The Perspective of Early Sueki Based on the Ceramic
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This article has the purpose to define a chronology of Sueki and the time to manufacture Sueki through comparing stonewares in the lower reaches of the Nakdong river with the early Sueki of Japan.

Stonewares of Korea are classified ten stages from it's appearance to Silla style pottery. The first stage of stonewares was about the year 250 as the result of comparing an age of the late soft stoneware, a chronology of the bronze mirror of the late Han dynasty and a chronology of the early term of tombs of Japan. Considering Hwangnam-daechong Nambun tomb to be the tomb of King Nul-Ji, tenth stage of Stonewares was about the year 458. Furthermore it was confirmed that the Silla style potteries were brought in the lower reaches of the Nakdong river starting Eightth state.

Sueki excavated on a water way in the cultural site of Ujjisigai SD302 and in the moat around the tomb of Mochinoki is considered to be the oldest in Japan. It is confirmed that the former is compounded of types after the stages of both seven and eight and that the latter is compounded of types after the tenth stage.

This fact means not only that it has little chance that cultural remains excavated in the cultural site of Ujjisigai SD302 were abandoned at same time but also that the date of cutting the wood which made woodenware can not determine the inferior limit of the date when whole remains were abandoned, not to say the date when some remaines came out first.

The potteries come from the moat around the tomb of Mochinoki are thought as offerings for memorial. This fact implies there were many times of memorial's being hold or indicates the possibility of the fact that the earlier style potteries were buried with another remains later.

Based on the stage of stoneware corresponding to the early sueki, how much it was localized and the similarity to stonewares, the early sueki come from these both site surely made earlier than that of obadera TG232 klin.

The early Sueki in TG232 klin can be thought a type localized in Japan because having simply the similarity to a part of stoneware's character during ninth-tenth stage as the result of comparing with stoneware.

The stage of TK208 when the development of sueki was zenith was chronologized the late 5C since sueki of this stage come with remains of the stgie of the tomb No. M3 at OkJeon.

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