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The Creation of the Goryeo Celadon Database of the Goryeo Celadon Museum: Achievements and Tasks

Introduction

The observation and analysis of the art object is essential in art history research. Because art is based on human acts and experience, which form the basis of the humanities, the various cultures created by humans in the times and spaces they lived can be defined by exploring both the tangible and intangible elements infused into the objects over time. The work to research and organize basic material such as confirming and collecting the existence of countless objects scattered across many places becomes the first and foremost task in conducting academic research. A considerable amount of the information of cultural heritage of fields such as painting, sculpture, craft, and architecture, which form the foundation of art history research, has already been systematically integrated and is provided to the public as open data.

Cultural artifacts primarily contain complex elements such as the history, culture, art, economy, religion, and everyday life that ran through the society during then. Ceramics, in particular, carries unique value as artwork at the same time it is an economic object that represents the handicraft industry during its time. Ceramics also formed the history and cultural identity of the local regions in which they developed. In the feudalistic society during the medieval times, the ceramics industry formed an important axis of the state economy while also being a means to produce everyday items. In this sense, the Goryeo celadon is an important tangible asset and window to view the Goryeo dynasty. The main site of production was Gangjin, South Jeolla Province, which prospered and declined following the rise and fall of Goryeo. Although Gangjin was geographically distant from Gaeseong, the capital of Goryeo, the region was abundant with essential materials in producing Goryeo celadon, such as firewood and high-quality clay including kaolin and silica. It was also possible to ship the goods to Gaegyeong, where the celadon was

mainly consumed, by maritime transport. The combination of the historical and geographical environment, accumulated technology, and optimal natural conditions made Gangjin the undeniable mecca of Goryeo celadon production. The manufacturing industry characteristically based itself in certain regions and developed over a long period of time, and Gangjin was a typical example showing the formation of a local industry. According to excavation findings today, the Goryeo celadon, which was produced throughout Gangjin for over 500 years, was made in over 188 kiln sites including Sadang-ri, Yongun-ri, Gye-yul-ri, and Sudong-ri in Daegu-myeon, Gangjin. In short, the manufacture of Goryeo celadon in Gangjin was a state industry of Goryeo at the same time it represented the unique particularity of the local region. Gangjin also holds an important place in the research of the history of Korean ceramics, since kiln sites were concentrated in the area starting from the initial stages to the decline of Goryeo celadon.

The county of Gangjin, South Jeolla Province, after perceiving the importance of the historical, scientific, and artistic value of Goryeo celadon as a cultural heritage, set about the project to build a database of the Goryeo celadon and the Gangjin Goryeo Celadon Kiln Sites, which was designated as Historic Site No. 68 in 2013. The project gave the public online access to many historical artifacts, which had been kept in storage until then, making it possible for anyone including art historians to view and utilize detailed information of celadon created during the Goryeo dynasty. The project is still ongoing in the present. This article therefore reviews the impact and significance of the Goryeo Celadon Database project, the only database that focuses on a certain period, area, and item among the cultural heritage of Korea, and considers the database's current status as well as future tasks.

Goryeo Celadon Database: Realizing the Need to Conserve and Manage Information of Goryeo Celadon

The need to efficiently collect and categorize scattered material was raised early in the 21st century in many fields including art history. The movement to digitalize knowledge picked up steam as the widespread use of multimedia accelerated. The realization that high-quality cultural information could be distributed to the public by using information and communications technology

further urged the creation of databases for various kinds of knowledge. Under such circumstances, the creation of databases for the fields of cultural heritage of Korea, one of the representative areas of open data, moved along at a fast pace, and today, anyone can easily access related information through the National Cultural Heritage Portal (www.heritage.go.kr).

The Goryeo celadon ranks top on the list among the cultural heritage of Korea when it comes to public interest and perception. Efforts to create a database for Goryeo celadon were led by national and public museums from early on. The information of numerous pieces of Goryeo celadon scattered across the country is currently provided as an online database and being used actively in education and industries. It is worth remembering, however, that most of the Goryeo celadon designated as National Treasures and that Treasures were manufactured in Gangjin. Although some of the excavated artifacts were entered into the database, there had not yet been any efforts made to systematically manage the information of the tens of thousands of historical artifacts unearthed in Gangjin, the main site of production. As most will agree, material excavated from production sites have incomparable academic value. These were the conditions in 2013, when the county of Gangjin and the Goryeo Celadon Museum implemented the project to build a database of Goryeo celadon, the cultural heritage forming the identity of Gangjin and representing the Goryeo dynasty. This project was carried out over three phases. The first and second phases, from 2013 to 2014, were state database projects led by the Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning and the National Information Society Agency of Korea and covered 6,750 items of both intact celadon and ceramic shards. The third phase was a database project funded by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism and led by the Korean Museum Association in 2019 and covered 1,700 items of excavated and donated historical artifacts.

Paradoxically, the collectors of Europe, America, and Japan during the modern times were the ones who drew the public's attention to the existence of Goryeo celadon and the investigation of kiln sites (Kim 2016, 291–320; 2018, 29–59; Eom 2021, 49–69). The treaties that were signed one after another, such as the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1876, the United States-Korea Treaty of 1882, and the France-Korea Treaty of 1886, piqued foreigners' interest in Korean cultural heritage, leading to the collection of Goryeo celadon. Goryeo celadon had been forgotten in Korea after ceramics manufacture had completely shifted

to white porcelain with the founding of the Joseon dynasty. During the late 19th century, over 400 years later, Europe and America led the collection of Chinese and Japanese ceramics as the West developed an interest in the East, and Goryeo celadon made their appearance either by being mistaken for Chinese ceramics or due to the belief that Japanese ceramics had originated in Korea (Y. Kim 2018, 39). The sensational fad of archaeological interest that swept the West led to the emergence of Goryeo celadon enthusiasts in Japan, even causing a collection fever among the Japanese for a time (Eom 2021, 53). Such interest among Western and Japanese collectors naturally led to the investigation of the production sites of Goryeo celadon. The excavation and investigation of kiln sites began as the Japanese set out to research Goryeo celadon during their colonial rule of Korea, and in April 1914, Suematsu Kumahiko 末松熊彦 (1870–1935), the director of the Museum of the Yi Royal Household, and Yagi Shōzaburō 入木獎三郎 (1866–1942) officially launched the excavation of the Goryeo celadon kiln sites in Daegu-myeon, Gangjin (Cho 2016, 160–65). In 1928, Nomori Ken 野守健 (1887–1970) of the Government-General of Joseon led additional excavation and investigation of kiln sites in Gangjin, during which the distribution of over 100 kiln sites in Daegu-myeon were confirmed. Based on the results of this investigation, the Gangjin area was designated as Historical Remains No. 102 in 1939 according to the “Chōsen sōtokufu takaramono koseki meishō tennen kinenbutsu hozon” (Preservation of Treasures, Historical Remains, Scenic Spots, and Natural Heritage, Japanese Government-General of Joseon) (see Figure 1). After liberation, beginning with the National Museum of Korea in 1964, a total of 188 kiln sites, including 75 sites in Yongun-ri, 59 sites in Gyeyul-ri, 43 sites in Sadang-ri, 6 sites in Sudong-ri, Daegu-myeon, and 5 sites in Samheung-ri, Chillyang-myeon were excavated up until 2012 (Cho 2016, 36–40). As a result of the century-long excavations of Daegu-myeon, Gangjin, over 30 thousand historical artifacts of Goryeo celadon were collected. After that, the Cultural Heritage Administration and the county of Gangjin began annual excavations starting from 2019 to systematically maintain and preserve the Gangjin Goryeo Celadon Kiln Sites. The Sadang-ri Kiln Site No. 23 was meticulously excavated, resulting in the discovery of a brick mantou kiln for biscuit firing, the first of its kind to be discovered in Korea (Lee 2023, 187–232). Recently, in May 2023, a kiln, disposal site, and the site of a tiled-roof building that had supervised the celadon manufacturing process, all from late Goryeo, were additionally discovered from the Sadang-ri Kiln Site No.10,

providing important information on the system of Goryeo celadon production (Cho 2023). This shows how new material continues to be discovered and reported through careful excavation and investigation even in 2023.

Well restoring and maintaining the cultural importance and historical value of the Gangjin Goryeo Celadon Kiln Sites is quite important academically. Information on Goryeo celadon continues to be collected even now, adding to the amount of data. Before the Goryeo Celadon Database was created, however, the vast information that had been collected over a long time was hard to grasp even for researchers specialized in the field, not to mention how only limited access to the information itself was allowed. Although reports and academic papers of the material discovered during the preliminary investigations were published, repeated exposure of the sites caused them to be lost or damaged over time, leading to gaps in the information. Consequently, the need to build a comprehensive system to manage the data was raised, which would let the kiln sites of Gangjin, the intact celadons, and the ceramic shards hold value as cultural heritage under the name of Goryeo celadon, instead of simply being individual historical artifacts. In a sense, the creation of the Goryeo Celadon Database was inevitable.

To actively use Koreans' appreciation of the beauty and excellence of Goryeo celadon, it was crucial that everyone could easily access the information. Promoting the status and value of Goryeo celadon, which represents Korean culture internationally, is extremely important for the state's role in using and conserving cultural heritage and reviving traditional culture. In addition, it was clear that the Gangjin Kiln Sites, which had been included in the Tentative List of World Heritage back in 1994, would be able to advance a step further. If all the valuable material related to Goryeo celadon held by the Cultural Heritage Administration, the county of Gangjin, and the Goryeo Celadon Museum were to be gathered, combined, and systematically digitalized, it would be possible to widely use the material both inside and outside of Korea for cultural, academic, and industrial purposes without having to worry about the loss or damage of the material. The project to create a comprehensive information database of Goryeo celadon was consequently launched as part of the state's database project amid the shared understanding that it would enable the distribution and utilization of Goryeo celadon information. The Goryeo Celadon Museum in Gangjin, which was capable of and specialized in academic research, exhibitions, and conservation of the historical remains and artifacts related to Goryeo celadon,

took on the project. The tens of thousands of Goryeo celadon artifacts that had been stored for a long time in the museum and part of the academic material related to Goryeo celadon were first entered into the database. Items that held academic value among the stored artifacts were selected, categorized, and loaded onto the database after they were digitalized into photographs with captions.

Goryeo Celadon Database: Use in the Humanities and the Search for a Comprehensive Model *Compilation of Goryeo Celadon Data and Creation of Database: Achievements*

The project to create a database of Goryeo celadon, which was carried out over three successive phases starting from 2013, began with the excavated items and historical artifacts owned by the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin. The excavated items included tools and shards of Goryeo celadon unearthed in Sadang-ri, Yongun-ri, and Gyeul-ri of Daegu-myeon, Gangjin. Academic material related to Goryeo celadon were also collected and added to the database. The creation of the database ultimately aims to build a comprehensive information platform and lay the groundwork for an integrated management system of Goryeo celadon. While users could previously only look up partial data by visiting websites when the material on Goryeo celadon remained scattered, the creation of a database made it possible to search and retrieve information from an expanded pool of data. The Goryeo Celadon Database is distinct from other databases in that it is mainly made up of items related to Goryeo celadon excavated from Gangjin. In fact, the project was the first large-scale compilation of primary source material excavated from a single area to be carried out in Korea.

The creation of the Goryeo Celadon Database is noteworthy not only because it made public material available to the general public and researchers in Korea but also because it sought to provide academically valuable information of a cultural heritage renown worldwide. There is high international interest in the Goryeo celadon as a cultural heritage representing Korea. However, English material on Goryeo celadon remains introductory and tends to be limited to artifacts designated as National Treasures or Treasures. Although academic circles overseas have long shown an interest in researching Goryeo

celadon, they have had to rely on old material distributed by state or public agencies for international exchange or secondary sources containing the author's interpretation, since it was realistically difficult for them to access knowledge or information of Goryeo celadon. Considering how the state is leading efforts to globalize Korean studies and many educational institutions are creating departments of Global Korean Studies, the lack of sufficient primary source material for Korean studies can only be thought as contradictory. Providing primary source material that both Korean and overseas researchers can study and judge themselves is extremely important. Art objects are not things that can only be studied through text on documents. Since it is realistically impossible to observe and study all objects in person, which would have been the best option, creating a system providing clear images with expert knowledge and information that users can access from anywhere is critical. The Goryeo Celadon Database is the outcome of efforts to make this possible.

When creating the database, it was important to well use the tens of millions of ceramic shards stored in the museum in addition to the 193 intact celadon pieces owned by the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin. The general public, which are used to viewing National Treasures or Treasures, usually show little interest in ceramic shards, given how they look like fragments of damaged ceramics. However, shards provide an enormous amount of information that cannot be discovered among the intact pieces including the manufacturing method, creation process, and types of ceramics. It was thus necessary to emphasize the advantages of having the information of ceramic shards. To that end, over ten graduate students specializing in the history of ceramics who could identify and analyze historical artifacts participated in the project as annotation teams, and group of experts and professors of the history of ceramics participated as consultants. I also joined the first and second phases of this project in 2013 and 2014, respectively, as the head of the team in charge of selection and annotation of the artifacts. After all of the ceramic shards that had been excavated from Gangjin and kept in storage for a long time were studied, the shards with high academic value were selected. During the selection process, a shard of a celadon cup that bears Chinese characters, *holji chobeon* 忽只初番, from late Goryeo, which had not yet been found in Korea, was discovered, proving that it had been manufactured in Gangjin (see Figure 2). The celadon cup bearing the characters *holji chobeon*, among which *holji* 忽只 indicates the title of a government post during late Goryeo, existed in Korea only as a black-

and-white photograph in Nomori Ken's book published in Japan during the 1950s, location unknown. This means that the ceramic shard excavated from Gangjin is the only surviving example of its kind in Korea (Y. Kim 2018, 31; 204 Figure 6). Other academically valuable information was discovered including the production sites of National Treasures and Treasures. The selected ceramic shards were categorized using a simple system of certain keywords so that anyone could look them up. The database was designed so that many kinds of visual material, such as photographs, drawings based on actual measurements, and 3D graphic contents, could convey information in various ways. The annotation teams categorized approximately 8, 500 ceramic shards by period, excavation site, specific excavation site, type, decoration method, decorative pattern, specific decorative pattern, and keywords. Five to ten high-resolution photographs were attached to each ceramic shard (see Figure 3). When the user views the results of the searched item, the web page provides the following information: specific number given to the item, name of the item, quantity, country and period, material, use and function, designation as cultural heritage, excavation site, size (height, diameter, length, width, thickness, remaining height, estimated diameter, etc.), site of procurement, date of procurement, state, decoration and pattern, explanation in Korean, explanation in English, references, storage location, and keywords (see Figure 4). The main points of the Korean explanation of the item are summarized and translated into the English explanation to increase accessibility for foreigners.

It is also worth noting the digitalization of rare academic material. The ultimate goal of building the Goryeo Celadon Database was to create an integrated system of comprehensive information on Goryeo celadon that contained both material on the artifacts and academic research material together. Gangin, where Goryeo celadon was produced starting from early Goryeo, was already subject to the research of the Japanese and collectors of Europe and America even before Korea was placed under Japanese colonial rule. While the National Museum of Korea website allows users to view the Japanese Government-General of Joseon Museum documents and gelatin dry plates online, the excavation reports of the kiln sites of Gangjin remained scattered among the agencies that conducted the investigation. Furthermore, only a small amount of dated material remains, as most have been lost over the years. This academic material was collected during the work to build the database of Goryeo celadon, and as a result, the excavation reports of Gangjin's kiln sites and

historical remains that were carried out by various agencies after the 1980s can currently be viewed as PDF files in the database. In addition to rare academic material, academic material related to the Goryeo celadon of Gangjin that has been published until now continue to be uploaded to the database, making it possible for users to compare and analyze past and present material together.

The creation of the Goryeo Celadon Database is significant in several aspects. First, all knowledge related to excavated artifacts from the kiln sites of Gangjin that have been investigated for the past century since the Japanese colonial period were organized. Second, the database affirmed the importance of Gangjin as the largest production site of Goryeo celadon, emphasized the importance of the collected information and their use, and provided a system through which the general public and foreigners could easily access this information. Third, the database has abundant contents including images and textual information of 8,500 ceramic shards, 193 intact celadons, 33 items of academic material, and 850 drawings, all collected from or related to the main kiln sites of Gangjin. Fourth, the database functions as an important window through which the status and academic value of the Goryeo celadon, which represents the cultural heritage of Korea, can be made known globally. After its creation during the first phase of the project in 2013, updated material has been continuing to be uploaded, proving how the basic system for managing the Goryeo Celadon Database has been formed to some degree. The following section will look at how the database can be better used in the future.

Using the Goryeo Celadon Database in the Humanities and the Search for a Comprehensive Model

The Goryeo celadon is a cultural heritage of Korea and a valuable asset for academic research. Before the existence of the Goryeo Celadon Database, the only way to learn about or conduct research on Goryeo celadon was, despite the flood of digital information surrounding us, to go to the museum and view the items in person. The Goryeo Celadon Database is a comprehensive information database system that began from the critical awareness of this situation. After the database was created, its usage by researchers and the general public can be described as relatively positive. As of August 2023, the database, which is run by the website of the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin, has been visited

approximately 18 thousand times.¹ Despite being the website of a local museum of a single category, its accessibility to the public is relatively high thanks to the various online contents.

It is especially important to provide meaningful online data given how Gangjin is known even to the public as the largest production site of Goryeo celadon. The Goryeo Celadon Database is currently functioning as the basis for creating cultural and arts contents in the humanities in addition to its application in purely academic circles due to the drawings, photographic images, and 3D material that is provided together with academic information. Information on the forms, patterns, and color of the Goryeo celadon can be useful in vitalizing the celadon industry, which Gangjin is currently promoting, especially in the development and production of high value-added luxury celadon. In other words, the database works as the foundation enabling the development of a future-oriented celadon culture industry based on past celadon produced during the Goryeo dynasty. The Goryeo Celadon Museum is assisting the efforts to use and apply the knowledge and information of the database throughout industries to create new contents or develop new products. For instance, a cultural corporation called Insne in Hwasun, South Jeolla Province, collaborated with the museum to develop tile designs in the form of celadon patterns (ten types of patterns and forms), created trial finishing-material tiles, and produced six types of ceramic furniture (Yi 2014). The expansion of the celadon culture industry triggered by the Goryeo Celadon Database led to the release of Goryeo celadon cultural goods—tumbler, cup, and tray—created together by the county of Gangjin and Starbucks Korea in 2022 to celebrate the 77th anniversary of liberation (see Figure 5). These examples show how the database is serving as the basis for exploring opportunities of application in the humanities.

Excavation is still ongoing in Gangjin, the largest production site of Goryeo celadon. The excavated material from the sites in Gangjin contain a wide range of information including the history of Gangjin as well as the circulation and consumption trends of celadon during then. The need to manage this information comprehensively within the area of Gangjin was raised, and in 2017, the Goryeo Celadon Museum, as an institution capable of

¹ This figure was provided by the museum on August 24, 2023.

academic research, exhibition, and storage of Goryeo celadon, was subsequently designated as the storage and management agency of cultural heritage recovered by the state. In the past, the majority of historical artifacts unearthed in historical remains of South Jeolla Province had been stored in the Gwangju National Museum or the Naju National Museum. After the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin was entrusted with the function to store and manage by the Cultural Heritage Administration, however, 495 items excavated from Gangjin were transferred to the Goryeo Celadon Museum in May 2018 (M. Kim 2018). These items included 396 items excavated from Kiln Site No. 43 of Sadang-ri, Daegu-myeon, Gangjin, and 99 items from Yonghyeolam site, Doam-myeon, Gangjin, including the celadon Buddhist statue excavated between 2013 and 2014. From then on until the present, items excavated from Wollam Temple site, Jeolla Byeongyeongseong site, and celadon kiln sites of Gangjin have been recovered, and after going through the necessary procedures, are being exhibited online via the e-museum of the National Museum of Korea based on the Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data. As of present, 4,495 items excavated from the county of Gangjin are being displayed in the museum and include Goryeo celadon excavated from historical sites other than kiln sites and metal, ceramics, pottery, stone items, and white porcelain from other periods as well. This is a large expansion of the scale and characteristics of the Goryeo Celadon Database, which may well be seen as being having been reborn as a comprehensive information database encompassing material ranging from the Three Kingdoms period to the Joseon dynasty beyond simply being limited to Gangjin as the production site of Goryeo celadon. While the Goryeo celadon of Gangjin is extremely valuable academically, the expansion of the period, storage, analysis, and management of the excavated items has been able to ensure that accurate information that is not skewed in a certain direction reached the public, who possess the right to know.

The Goryeo Celadon Database is continuing to grow both qualitatively and quantitatively. At this point, however, when the projects to digitalize information are shifting to projects of information advancement, it is becoming more important to convey accurate and specialized contents. In the past, people focused on digitalizing material to increase efficiency in administrative work. Today, however, it is becoming more important to increase the quality of information and share various forms of specialized knowledge. The project of information advancement is especially the case in the area of buried cultural

heritage investigation led by the Cultural Heritage Administration as part of the Korean Digital New Deal Initiative (Cultural Heritage Administration 2021). It goes without saying that Goryeo celadon should be one of the items that the project to advance information should cover. The current reality, however, is that the county of Gangjin is merely leading the collection and management of all information related to Goryeo celadon for the database. Considering how the Goryeo celadon is a cultural heritage representing Korea, there needs to be a comprehensive information database that goes beyond the locality of Gangjin and instead encompasses all production sites. In addition to Gangjin, the largest production site of Goryeo celadon, Buan and Gochang in North Jeolla Province are also representative production sites of Goryeo celadon comparable to Gangjin. Gochang, as the oldest celadon kiln site in North Jeolla Province, is particularly important in that the site shows the appearance of Goryeo celadon before the ceramics industry moved to the Buan area in the 12th century. Goryeo celadon was also produced in Busan, Gyeongsang Province, Daejeon and Eumseong, Chungcheong Province, Yongin, Siheung, and Yeosu in Gyeonggi Province, and Suyu-dong in Seoul, depending on the period. Despite the existence of these production sites, there has not yet been a specialized database on Goryeo celadon for areas besides Gangjin. While the e-museum of the National Museum of Korea also displays pieces owned by the Incheon Nokcheongja Museum, the items are mainly intact celadon. There are likely realistic limitations that make it difficult to create databases of Goryeo celadon in each area such as funding or administrative issues hindering the smooth exchange and management of information between different localities. However, following the example of Gangjin at least partially will nevertheless make it possible to build a truly comprehensive information system of Goryeo celadon. Some may say that this idea itself is an unrealistic imagination. Although implementing this project will by no means be easy, the example of Gangjin's success in creating the world's first database of the single category of Goryeo celadon shows that the possibility should be kept open.

Conclusion

The Goryeo Celadon Database run by the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin is a special information system first of its kind in the world. There is no

precedent of systematizing and categorizing items in a single category excavated from a single region and created into a database together with specialized information. Moreover, the Goryeo Celadon Database provides five to ten detailed photographs per each item, which exceeds the one to three photographs per item provided by the National Museum of Korea. The database also provides information in various formats including drawings, 3D images, and English explanations, which is far superior compared to the level of information provided by national or public museums in Korea. In terms of contents, new material including excavated items in the region have been added after the database was first built with the excavated items of kiln sites in 2013 and can be accessed by visiting the e-museum of the National Museum of Korea.

The various information that became accessible through the Goryeo Celadon Database has been widely used in many areas such as industries and cultural contents in addition to academic circles. This has led to the assessment that the database enhanced the people's right to enjoy culture by enabling the active public use of Goryeo celadon, the representative cultural heritage of Korea, without damaging its original form. The Goryeo Celadon Database is a successful example of how to provide information on moveable cultural properties to the general public by relating the information with the history of the local area. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this example presents a new paradigm in way of using and conveying information on cultural heritage. Of course, the database also has its limitations. The name, Goryeo Celadon Database, may lead to the misunderstanding that the database includes information on Goryeo celadon of areas besides Gangjin. Given how the ultimate goal of creating the Goryeo Celadon Database is to provide and manage comprehensive information on Goryeo celadon as a cultural asset of Korea, there should be efforts made to further improve this limitation. Today's society, where the advancement of information is becoming more and more important, demands the improvement of the accuracy and accessibility of the information on Goryeo celadon and the sharing of more specialized knowledge. While the database aims to become more complete, it is still carrying out more of a pioneering role. Nevertheless, the Goryeo Celadon Database of Gangjin is an alternative channel through which Goryeo celadon, whose value has been recognized globally, can be accessed and a good example of the creation of cultural heritage contents.

Figures

Handwritten title: 全羅南道康津郡大口面 高麗陶器址調査書

13	14	12	21	10	8	7	5	2	43
左	右	右	右	右	右	右	右	右	右
一五番	一七番	一五番	一五番	一五番	一五番	一五番	一五番	一五番	一五番
五二五	一五七	三七五	三六二	九七三	五五七	五五七	五五七	五五七	五五七
全	沙堂里	桂栗里	全	水洞里	全	沙堂里	沙堂里	康津邑牧里	沙堂里
康津邑	鄭岳工	曹台煥	尹致明	姜文化	曹東潤	曹東潤	曹東潤	曹東潤	曹東潤

Figure 1. "Investigative Report of Kiln Sites of Goryeo in Daegu-myeon, Gangjin-gun, South Jeolla Province" among Japanese Government-General of Joseon Museum Documents, Image from National Museum of Korea (<https://www.museum.go.kr>)



Figure 2. Celadon Shard with Inlaid Inscription of “hol,” from the 14th century during the Goryeo Dynasty, 2.4cm in length, 3.65 in width, Excavated from the Kiln Site No. 16 of Sadang-ri, Daegu-myeon, Gangjin, South Jeolla Province, Image from the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin (<https://www.celadon.go.kr>)



Figure 3. Screenshot of the Goryeo Celadon Database Search Results from the Website of the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin (<https://www.celadon.go.kr>)



Figure 4. Screenshot of Details of the Goryeo Celadon Database Search Results from the Website of the Goryeo Celadon Museum of Gangjin (<https://www.celadon.go.kr>)



Figure 5. Goryeo Cultural Products Released by Starbucks in Celebration of the 77th Anniversary of Liberation in 2022, Image from Starbucks Korea

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