

Korean Peninsula

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The fiscal 2018 research trends regarding the Korean Peninsula are overviewed below.

Chang Yongjoon (“Nihon Tohoku Chiiki no Sekijin Sekkigun Kenkyu” [Study on Blade Lithics in Northeast Japan] *Journal of the Korean Archaeological Society* 107, pp. 8-45, in Korean) organized utilization of stone material and technological characteristics for blade lithics in Tohoku region, Japan. Also, an excavation report was published for Danyang/Suyanggae sites (*Dayang Suyanggae Kyusekki Iseki* [Paleolithic Sites of Danyang and Suyanggae] Institute of Korean Prehistory/K-water, in Korean).

FURUSAWA Yoshihisa (*Tōhoku Ajia Senshi Bunka no Hensen to Kōryu* [Transition and Exchanges of Prehistoric Culture in East Asia] Rokuichi Shobō, 398p) analyzed pottery culture, farming tools (polished stone sickle knives), spindles, and spiritual culture (statue/animal shaped objects, petroglyphs) in prehistoric northeast Asia, and revealed prehistoric culture and exchanges of the Korean Peninsula diachronically.

HASHINO Shinpei (*Shoki Inasaku Bunka to Toraijin: Sono Rutsu wo Saguru* [Early Rice Farming Culture and the Immigrants: Searching for the Roots] Suirensa, 559p) analyzed material culture excavated from sites in the Japanese archipelago and Korean peninsula, calendar dating data, and climate change data comprehensively, and pursued the origin of early rice farming in the Japanese archipelago and places with connection to people that came over from Korean peninsula. Also, Hashino modelled the background and mechanisms of cultural diffusion.

Results of large symposiums on the Proto-Three Kingdoms were *Kaikyō wo Tsūjita Bunka Kōryu* (Cultural Exchanges over the Strait) (13th Joint Archaeological Conference of Kyushu and Reinan) and *Doki/Kinzokuki no Kannichi Kōsho* (Interaction between Korea and Japan over Pottery/Metalware) (New/Archaeology of Korea-Japan Interaction; the Second Joint Conference), and comparative investigation was conducted on burial facilities, pottery, and iron tools by Japanese and Korean researchers. Especially characteristic was analysis of Japanese data from viewpoints of Korean researchers.

Results of large symposiums on Three Kingdoms were *Kofun Jidai Chūki no Seiken to Chōsen Hanto (Kan Hantō)* (Sovereignty of Middle Kofun and Korean Peninsula) (15th

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Kodai Buki Kenkyūkai) and *Kinkōhin kara Mita Kodai Higashi Ajia Sekai no Kōryū* (Exchanges of Ancient East Asian World Seen in Metalworks) (Kofun Bunka Kenkyūkai/Institute of Silk Road Study, Kyungbook National University). Both Japanese and Korean pottery, iron weapons, iron farming tools, burial facilities, and metalworks were compared on the same standards, and discussions were made on exchanges of both regions based on the comparison. Also, TERAJ Makoto's *Torai Bunka no Kochi nitsuite no Kisoteki Kenkyū: Shilla/Kayateki Yōsō wo Chūshin to Shite* (Fundamental Study on Immigrant Culture: Mainly on Elements of Silla and Kaya) revealed exchanges between peripheral powers that are not “central” and do not belong anywhere in Japan and Korean peninsula, which became a new viewpoint of study.

There were many studies on Goryeo celadon porcelain as special exhibitions commemorating the 1,100th anniversary of founding of Goryeo was held in Japan. Also, study on white porcelain of the Joseon Dynasty progressed, having a special exhibition on white porcelain.