

## Korean Peninsula

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A Japanese translation of: The Korean Archaeological Society (ed.) *Korean Archaeology Lecture (Revised Edition)*, was published under the supervision of Junichi Takesue. This book is important to Japanese archaeology, in order to learn recent study trends of Korean archaeology and its achievements. In addition to Japanese and Korean exchanges, this is expected to make a significant contribution to relative consideration of historical characteristics of the Japanese Islands.

As for the Neolithic, data is being accumulated from recent excavation research on the initial and early phases, and reexamination of the transitional process from initial to early Neolithic is being conducted based on pottery study. Also the existence of exchanges between Japan and Korea during the Jomon period is becoming clear through comparison of pottery, stone tools, beads, and bone and antler implements between Japan and Korea, based on verification from the history of archaeology. As for the Bronze Age, the transitions over time and changes in space of material culture are becoming clear mainly from the incipient and early phases in the southern Korean Peninsula. Regarding Japanese and Korean exchanges, study results of archaeology and anthropology are being organized, and discussion is progressing for exchanges at the beginning of the Yayoi period and the process and mechanism of cultural changes.

For the early Iron Age, studies on iron tools are outstanding. Regional differences of iron tools in the Korean Peninsula are being grasped; lineages from Liadong region, Yan and Wiman Choson before the Lelang Commandery are being discussed. Also, for dating of the Bronze Age and early Iron Age, examination is continuing on cross-dating of bronze and iron tools based on northeast China, and AMS C-14 dating.

As for Three Kingdoms period, typological research results on gold and copper implements and iron tools are being accumulated, such as TAKATA Kanta's *Kofun Jidai no Niccho Kankei (Relationship between Japan and Korea in the Kofun Period)*. Study is progressing on migrants from the Korean Peninsula during the Kofun period and the acceptance process of their cultural elements, through comparison of pottery, metal implements and dwelling remains.

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As for the Goryeo and Choson periods, studies using archaeological methods are progressing, mainly for ceramics, based on accumulation of excavation research and excavated artifacts. Also, interdisciplinary study on ships that sunk during the Goryeo period, which includes archaeology, document history, and natural science, is being conducted in various Northeast Asian countries. As for early modern and modern periods, research projects on ancient monuments in Korea commissioned by the Government-General of Choson is also progressing from the Japanese side with Hideo Yoshii and others using research records and photographic data.

On the study of material culture such as pottery, stone tools, bronze tools, and iron tools, there is an increase of analysis techniques other than form and designs study, such as use-marks, manufacturing techniques, materials and so on. Discussion is deepening on production/distribution and the acceptance process of foreign cultures. On botanical archaeology, study and analysis of botanical press marks on pottery is progressing using impression replica method, and is making a clearer view of plant cultivation and its influx process from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age in the Korean Peninsula, as well as the propagation of farming in Northeast Asia.