B. From the table, it's evident that the first three produced wares of almost the same assemblage, which is particularly apparent when compared with the quite different assemblage from the fourth.

Although the numbers of ceramic finds are not chronologically classified in the table, almost all of the large amount of Chinese wares from the first three sites should be attributed to the epoch from the late 11th to the mid-14th century. To underline this, the numbers between brackets show a markedly reduced presence of Ming blue-and-white wares in the great amount of Chinese ceramics discovered at sites a, b and c. Although site d did not produce Ming blue-and-white, a fact that might be explained by its very

8. Fukuokashi Maizo Bunkazaika [Fukuoka City Archaeological Service], *Fukuokashi Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho* [Fukuoka City Reports of Archaeological Investigations], Fukuokashi Kyoiku-Iinnkai [Fukuoka City, Board of Education], Fukuoka, 1981, Vol.66 (HKT-4/10); 1982, Vol.84 (HKT-4); 1984, Vol.105 (HKT-S-A/B; HKT-S-Ent.2/3); 1997, Vol.543 (HKT-4).
9. Ikezaki Johji, "Hakatashutudo Tojikino Sosei Nitsuite" [Assemblage of Ceramics from Hakata], *Boeki Toji Kenkyu* [Trade Ceramics Studies], Dazaifu, 1984, No.4, pp. 17- 24. The author is a senior archaeologist in the Fukuoka City Archaeological Service, and was one of those responsible for the excavation of Hakata-Sites in their early stage.

臺灣大學藝術 期刊資料庫

restricted area, its abundant yield in celadon and white porcelain wares of the 15th century can be verified by the illustrations in the report.

At the time of these investigations, the historical topography described in the previous chapter was not yet well established. By now, we are sure that the extremely restricted presence of trade ceramics for the period corresponding to the Ming-gap, often believed to be generally true for Hakata, concerns only a section characterized by a marked decrease in urban activity after the middle of the 14th century. Being in charge of these excavations and having taken notice of the difference of assemblage of ceramics unearthed from the sites in A and in B, Ikezaki has already indicated that more excavations in the northern quarters of Hakata would possibly change the image of its trade ceramics.[10]

I should add another observation regarding this table. It concerns Korean wares and will be important for this paper. They are few from HKT-S-A/B, HKT-S-Ent.2/3 and HKT-4, while relatively numerous from HKT-10. In other words, the import of Korean ceramics was very limited until the mid-14th century and increased afterwards.

As archaeological studies of Hakata-Sites extended northwards during the ' 80s, the awareness deepened that the features, structures and artifacts after the 14th century must still be present in a substantial way. One of the decisive occasions to this effect was the 3rd excavation in connection with the widening of the main road **(HKT-R3: e in Map 2)**. Having examined a site in B, it convinced the archaeologists of a massive survival in Hakata of sites with rich finds datable to the later Middle Ages.[11] I myself was part of the team and could pick up the imported wares after the mid-14th century find in the excavation, though I could not extend the investigation to Japanese pieces due to limits imposed by time and money. Table 2 arranges the data from several tables I published in the second report.[12] The dating of the wares in this table should be understood with some margin: not coming from dated features, all of them were dated according to the layers in which they had been found. Nevertheless, from this table two observations can be made. First, the decrease of Chinese ceramic finds after the 14th century was not as drastic as had been thought previously: they were surely less numerous than during the 12th and 13th centuries, but their amount appears far from negligible. Second, there was an increase of Korean wares in the trade ceramics from Hakata as a whole.

Table 3 is based on the report of the 40th excavation (HKT-40) which supplied us

10. Ibid., p. 24.
11. Fukuoka Archaeological Service, op.cit., 1989, Vol.204 (HKT-R3).
12. Morimoto Asako, "14seiki Ikono Yunyu Tojiki" [Trade Ceramics after the 14th Century], *Fukuoka City Reports of Archaeological Investigations*, 1990, Vol.221, pp. 203-225.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

the following reliable material. It concerned a site situated on the northern limit of B and at the end of the inlet bc, in other words, a site slightly more north than the site represented in Table 2 **(f. in Map 2)**. The discovery of finds distributed without interruption from the later 12th to the end of the 16th century, proved this site to have been continuously occupied through the Middle Ages. Unfortunately the report did not publish the classified quantities of ceramic finds.[13] But it printed a large number of illustrations, among which many measured drawings of ceramic wares from Asia and Japan. These were obtained from dated features and we can consider them to be representative for every level of excavation. Although the figures in Table 3 are not real numbers of finds, they clearly show the decreasing but substantial existence of trade ceramics in Hakata after the 14th century, in which Chinese wares were decreasing against a background of increasing Korean products.

Table 4 organizes data supplied by the 60th excavation of Hakata-Sites (HKT-60), which studied a site located again a little more to the north, on the southern border of C **(g in Map 2)**. We should not only use its report,[14] but also an article published by the archaeologist in charge.[15] The finds from this excavation have been classified into 11 periods, of which 7 (from 8 to 2), covering the later 13th to the 17th century, should be considered here. The real numbers of ceramic finds from the 17th, later 16th and earlier 16th century were provided by the excavator himself. Printed in gothic in the first 3 lines of Table 4, they testify to the recovery of trade ceramics in Hakata after the 16th century.

As the amount of ceramic finds from our period are neither given in the report nor in the article, I myself had to provide an account thereof. The only way was again to study the illustrations provided by the report, printing a considerable number of drawings, attributed each to a century or half-century. The figures in the last 4 lines of Table 4 represent thus the numbers of ceramic finds published as illustrations in the report.

III. Chronological and Topographical Distribution of Korean Ceramic Finds

I am now going to examine in more detail the growth of Korean wares among trade ceramics from Hakata at the time of the Ming-gap.

---

13. Fukuoka City Archaeological Service, op.cit., 1990, Vol.230 (HKT-40)T.
14. Ibid., 1992, Vol.285 (HKT-60).
15. Obata Hiroki, "Hakata Niokeru 16seikikara 17seikihajimeno Tojiki Sosei—Hakata 60jichosano Seikakara—" [Assemblage of Ceramics in Hakata of the 16th and the Early 17th Century. From the 60th Excavation of Hakata-Sites], *Hakata*, Fukuoka, 1993, Vol.2, pp. 29-36. Having worked in the Fukuoka City Archaeological Service, the author is now assistant professor at Kumamoto University.

臺灣大學考古人類學系 期刊資料庫

Table 5 accounts for all the Korean wares, obtained from dated features and presented in the reports published up till now by the Fukuoka City Archaeological Service. For each type of Korean ceramics, the number of finds are give in gothic for the centuries for which the type is the most numerously discovered. These finds follow with a little delay the chronological sequence of Korean ceramic production as it is commonly known. We are certain that from the 11th century on, Korean wares were regularly imported and used in Hakata. But, in comparison with the huge amount of Chinese products found for the 11th-14th centuries, Korean wares seem to have played a minor role prior to the 14th century.

As for the topographical distribution, I have dotted the places of finds of Korean wares on the plan of Hakata, not only those figuring in Table 5, but also those without sure dating. Map 3 is for fine and coarse Koryo-celadon wares,[16] Map 4 for celadons and Punch'ongs with black-and-white or white inlay, and Map 5 for Choson white porcelain and pottery with miscellaneous glaze. We can clearly see that the distribution zones of these Korean ceramics are different and that they exactly follow Hakata's topographical evolution towards the north.

Two remarks can be made regarding these plans. First, Map 3 shows a yield of Korean ceramics concentrated in the area where the existence of a colony of Chinese merchants is conjectured for the 11th and 12th centuries. It is probable that Chinese ceramics and Koryo celadons were introduced during this period through the same networks. Secondly, the difference between Map 3 and Map 4 is more important than that between Map 4 and Map 5. The former reveals how Korean ceramic finds illustrate a big change which occurred in the urbanization of Hakata between the earlier and later Middle Ages. The change suggested by the comparison of Map 4 and Map 5, though visible as a move to the north of the center of gravity, seems to be minor.

IV. Conclusion and Discussion

With the remarkable progress of archaeological research in Fukuoka, which has succeeded to demonstrate a topographical move towards the north in the urbanisation of medieval Hakata, we can make the following points in respect to the Ming-gap in this

16. Morita Tsutomu, "Hokubukyushu Shutudono Korai Tojiki—Hennen Sian—" [Koryo Ceramics Unearthed in Northern Kyushu—Provisional Chronology—], *Boeki Toji Kenkyu* [Trade Ceramics Studies], Dazaifu, 1985, No.5, pp. 19-27. One of the main archaeologists during the first stage of study of trade ceramics from Dazaifu, the author died prematurely in 1988.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

port-town. These observations could have been more solidly supported by statistical data, if the publication of the excavations of the last 20 years had been realised more regularly.

(1) The Ming-gap certainly appeared in Hakata: Chinese ceramic finds decrease for the period from the later 14th to the end of the 15th century. But this decrease was not as drastic as believed in the past, when we depended on the data of excavations obtained prior to the early '80s. There is a substantial amount of trade ceramic finds from sites located in the quarters where the urban development continued or appeared after the later 14th century. The number of trade ceramic finds becomes once again very important in the 16th century.

(2) Among these ceramic finds from the time of the Ming-gap, an increase of Korean wares and a decrease of Chinese wares occurring simultaneously can be traced. The discovery of Koryo ceramics in the area of urbanisation of the 11th-13th centuries, although attaining a certain level, has been very restricted in comparison to the enormous quantity of Chinese wares unearthed for this period in the first stage of excavations of Hakata-Sites. Choson wares were found more recently at sites prosperous after the later 14th century. In absolute number, they are inferior to Chinese wares, but their relative number increases considerably in trade ceramics of Hakata from the later 14th century. I dare say that the proportion of Korean products in trade ceramics of Hakata as a whole grew from less than 1 % in the earlier Middle Ages to about 20 % in the 15th century.

(3) I would like to finish with a more general discussion. It is well known that Japanese aesthetics of around the second half of the 15th century were characterized by a movement away from Chinese culture. The *Korai Jawan* (Koryo bowl) is often alleged to have played on important role in this movement. We have tended to believe that the high appreciation of *Korai Jawan* (in fact, almost all of these bowls were wares from the Choson period) in the world of tea-ceremony had been in proportion to their import. But Korean ceramics discovered from later medieval Japanese sites, such as Sakai and Osaka, represent only about 1 % of trade ceramic finds in the same area,[17] so that the archaeological evidence for the importance of *Korai Jawan* remained thin.

I hope this paper now supplies proof for the quantitative importance of Korean ceramic wares imported during the period of the Ming-gap. Table 5 convinces us equally of their diversity. We can now clearly feel the attraction Korean ceramics had on Japanese

17. Horiuchi Akihiro, "Nihon Shutudono Chosenocho Toji" [Choson Ceramics Found in Japan], *Museum*, 1993, No.503, pp. 34-40. This is a general overview of Choson wares found from sites throughout Japan by an archaeologist of the Kyoto Historical Museum.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

people during this period. Until now specialists have depended on the documents of tea-ceremonies, appearing only in the '30s of the 16th century,[18] to place the strong influence of Korean ceramics in Japan after the period of the Ming-gap. Hakata's archaeological evidence rather shows a penetration of Korean wares in Japan throughout the 15th century. On the other hand, the deportation of Korean potters by Japanese invaders in the 1590s can be now seen as a culmination of this long-existing influence of Korean ceramics on Japan.

I am wondering how all this can be related to China's alleged closed-door policy or to Japanese piracy. We now face the interesting and largely unexplored task of situating trade ceramics from medieval Hakata in a larger East Asian context.

18. Tani Akira, "Chakaikinimiru Chosen Tojino Jyuyo" [Korean Ceramics in Tea-Ceremony Documents], *Kenkyu Kiyo* [Research Bulletin], Kyoto: Nomura Bijutukan [Nomura Museum of Fine Art], 1995, Vol.4, pp. 28-47. The author is curator at the above-mentioned museum.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

Table 1 Assemblage of Ceramics from the Four Sites of Early Excavations in Hakata-Sites

site	location	Chinese ware (blue & white)	Chinese pottery: jar, mortar etc.	**total Chinese ware**	**Korean ware**	Japanese pottery：jar etc.	Japanese earthen ware:bowl, plate
HKT-S-A/B (644m)	Dune A	19358 (25)	9911	**29269**	**10**	5078	172443
HKT-S-Ent.2,3 (44m)	Dune A	2435 (6)	1344	**3779**	**15**	299	382
HKT-4(1100m)	Dune A	23,333 (9)	10949	**34282**	**20**	9583	99782
HKT-10(54m)	Dune B	762 (0)	124	**886**	**15**	652	616

Table 2 Numbers of Trade Ceramics Finds from HKT-R3 Dated after the 14th Century

level	Chinese celadon	Chinese white ware	Chinese blue & white	Chinese black ware	**total Chinese ware**	**Korean ware**
surface	27	8	47	1	**83**	**16**
I (Late16c.～Edo)	162	80	69	10	**321**	**67**
II(16c.)	327	146	111	13	**597**	**78**
III(15c.)	243	74	18	12	**347**	**37**
IV(14c.～early15c.)	10	38	5	7	**60**	**19**
total	769	346	250	43	**1408**	**217**

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

Table 3 Numbers of Ceramic Finds Drawings in the Report on HKT-40

level	features	Chinese ware	Korean ware	Thai ware	Vietnamese ware	total imported ware	Japanese pottery: jar etc.	Japanese earthen ware:bowl,plate
1 (16c.)	8	27	13	1		**41**	28	32
2 (15c.)	7	33	6	1	1	**41**	32	77
3 (14c.)	9	36	3			**39**	33	111
4 (later12~earlier13c.)	2	50				**50**	16	9
total		146	22			**171**	109	229

Table 4 Numbers of Ceramic Finds (in gothic) and Their Drawings from HKT-60

epoch		Chinese ware	Korean ware	Thai ware	Vietnames ware	Japanese ware	total
2	17c.	**510**	**76**	**3**	1	**363**	**953**
3	later 16c.	**711**	**133**	1		**552**	**1397**
4	earlier 16c.	**178**	**39**			**137**	**354**
5	later 15c.	9	7			12	
6	earlier 15c.	13	4			11	
7	later 14c.	2					
8	later 13~early 14c.	12				2	

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

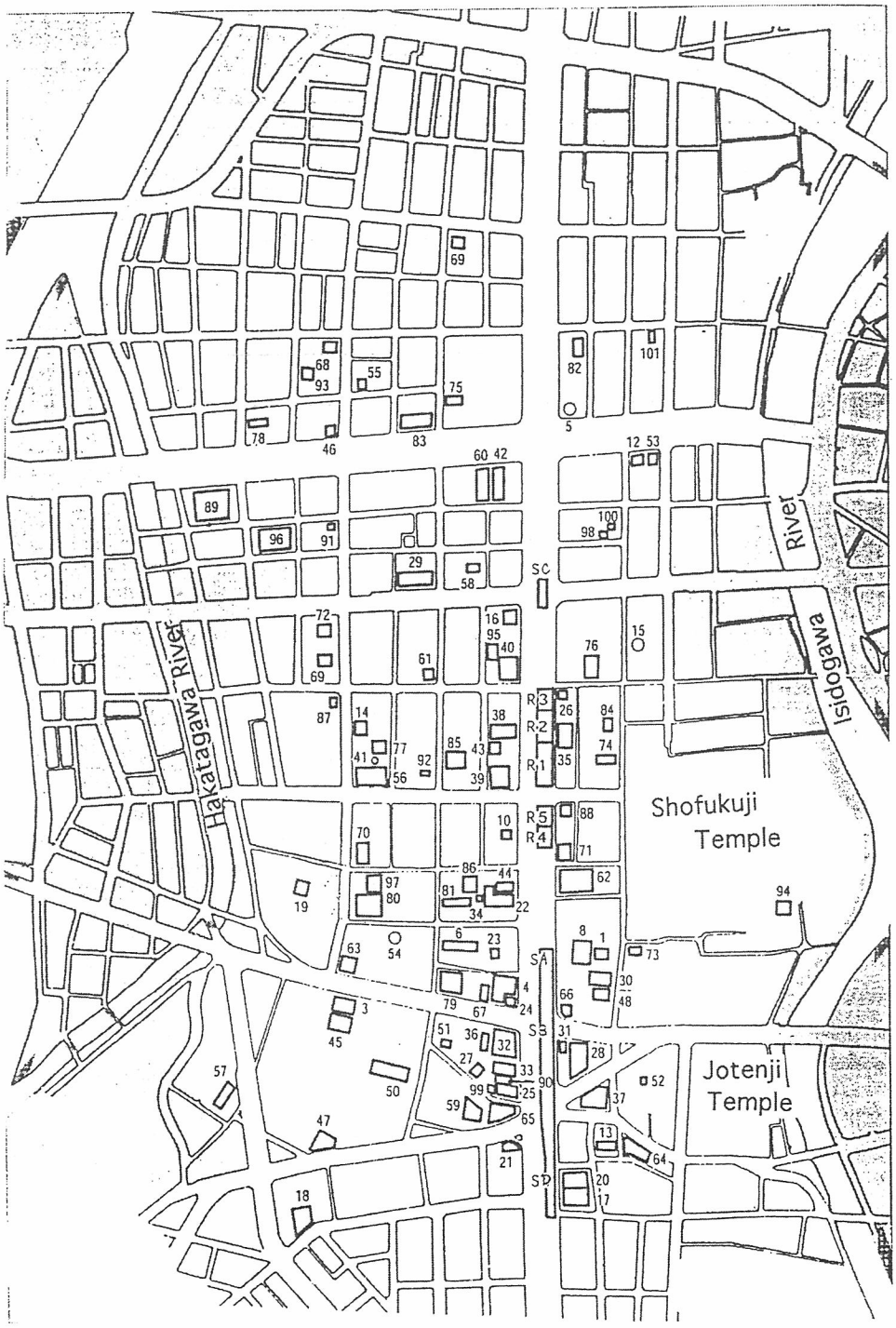
Table 5 Korean Ceramic Finds from Dated Features of Hakata-Sites

	Koryo celadon:fine	Koryo celadon: coarse	Koryo stone ware without glaze	inlaid ware: black & white inlay	inlaid ware:white inlay	Punch'ong: stamped design	Punch'ong: brushed white slip	Miscellaneous glazed pottery	White porcelain	Brown glazed pottery:jar etc.	total
Later 11~earlier 12c.	**15**	**26**	**12**								53
Later 12~earlier 13c.	13	18	3		1						35
Later 13~earlier 14c.	5	8	5	2	5					1	22
Later 14~earlier 15c.	1	8		**13**	**29**	2			2	4	59
Later 15~earlier 16c.	3			4	13	12	3	19	21	17	92
Later 16~earlier 17c.	1			1	14	**18**	**9**	**45**	**51**	**31**	173
17c.	1		2	2	9	9	4	39	15	9	90

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

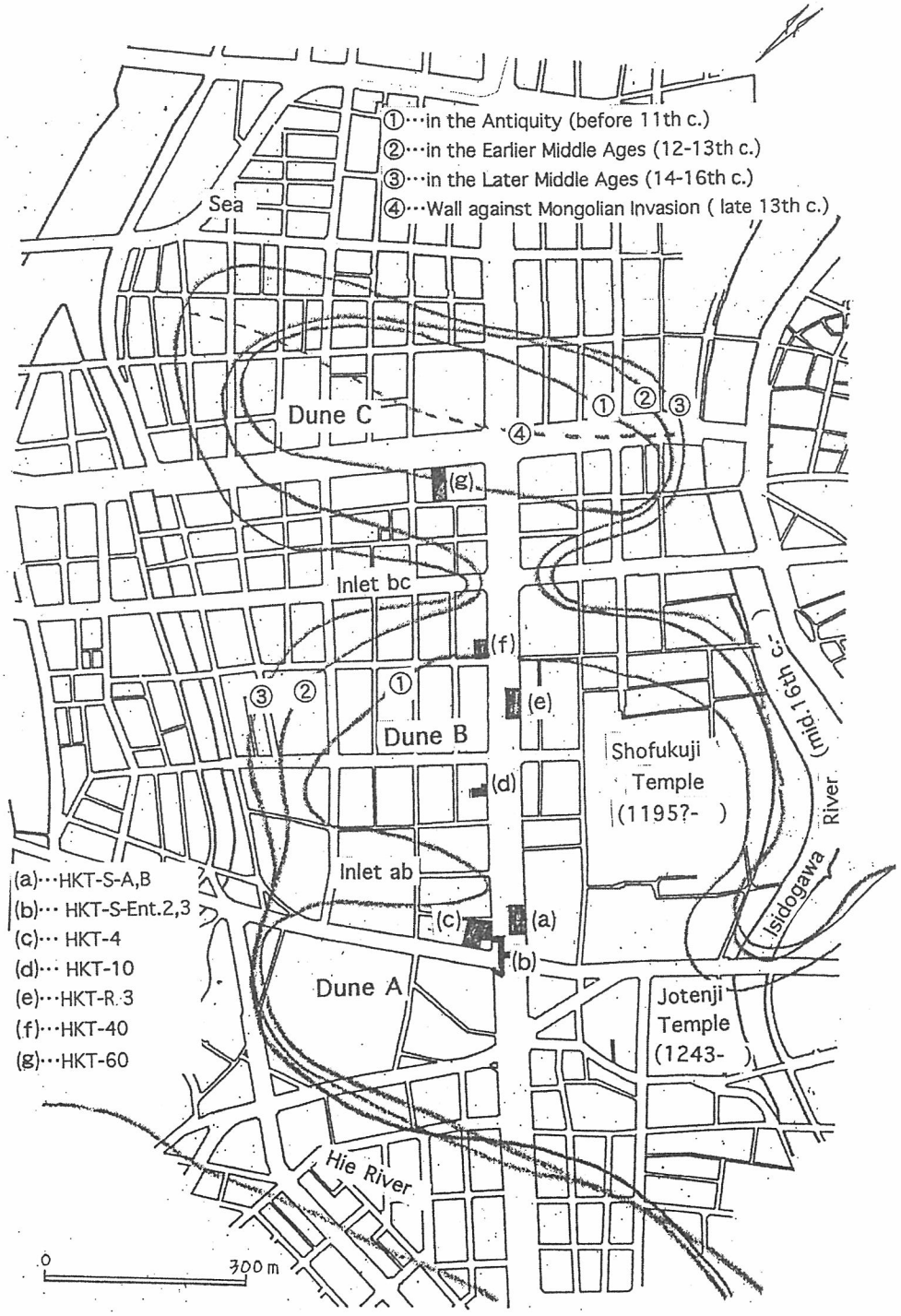


臺灣大學學術
期刊資料庫



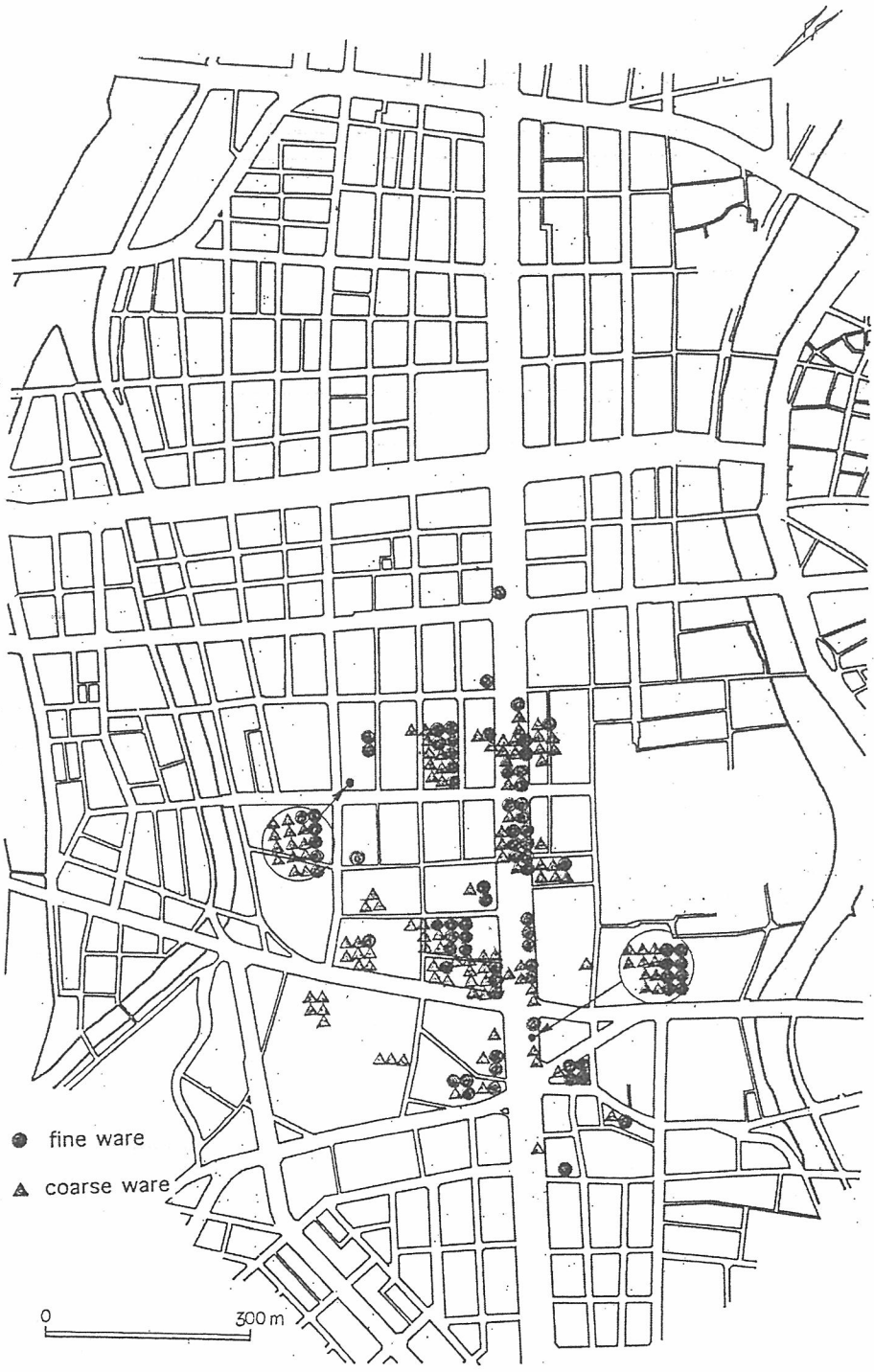
Map 1 The sites of Hakata excavated by the Fukuoka City Archaeological Service (see note 1).

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫



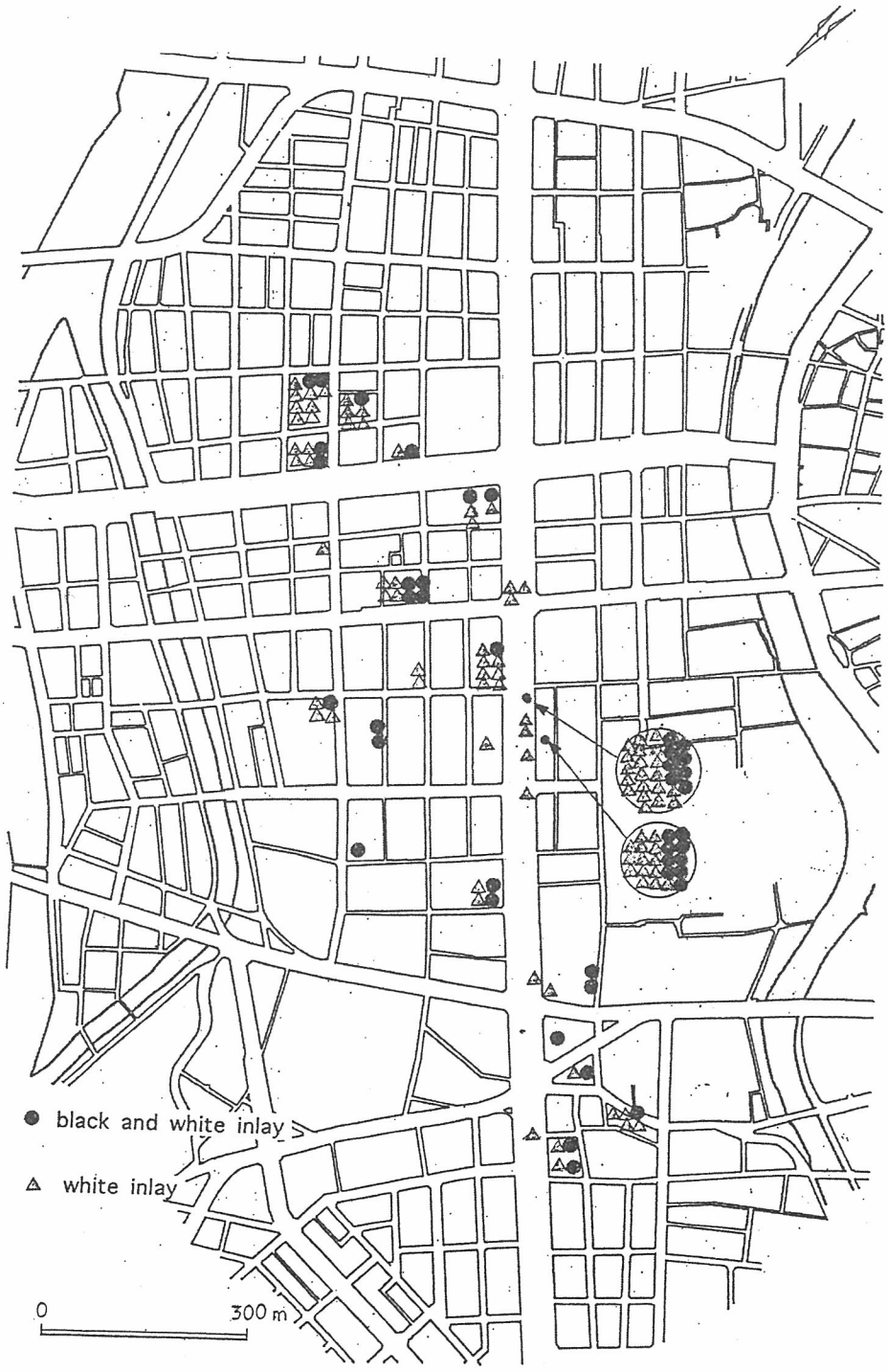
Map 2 Historical topography of Hakata.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫



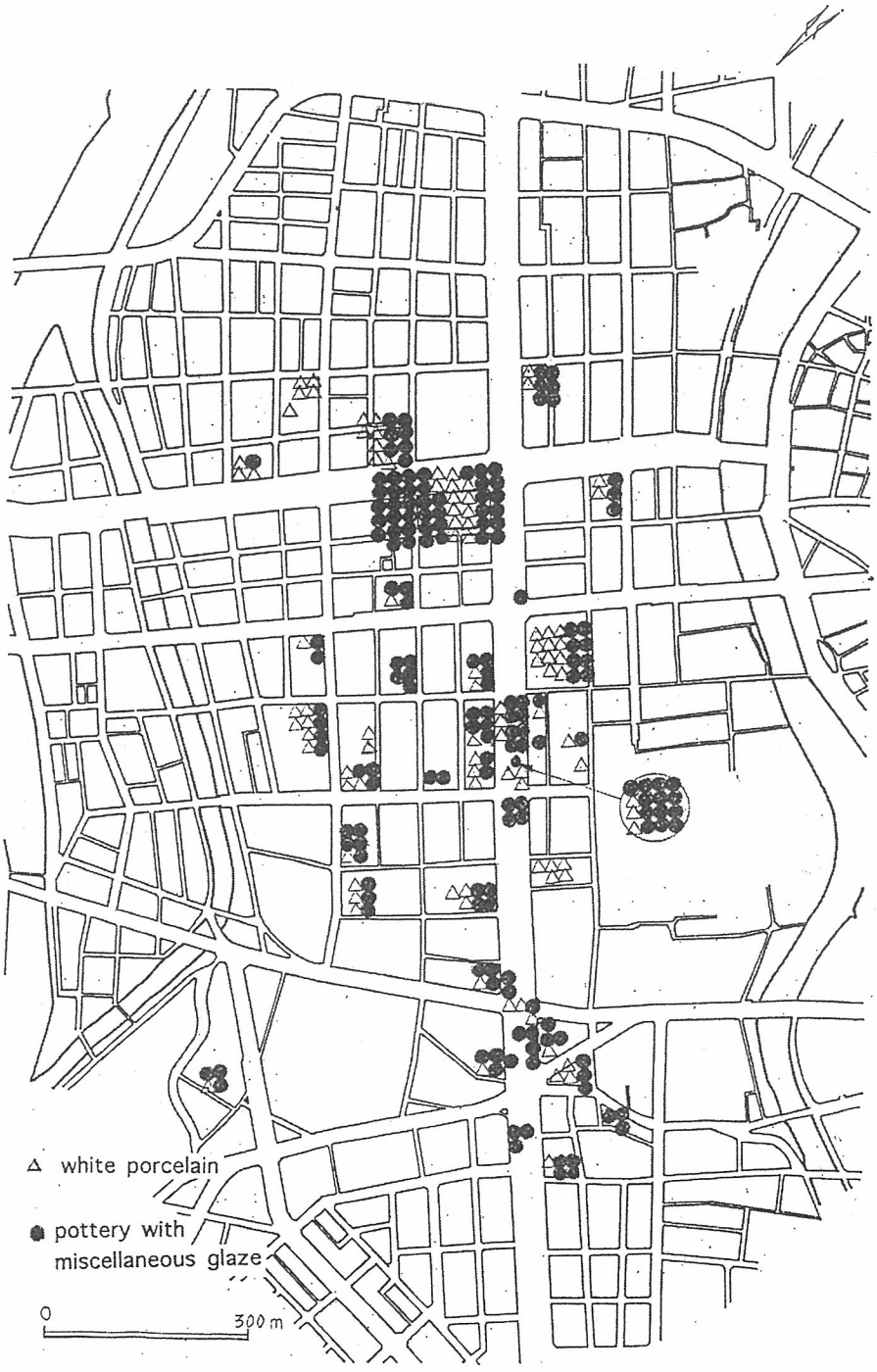
Map 3 Koryo celadon.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫



Map 4 Koryo celadon/Punch'ong ware with inlaid design.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫



Map 5 Choson white porcelain and pottery with miscellaneous glaze.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

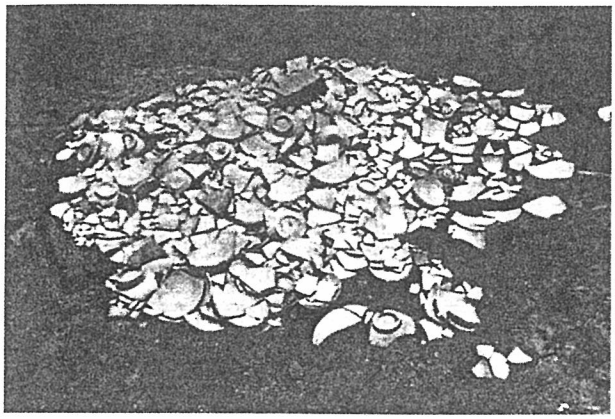


Fig.1 Small mount of white porcelain excavated in HKT 14.

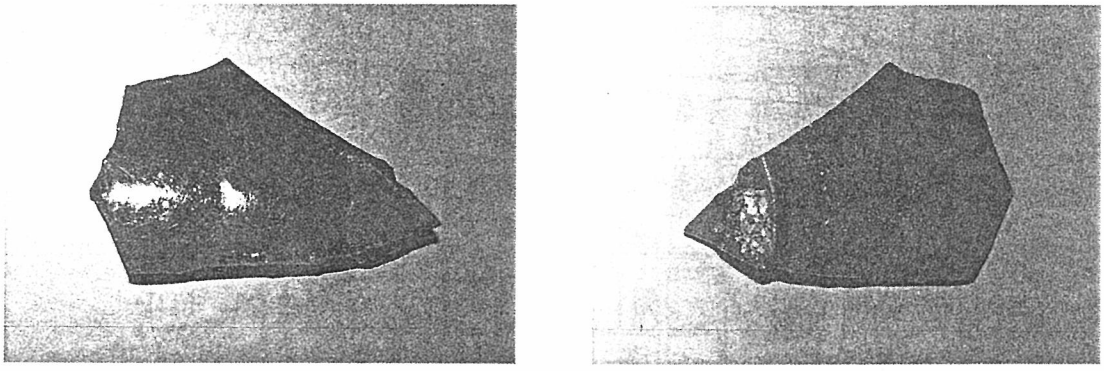


Fig.2-1 Koryo celadon: fine.

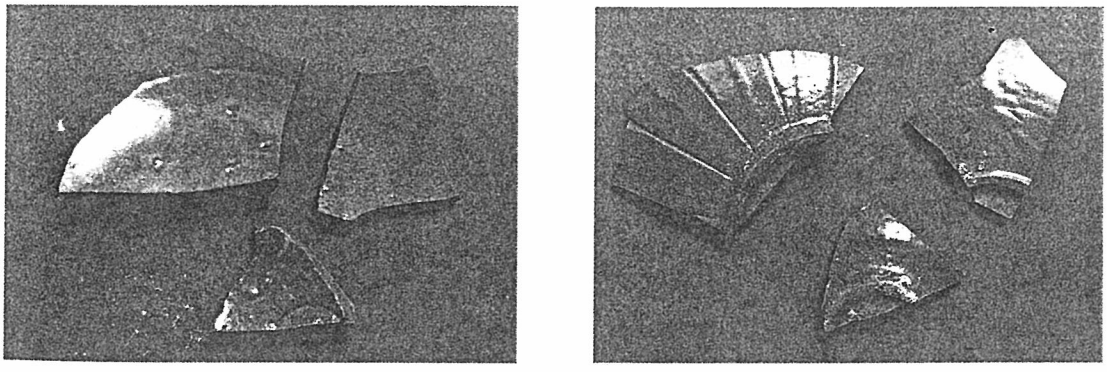


Fig.2-2 Koryo celadon: fine.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

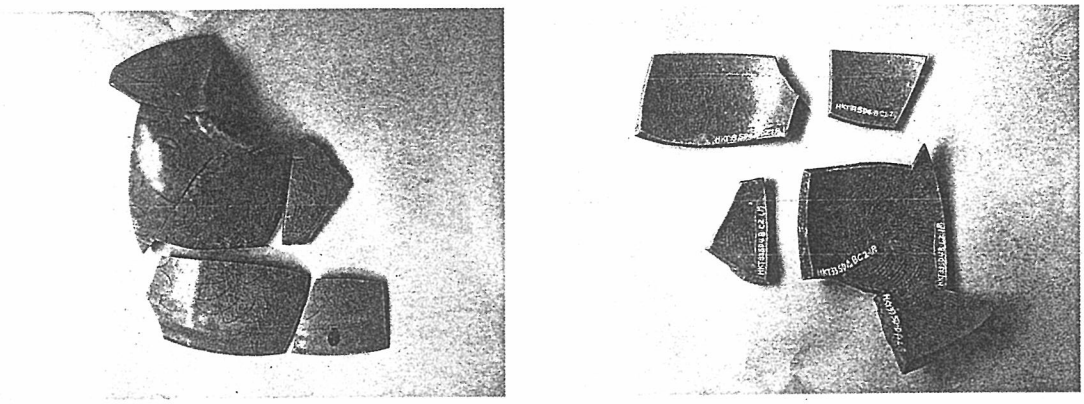


Fig.2-3 Koryo celadon: fine, HKT 33.

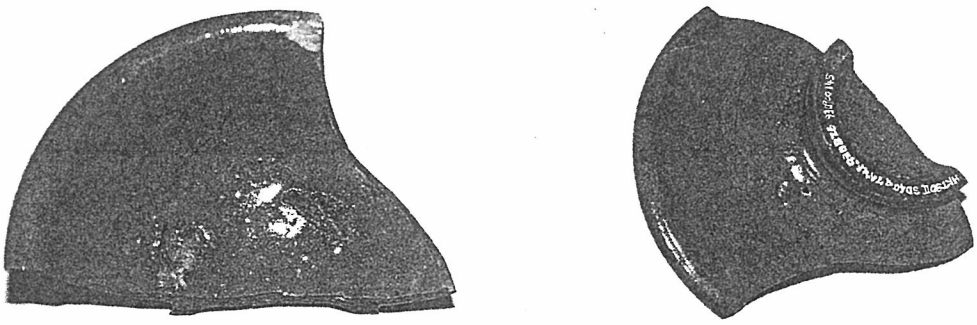


Fig.2-4 Koryo celadon: coarse.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫



Fig.3-1 Koryo celadon: black-and-white inlay, HKT 60.

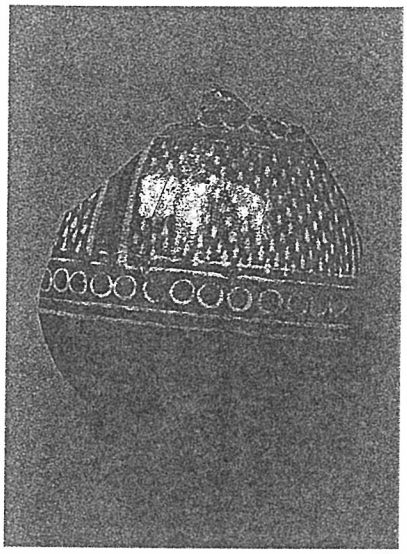


Fig.3-2 Punch'ong ware: black-and-white inlay.

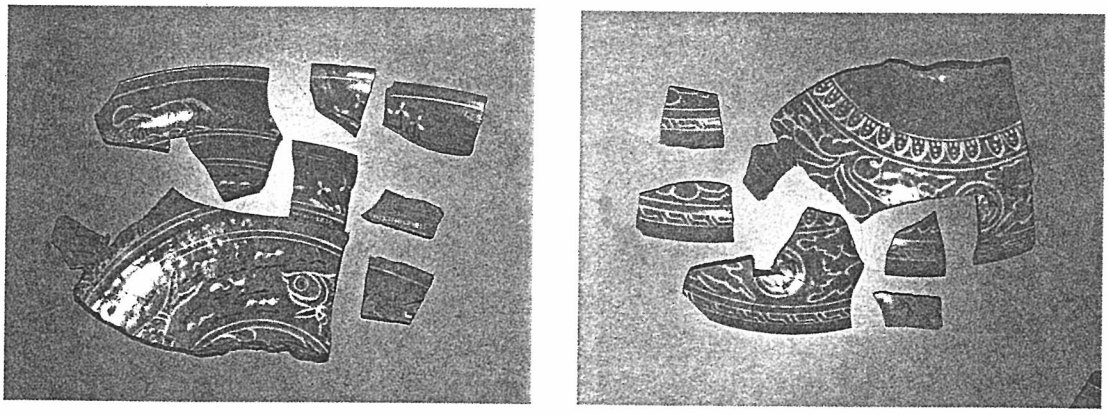


Fig.3-3 Punch'ong ware: black-and-white inlay.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

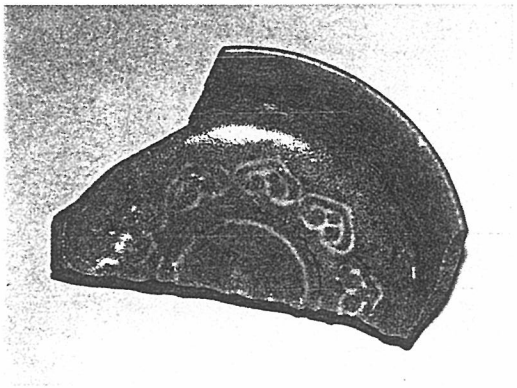


Fig.3-4 Koryo celadon: white inlay.

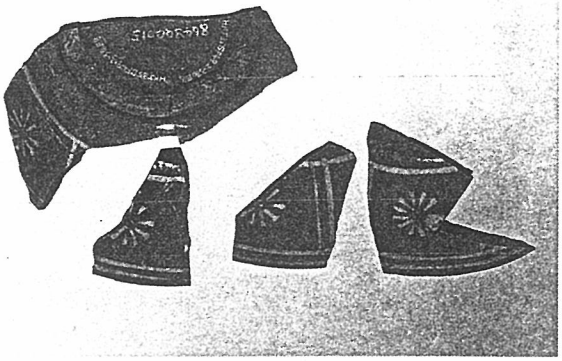


Fig.3-5 Koryo celadon: white inlay.

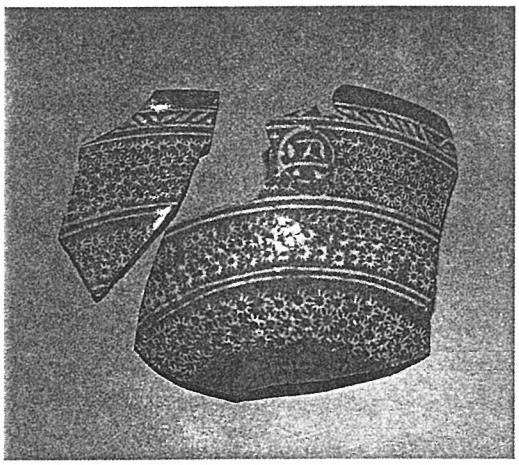


Fig.4-1 Punch'ong ware: stamped design.

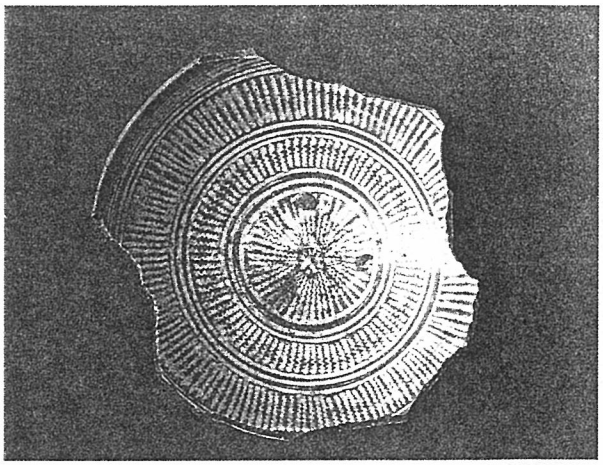


Fig.4-2 Punch'ong ware: stamped design.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

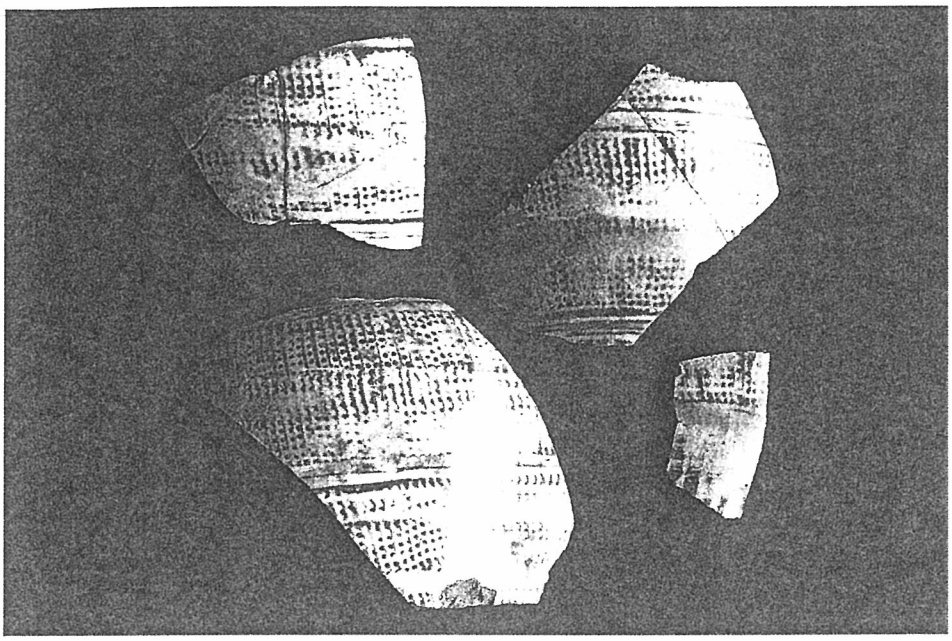


Fig.4-3 Punch'ong ware: stamped design.

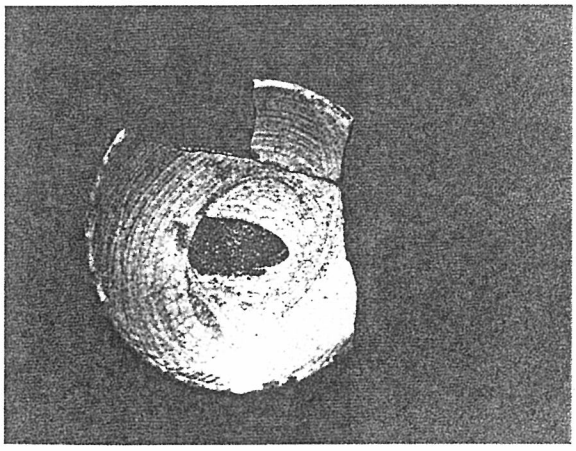


Fig.4-4 Punch'ong ware: brushed white slip.

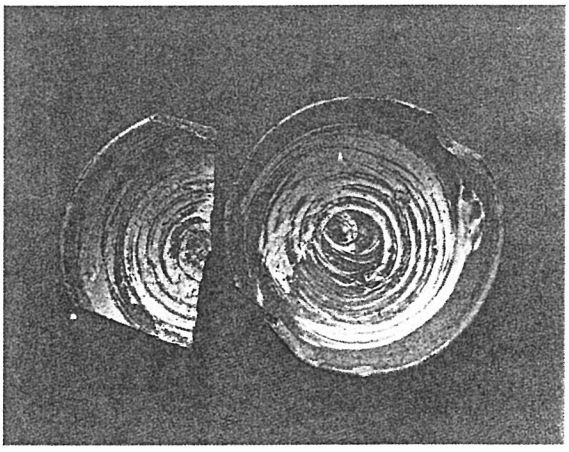


Fig.4-5 Punch'ong ware: brushed white slip.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

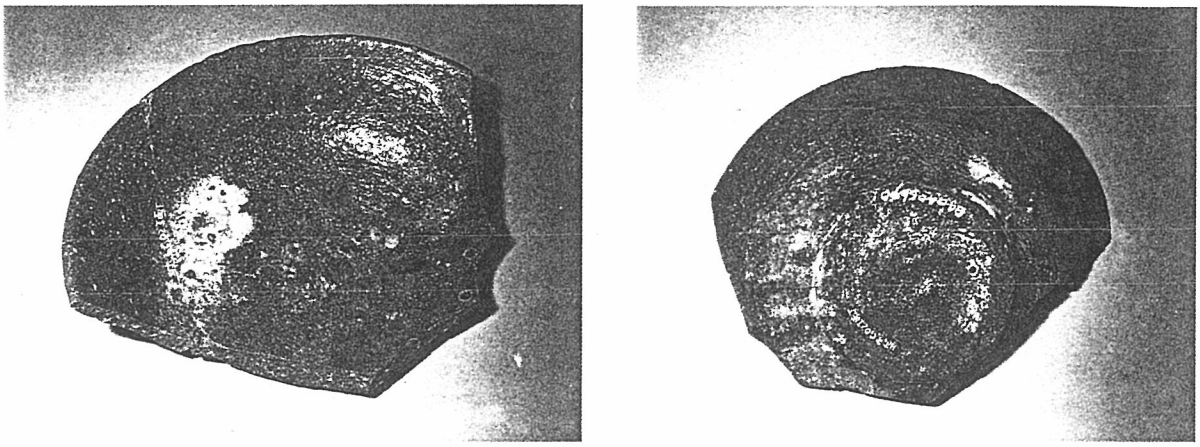


Fig.5-1 Pottery with miscellaneous glaze.

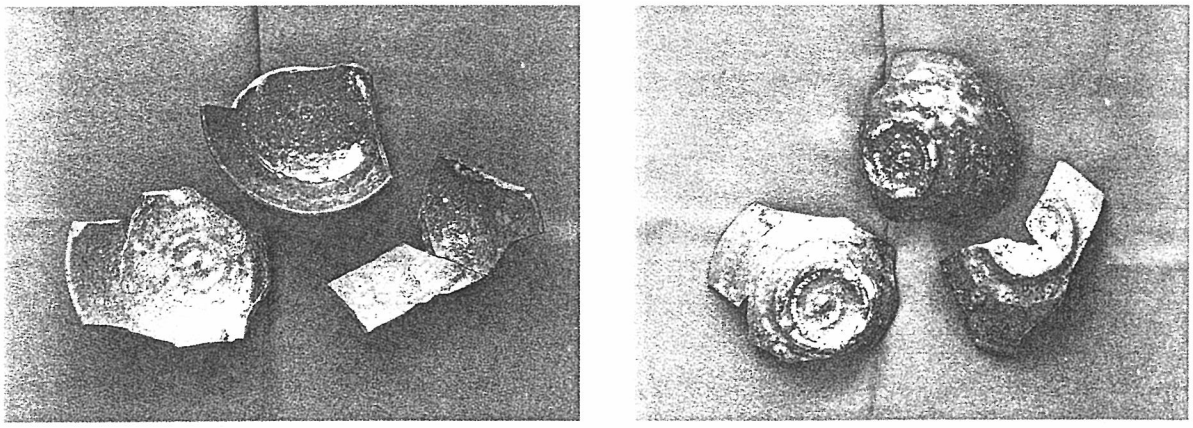


Fig.5-2 Pottery with miscellaneous glaze.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫

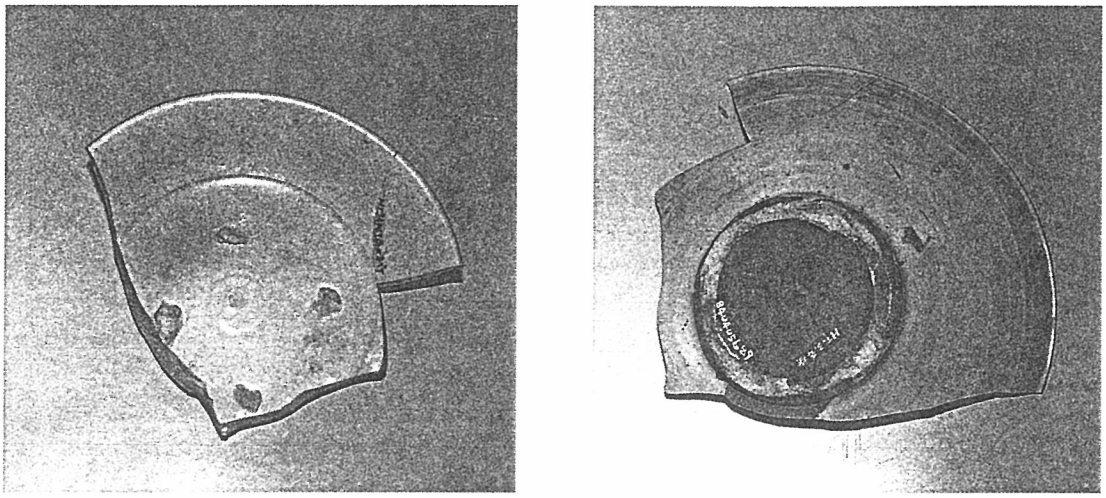


Fig.5-3 White porcelain.

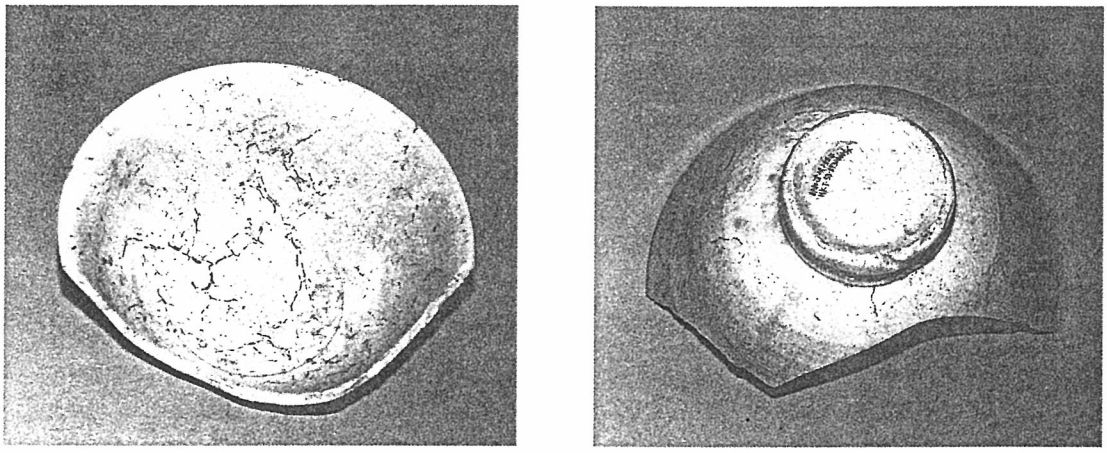


Fig.5-4 White porcelain.

臺灣大學學術期刊資料庫