

韩国考古学重大发现

2002 ~ 2007

MOMENTOUS DISCOVERIES IN KOREAN ARCHAEOLOGY

韩国国立文化财研究所 编著



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凡 例

1. 本书为介绍 2002 ~ 2007 年韩国国立文化财研究所进行的考古发掘调查成果的图录。
2. 本书按照百济—新罗—伽倻—高丽—朝鲜的顺序，分别对各王朝及其相应文物进行介绍。
3. 图片标记的顺序为编号、名称、出土地点、大小。文物同遗迹的时代不一致时另加时代名。
文物以厘米为单位，并选择“H(高)、W(宽)、L(长)、D(直径)”中的一项来标明文物的大小。
4. 遗址的发掘调查机构见图片目录。
5. 本书使用学术界通用术语，韩语的固有名词以脚注形式加以说明。
6. 本书所载的文物曾在 2007 年韩国国立中央博物馆进行过展出。

序 Preface

自1969年韩国国立文化财研究所成立以后，其始终以发掘和管理物质文化遗产和非物质文化遗产为己任，是韩国唯一的国家级综合学术调查研究机构。作为国立研究机构，我所每年都要承担20余项田野考古发掘。

《韩国考古学重大发现(2002~2007)》一书的面世，是以向韩国普通读者和学术界介绍国立文化财研究所的重要成果为目的，而汇集成册的。本书囊括了百济王宫、伽倻古墓、新罗王京、高丽王陵和朝鲜景福宫等，曾经矗立在韩国历史中心、广受瞩目的遗址。积累如斯，本书汇集了近40年的考古学成果，堪称韩国此类书籍之翘楚。同时，我所为了向难以接触到韩国最新考古学成果的中国普通读者和对此关心的学者介绍最新成果，计划隆重推出中文版《韩国考古学重大发现(2002~2007)》。以此为契机，我们计划出版系列性的中文版韩国考古学学术资料。这样的出版业务，必将提高人们对两国历史和文化的考古学认识；同时，我们期待着，它能为双方更活跃、更积极、更广泛的学术交流，架构一座更坚固的桥梁。

韩国国立文化财研究所所长 金英媛

The National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH) is the sole research institute in Korea that has been responsible for the excavation, investigation, restoration and preservation of the country's important tangible and intangible cultural properties since its foundation in 1969. As a national research institute, it conducts 20 archaeological investigations every year.

Momentous Discoveries in Korean Archaeology (2002~2007) was originally published in 2007 to introduce important research results of the NRICH to the public and academic circles. The publication includes the results of investigations of historic sites such as the royal palace of Baekje (百济), Gaya tombs, Wanggyeong, the ancient capital (王京) of Silla (新罗), royal tombs of the Goryeo (高丽) Dynasty, and Gyeongbokgung, (景福宫) a royal palace of the Joseon (朝鲜) Dynasty. It is the only book that covers the accomplishments of Korean archaeology over the past 40 years.

The NRICH has published this Chinese edition of *Momentous Discoveries in Korean Archaeology (2002~2007)* to introduce the latest achievements in archaeological investigations to the public and scholars in China. We plan to continue publication of Chinese editions of academic materials on Korean archaeology in the future. It is hoped that this publication will promote archaeological awareness in regard to the two countries' history and culture and signal the start of more active academic exchange.

Director-General of the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage Kim Young-Won

推荐意见 A Letter of Recommendation

中文出版的韩国考古学论著不多，特别是最新考古学发现与研究介绍的更少。在世界日益全球化的今天，学术的全球化不仅必须而且必然。在人类历史上，各种古代文化都不是封闭的，而是通过不断地接触，在交流互动中发展。东亚是一个文化圈，各地发现的遗迹遗物，显示出了共性与个性，各个文化之间的联系值得探索。

21 世纪韩国考古学的发现和研究都有突破性进展，《韩国考古学重大发现 (2002 ~ 2007)》一书，将大量的遗迹、遗物展示在人们面前，并做出研究解读，令人耳目一新。它不仅为研究韩国古代社会的生产、生活、信仰、艺术，提供了前所未有的资料，也揭示了古代东亚世界的文化交融发展。

古人在进行物质文化创造的同时也把精神文化移植到物品上来。韩国考古新发现是研究历史的生动鲜活的事物标本，但由于语言文字的阻隔，这些珍贵的、需要共享的资料，并不被中国学界更多的人了解，因此翻译出版这本书具有意义。

北京大学教授 齐东方

In Korea, there are not very many archaeological books published in Chinese; especially, there have very few books that introduce recent archaeological results. With rapid globalization, it is inevitable and necessary to globalize scientific works. Historically, all the ancient civilizations were not closed and became prosperous with continuous cultural exchange and interaction. East Asian countries have formed a cultural area, and actually have relics in common with each other, but at the same time, they have differences. Thus, it is worthwhile to study intercultural differences.

The Korean archaeology of the 21st century has accomplished remarkable feats not only in excavation but in studies. The book *Momentous Discoveries in Korean Archaeology (2002 ~ 2007)* introduces many relics and explains them with research findings in order that readers may take the new fun out of reading. This book deals with productive activities, daily lives, religions and arts of ancient Korean society by using groundbreaking data, and moreover, explains cultural exchange and cross-fertilization in ancient East Asian countries.

Ancestors reflected moral culture in material civilization. The new findings in Korean archaeology are expected to be the living examples of histological studies. Nevertheless, valuable and useful materials have not been introduced to Chinese due to the barrier of language. This book is significant in the sense that it has been translated into Chinese.

Professor of Peking University Qi Dong-Fang

韩国国立文化财研究所最新发掘成果和韩中交流

韩国国立文化财研究所所长 金英媛

一、国立文化财研究所和考古学发掘

考古学是一门通过遗址和遗物，研究人类活动和文化的学问，它既可以探悉由于文献的缺失而无法了解到的历史，也可以成为证明文献记载的重要基础。为此，考古学者毕其一生心血，发掘了曾经生活在这片热土的人类遗址和遗物，为寻找我们祖先的灿烂文化，进行了不懈的努力。

但是，考古学学者的个人努力，在时间、金钱和规模等方面，受到诸多限制。因此，为了有计划、大规模地进行发掘和研究，韩国在政府主导下，于1969年设置了文化财研究室。这一机构在1975年，正式更名为国立文化财研究所，并沿用至今。

国立文化财研究所从成立开始，到2007年为止，直接参与发掘调查的遗址有：朝鲜半岛古代国家新罗、伽倻、百济和统一新罗遗址；高丽和朝鲜王朝遗址；新罗的王京、月城护城河、皇南洞遗址、皇龙寺址、芬皇寺、四天王寺址、传·仁容寺址、天官寺址以及蒜谷洞、勿川里遗址等代表性的遗址；伽倻的松岬洞古墓群、内山里古墓群、城山山城等遗址；百济的风纳土城、扶苏山城、官北里遗址、宫南池、王宫里遗址、王兴寺址、北岩里古墓群等遗址；高丽的江华岛高丽王陵和实相寺等遗址；朝鲜的景福宫和洛山寺等，堪称具有韩国历史象征意义的代表性遗址。

但是，从现实的理由而言，国立文化财研究所无法直接涉足朝鲜半岛北部的古代国家遗址。由此，本书中自然无法记录与之相关的一鳞半爪之内容。但是，因为拥有相当数量的可以判断为从中国传来的遗物，通过本书的介绍，我们试图与朝鲜半岛南部出土的遗物进行比较。

二、韩国古代王国到朝鲜（王朝）的代表遗址

新罗是由位于朝鲜半岛东南一隅的辰韩十二国中，庆州地区的斯卢国成长发展而来的国家，他们较早地接受了律令制度和佛教文化，并以此作为政治和思想基础，形成了古代国家的雏形。同时，在统一三国之后，新罗不仅兼容了高句丽、百济的文化，而且并蓄了唐朝和西域的文物制度，形成了民族文化发展的坚实基础。同时，为统一大业提供了精神支柱的佛教，变得更为盛行，并深深地植根于社会和文化中。

以庆州为中心，与新罗至统一新罗相关的遗址，被大规模发掘调查。其对象，不仅有新罗王京和月城护城河，而且包罗了皇龙寺址、四天王寺址、芬皇寺、传·仁容寺址、天官寺址等寺院遗址；皇南洞建筑遗址和三国时代生产陶器和木炭的蒜谷洞、勿川里生产遗址等多种性质的遗址。这样的发掘调查，为复原新罗王京的构造、规模、当时生产体系和生活面貌，提供了重要的资料。

位于弁韩旧土洛东江中下游的伽倻，以丰富的铁资源为后盾，成长为古代国际贸易中心。伽倻初期以庆尚南道金海的金官伽倻为中心，后期以庆尚北道高灵的大伽倻为中心发展迅猛。伽倻虽然具有联盟体的性质，但是又分别创造了独具特色的文化，它们自始至终维持着紧密的相互交流关系。

通过发掘调查，我们探明伽倻地区的遗址有着多种古墓和山城形态。它们不仅蕴藏着伽倻

的地区性文化特征，而且出土了大量被推断为与新罗和百济具有密切关系的遗物。尤其值得一提的是，作为铁王国，马具、武器、农具等铁制品纷纷出土，可谓实至名归。同时，这里出土了大量木简，为考察韩国古代文书行政的一个侧面，提供了重要的文字资料，并由此引起了关注。

在汉江流域发展的百济，在三国鼎立的历史长河中，因为两次迁都，形成了汉城、熊津、泗沘三个时期，并以每座都城为中心，形成了独具特色的文化。百济人在汉城期的风纳土城、泗沘期的官北里一带，筑造了规模庞大的城池和大型砖瓦建筑，并设计了道路和上下水设施；同时，他们经营了各种工场和窑炉，并拥有了耕地、贮藏设施和厕所等多种多样的基础设施。他们以佛教、文字和度量衡为基础发展国力，并且通过和周边国家的积极交流，创造了洗练的百济文化。荣山江流域的伏岩里古墓，以独特的文化面貌，在古代韩日关系的研究中，被评价为不可或缺的重要遗址。

定都“开京”的高丽王朝，为了抵抗蒙古帝国的战争，迁都江华岛，驻蹕长达 39 年。其结果为大量和王室相关的宫城、王陵和寺院等江华时代的遗址得以保存至今。江华岛上的王陵级古墓有：硕、坤、嘉三陵和陵内里石室墓，通过对它们的发掘调查，我们可以观察到古墓构造特征和这一时期高丽王陵的典型特征。另外，据传创建于统一新罗时期的实相寺，作为禅宗九山禅门中最早的伽蓝道场，在高丽时代香火鼎盛，信徒如云。在发掘调查中，我们探悉了实相寺既保持了香火的长盛不衰，又有随时代变迁变化伽蓝布局的情形。从包括高丽木塔址在内的众多建筑遗址中，我们至今仍能管中窥豹，了解到实相寺鼎盛时期的面貌。

景福宫，在朝鲜王朝的五大宫殿中，以正宫地位居首，它从太祖三年（1394 年）开始修建，又被人们称为“北阙”。在壬辰倭乱的战火中被夷为一片废墟的景福宫，在高宗时代被重建，但是在日帝强占期，大量亭台楼阁被拆除，代之以朝鲜总督府办公楼等与殖民统治密切相关的建筑。最近为了复原和修缮被破坏的景福宫，国立文化财研究所在 1990~2010 年期间，大力推进了对景福宫的发掘调查工作。

另一方面，对于在 2005 年因发生山火，而给圆通宝殿和铜钟带来极大破坏的洛山寺，随着其复原和修缮计划的确定，发掘和调查工作正式启动。其成果是，从相传为洛山寺创建期的统一新罗时期到朝鲜时代的大量遗物被确认，这成为了人们重新审视洛山寺悠久历史和原貌的契机。

三、韩中两国考古学界交流现状回顾与展望

韩中两国，一衣带水，自古以来，在政治、经济、军事、文化等各个领域相互影响、相互促进。因为这样的原因，众多韩国历史学者在学习中国历史之余，孜孜不倦地深入研究了韩中两国的交流关系。与此同时，中国的历史学者对韩国历史也给予了持续的关注，并参与到我们的研究之中。

但是，在考古学领域，韩中两国的研究人员的交叉研究并不多，这也是无可争议的现实。我们认为，这是因为与以文献资料为中心的历史学不同，以现场发掘调查和遗址及出土品的分析和解释为基础的考古学学术特征，带来了这样不同的结果。

实际上，在 20 世纪中期以后，两国由于现实的政治问题，在相当长的时间内，不可能进行直接的交流。自然而然，由于双方没有机会直接参与到对方的发掘调查现场，因此导致了几十年来都缺乏积极的研究人员的遗憾局面。

因为这样的理由，即便是 1992 年韩中建交之后，我们也很难期待短时间内会出现研究人员大幅增加的情况。建交之后，部分韩国研究人员到中国留学，开始研究中国考古学；同时，中国的研究人员也开始访问韩国，或开始参与到实际的发掘调查，或开始学习韩国考古学。但是，到目前为止，它还处于蹒跚起步的阶段。

综上所述，韩中两国往来交流的历史绵延数千年，直到今天，才有机会重新相互审视。目前，韩国很多大学都开设了“中国考古学概论”这一课程，成为了大学生们了解中国考古学的一条途径。但是，目前为止，在韩国还没有出现宏观地介绍中国考古学的概论性书籍。这是因为，在韩国研究中国考古学的人员仍然在学术界人微言轻的缘故吧。

这样的问题，对中国的韩国考古学研究人员也不会是例外。事实上，在中国，介绍韩国考古学的概论性书籍和讲座，都是凤毛麟角。

与此相关，韩中两国之间的考古学交流还处于零星状态，作为韩国文化财研究的代表机构——国立文化财研究所，将责无旁贷地制订计划，先行出版我所的考古发掘调查成果。如果说这本书最大的遗憾的话，莫过于前面所提到的，由于本研究所无法涉足而遗漏的朝鲜半岛北部的古代国家遗址。

虽然仍然会有这样那样的不足之处，但是，第一本系统地介绍韩国考古学成果的中文版图书即将付梓。以这本书的出版为契机，我们期待着，在中国掀起对韩国考古学关注的热潮，并且也希望这本书能够成为广大中国读者初步了解韩国考古学的捷径。

国立文化财研究所将在这本书之外，准备将更多的研究成果翻译成中文出版。我们深深地期待着，处于起步阶段的考古学领域内的韩中交流，能够通过这本凝结了无数心血的画册，变得更加活跃。

Archaeological Achievements of NRICH, Its Excavations of Major Korean Sites and Korea-China Exchange

Kim Young-Won (Director-General of NRICH)

1. NRICH and Archaeological Excavations

As the study of human activities and culture through remains and relics, archaeology not only provides verification of history that could not be confirmed due to the lack of documentary evidence but also corroborates historical facts handed down in written records. Many archaeologists have, therefore, worked hard to discover the culture of the ancestors through excavation of their remains and relics.

Archaeologists' individual efforts, however, often came up against problems in terms of time and finances or even scale. Hence the Research Office of Cultural Heritage was established by the Korean government in order to conduct large-scale and well-organized excavations. It was reorganized into the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH) in 1975.

From 1975 to 2007, the NRICH excavated and investigated the major ruins of ancient Korean states such as Silla, Gaya (伽倻), Baekje, and Unified Silla, as well as the Goryeo and Joseon dynasties: (1) Silla: Wanggyeong (王京), the ancient capital of Silla (present day Gyeongju); Weolseong Moat (月城护城河); the remains of Hwangnamdong (皇南洞); Hwangnyongsa Temple site (皇龙寺址); Bunhwangsa Temple, Sacheonwangsa Temple site (四天王寺址); the presumed site of Innyongsa Temple site (传·仁容寺址); Cheongwansa Temple site (天官寺址); and the remains of Songokdong (荪谷洞) and Mulcheollri (勿川里); (2) Gaya: tombs of Songhyeondong (松岷洞); tombs of Naesalli (内山里); Tombs, and Seongsan-sanseong (城山) mountain fortress; (3) Baekje: Pungnap-toseong (风纳) earthen wall fortress; Busosanseong (扶苏) mountain fortress; the remains of Gwanbungni (官北里), Gunnamji Pond (宫南池), the remains of Wanggunni (王宫里), Wangheungsa Temple site (王兴寺址), and the tombs of Bogamni (伏岩里); (4) Goryeo: royal tombs of Goryeo in Ganghwado (江华) and Silsangsa (实相) Temple; and (5) Joseon: Gyeongbokgung Palace and Naksansa (洛山) Temple. All the above are archaeological sites symbolic of the history of Korea.

For practical reasons, the NRICH was not able to directly excavate the remains of ancient kingdoms located in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula and accordingly they are not included in this book. However, as many relics presumed to be of Chinese origin have been handed down in Korea, an attempt has been made in this book to compare them with relics excavated on the Korean Peninsula.

2. Excavation of Major Sites from Korea's Ancient Kingdoms to the Joseon Dynasty

Silla is an ancient kingdom that developed out of Saroguk (斯卢国), situated in Gyeongju (庆州), one of the 12 states of the Jinhan (辰韩) confederacy in the southeast part of the Korean Peninsula. With its early introduction of laws and Buddhism, it laid the groundwork for politics and thought and thereby established the basic systems of an ancient state. After unifying the Three Kingdoms, Silla assimilated the cultures of Tang (唐) China and the Western regions (西域) (countries bordering Western China) as well as the cultures of the Goguryeo (高句丽) and

Baekje kingdoms to lay the foundations for its own culture. Buddhism, the spiritual base for the unification of the Three Kingdoms, further flourished and became deeply rooted in Silla society and culture.

Large-scale excavations were carried out on various types of sites from Silla and Unified Silla located in and around Gyeongju. They include Silla's capital Wanggyeong (王京) and Weolseong Moat (月城护城河), the site of buildings in Hwangnamdong (皇南洞), temple remains such as Hwangnyongsa Temple site (皇龙寺址), Bunhwangsa Temple (芬皇寺), the presumed site of Innyongsa Temple (传·仁容寺址), and Cheongwansa Temple site (天官寺址), etc., and sites revealing earthenware and charcoal remains from the Three Kingdoms period including Songokdong (荪谷洞) and Mulcheolli (勿川里). The excavations yielded important materials for study of the organization and size of the Silla capital and the production system and life in those times.

Gaya, situated in the middle and lower reaches of the Nakdonggang River (洛东江) [former territory of the Byeonhan (弁韩) confederacy], developed into a center for international trade thanks to the rich iron deposits in the region. In the early period it was centered around the state of Geumgwan Gaya (金官伽倻) in Gimhae (金海), Gyeongsangnam-do Province (庆尚南道), and in the latter period around Daegaya (大伽倻) in Goryeong (高灵), Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (庆尚北道). In nature Gaya was an alliance of city-states, which maintained mutual exchange each other while developing their own individual cultures.

The excavated Gaya sites comprise various types of tombs and mountain fortresses, which have revealed differing cultural characteristics according to region. Relics assumed to be related to Silla and Baekje have often been excavated at these sites. In particular, many iron relics such as horse trappings, weapons, and agricultural tools have been discovered, as expected of a state known as the "kingdom of iron." Another notable discovery is a large number of wooden tablets that served as documents, important relics facilitating study of ancient documentation and administration.

In the midst of continued conflict between the Three Kingdoms, Baekje, which first flourished in Han River basin, moved its capital twice, dividing Baekje history into three periods—Hanseong (汉城), Ungjin (熊津) and Sabi (泗泚). During each period, a unique culture developed in each of the capitals. In the Hanseong period, the Baekje people constructed Pungnap-toseong (风纳), an earthen wall fortress assumed to have formed a major walled capital, and in the Sabi period large fortresses and tiled-roof buildings all over Gwanbungni (官北里). They built roads and water supply facilities, operated craft workshops and kilns, and created diverse infrastructure including arable lands, storage facilities, and toilets. With state administration underpinned by Buddhism, literacy in Chinese characters, a system of weights and measures, and active exchange with neighboring countries, Baekje succeeded in creating an original and highly sophisticated culture. The Bogamni (伏岩里) tombs in the Yeongsangang River (荣山江) basin in particular are regarded as remains essential to uncovering the unique culture of Baekje and its relationship with Japan.

In the Goryeo Dynasty, in the face of Mongol invasion the court transferred the capital from Gaegyeong (开京) to Ganghwa Island (江华岛) and remained there for 39 years. Remains from the Ganghwa Island period include a royal palace, a Buddhist temple connected with the royal family, and royal tombs including Seongneung (硕陵), Golleung (坤陵), Gareung (嘉陵) and a stone-chamber tomb in Neungnaeri (陵内里). Excavation of these sites has enabled researchers to examine the structural features of the tombs and the archetype of Goryeo royal tombs of this period. Silsangsa (实相) Temple, the first Buddhist temple of the Nine Mountain Zen School

(九山禅门), known to date to the Unified Silla period, flourished during the Goryeo Dynasty. Excavations of the temple shed light on the way the layout changed while the influence of the temple was maintained over a long period of time. Numerous building sites including that of a wooden pagoda give an idea of how Silsangsa looked in its heyday.

Gyeongbokgung (景福宫), one of the five main palaces of the Joseon Dynasty, was first constructed in 1394, the third year of King Taejo's (太祖) reign. Originally called Bukgweol (北阙), meaning "northern palace", it was destroyed by fire in the Imjin Woeran (壬辰倭乱), or the Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592, and rebuilt in the Gojong (高宗) era. It was put through many trials during the Japanese colonial period (1910~1945), when many of the palace buildings were demolished and replaced by buildings serving Japan's colonial rule. One example of such was the former Japanese Government-General Building. The NRICH conducted excavations of Gyeongbokgung in its damaged state from 1990 and to 2010 in preparation for its repair and restoration.

Another important excavation was that carried out on Naksansa (洛山) Temple when plans were made for its repair and restoration following a big fire in 2005 that destroyed the temple's main hall, Wontongbojeon (圓通宝殿), and the bronze temple bell. The investigations unearthed a large number of relics ranging in time from the Unified Silla to Joseon periods, enabling confirmation of the long history and real appearance of the temple.

3. Present State and Prospects of Korea-China Archaeological Exchange

Korea and China have influenced each other in all aspects such as politics, economics, society, culture, and military matters due to their geographical contiguity since ancient times. Many Korean historians have studied Chinese history and researched exchange between the two countries. Chinese historians have displayed continued interest in Korean history and are taking part in such studies also.

However, few Korean or Chinese scholars have conducted research on each other's archaeology. This can be attributed to the nature of archaeology, for contrary to study of documented history it is based on site excavation as well as analysis and interpretation of the site and the relics discovered there.

For political reasons, it has been impossible for the two countries to carry out direct exchange since the mid-20th century. Hence there have been few opportunities over the past several decades for researchers of the two countries to participate in each other's excavation projects.

This being the case, it was difficult to expect a noticeable increase in the number of such researchers even after the establishment of diplomatic ties between Korea and China in 1992. Since normalization of ties, however, Korean researchers have been going to China to study Chinese archaeology, and at the same time, Chinese researchers are coming to Korea to participate in excavations or study Korean archaeology. Yet it is true that such exchange is still very much in its infancy.

As indicated by the above, new opportunities are emerging to build mutual understanding between Korea and China, which have a long history of exchange over thousands of years. Presently, many universities in Korea have established Introduction to Chinese Archaeology courses, through which students can gain a basic understanding in this field. But as the number of Chinese archaeology scholars in Korea is still small, currently there is no Korean textbook that gives a macroscopic view of the subject.

The situation is little different when it comes to the study of Korean archaeology in China, where textbooks or courses giving an introduction to Korean archaeology are still rare.

It was this tenuous archaeological exchange between Korea and China that motivated the NRICH, the representative research institute of Korean cultural heritage, to publish a book on the results of past excavation projects. It is highly regretted that the remains of Korea's ancient kingdoms located in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula could not be directly excavated and were therefore not included in this book, as mentioned above.

Publication of the Chinese edition of this book introducing the achievements of Korean archaeology is just the beginning. It is our hope that this book will provide a good a basic introduction to Korean archaeology for Chinese readers and stimulate greater interest among Chinese scholars.

In addition, the NRICH is preparing further publication of archaeological research results in the Chinese language. While Korea-China archaeological exchange is still in its early stages, it is anticipated that publication of this book in Chinese will promote greater interaction between the two countries in this field.



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