

· (窯蹟)
(燒成)

Study on the manufacturing technique of Silla
potteries through Songogdong and Mulchunri
sites in Gyungju.

-
- ·
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

가

1)

가

1.

(268m) , (465m)
 (支脈) (100m) 3

1) 가 (A), (B), (C-)

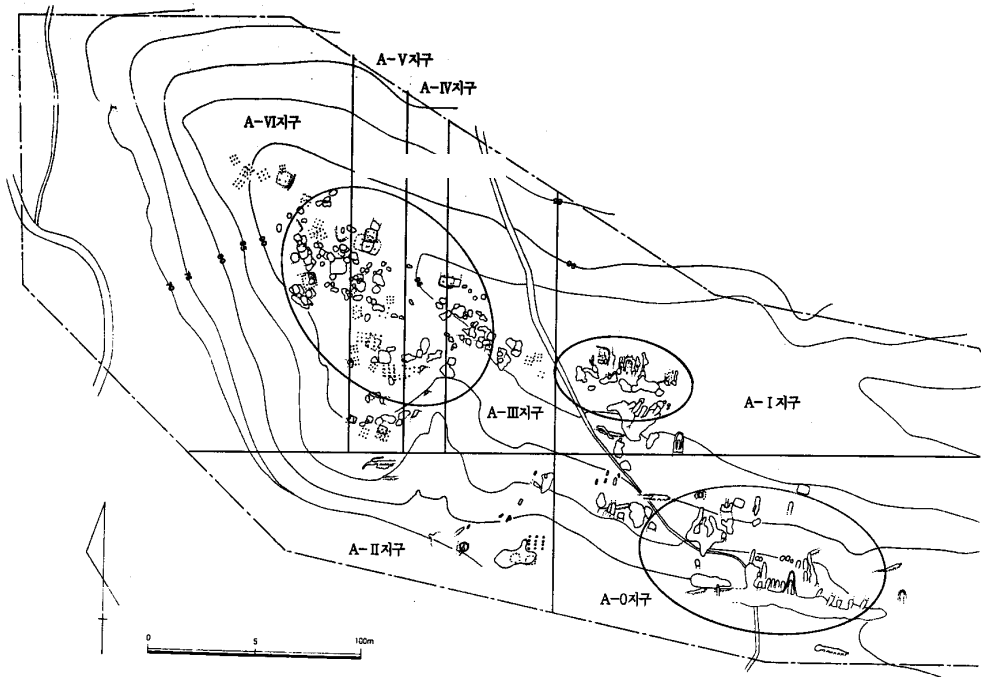
가

가

2).

(主脈)

가



1.

(窯體)

(1).

2. 3)

가

(A)		- 가	47	2 - 1
		1cm		
(B)	B ₁	- 150cm , 50cm 가 1cm	8 , 26	2 - 2
	B ₂	- 150cm , 50cm - B ₁ 가	31 , 22	2 - 3
	B ₃	- 150cm , 20 30cm - -	6 , 18 , 19 , 20 , 21	2 - 4
	B ₄	- 150cm - -	32 , 33 , 34 , 40	2 - 5

1 .

3) (窯) 類型 構造的特徵, 『國立慶州文化財研究所年報』第8號).

(李相俊, 1998, 「孫谷洞 土器가

83

1

4).

가
 (窯深)
 (積石)
 (A) (窯) 가
 가
 26 가 47 26
 B₁
 B₃
 가
 B₃ 6 가 B₁ 22 가
 가 B₁ B₂ B₄ B₂ 31
 B₄ 32 , 32 가 31
 A B₁ B₃, B₂ B₄
 B₁ B₂
 , A 47
 가
 5
 B₁ 가 8
 A B₃ 18

4)

가

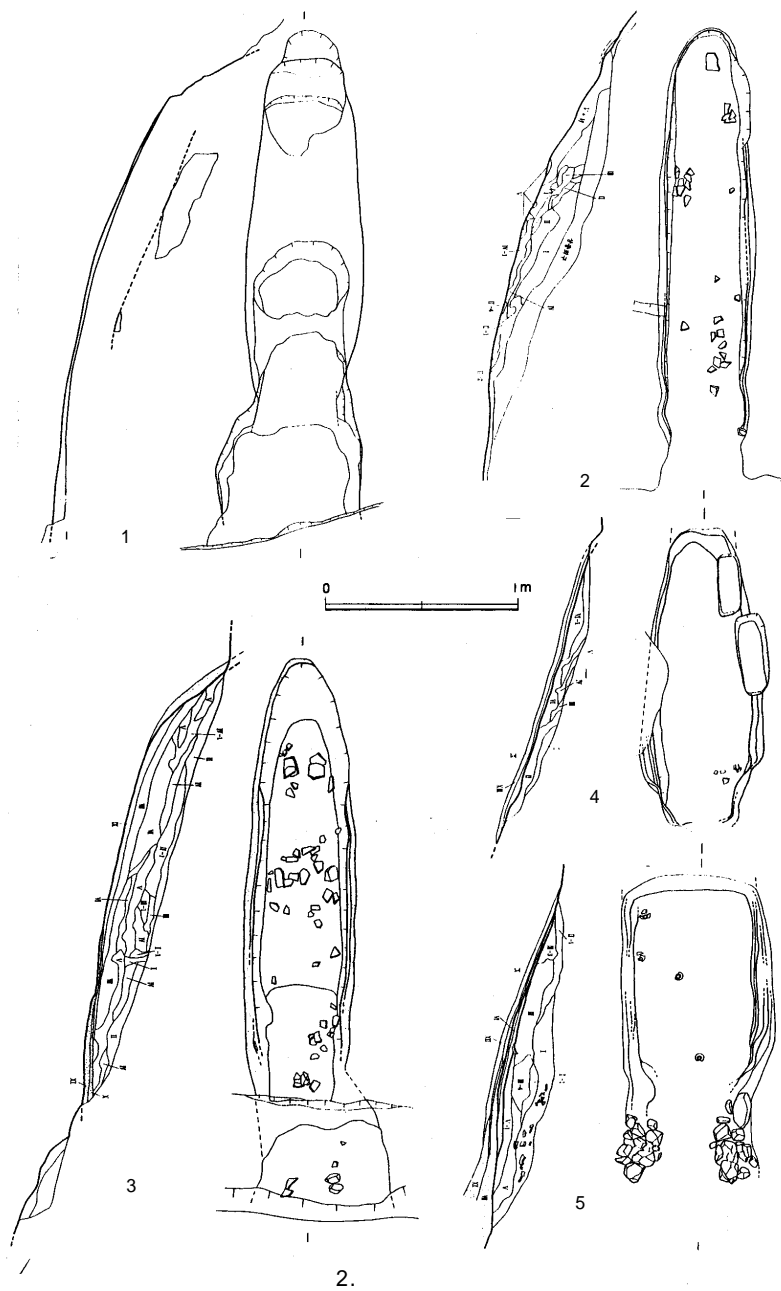
가

. B4

가

가

6

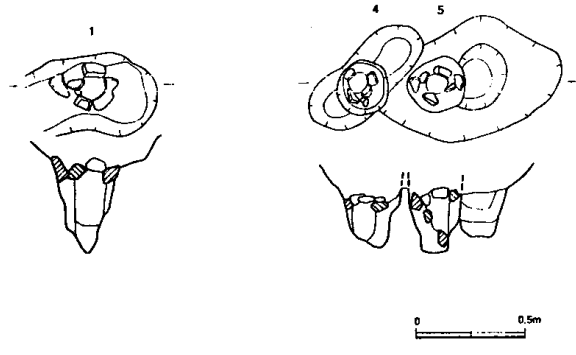
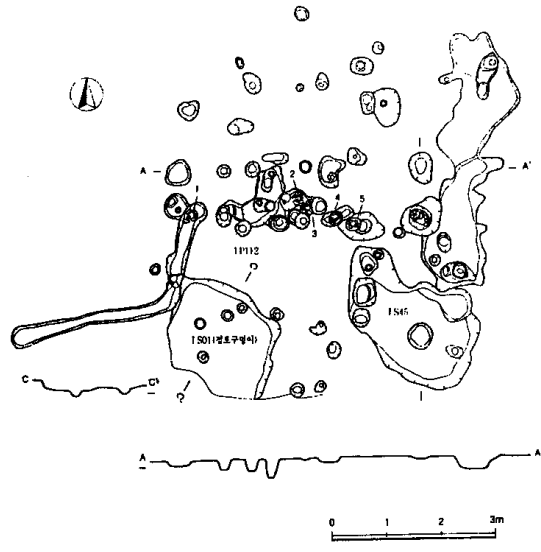


, A B₁ ,
 B₃ , B₄ , 4 5
 A , 47 , , 6
 , .
 , , , 가
 B₄ 3 가
 (2).

3.

, , , .
 (窯場) (器物)
 . ,
 .
 , 가 ,
 5), (小竪穴) .
 ,
 가 (軸穴)
 (溝)가 (3). ,

5) 가 (鳩山窯蹟群遺蹟調查會, 1992, 『鳩山窯蹟群』, 東京都埋藏文化財センター, 昭和61年, 『多摩ニュータウンNo.146遺跡』, 吹田市都市整備部・吹田市教育委員會, 1998, 『吉志部瓦窯跡』).



3.

가 가

(高床式)

2 가 가

가

6),

(瓦葺)

46

7),

1 x 1 , 1 x 2 , 1 x 3 , 2 x 2 , 2 x 3 4

8),

가 (1 x 1 , 1 x 2 , 1 x 3)

가

가

1

가

가

(2 x 2 , 2 x 3)

(床面)

가

4

가

9)

가

,

4 가

(1

x 1)

가

4

가

,

4 가

가

가

6) 2 가 가 C - C-

A

7) 가 가 가

8)

9) 가

가

(國立慶州文化

財研究所, 1994 - 1995, 『國立慶州文化財研究所年報』第5號·第6號.

, 1999, 『

』

가 가 ,
 가 가 가 10),
 가 가 ,
 가 11) 가

가 ,
 ,

4.

가 .
 가 ,
 (手捏)
 , 가
 가
 (離床材)
 , (離器材)
 , (支持材)
 (鎔着)
) 12), (

10)

11) , 2000, 「

12) , 1992, 「

(4 - 1~3).

가

(4 - 4 5).

(4 - 16).

(4 - 8 9),

(4 - 10 11),

(4 - 12 13),

(餅) (4 - 14 15)

가
가

가

가

가

A

B₃

B₄

B₄

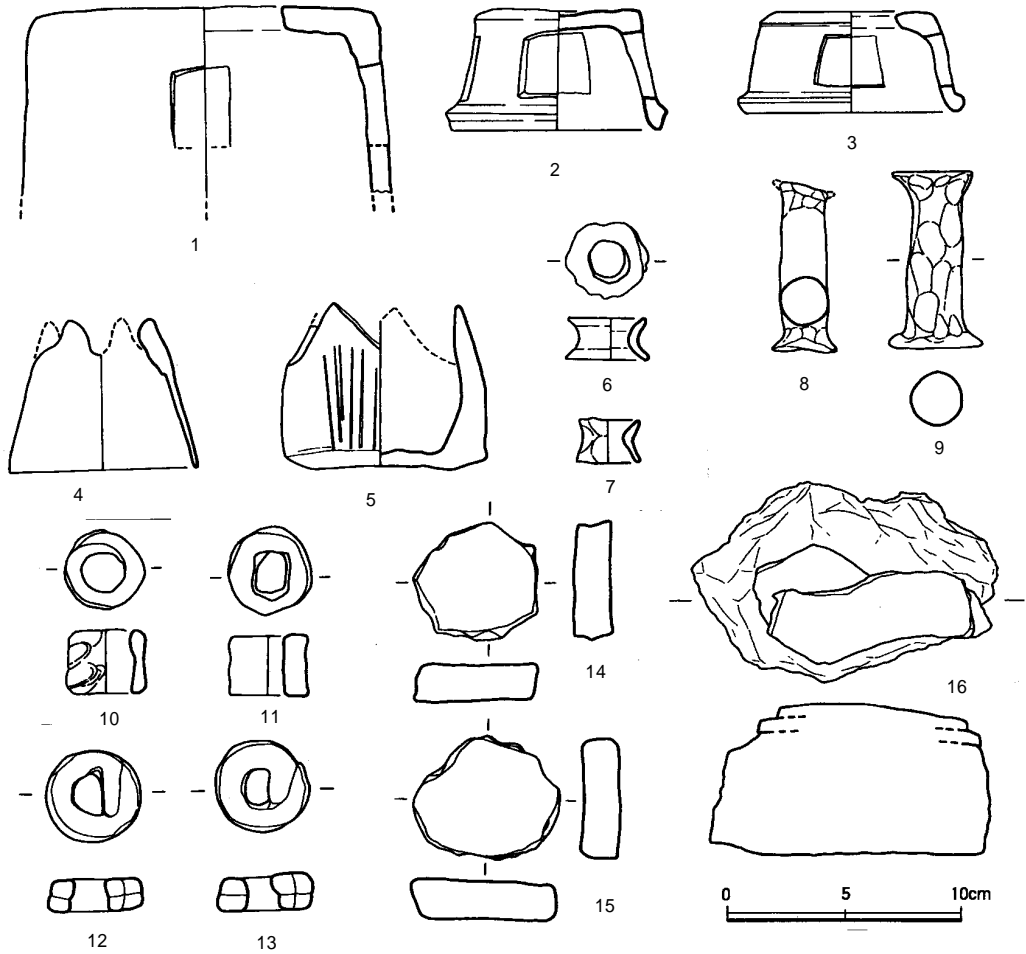
가

B₄

가

가

B₃



4. ()

A B₃ B₄ 가 ,
 B₃ ,
 B₄ ,
 A B₃ ,
 B₄ 가 ,
 B₄ 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 ,

14)

5.

a+ a	53 · 32 · s03 , 22 · 34 · 40 · 37
a+ a40 · s	49 , 34
a+ b	32 · 34
a+ b+ a	22
a+ a	32 · 45
b+ b	32 · 39
b + b + b	31 · 32
a+ a	s03 , 33 · 34 · 40 · 32 · 53 · 31 · 22 · 38
a+ b	31
a+ a	53 · 37
a+ a+ a	53
a+ a	37
a+ + a	39 · 45
a+ + a	45
a+ a	58

2. 重疊 實例(a : 正置, b : 逆置)

가
가
가
가
15),
2
Set
16),

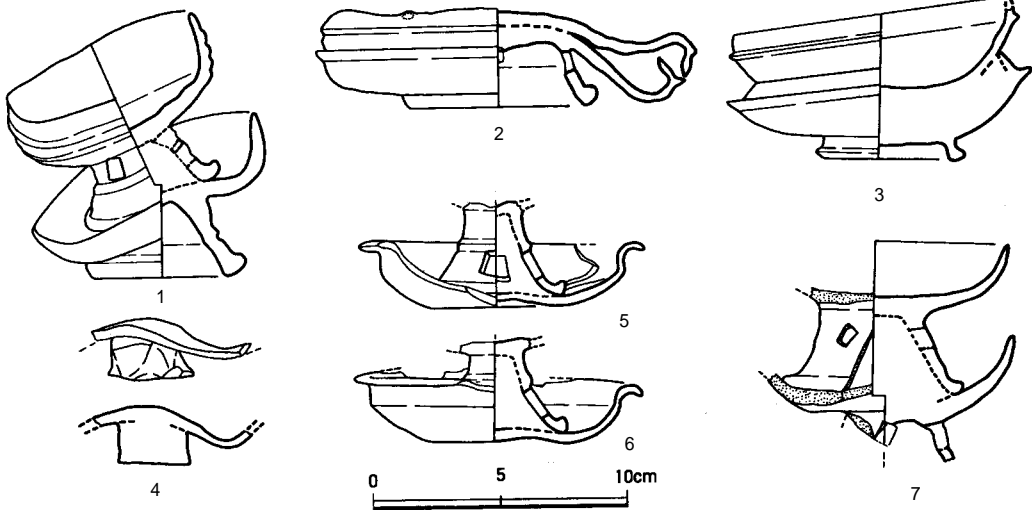
14) 가 , B () 가2 4 , 가 ,

15) B 가 가 (東國 大學校慶州 博物館, 1998, 『慶州競馬場豫定敷地B地區發掘調查』現場說明會 指導委員會資料).

16) 가 가

. + , + , + , +
 (5-1~7), + 가 (5-2),
 17), +
 (5-5~6). + , + Set , + 가
 (5-3). , 가
 . +
 가 , . +
 (5-4).
 ,
 .
 , 가
 가

가 B4
 가



5.

17)

A	47	1	17	64	1	1		5 6
B	3	1	6		1	9	5	5 6
C-	5		1		7	27		6 7 6 7
C-	17			1		3		6
C-	11			8	1	10		6
	83	2	24	73	10	50	5	

3. .

(標識的)

3 . A 5 , A B C
가 가
, B
, 18) A
B 가 , C .
C- 6 7 (C- -2·3
C- -1), C- 6 7 , C- 6 7
가
, 가
, A B , C- ·C- ·C-
, 가
, 北
가 ,

18) 國立慶州文化財研究所, 1996, 『慶州競馬場豫定敷地試掘調査報告書』。

19).

, B () ()
(C ,)
가 , 2
가 가 가

가
(職名) (瓦器典)
20), 8 ‘官瓦東窯銘’ 21),
‘縣器村何支爲’ ‘舍知作’ 가
22)

가 가 가 6
가 가

19) 가 () (安鼎福, 『日省錄』).
20) 『三國史記』 雜誌職官條.
21) 金有植, 2000, 「7 8 新羅 需給」, 『
2000
22) 宋基豪, 1997, 「舍堂洞窯址 銘文資料」, 『韓國史研究』99 - 100, 韓國史研究會.

가

Study on the manufacturing technique of Silla potteries through Songogdong and Mulchunri sites in Gyungju.

Lee, Sang-Jun

National Research Institute of Cultural Properties

This article introduce the manufacturing technique of Silla potteries based on the result excavated from Songogdong and Mulchunri site in Gyungju. As a result, we selected the kiln-site to produce Silla potteries and knew the feature which following to make them.

1. The Environmental elements to take a kiln-site were abundant fuel, plenty water and suitable soil. In particular, efficient usage of refracted winds and reserved space of forepart in the kiln-site were importantly applied to select place of kiln-site.

2. The structure of the kiln-body have been changing according to the time. It could be mass-produced by produce-group from the middle and end of sixth centry which the fireplace-kiln was generalized.

3. The work center of equipments were related kiln-site. It consisted of mixed wheel, keeping-pit and ditch. We knew that a look-out shed had been appeared according to utility purpose variously.

4. It sees as trimming trace of inner and outter aspects in excavated potteries and we knew that wheel had been turn to the contrast watch direction. For producing pottery of the good quality, various kiln-tools had been used already at Silla period and they used for the different purpose.

5. We intended to know method for laying the potteries in the kiln through the example of the adherent pottery to be melted. Finally, manufature and tomb-site are separated by the time through current situation of Songokdong and Mulchonri site. At the same time, we could know that group of Chounbuk kiln-site moved from the south to the north step by step.