

1 National Museum of Korea



2 Jeonju National Museum



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8 Naju National Museum



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Visitor Information

National Museum of Korea

137 Seobinggo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, 04383, Republic of Korea
+82-2-2077-9000 | <http://museum.go.kr/>

Opening hours

- Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10:00-18:00
- Wednesdays and Saturdays 10:00-21:00 Sundays and holidays 10:00-19:00
- Closed on January 1st, *Seollal* (Lunar New Year's Day), and *Chuseok* (Korean Thanksgiving Day)

Jeonju National Museum

249 Ssukgogae-ro, Wansan-gu, Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do, 55070, Republic of Korea
+82-63-223-5651 | <http://jeonju.museum.go.kr/>

Opening hours

- Mondays through Fridays 10:00-18:00 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays 10:00-19:00
- every Saturday from March to October 10:00-21:00
- Closed on January 1st, *Seollal* (Lunar New Year's Day), and *Chuseok* (Korean Thanksgiving Day)

Buyeo National Museum

5 Geumseong-ro, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo, Chungcheongnam-do, 33156, Republic of Korea
+82-41-833-8562 | <http://buyeo.museum.go.kr/>

Gongju National Museum

34 Gwangwangdanji-gil, Gongju, Chungcheongnam-do, 32535, Republic of Korea
+82-41-850-6300 | <http://gongju.museum.go.kr/>

Cheongju National Museum

143 Myeongam-ro, Sangdang-gu, Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do, 28313, Republic of Korea
+82-43-229-6300 | <http://cheongju.museum.go.kr/>

Daegu National Museum

321 Cheongho-ro, Suseong-gu, Daegu, 42111, Republic of Korea
+82-53-768-6051 | <http://daegu.museum.go.kr/>

Chuncheon National Museum

70 Useok-ro, Chuncheon, Gangwon-do, 24325, Republic of Korea
+82-33-260-1500 | <http://chuncheon.museum.go.kr/>

Naju National Museum

747 Gobun-ro, Bannam-myeon, Naju, Jeollanam-do, 58301, Republic of Korea
+82-61-330-7800 | <http://naju.museum.go.kr/>

Opening hours

- Tuesdays through Fridays 10:00-18:00 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays 10:00-19:00
- every Saturday from April to October 10:00-21:00 (※ Naju National Museum excepted)
- Closed on January 1st, *Seollal* (Lunar New Year's Day), and *Chuseok* (Korean Thanksgiving Day) and Mondays
- ※ Closed on the immediately following weekday if a public holiday falls on Monday

Mireuksaji National Museum

362 Mireuksaji-ro, Geumma-myeon, Iksan, Jeollabuk-do, 54574, Republic of Korea
+82-63-830-0900 | <http://iksan.museum.go.kr/>

Opening hours

- Tuesdays through Sundays 10:00-18:00
- Closed on January 1st, *Seollal* (Lunar New Year's Day), and *Chuseok* (Korean Thanksgiving Day) and Mondays
- ※ Closed on the immediately following weekday if a public holiday falls on Monday

※ Details and schedules of the exhibitions may be adjusted as needed by the relevant museums.



Schedule of Exhibitions in Celebration of the 1100th Anniversary of Goryeo's Foundation

National Museum of Korea and Regional National Museums



2018.
05.
-
2019.
03.



Introduction

The National Museum of Korea and the regional national museums are proud to present a series of special exhibitions from May 2018 to March 2019 to mark the 1100th year since the foundation of the Goryeo Dynasty(918-1392). These exhibitions held in cities throughout Korea will allow visitors to explore diverse facets of Goryeo's Buddhist culture through items excavated at the sites of ancient Buddhist temples, including Gaetaesa Temple founded by King Taejo of Goryeo, Mireuksa Temple in Iksan, Changnyeongsa Temple in Yeongwol, and Geumgangsaj Temple in Yeongju. They can also appreciate the beauty of Goryeo art through refined celadon pieces produced in Buan and Gangjin and other artworks from the period.

The centerpiece of the series is "Goryeo: The Glory of Korea," scheduled to open in December this year at the National Museum of Korea. As the successor to Unified Silla and Balhae, Goryeo integrated the diverse cultures of its predecessors to develop an open and cosmopolitan society enjoying active exchanges with neighboring countries. The name Korea itself is a derivative of Goryeo, and its Yeseong Port was bustling with foreign visitors.

If Goryeo celadon exemplifies its people's spirited exploration of new technologies, the exquisite and refined beauty of Buddhist paintings and mother-of-pearl inlaid craftworks represents the pinnacle reached by Goryeo art through its bold pursuit of refinement. This exhibition is designed to illuminate the excellence of Goryeo art and the spirit of challenge it reflects. Goryeo embraced and integrated diverse cultures of its predecessors, and these remarkable achievements have been infused into the Korean cultural DNA. The special exhibitions on Goryeo art will allow visitors to discover the meaning of Goryeo for today rather than seeing it as a lost dynasty from a bygone era.

2018.5.22.-7.22. Special Exhibition Hall at the Buyeo National Museum

Gaetaesa
: Royal Temple for Protecting the Goryeo Dynasty

This exhibition will shed a new light on Gaetaesa Temple, which was founded by the Goryeo King Taejo after his reunification of the Later Three Kingdoms. The temple enshrines the portrait of King Taejo and is renowned as the scene of the Hongsan Battle in which the Goryeo army crushingly defeated Japanese pirate raiders during the late Goryeo Dynasty. The exhibition presents excavation findings from Gaetaesa Temple that reflect the status of the royal temple, including the largest surviving Goryeo Dynasty buddhist gong.



Buddhist Gong from Gaetaesa Temple
Goryeo, 13th century | Diameter 102 cm
Buyeo National Museum

2018.6.26.-8.19. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Naju National Museum

Sambyeolcho and East Asia

This exhibition examines the Sambyeolcho, the elite patrol troops of the Goryeo Dynasty that resisted the Mongols as they swept East Asia in the late thirteenth century. Major exhibits include excavation findings from the main spheres of activity of the Sambyeolcho, including Jungseong Fortress in Ganghwa, Yongjangseong Fortress in Jindo, and Hangpaduriseong Fortress in Jeju, as well as from underwater ruins near Takashima, Japan left by the Goryeo-Mongol allied forces after the fall of the Sambyeolcho. Also on display are diverse objects related to the emergence of the Sambyeolcho and their struggles against Mongol forces, as well as items offering a glimpse into the society and culture of the late Goryeo Dynasty.



Lion-shaped Leg of a Bronze Lampstand
Goryeo | Height 16.5 cm
Mokpo National University Museum

2018.7.20.-12.31. Children's Museum of the National Museum of Korea

Crafted and Printed in Goryeo
: Secrets of Inlaid Celadon and Metal Type



The first installment in the series "The Creativity of Koreans," the 2018 exhibition will provide a space for children to experience the wisdom, quality, and values reflected in metal types and celadon objects from the Goryeo Dynasty.

Images of children featured in Celadon Gourd-shaped Ewer with Inlaid Grape and Child Design
Goryeo, 12th-13th century | Height 34.5 cm
National Museum of Korea

2018.7.24.-11.11. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Cheongju National Museum

Goryeo Temples in Central Korea
: People and Prayers

This exhibition shows a collection of ancient objects related to major Buddhist temples in Chungcheongbuk-do during the Goryeo period in order to examine what Buddhism meant to people who lived in central Korea at the time. Displaying epitaphs for high priests, various offerings reflecting donors' prayers, ritual tools, and other artifacts, the exhibition illuminates the prayers of Buddhist priests and lay believers and elucidates the meaning of Buddhist rituals as a link between monks and laymen.



Gilt-bronze Wind Bell from the site of Sungseonsa Temple
Goryeo | Height 28.6 cm
Cheongju National Museum

2018.8.28.-11.25. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Chuncheon National Museum

Five Hundred Arhats from the Changnyeongsa Temple Site

The Chuncheon National Museum will offer an opportunity to take a fresh look at the statues of the five hundred arhats from the ancient site of Changnyeongsa Temple in Yeongwol in order to promote the statues as signature items of the museum's collection. A selection of statues presenting unique images of arhats from the Gangwon region will allow visitors to learn the Buddhist philosophy reflected in these statues and ponder the meanings they carry for us today.



Arhat Carrying Cintamani
Late Goryeo - Early Joseon, 14th-15th century
Height 37.4 cm | Chuncheon National Museum

2018.9.11.-12.30. Permanent Exhibition Gallery at the Mireuksaji National Museum

Mireuksa Temple during the Goryeo Dynasty

As the largest Buddhist temple on the Baekje, Mireuksa Temple shone with the light of the Buddhism for around 1000 years from the Baekje to Joseon period. How did it look in the Goryeo Dynasty? To answer this question, this exhibition explores the role of Mireuksa Temple and the lives of its Buddhist monks during the Goryeo Dynasty. Goryeo celadon and Chinese porcelain excavated from the site and a range of Buddhist ritual tools will shed light on this temple that served as an embodiment of passionate belief in Maitreya and overflowed with the religious fervor of its devotees.



Bronze Bodhisattva Hand
Goryeo
10th-11th century
Height 27.7 cm
National Museum of Korea

2018.9.22.-11.25. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Jeonju National Museum

Acme of Goryeo Celadon
: Celadon from Buan and Gangjin

In commemoration of the millennium since the naming of Jeolla-do and the 1100th anniversary of the foundation of the Goryeo Dynasty, the Jeonju National Museum will exhibit Goryeo celadon, the acme of the material culture of the era. This exhibition presents relics from the early celadon kilns at Dotong-ri in Jinan, which have been drawing scholarly attention following recent investigations, as well as those related to the production and circulation of celadon in ancient hubs of celadon production in Buan, Jeollabuk-do and Gangjin, Jeollanam-do.

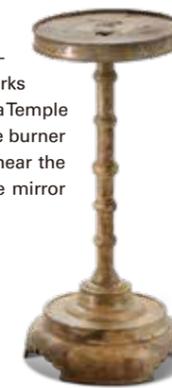


Maebyeong, Celadon with Inlaid Dragon Design
Goryeo, 13th century | Height 52.5 cm | National Museum of Korea

2018.10.23.-2019.2.24. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Daegu National Museum

Treasures from the Geumgangsaj Temple Site in Yeongju

In commemoration of the 1100th year since Goryeo's foundation, the Daegu National Museum presents Buddhist craftworks from the Goryeo Dynasty excavated at the site of Geumgangsaj Temple in Yeongju. Major exhibits include a lampstand and an incense burner discovered at the site of a well and other objects excavated near the site of the main hall. These include a bronze mirror, a bronze mirror carved with an image of Avalokiteshvara, and a small bell.



Lampstand
Goryeo, 1186 | 33.2x14.0 cm
The Korea Archaeology & Art History Research Institute

2018.11.6.-2019.1.13. Special Exhibition Gallery at the Gongju National Museum

Goryeo in Chungcheongnam-do

This exhibition will examine how the concept of the Chungcheong-do region developed during the Goryeo Dynasty and presents the roles of the major cities of the area that respectively served as strategic points, administrative centers, and marine transportation hubs. It also explores the religious and material culture of Chungcheongnam-do and provides a comparison with other regions to identify unique local characteristics. In so doing, the exhibition aims to rediscover and live up to the values of Chungcheongnam-do during the Goryeo Dynasty.



Bronze Mirror with Inscription of "Hoju"
Goryeo, 12th century | Diameter 18.8 cm
Gongju National Museum

2018.12.4.-2019.3.3. Special Exhibition Gallery at the National Museum of Korea

Goryeo
: The Glory of Korea

In commemoration of the 1100th anniversary of the foundation of the Goryeo Dynasty, the National Museum of Korea is providing a public opportunity for a comprehensive look at the open and creative culture of the period. Displaying refined works of Goryeo art, the exhibition will demonstrate how the people of the time further developed Korean culture by welcoming new elements through exchanges with Northeast Asian neighbors.



Cup and Stand
Goryeo, 12th century
Height 12.3 cm
National Museum of Korea
Treasure No. 1899



Items attributed to Jangneung Tomb of King Injong
Goryeo, early 12th century | National Museum of Korea