

Korean Peninsula

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In this article, trends of Korean Peninsula related or Japan-Korean relationship related studies in fiscal 2011 are discussed.

Comprehensive History: The first thing that should be mentioned is publication of *Chosenshi Kenkyu Nyumon* (Introduction to Korean History Study) (Nagoya: Nagoya Daigaku Shuppankai), edited by Chosenshi Kenkyukai. The latest research from prehistoric to contemporary was told in plain style. *Nikkan Shuraku no Kenkyu: Yayoi/Kofun Jidai Oyobi Mumon Doki - Sangoku Jidai* (Study on Japanese and Korean Villages: Yayoi/Kofun Period and Mumun Pottery Period to Three Kingdoms of Korea) is the latest result that opens new Japan-Korea village study. It is the last report of Nikkan Shuraku Kenkyukai, which was found in 2005 by Japanese and Korean researchers and has been promoting synthetic study on villages since then.

Publication of Books and Theses: While *Kokuri Hekiga to Higashi Ajia* (Goguryeo Wall Painting and East Asia) (Tokyo: Gakuseisha) by AZUMA Ushio, who has been leading East Asian archaeology for many years, had a viewpoint on wall painted mounded tombs of Goguryeo, it also pursued wall paintings in Japan, China and Asia thorough mutual comparison. ISAHAYA Naoto's *Tohoku Ajia ni Okeru Kiba Bunka no Kokogakuteki Kenkyu* (Archaeological Study on Equestrian Culture in Northeast Asia) (Tokyo: Yuzankaku) is an ambitious work that tried to reconstruct the chronology of a large area over Japan, China, and Korea through typological analysis of horse riding equipment and its combinations. Not only did he discuss exchange but also posited the possibility of bulk production of early horse riding equipment by the Wa sovereignty.

The latest research results of the Korean academic world were published on keyhole-shaped mounded tombs around Yoengsan River, Korean Peninsula: Daehan Institute of Cultural Properties (ed.) *Kanhanto no Zenpo Koenfun* (Keyhole-shaped Mounded Tomb of the Korean Peninsula) (Seoul: Gakkenbunkasha). It is based on a discussion-type academic seminar held in August 2010, and it contains theses by four researchers who have different views on the buried and construction background. It also

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outlines unexcavated keyhole-shaped mounded tombs, and contains over 100 pages of comprehensive discussion. HABUTA Yoshiyuki and Takasaki City (ed.) *Tago-hi ga Kataru Kodai Nihon to Toraijin* (Ancient Japan and Immigrants Spoken by Tago-hi Stone Monuments) (Tokyo: Yoshikawa Kobunkan) the discussed historical background of Tago-hi stone monuments during the formation of Tago county in the southwestern part of Kozukenokuni, and it described immigrants of that time and characteristics of eastern society

Academic History: There was publication of three reports by Gyeongju National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage and Gyeongju City that are important not only academically but for academic history: *Report on Precision Surveying on Silla Mounded Tombs and Distribution Research*, *Excavation Research Data of Silla Mounded Tombs under Japan's Occupation*, and *Excavation Research of Kumgwan-chong in Gyeongju*.

In South Korea, research results are outstanding for excavated writings in recent years. For example, “Writings and After: Ancient Writings of South Korea” was held at National Museum of Korea in October and November, 2011. Excavated writings from the Korean Peninsula were exhibited together as well as many writings excavated from Japanese Islands. The pictorial record book for the exhibition was quite substantial, and it was edited with an intention to compare ancient writing use in both regions.

As for the field of technological history and natural scientific analysis, the 5th convention of the Society for the History of Asian Casting Technology was held on August 27th and 28th, 2011. The reference material contained 32 theses on the history of casting technology in Japan/China/Korea, and natural scientific analysis.