

문화유산
바람 캠페인

Visit
Korean Heritage
Campaign



Visit Korean Heritage Campaign

There has emerged an unprecedented level of interest in Korean culture all across the globe. K-Culture, the wave of Korean culture often known as hallyu, is not a phenomenon that simply appeared overnight. It is recognized as a product rooted in multiple layers of cultural heritage, which has steadily been developed throughout history.



Every nation in the world has its own unique cultural heritage that continues to convey the spirit and wisdom of the past. Similarly, the wealth of cultural vestiges in Korea that have persisted across thousands of years have shaped its national culture. The Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea and the Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation are presenting the newly launched campaign Visit Korean Heritage, in the hope that the cultural heritage of Korea will become more accessible to a wider audience. This campaign is thus expected to add a new layer of meanings and narratives to Korean cultural heritage.



Visit Korean Heritage Campaign Official Site

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

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As embodied in the slogan of the campaign “Feel the Real Korean Heritage” we invite you to explore and experience the authenticity of Korea through its cultural heritage.

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Jongmyo Shrine



Korea's UNESCO World Heritage Site

In accordance with the World Heritage Convention, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribes as "World Heritage Sites," cultural and natural heritage properties considered to have outstanding universal value and thereby the need to be preserved for mankind as a whole. World heritage sites are broadly divided into three categories: cultural sites, natural sites, and mixed sites. Beginning with the designation of Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple in 1990 through "Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies" in 2019, Korea has a total of fourteen cultural and natural properties inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

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Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea Date of Inscription: 2018

The Sansa are Buddhist mountain monasteries located throughout the southern provinces of the Korean Peninsula. The spatial arrangement of the seven temples that comprise the property, established from the 7th to 9th centuries, present common characteristics that are specific to Korea – the 'madang' (open courtyard) flanked by four buildings (Buddha Hall, pavilion, lecture hall and dormitory). They contain a large number of individually remarkable structures, objects, documents and shrines. These mountain monasteries are sacred places, which have survived as living centres of faith and daily religious practice to the present.

[Korean Temple Monasteries\(Sansa\) Route p.64](#)



Jongmyo Shrine

Date of Inscription: 1995

Jongmyo is the oldest and most authentic of the Confucian royal shrines to have been preserved. Dedicated to the forefathers of the Joseon dynasty (1392–1910), the shrine has existed in its present form since the 16th century and houses tablets bearing the teachings of members of the former royal family. Ritual ceremonies linking music, song and dance still take place there, perpetuating a tradition that goes back to the 14th century.

Royalty Route 1·2

Jongmyo Shrine p.127



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty

Date of Inscription: 2009

The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty form a collection of 40 tombs scattered over 18 locations. Built over five centuries, from 1408 to 1966, the tombs honoured the memory of ancestors, showed respect for their achievements, asserted royal authority, protected ancestral spirits from evil and provided protection from vandalism. Spots of outstanding natural beauty were chosen for the tombs which typically have their back protected by a hill as they face south toward water and, ideally, layers of mountain ridges in the distance. Alongside the burial area, the royal tombs feature a ceremonial area and an entrance. In addition to the burial mounds, associated buildings that are an integral part of the tombs include a T-shaped wooden shrine, a shed for stele, a royal kitchen and a guards' house, a red-spiked gate and the tomb keeper's house. The grounds are adorned on the outside with a range of stone objects including figures of people and animals. The Joseon Tombs completes the 5,000 year history of royal tombs architecture in the Korean peninsula.

Royalty Route 1·2

Yungneung and Geolleung Royal Tombs, Hwaseong p.130

Jangneung Royal Tomb, Gimpo p.135



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

Namhansanseong

Date of Inscription: 2014

Namhansanseong was designed as an emergency capital for the Joseon dynasty (1392–1910), in a mountainous site 25 km south-east of Seoul. Built and defended by Buddhist monk-soldiers, it could accommodate 4,000 people and fulfilled important administrative and military functions. Its earliest remains date from the 7th century, but it was rebuilt several times, notably in the early 17th century in anticipation of an attack from the Sino-Manchu Qing dynasty. The city embodies a synthesis of the defensive military engineering concepts of the period, based on Chinese and Japanese influences, and changes in the art of fortification following the introduction from the West of weapons using gunpowder. A city that has always been inhabited, and which was the provincial capital over a long period, it contains evidence of a variety of military, civil and religious buildings and has become a symbol of Korean sovereignty.

Royalty Route 1

Namhansanseong Fortress p.124



Hwaseong Fortress

Date of Inscription: 1997

When the Joseon King Jeongjo moved his father's tomb to Suwon at the end of the 18th century, he surrounded it with strong defensive works, laid out according to the precepts of an influential military architect of the period, who brought together the latest developments in the field from both East and West. The massive walls, extending for nearly 6 km, still survive; they are pierced by four gates and equipped with bastions, artillery towers and other features.

Royalty Route 1

Hwaseong Fortress, Suwon p.128



Changdeokgung Palace Complex

Date of Inscription: 1997

In the early 15th century, the King Taejong ordered the construction of a new palace at an auspicious site. A Bureau of Palace Construction was set up to create the complex, consisting of a number of official and residential buildings set in a garden that was cleverly adapted to the uneven topography of the 58-ha site. The result is an exceptional example of Far Eastern palace architecture and design, blending harmoniously with the surrounding landscape.

Royalty Route 1

Changdeokgung Palace Complex p.125



Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks

Date of Inscription: 1995

The Temple of Haeinsa, on Mount Gaya, is home to the Tripitaka Koreana, the most complete collection of Buddhist texts, engraved on 80,000 woodblocks between 1237 and 1248. The buildings of Janggyeong Panjeon, which date from the 15th century, were constructed to house the woodblocks, which are also revered as exceptional works of art. As the oldest depository of the Tripitaka, they reveal an astonishing mastery of the invention and implementation of the conservation techniques used to preserve these woodblocks.

Korean Temple Monasteries(Sansa) Route

Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon p.70



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites

Date of Inscription: 2000

The prehistoric cemeteries at Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens - tombs from the 1st millennium BC constructed of large stone slabs. They form part of the Megalithic culture, found in many parts of the world, but nowhere in such a concentrated form.

Royalty Route 2

Dolmen Sites, Ganghwa p.135



Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

Date of Inscription: 2010

Founded in the 14th-15th centuries, Hahoe and Yangdong are seen as the two most representative historic clan villages in the Republic of Korea. Their layout and location - sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto a river and open agricultural fields - reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include residences of the head families, together with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian academies for learning, and clusters of one story mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners. The landscapes of mountains, trees and water around the village, framed in views from pavilions and retreats, were celebrated for their beauty by 17th and 18th century poets.

Golden Era Route

Hahoe Village, Andong p.152

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

Date of Inscription: 2019

The property is located in central and southern parts of the Republic of Korea, and comprises nine seowon, representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon dynasty (15th -19th centuries CE). Learning, veneration of scholars and interaction with the environment were the essential functions of the seowons, expressed in their design. Situated near mountains and water sources, they favoured the appreciation of nature and cultivation of mind and body. The pavilion-style buildings were intended to facilitate connections to the landscape. The seowons illustrate a historical process in which Neo-Confucianism from China was adapted to Korean conditions.

Korean Confucian Academy Route p.72



Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple

Date of Inscription: 1995

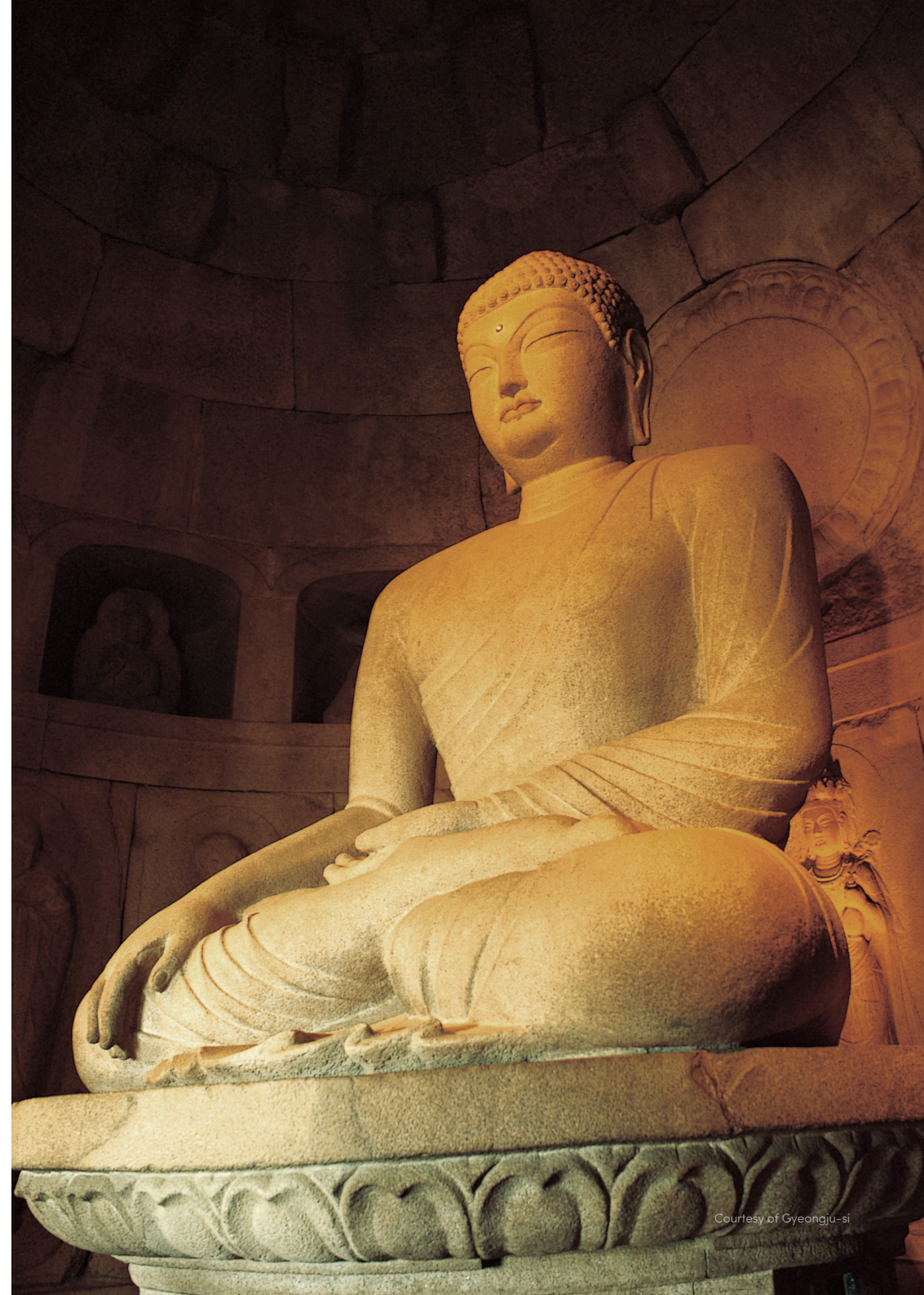
Established in the 8th century on the slopes of Mount Toham, the Seokguram Grotto contains a monumental statue of the Buddha looking at the sea in the bhūmiśparśha mudra position. With the surrounding portrayals of gods, Bodhisattvas and disciples, all realistically and delicately sculpted in high and low relief, it is considered a masterpiece of Buddhist art in the Far East. The Temple of Bulguksa (built in 774) and the Seokguram Grotto form a religious architectural complex of exceptional significance.

Golden Era Route

Seokguram Grotto, Gyeongju & Bulguksa Temple, Gyeongju p.144



Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

Gyeongju Historic Areas

Date of Inscription: 2000

The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a remarkable concentration of outstanding examples of Korean Buddhist art, in the form of sculptures, reliefs, pagodas, and the remains of temples and palaces from the flowering, in particular between the 7th and 10th centuries, of this form of unique artistic expression.

Golden Era Route

Gyeongju Historic Areas p.147



Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

Baekje Historic Areas

Date of Inscription: 2015

Located in the mountainous mid-western region of the Republic of Korea, this property comprises eight archaeological sites dating from 475 to 660 CE, including the Gongsanseong fortress and royal tombs at Songsan-ri related to the capital, Ungjin (present day Gongju), the Busosanseong Fortress and Gwanbuk-ri administrative buildings, the Jeongnimsa Temple, the royal tombs in Neungsan-ri and the Naseong city wall related to the capital, Sabi (now Buyeo), the royal palace at Wanggung-ri and the Mireuksa Temple in Iksan related to the secondary Sabi capital. Together, these sites represent the later period of the Baekje Kingdom – one of the three earliest kingdoms on the Korean peninsula (18 BCE to 660 CE) - during which time they were at the crossroads of considerable technological, religious (Buddhist), cultural and artistic exchanges between the ancient East Asian kingdoms in Korea, China and Japan.

Baekje Antiquity Route p.46



Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes

Date of Inscription: 2007

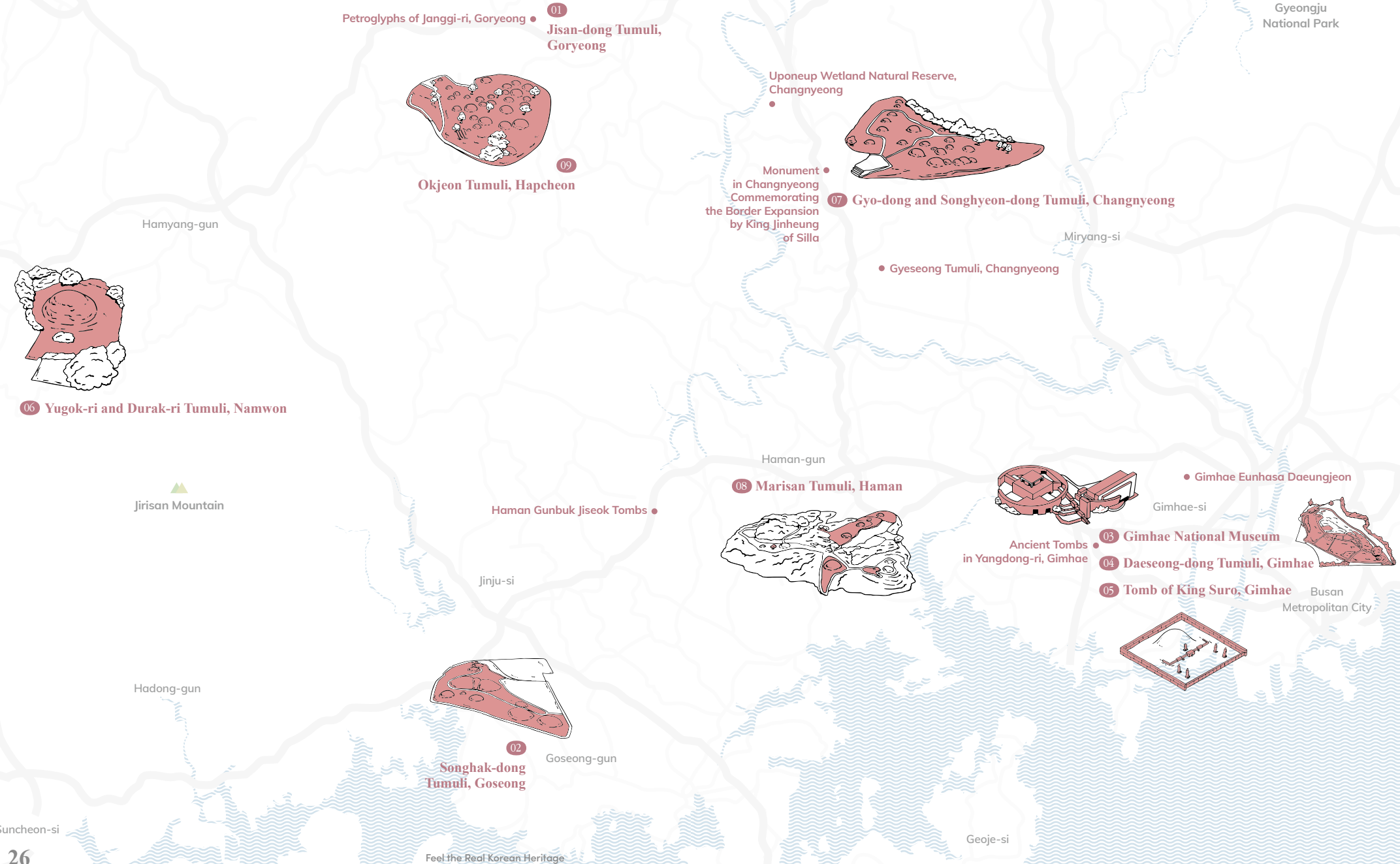
Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes together comprise three sites that make up 18,846 ha. It includes Geomunoreum, regarded as the finest lava tube system of caves anywhere, with its multicoloured carbonate roofs and floors, and dark-coloured lava walls; the fortress-like Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone, rising out of the ocean, a dramatic landscape; and Mount Halla, the highest in Korea, with its waterfalls, multi-shaped rock formations, and lake-filled crater. The site, of outstanding aesthetic beauty, also bears testimony to the history of the planet, its features and processes.

Mythic Landscape Route p.92



Gaya Culture Route

Goryeong · Goseong · Gimhae · Namwon
Changnyeong · Haman · Hapcheon



01

Jisan-dong Tumuli, Goryeong

Ancient tombs of the ruling class of Daegaya · Historic Site

Jisan-dong Tumuli, Goryeong, in Goryeong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, is a group of tombs and historic site, where the tombs of Gaya during the Three Kingdoms period such as Deotneol Tomb, Dol(stone) Deotneol Tomb, Stone Chamber Tomb were excavated. In the Goryeong area, ancient tombs where Bongto(a tomb made by stacking soil in a circle) is concentrated are generally scattered in each myeon*. Among them, the Jisan-dong Tumuli is the central tomb group, in which a large amount of earthenware as well as gilt-bronze coffins, armors, helmets, long swords, and ornaments has been excavated and it is believed to be the tomb of the ruling class Daegaya.

Based on the present excavated data only, tombs No. 44 and No. 45 are the largest and highest(in rank) tombs of the Jisan-dong Tumuli. The main character is enshrined in a pit-type Stone Chamber Tomb in which the main and minor chambers are placed side by side in a single Bongto, around which Dol Deotneol Tomb where people related to the main character are buried alive with the dead is located. Considering the fact that it has deceased people like this, it is presumed that the person buried in this large tomb must have been the king of Daegaya before the end of the 5th century. Most of the burial relics were excavated, but with a large amount of earthenware, weapons such as gold earrings, the First Lady's sword-type horse strap pendants, and helmets were also excavated.

As the central force in Daegaya, the excavation data holds an important place in the study of Gaya history.

San 23-1, Jisan-ri, Daegaya-eup, Goryeong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

* A sub-administrative district of Gun(county), which is a local government.

02

Songhak-dong Tumuli, Goseong

A royal tomb with Sogaya culture · Historic Site

Songhak-dong Tumuli, Goseong located in the area of Mt. Muhaksan(Mt. Mugi) in the north of Goseong-eup, where about 7 tombs are concentrated, are tombs of the Gaya period and are known as the former site of Sogaya, Goseong-gun. All the tombs were artificially hardened and piled up, and the technique of stacking them up by leveling the hillside and then tamping a layer of soil at a time is confirmed. The excavated relics are earthenware, gilt-bronze earrings, horse harness, gilt-bronze large knife, bronze high cup, glass beads, etc., which is considered to be the tombs of a group of rulers or a royal with their characteristics, and it gives an idea of the aspect of the royal tombs of Sogaya.

470, Songhak-ri, Goseong-eup, Goseong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Travel Tip. The **Goseong Museum**, which stores the remains and relics of Sogaya from the prehistoric period to the Three Kingdoms period, is located side by side with the Songhak-dong Tumuli, Goseong, and you can see the Chilseongbawi Dolmen, which is said to have seven holes in the Dolmen that look like the Big Dipper.

03

Gimhae National Museum

Korea's Representative Museum Specialising in Gaya History



Courtesy of Gimhae National Museum

The Gimhae National Museum was established in 1998 as a specialized archaeological museum to professionally research and promote the Gaya culture. It is an archaeological-focused museum for preserving and exhibiting the history and culture of Gaya, and is Korea's representative museum specializing in Gaya history. The Gimhae Museum exhibits about 1,300 relics and it is a space, where you can learn and experience the values of the history and culture of Gaya, from the prehistoric culture of the Nakdong River estuary to the establishment and development of Gaya, with the theme of Gaya and the people of Gaya. So you can get a glimpse of the cultural images of Gaya and the uses of the relics at a glance.

190, Gayaui-gil, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

Travel Tip. **Gimhae National Museum** holds large and small planned exhibitions on various topics along with permanent exhibitions, and operates an exhibition guide program to help visitors understand, a children's museum and various educational programs.



01 Jisan-dong Tumuli, Goryeong | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



02 Songhak-dong Tumuli, Goseong | Courtesy of Goseong-gun

04

Daeseong-dong Tumuli, Gimhae

Evidence of Korean ancient history around the 4th century
· Historic Site

In Daeseong-dong, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, the Daeseong-dong Tumuli, the remains of several tombs from the Geumgwan Gaya. In the first round, two royal tombs of Bon Gaya (Geumgwan Gaya) from the end of the 4th century to the beginning of the 5th century were excavated and investigated, and in the second round, 37 various tombs, including a lot of tombs of the queens from the late 3rd century to the early 5th century were, so we have obtained valuable data for reconstructing the history of before and after the 4th century, which was left blank in Korean ancient history. Meanwhile the 20 Deotneol Tombs* not only showed different structural characteristics according to the change of age, but also were found to be closely related to those of northern nomadic peoples such as northern Mongolia.

126, Gayaui-gil, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

* It is a tomb style in which a wooden frame is installed in the place where the tomb pit is dug, and coffins and burial items are placed in it.

Travel Tip. Since **Daeseong-dong Tombs Museum** is located in Daeseong-dong Tumuli, where the tomb of the highest ruling class of Geumgwan Gaya is located, as a tourist attraction in Gimhae, the royal capital of Gaya, various videos, visual materials, experiences, and descriptions for foreign tourists are guided in detail to make people systematically and widely view and understand about Gaya history.

05

Tomb of King Suro, Gimhae

The royal tomb of King Suro, the progenitor of Garakguk
· Historic Site

The tomb of King Suro, Gimhae is located in Seosang-dong, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do. King Suro ascended to the throne in AD 42 as the progenitor of Garak-guk, and in 48 AD he was married to Princess Heo Hwang-ok of Ayodhya (kingdom) of India, and is known as the progenitor of the Gimhae Kim clan. The tomb of King Suro in Gimhae is a circular tomb, and there were no other facilities on the tomb, but from the end of the Joseon Dynasty, seal engravings were built one by one and took its present shape. In the 1580(13th year of King Seonjo), Yeongnam governor Heo Yeop decorated the tomb to its present shape and in the precinct of the tomb, there are several buildings including Sungseonjeon, which enshrined the spirits of King Suro and Queen Suro, as well as various buildings such as Anhyanggak, Jeonsacheong, and Jegigo, and stone monuments like Shindobi* and Gongjeokbi**.

26, Garak-ro 93beon-gil, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

* A stone monument erected on the main road of the tombs of kings or high ranking official

** A monument erected to commemorate the achievements of a person

Travel Tip. Inside the **Tomb of King Suro**, in August, Broadleaf Liriope, Crape Myrtle(Zinnia), and Trumpet Creeper flowers are in full bloom and you can enjoy the different scenery.

06

Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli, Namwon

Ancient culture of Baekje and Gaya
· Historic Site

The Ancient Tombs scattered in Namwon, Jeollanam-do are old tomb sites occupying a long hill to the east, leaning against the mountain between Seongnae Village in Yugok-ri, Dong-myeon, and Durak-ri Village in Ayeong-myeon. They are scattered on the two slopes in the south and north of the central part of the west, and there are 20 tombs with a diameter of 5-6m and a height of 4m, which are losing their original form due to clearing and excavation. The internal stone chamber structure of this tomb has not been investigated yet, but it is presumed that the Dol(stone) Deotneol Tomb and a tomb made by using earthenware such as large pots or jars as coffins scattered around Durak-ri. The Dol Deotneol Tomb is estimated to be from the 5th to 6th centuries, as 'Janggyeongho', a long-necked jar, and 'Gobae', a high-stemmed cup, were excavated from the inside along with iron sickles, spears, bits, etc. In addition, a large amount of hard earthenware from the Gaya was excavated, which indicates that there was a major community residence in this plateau during the Gaya period.

35-4, Seongnae-gil, Inwol-myeon, Namwon-si, Jeollanam-do



04 Daeseong-dong Tumuli, Gimhae | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



05 Tomb of King Suro, Gimhae | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



06 Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli, Namwon | Courtesy of Namwon-si

07

Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli, Changnyeong

The status of king of
Bisabeol Gaya
· Historic Site

Changnyeong is one of the 12 kingdoms of Jinhan, Bulsaguk in 『Samguk Sagi』, and it was called Bisabeol. 'Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli, Changnyeong' refers to the ancient tombs located in Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong, Changnyeong-gun. The tombs in the Songhyeon-dong area, Changnyeong-gun originally consisted of about 80 large and small tombs. However, as they were robbed during the Japanese colonial period or most of them were reclaimed into paddy fields, only 16 of them remain. The tombs are in the form of the Gaya period, and it can be seen that the Changnyeong area used to be the domain of Gaya. Gilt bronze crown, gold and silver ornaments, silver crown decorations, gilt-bronze crown cap, gold earrings, and other various harnesses, decorative weapons, various iron weapons including scale armors, various agricultural tools and metal containers and various earthenware and wooden tools were excavated. Most of the excavated relics are very similar to those excavated in Gyeongju, the capital of Silla, in appearance and shape, and are estimated to be the central tombs of the 5th and 6th centuries.

124, Gyo-ri, Changnyeong-eup,
Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

* A history of the Three Kingdoms(Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla) period compiled around 1145 by Kim Busik and others under the command of King Injong of Goryeo.

08

Marisan Tumuli, Haman

The Iron Kingdom, Aragaya's
Excellent Culture
· Historic Site

Marisan Tumuli, Haman boast the largest scale of ancient tombs in the Gaya period. In 1940, during the Japanese colonial period, divided into Dohang-ri tumuli and Malsan-ri tumuli and designated as two historic site(Gojeok)s. In 1963, the notion of the Japanese colonial rule was followed, but in 2011, the two tumuli were merged into one, and the name was changed to 'Marisan Tumuli' in consideration of the historicity and characteristic. In the distribution of these tombs, large tombs are located on the main ridge that runs north-south and the branch ridge that runs gently to the west, and small and medium-sized tombs are located on the slopes. A total of 7,961 relics, including 2,010 earthenware, 2,479 iron, 3,381 ornaments, and 91 other relics, were excavated from these tombs. The gold and silver ornaments provide a glimpse into the splendid aspects of the ruling class, and the international exchanges of the 5th and early 6th centuries, the heyday of Aragaya. And we can get a sense of the excellent culture of Aragaya, which was called the 'Kingdom of Iron' because they had the flame-patterned earthenware that symbolizes Aragaya.

153-31, Gobun-gil, Gaya-eup,
Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Travel Tip. The Haman Museum near **Marisan Tumuli** is helping to understand through exhibits and explanations of the history of Aragaya and the relics of those tombs.

09

Okjeon Tumuli, Hapcheon

The essence of
Korean ancient tomb culture
· Historic Site

Okjeon Tumuli, Hapcheon are ancient tombs of Gaya, from the 4th to early 6th centuries, located in Okjeon Village. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 tombs located on the hills along the Hwanggang River, a tributary of the Nakdong River. Among them, 18 tombs with a diameter of 20 to 30 m are concentrated in one area. According to the excavation survey, Deotneol Tombs (wood coffin tombs), pit-type Dol(stone) Deotneol Tombs*, pit-type front opening Stone Chamber Tombs(pitted horizontal stone chamber tombs), and cave-type stone chamber tombs(transverse-pitted stone chamber tombs) were investigated. Many relics such as earthenware, iron weapons, armor harnesses, and ornaments found in tombs of the highest level have been found. Yongbong Hwandudaedo, iron armor, gilt-bronze helmet, iron horse helmet, etc. have been excavated, it suggests they are the tombs of the ruler of Gaya. As Historic Site No. It is an important material that can be related not only to the Gaya culture but also to the Goguryeo helmets of Chongori Fortress in Pyeonganbuk-do(North Pyongan Province) so It is evaluated as an invaluable material that shows the essence of Korean tomb culture.

San 29-1, Seongsan-ri,
Ssangchaek-myeon, Hapcheon-gun,
Gyeongsangnam-do

* A tomb with four walls made of stone, without side openings or entrances, so that the corpse is placed vertically from above.



07 Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli, Changnyeong | Courtesy of Changnyeong-gun



08 Marisan Tumuli, Haman | Courtesy of Haman-gun



09 Okjeon Tumuli, Hapcheon | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Ancient Tombs in Yangdong-ri, Gimhae

The prosperous period of the maritime kingdom of Gaya
 · Historic Site



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

San 3, Yangdong-ri, Juchon-myeon, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

Ancient Tombs in Yangdong-ri, Gimhae were formed from the 2nd century BC to the 5th century AD. As a result of excavation, various tombs and numerous relics were excavated. It is important data that shows the historical facts from the period of formation of the Gaya nation to the development at a glance. Through the excavation results of the ancient tombs, it is possible to understand the essence of Gaya culture by each period, the growth of Gaya society in the lower areas of Nakdonggang River, and its national character. It can be seen that GuGaya or BonGaya was a 'maritime kingdom' that prospered through active maritime activities. The prosperous period of Gaya with the most active maritime activity from the second half of the 2nd century to the 4th century, the heyday of iron of the Gaya period, when foreign cultures were introduced directly with the sea route, can be estimated.

Gimhae Eunhasa Daeungjeon

A graceful temple embraced Sineosan Mountain
 · Gyeongsangnam-do Tangible Cultural Property



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

167, Sineosan-gil, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

It is said that there was Seorimsa Temple at first, but during the reign of King Suro of Garakguk, Jangyuhwasang rebuilt it and named it Eunhasa. The Buddhist temple of Daeungjeon hall is a multi-story house in the style of Dapo-gye, and *Gongsa** is made of *Naeoesamchulmog***. A lotus flower was engraved on the upper body of the outer *soeseo****, and *Yongdu***** and *Bongdu****** were engraved above the inner and outer salmi and it was decorated splendidly. Eunhasa Temple has a beautiful landscape with Sineosan Mountain in the background and a pine forest on the access road, and the elegant appearance of the temple seems to wash the hearts of those who visit.

* A wooden side woven to the head of a column to support the weight of the end of the eaves

** Things like an ancon and a strip of wood supporting a beam protrude three times individually inside and outside of the building.

*** The tip of the salmi (elaborate curlicue ornamentation at the top of a pillar) which hangs perpendicular to the ancon in the beam direction is decorated in the shape of a cow tongue.

**** An object that looks like a dragon's head is placed on the end of the head of the house or gable site

***** An ornament made in the shape of a phoenix's head.

Petroglyphs of Janggi-ri, Goryeong

The thoughts and wishes of prehistoric people
 · Treasure



Courtesy of Goryeong-gun

15-5, Araealteo-gil, Daegaya-eup, Goryeong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

It is a rock painting (petroglyphs) carved on the 3m high and 6m wide rock wall at the entrance to Alteo Village. Petroglyphs all over the world are relics related to the northern culture and can be viewed as data that informs the origin and movement of our people. The concentric circles symbolize the sun and are considered to represent the sun god. The cross shape is in the shape of a letter (卍), which seems to represent the living area of a tribal society. The shape of the mask depicts hair and beard-like hair, and the facial features are dug into it to represent a person's face, and it seems to have been engraved with the same meaning as an amulet. It can be seen as an expression of the faith of an agricultural society that made an altar using symbols and symbols and made a wish to the sun god for agriculture. It is a valuable material for the study of prehistoric cultures such as the beliefs and social life of prehistoric people and it is evaluated as a valuable material for the study of carving and painting history.

Ancient Tombs in Gyeseong-myeon, Changnyeong

The process of establishment, development, and decline of Gaya
 · Historic Site

Ancient Tombs in Gyeseong-myeon, Changnyeong are large-scale ancient tombs built on a hilly slope extending west from Yeongchuksan Mountain. It was built between the 5th and 7th centuries, and both pit-type Stone, built in the 5th century and pit-type front opening Stone Chamber Tombs (pitted horizontal stone chamber tombs), built in the 6th and 7th centuries, have been confirmed.

A pit-type stone tomb is a tomb in which the coffin is placed vertically down and entombed in a structure made with a stone wall to store coffins and burial items inside. This change of construction style appears as the ancient tombs move from west to east, and it has high historical and academic value as important relics that show the process of establishment, development, and decline of Gaya in the Changnyeong area.

368, Gyeseong-ri, Gyeseong-myeon, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Monument in Changnyeong Commemorating the Border Expansion by King Jinheung of Silla

King Jinheung of Shilla and Bitbeolgaya (Changnyeong-gun)
 · National Treasure

King Jinheung, who incorporated Bitbeolgaya (now Changnyeong-gun) into the territory of Silla, inspected the area and studied public sentiment. And this monument was erected later to commemorate it. At that time, Changnyeong-gun was located

on an important road for Silla to advance to the west, so it was incorporated into Silla in 555 (16th year of King Jinheung). In 565, it was merged with Daeyaju (now Hapcheon-gun) and was called 'Bisabeol-gun' or 'Bijahwa-gun'.

The monument was erected in 561 (the 22nd year of King Jinheung), a year before Daegaya's fall, which shows the king's political intention to use this area as a stepping stone for his advance into Gaya.

28-1, Gyosang-ri, Changnyeong-eup, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong

The largest natural inland wetland in Korea
 · Natural Monument



Courtesy of Changnyeong-gun

Daehap-myeon, Ibang-myeon, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

As the largest natural inland wetland in Korea, it is a natural back marsh composed of four wetlands: Uponeup Wetland, Mokponeup Wetland, Sajipo, and Jjokjibeol. It is a treasure trove of natural ecosystems where various animals and plants inhabit, and it has great biogeographical, ecological, and scenic values, including the landscape with excellent aesthetic value.

Haman Gunbuk Jiseok Tombs

Bronze Age tombs, Dolmens
 · Gyeongsangnam-do Province-designated Monument

As a representative tomb of the Bronze Age, it is also called a dolmen and is mainly known as the tomb of the ruling class with economic or political power. In Gunbuk-myeon, Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, there are a large number of dolmens, including 27 in Dongchon-ri and 5 in Deokdae-ri. Among the dolmens in Dongchon-ri, 16 are in their original location, 10 are relocated, and 1 are buried, and they are generally in good condition. Of these, the cover stone of No. 26 dolmen has 398 cup-marks (seonghyeol), when you connect them, you feel as if they represent a constellation. The reason for making the cup-marks is not known for certain, but it seems to have been made to wish for a good harvest or to have children. A total of 5 dolmens were found in Deokdae-ri, and the area around No. 4 dolmen is famous as a place where kaolin was mined in the past. A number of relics such as a Gandolkaol knife (a stone knife) and red earthenware have been excavated here.

21, 656-4, Dongchon-ri, Gunbuk-myeon, Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Gwandong Pungryu Era Route

Gangneung · Sokcho · Yangyang · Pyeongchang



The Flower of Korean Genuine Culture

Gangwon-do, which has the Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong, is the source which allowed the beauty of Korea's unique mountains and streams to blossom into genuine culture with the beautiful scenery of the Baekdudaegan Mountain Range and the East Sea. Since ancient times, many poets and writers had been visiting, and the writers of the time enjoyed Korean elegance by expressing landscapes, historical events, customs, etc. with songs and poems. You can feel the local cultural heritage of Gwandong Korean Elegance Route centering on the Eight Spots of Gwandong, which is the background of the traditional buildings built with the technology of Daemokjang, a UNESCO World Heritage, and Gwandong Byeolgok, written by Songgang Jeong-Cheol, a master of Gasa literature* during the Joseon Dynasty.

In Gangwon-do, numerous famous people and writers of the time expressed the magnificent scenery through songs and poems enjoying the taste and realizing the rationale at the traditional structures such as Jeongja** and Nugak***. Along with Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Seongyojang House, Gangneung where historical figures Shin Saimdang and Yulgok Yi's birthplace is located, Yangyang which is one of the Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong, Sokcho which bears magnificent scenery of Seoraksan Mountain, and Woljeongsa Temple in Pyeongchang where Odaesan Mountain sago**** of the Joseon Dynasty, a UNESCO Memory of the World, is located, are on Gwandong Korean Elegance Route.

* It is a form of poetry, which arose from the late Goryeo to the early Joseon Dynasty.

** A building built to enjoy Korean elegance and the surrounding scenery

*** Many storied or tall building near mountain, hill and shore.

**** A library that kept important national books

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

11
Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung

12
Seongyojang House, Gangneung

13
Ojukheon House, Gangneung

14
Sinheungsa Temple, Sokcho

15
Naksansa Temple, Yangyang

16
Woljeongsa Temple, Pyeongchang

Gwandong Pungryu Era Route

Gangneung · Sokcho
Yangyang · Pyeongchang



14 Sinheungsa Temple, Sokcho

Uisangdae Pavilion and Hongnyeonam •
Hermitage of Naksansa Temple, Yangyang

Naksansa Temple, Yangyang 15



Sokcho-si

Seoraksan Mountain

Three-story Stone Pagoda in Osaek-ri, Yangyang •
Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang •

Inje-gun

Hanseoksan Mountain

Susan Harbor

Hajodae Rock Beach, Yangyang

Yangyang International Airport

Naerincheon

Hyeonnam-myeon

Micheongol Natural
Recreation Forest

Bangtaesan Natural
Recreation Forest

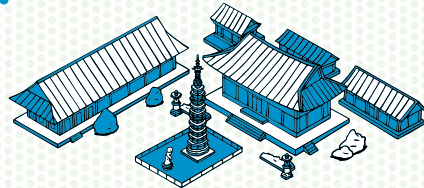
Bangtaesan Mountain

Guryongnyeong

Seoul-Yangyang
Expressway

PyeongChang Odaesan •
National History Archives

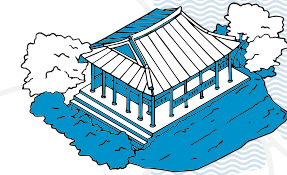
Odaesan Mountain



Woljeongsa Temple, Pyeongchang 16

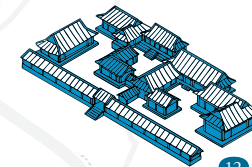
Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Sandaewol-ri



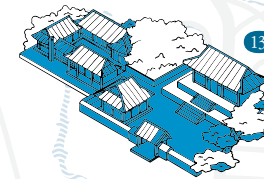
11 Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung

Gangmun Beach



12 Seongyojang House, Gangneung

Chodang-dong



13 Ojukheon House, Gangneung

Songjeong-dong

Daegwallyeong Sheep Ranch, Pyeongchang

11

Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung

Gangneung's representative scenic Site
• Treasure

Gyeongpodae Pavilion is a historic place where poets and writers from throughout the nation came and cultivated their studies and minds while savoring the scenery. It is one of "The Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong" by Anchuk at the end of the Goryeo Dynasty, and "The Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong" by Songgang Jeong-Cheol during the Joseon Dynasty and appears in the poem "Gyeongpodae" and "The Eight Scenic Spots of Gangneung" by Kim Geuk-gi in the middle of Goryeo period. It is a large-scale Jeongja of the late Joseon Dynasty that consists of an eight (八)-shaped Paljak roof, 48 pillars, 5 front rooms, and 5 side rooms and represents Korea.

Inside the Nugak, the side facing the lake is raised one more level to make a floor, and by raising one level to the left and right to make a floor, the overall interior is composed of three levels. This is a feature that cannot be seen in general Nugak and Jeongja, and you can see the magnificent view of Gyeongpoho Lake in three dimensions. There are two signboards called 'Gyeongpodae'. The Jeonja* style signboard is written by YooHanji, and the Haeseo** style signboard is written by Lee Ikho. Inside, many writings by famous people and poets such as 'Gyeongpodaebeu' written by Yulgok Yii when he was 10 years old, and 'EoJe Poem' written by King Sukjong himself and Cho Hamang's Sangyangmun***, etc., have been posted so it has high cultural value.

The oldest document that records Gyeongpodae Pavilion is a

poem, called Palyeong left by Kim Geuk-gi, a civil minister during the reign of King Myeongjong of Goryeo. It had been built on the site of Inwolsa Temple in 1326 (13th year of King Chungsu), but after that, it became old and torn down so, in 1508 (the 3rd year of King Jungjong) of the Joseon Dynasty, the Gangneung minister Han Geup moved to its present location. And after several repairs, it took its present shape.

365, Gyeongpo-ro, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do

12

Seongyojang House, Gangneung

The private home of the Sadaebu during the Joseon Dynasty
• National Folklore Cultural Property

Seongyojang House, a representative traditional Korean house, is a typical upper-class house of Sadaebu(gentry) families with 99 rooms. It is a privately owned national cultural property and has been designated as National Folklore Cultural Property and has maintained its reputation.

It is a traditional house that has been well preserved in its original form for over 300 years and blends in with the beautiful nature around it, showing the house and culture of the Joseon Dynasty. Starting with the main house of Anchae, shrines such as Dongbyeoldang, Seobyoldang, and Sarangchae were built, and there are 12 gates including a large gate, reminiscent of a Daejangwon. And there is an artificial pond at the entrance and a Jeongja called Hwalraejeong.

63, Unjeong-gil, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do

13

Ojukheon House, Gangneung

The birthplace of Sin Saimdang and Yulgok Yii
• Treasure

Ojukheon House is the birthplace of historical figures Sin Saimdang and Yulgok Yii, built during the reign of King Jungjong of the Joseon Dynasty. It was named Ojukheon because black bamboo grew in the backyard. It is the oldest building in Korea and is evaluated as an architecturally valuable place. It has a single-story Paljak roof style with 3 rooms in the front rooms and 2 rooms on the side, facing the building, the left 2 rooms are the Daecheong(a mail hall), and the right 1 is an Ondol(a floor heater) room. Forms such as constructing a well-shaped ceiling to cover the underside of the hapgak(gable) of the roof or supporting the pillars between the crossbeams follow the old method, which continues the lineage of the crossbeams seen in the Jusimpo house in the early Joseon Dynasty. The Gongpo placed on the column head is a rare type of liikgong in housing construction, and it is assumed that it is the oldest construction of lkong house with the detailed method.

24, Yulgok-ro 3139beon-gil, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do

Travel Tip. In the early days, Gangneung people have enjoyed the magnificent view by naming the eight scenic views that can be seen from **Gyeongpodae Pavilion** as Gyeongpo Eight Scenic Views. The sunrise of Nokdujeong, the bright moon and the moonrise of Jukdo, evening rain of Hongjangam Rock, the fire of a fishing boat on the shores of Gangmun Beach and the evening smoke from Chodang Village. Sit and lie down at Gyeongpodae Pavilion and feel the Gwandong Korean Elegance from the scenery of Gyeongpoho Lake, which embraces an armful of beautiful pine and oak trees.

Travel Tip. **Ojukheon House** is a major historical and cultural resource in Gangneung that must be visited as there are many tourist resources worth visiting, such as Munseongsa Temple, the shrine that enshrined the spirit of Yulgok, Eojegak, Yulgok Memorial Hall, Gangneung City Museum, and Local Folklore Hall.

* It is one of the styles of the Chinese characters

** One of the styles of the Chinese characters written with exactly one stroke independently

*** A document stating the history of a new or renovated house and date and time of work, etc



11 Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung | Courtesy of Gangneung-si



12 Seongyojang House, Gangneung | Courtesy of Gangneung-si



13 Ojukheon House, Gangneung | Courtesy of Gangneung-si

14

Sinheungsa Temple, Sokcho

A temple with a magnificent view of Seorak
 · Gangwon Cultural Heritage Material

Sinheungsa Temple was founded by Jajang, a monk of Silla during the Three Kingdoms period and it was rebuilt in its present location during the reign of King Injo of the Joseon Dynasty. There is an anecdote that a white-haired holy man appeared to three monks at the time where it was rebuilt and said, "This is a sacred area where Samjae(the three disasters) can't reach for many generations." Jajang had a dream that he designated the site of the temple and rebuilt the temple down the old site and named it Sinheungsa. Sinheungsa Temple had the meaning that it was designated by the gods so prospered, but in 1995, 'Sin' was changed to the Chinese character for 'new' with the wish to revive Buddhism in Yeongdong area. Many cultural properties such as Bronze Siru(steamer), Geukrakbojeon, scripture plate, Bojeru, Hyangseongs Temple Site, Three-story Stone Pagoda and Sambul statue, Myeongbujjeon*, Seonjeru, Chilseonggak**, etc. have remained. And it has continued its value to this day, and in 1984 it was recognized as Gangwon Cultural Heritage Material.

1137, Seoraksan-ro, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do

15

Naksansa Temple, Yangyang

A thousand-year-old temple of magnificent view
 · Historic Site

Naksansa Temple, which is located at the foot of Obongsan Mountain, which is considered one of the three most famous mountains in Gwandong along with Mt. Geumgangsan mountain and Seoraksan mountain, derives its name from "Botanagasan," which means the place where the Bodhisattva Gwaneum stays while preaching his sermons. It is one of the three major Gwaneum prayer temples and the the Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong. It was built in 671 (the 11th year of King Munmu by monk Uisang. It was rebuilt several times after it was rebuilt in 858 (the 2nd year of King Heonan), but was destroyed in the Korean War, and was rebuilt in 1953. It is a sacred site and a thousand-year-old temple with numerous sacred properties, such as Aerial Stupa(Treasure), which has a view overlooking the East Sea at a glance, where Buddha's sacred relics appeared, Seated Geonchil Gwaneum Bosal(Bodhisattva) statue(Treasure), Seven-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure), Haesu Gwaneum Statue, Chilgwaneum statue, Botajeon where all the statues of Gwaneum are enshrined, and the Uisang Memorial Hall where the relics of the founder, Uisang, are enshrined.

100, Naksansa-ro, Ganghyeon-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do

16

Woljeongs Temple, Pyeongchang

A temple with the history of Joseon Wangjo Sillok (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty) and a beautiful natural environment

Woljeongs Temple was built in 643(the 12th year of Queen Seondeok) by the Silla monk Jajang. It is the only place in South Korea where the entire mountain becomes a sacred place for Buddhism. Woljeongs Temple, which sits quietly in the place where the spirits of the Odaesan Mountains gather, is the sacred mountain of Munsu Bosal(Bodhisattva) and has a quiet beauty. In 1964, Monk Tanhuo, a master of Hwaeom Studies and encompassing all aspects of Eastern thought, constructed pillars and foundation stones, and Monk Manhwa, who is a disciple of Tanhuo, reconstructed current Jeokgwangjeon, after that Hyeon Hae constructed Daebeopryunjeon, so it took on the appearance of a valuable full-fledged temple. Although many relics and cultural properties were lost due to several fires including fires caused by war, it retains many treasures and cultural properties, including the dangwoos with their own unique characteristics and the octagonal nine-story stone pagoda designated as a National Treasure. It is a place where Odaesan Mountain sago, in which Joseon Wangjo Sillok, which is a UNESCO Memory of the World, was kept, is located and it is the place of the combination of the history of Joseon Wangjo Sillok and the beautiful natural environment.

374-8, Odaesan-ro, Jinbu-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do

Travel Tip. Sinheungsa Temple, called Blue Temple because it overlooks the East Sea at a glance, has a Seoraksan Mountain cable car located on the site, so you can enjoy a magnificent view of Seoraksan Mountain and a large bronze seated Buddha statue.

Travel Tip. As the representative temple of Gangwon-do, located in Naksan due to the wisdom of the Buddha, the precincts of the temple are famous for their magnificent view. And the promenade around the temple is reverent and well-maintained with convenient facilities for visitors. Uisangdae, the 4th spot of Jeong-Cheol's the Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong, is located.

Travel Tip. Odaesan Mountain, which was designated as a national park, has a forest path of 1,800 fir trees that are more than 80 years old from the entrance to Woljeongs Temple. It is 1.9km in total and takes about 1 hour, and it won the Life Award(Grand Prize) at the 2011 Beautiful Forest National Competition.

* Buddhist architecture symbolizing the afterlife, a world where Buddha exists in the temple
 ** Buddhist architecture that enshrines the Seven Gods



14 Sinheungsa Temple, Sokcho | Courtesy of Sokcho-si



16 Woljeongs Temple, Pyeongchang | Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration



15 Naksansa Temple, Yangyang | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Gangneung Danoje

UNESCO Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity
· National Intangible Cultural Heritage

Dano is the 5th day of the 5th of the lunar calendar and is also called Surit nal(day), which means 'Nopeun nal (high day)' or 'Sin nal(day of worship)'. Gangneung Danoje is the oldest festival in Korea, people hold a sacrificial rite to the mountain god in Daegwallyeong, who protects the village, and pray for peace in the village, prosperity in agriculture, and peace in the family.

Gangneung Danoje is the largest village festival with large crowds and disorder on the East Coast where Confucian rituals by a government official and shaman rituals are held together.

In particular, the Gwanno Mask Drama is the only pantomime in Korea, and it makes the audience laugh and entertain with its gestures without dialogue. It is a local festival unique to Korea that combines folk beliefs, and you can see the spirit of cooperation that residents harmonize and unite.

Gangneung Danoje was recognized for its cultural originality and outstanding artistry, and was selected as a 'UNESCO Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity', and was added to UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2008.

Uisangdae Pavilion and Hongryeonam Hermitage of Naksansa Temple, Yangyang

Sight of the Eight Scenic Spots of Gwandong, and the Scenery of Sunrise
· Scenic Site



Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

San 5-2, Jeonjin-ri, Ganghyeon-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do

It is one of the eight scenic spots of Gwandong introduced in <Gwandong Byeolgok> by Songgang Jeong-cheol (1536-1593) and is very famous for the Scenery of Sunrise of the East Sea.

There are legends related to Uisang daesa throughout Naksansa Temple such as Naksansa Temple, which is said to have been built by Uisang daesa in 671, 'Uisangdae,' which is said to have been installed on a rock wall where Uisang daesa saw Gwaneum Bodhisattva, and 'Hongryeonam Hermitage,' which was installed by Uisang daesa by visiting Gwaneum Bodhisattva in Hongryeon. 'Uisangdae' and 'Hongryeonam' are located on a sea cliff, and old pine trees are located around it, so you can see the beautiful coastal scenery of the east coast at a glance. Nakrakjangsong, a major landscape element of Naksansa Temple, was destroyed by a large wildfire in Gangwon in 2005, and the landscape was greatly damaged. But, a sea stack (a chimney-shaped rock created by differentially eroded by waves)

has developed and has a unique and beautiful coastal landscape on the coast around Uisangdae and Hongryeonam.

Naksansa Temple retains its ancient appearance in <Ten scenic spots of Gwandong>, and in ancient documents such as <Samguk Yusa>, <Dongmunseon>, and <Dongguk Yeojiseungnam>, there are records about the construction and restoration of Naksansa Temple by many poets and painters, records of sightseeing, and many poems about the scenery, so it has great historical value.

Three-story Stone Pagoda in Osaek-ri, Yangyang

Stone Pagoda of the Unified Silla Era
· Treasure



Courtesy of Yangyang-gun

132, Yaksu-gil, Seo-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do

It is a typical stone pagoda of the unified Silla era, located about 2km away from the Osaek Mineral Spring in Yangyang, Gangwon-do. It is said that this is the site of Seongguksa Temple, but the basis is not certain. Other than the three-story stone pagoda, it is presumed that the temple was not very spacious as other materials were scattered.

PyeongChang Odaesan National History Archives

One of the five major History Archives in Joseon
· Historic Site

It is one of the five major national history archives in the late Joseon Dynasty, built to store 『The Annals of the Joseon Dynasty』 and the royal genealogy, 『Seonwon Boryak』. During the early Joseon Dynasty, the Annals were stored in the Chunchugwan, Chungju, Jeonju, and Seongju in Seoul, but only what was kept in the Jeonju national history archive remained, and the rest were all burned down due to the Imjin War (1592). It was reconstructed in 1606 (39th year of King Seonjo) and was built and stored in Chunchugwan (government office), Taebaeksan Mountain, Myohyongsan Mountain, Ganghwa Manisan Mountain, and Odaesan Mountain. It is said that the place where Odaesan national history archive was located was originally an auspicious place where water, fire, and wind could not penetrate. Most of the 'Odaesanbon (edition)' brought out by Imperial Japan were destroyed during the Great Kanto Earthquake in Japan, but some of the books that escaped destruction were returned in 2006 and 2018, and a total of 75 books are currently stored in the National Palace Museum.

San 1, Dongsan-ri, Jinbu-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do

Hajodae Rock Beach, Yangyang

A superb view created by the white sandy beach, strange rocks, and rocky islands
· Scenic Site

Yangyang Hajodae is a rocky coast made up of all kinds of strange rocks and rocky islands, and you can enjoy a superb view of the east coast in harmony with the surrounding dense pine forest. There are many legends and tales, such as the name Hajodae, after the first letters of 'Haryun' and 'Jooon', who were the founding contributors of the Joseon Dynasty and hiding and planning a revolution there.

99, Jojun-gil, Hyeonbuk-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do

Baengnyongdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang

Donggang's hidden regions
· Natural Monument

The total length of the cave is about 1,875m, and it is a horizontal cave with one main cave and three branch caves, and the main cave is developed in the east-west direction. Inside the cave, various cave products such as soda straws, stalactites, stalagmites, columns, flowstone, cave corals, cave shields, petrifications, and helictites are splendidly spread out like an underground palace. Baengnyongdonggul Cave has a variety of cave products, cave creatures, and micro-forms in the cave, so it has a very high academic and scenic value.

San 1, Maha-ri, Mitan-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do and another lot

Nearby travel destinations

Gihwa-ri Elephant Rock, Pyeongchang

The Gihwa-ri area consists of dark gray or pinkish-gray limestone and dolomite limestone. It is made of limestone accumulated in the Ordovician period of the Paleozoic Era about 450 million years ago. Limestone is a rock formed by the accumulation of the shells of organisms that produce lime components (CaCO₃) in shallow seas in warm tropical and subtropical regions. It is a sedimentary rock among rock classifications. At the upper part of this point, Gomaru's karst topography is developed. On rainy days, the water that seeps into the upper karst surface flows out and forms a waterfall.

225, Gihwa-ri, Mitan-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do

Daegwallyeong Sheep Ranch, Pyeongchang

Daegwallyeong Sheep Ranch, located in Hoenggye 3-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, is a representative sheep ranch in Korea. The twilight sunset seen from the ranch is a dreamlike spectacle, and the sight of sheep leisurely grazing on a wide meadow creates an exotic landscape.

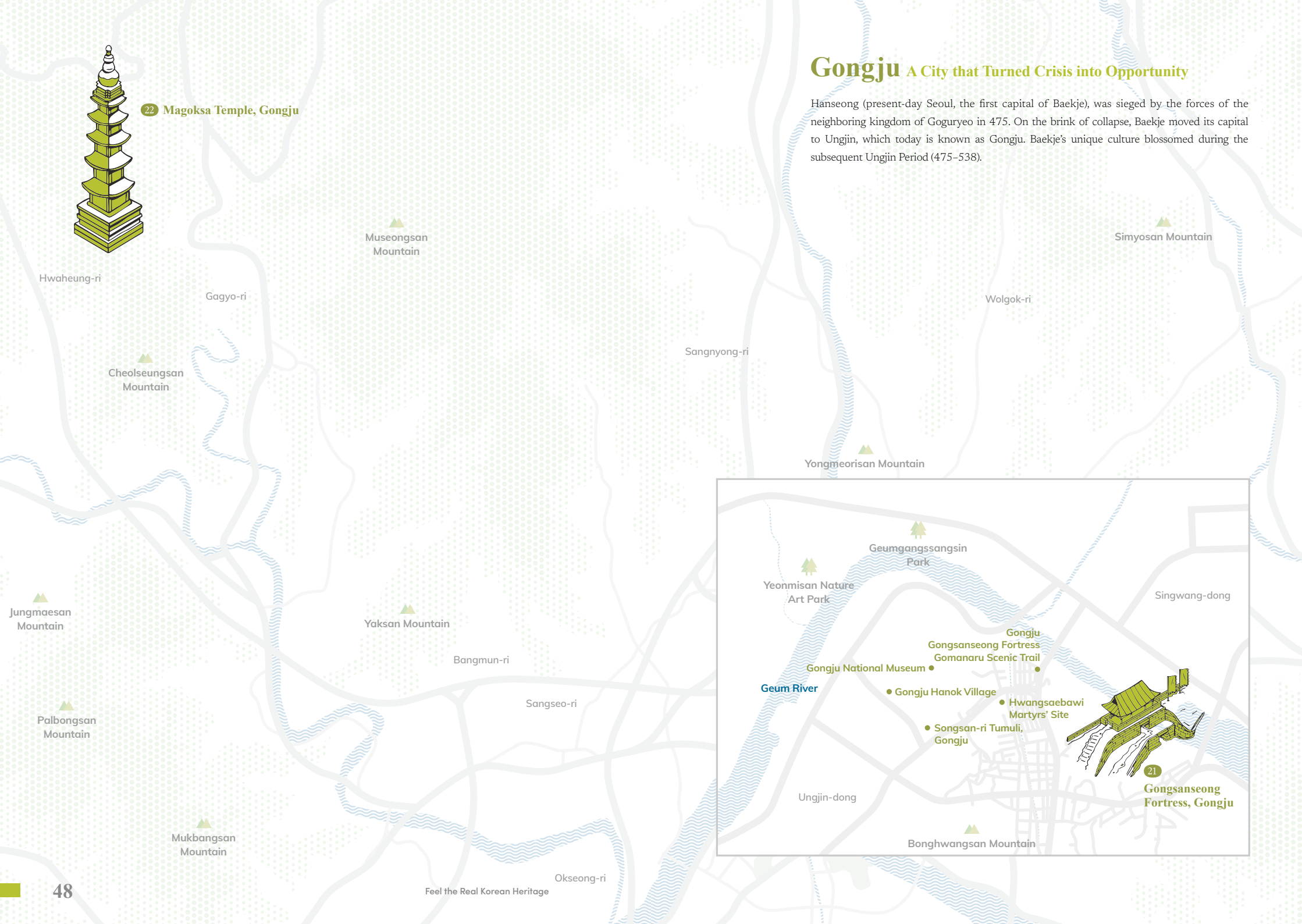
483-32, Daegwallyeongmaru-gil, Daegwallyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do



22 Magoksa Temple, Gongju

Gongju A City that Turned Crisis into Opportunity

Hanseong (present-day Seoul, the first capital of Baekje), was sieged by the forces of the neighboring kingdom of Goguryeo in 475. On the brink of collapse, Baekje moved its capital to Ungjin, which today is known as Gongju. Baekje's unique culture blossomed during the subsequent Ungjin Period (475-538).



Hwaheung-ri

Gagyo-ri

Museongsan Mountain

Simyosan Mountain

Wolgok-ri

Sangnyong-ri

Yongmeorisan Mountain

Cheolseungsan Mountain

Jungmaesan Mountain

Yaksan Mountain

Singwang-dong

Bangmun-ri

Yeonmisan Nature Art Park

Geumgangssangsin Park

Gongju Gongsanseong Fortress Gomanaru Scenic Trail

Gongju National Museum

Gongju Hanok Village

Hwangsaebawi Martyrs' Site

Palbongsan Mountain

Sangseo-ri

Geum River

Songsan-ri Tumuli, Gongju

21 Gongsanseong Fortress, Gongju

Ungjin-dong

Bonghwangsang Mountain

Mukbangsan Mountain

Okseong-ri

Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Gongju A City that Turned Crisis into Opportunity

21

Gongsanseong Fortress, Gongju

Stronghold that Safeguarded Baekje during the Ungjin Period
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Gongsanseong is one of the major fortresses built during the Baekje period (18 BCE–660 CE). A fort of Baekje prior to the relocation of the capital to Buyeo in 538, Gongsanseong Fortress continued to serve as a regional administrative hub throughout the Joseon period (1392–1910). In fact, a vast number of relics from the Goryeo and Joseon eras have been discovered from the fortress site. A visit to Gongsanseong Fortress, which stretches across mountain peaks, allows a walk around the wall to enjoy the view of both the fortress and downtown Gongju. The West Gate offers a panoramic view of the Ancient Tombs of Songsan-ri, the site of the Tomb of King Muryeong.

Travel Tip. Gongsanseong Fortress night view point You can enjoy the night view of the Gongsanseong Fortress that shines along the ridge in Geumgang River Singwan Park that is across the Geumgang River, opposite Gongsanseong. During the Baekje Cultural Festival, you can cross the floating bridge in front of Gongsanseong and go to the park

21 Gongsanseong Fortress, Gongju
280, Ungjin-ro, Gongju-si,
Chungcheongnam-do

22 Magoksa Temple, Gongju
966, Magoksa-ro, Sagok-myeon,
Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do

22

Magoksa Temple, Gongju

Millennium-old Monastery Covered with Beautiful Lush Greenery
· Chungcheongnam-do
· Province-designated Monument
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Situated on Taehwasan Mountain, Magoksa Temple is known to have been established in 640 during the Silla period (57 BCE–935 CE) by Jajang, a Buddhist priest of great virtue. The temple has undergone many repairs and reconstructions following destruction throughout its history. Known for the stunning scenic beauty of its surroundings, Magoksa Temple is comprised of two areas divided by a stream. The area south of the stream is reserved for meditation while that to the north is for Buddhist service. Yeongsanjeon Hall*, the main building of the southern quarters, is the oldest structure of the temple complex. “Yeongsan” is an abbreviation of Yeongchuksan, also known as the Vulture Peak where Sakyamuni Buddha preached, and Yeongsanjeon Hall symbolizes this mountain. The main building of the northern area, Daeungbojeon Hall**, has maintained its interior at close to its original state at the time of its construction. The Five-story Stone Pagoda*** reminiscent of a Lamaist pagoda is a representative example of the Lamaist culture introduced to Korea during the late-Goryeo period (918–1392) through exchanges with Yuan China (1279–1368).

* **Yeongsanjeon Hall of Magoksa Temple in Gongju** refers to the sanctuary that enshrines Palsangdo, which contains Sakyamuni Buddha / the statue of Sakyamuni Buddha and his life. It is the oldest building in Magoksa Temple and is located on the west side of Haetalmun Gate.

** **Gongju Magoksa Daeungbojeon Hall** refers to the sanctuary that enshrines the statue of Sakyamuni Buddha, and this sanctuary enshrines the Yaksayeorae and Amitabha Buddhas centering on the Sakyamuni Buddha.

*** **Five-story Stone Pagoda of Magoksa Temple, Gongju** The five-story stone pagoda stands tall in the temple yard, with Buddha and Bodhisattva carved on the body stone of the pagoda, and there are traces of wind bells hung on the four corners of the roof stone. Most of the treasures inside the tower were stolen during the Imjin War (the Japanese Invasion of Korea), but in 1972, in the process of dismantling and repairing it, a bronze incense burner and doorknob were found.

Travel Tip. Gongju Magoksa Temple Stay You can experience the training of monks. It is enough to meditate while walking on the Baekbeom meditation path, filled with the scent of pine, and to recover the body exhausted from daily life through a tea meditation session with a monk.

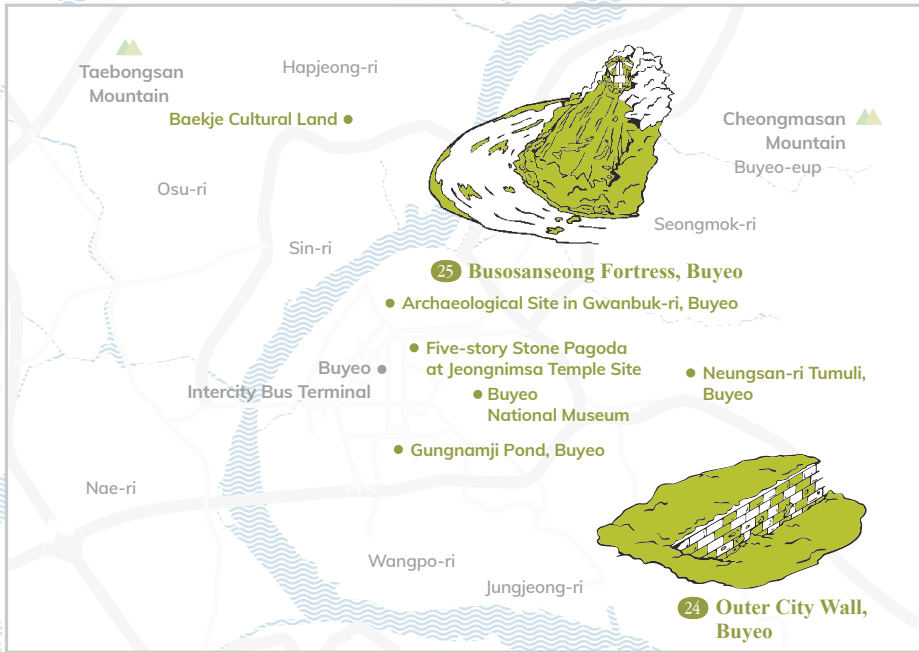
For more details, refer to the “Korean Temple Monasteries Route” p.66



21 Gongsanseong Fortress, Gongju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



22 Magoksa Temple, Gongju | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism



Nonsan · Buyeo

A City Carefully Planned for Baekje's Further Advancement

Having reestablished a stable foundation, Baekje moved its capital to Sabi (present-day Buyeo) again to promote the kingdom's development and effective governance. The Sabi Period (538–660) left traces of the mature culture of Baekje and its collapse scattered around Buyeo. Situated adjacent to Buyeo, Nonsan is the city where the Battle of Hwangsanbeol took place, which led Baekje into demise. This final battlefield of General Gyebaek, the true symbol of Baekje's loyalty, against Silla forces is also the birthplace of yehak (meaning, "study of rites").



Nonsan · Buyeo A City Carefully Planned for Baekje's Further Advancement

23

Donamseowon, Nonsan

Cradle of *Yehak*
 • Historic Site
 • UNESCO World Heritage Site

This is a Confucian academy that was established in 1634 to honor the outstanding virtues of the great scholar of *yehak* (meaning, “study of rites”), Kim Jang-saeng (1548–1631). *Yehak* is the study of exploring the essence of proprieties and the rights and wrongs of matters with a strong focus on strict discipline and formality. Donamseowon Confucian Academy consists of education facilities, a space for enshrining Kim’s memorial tablet, and an annex, among which Ungdodang Hall* exhibits the most prominent structure. The hall, which is unusually large for a structure in a Confucian academy, served as a space for teaching students. Its structure and architectural details are worthy of the attention of every visitor.

26-14, Im 3-gil, Yeonsan-myeon, Nonsan-si, Chungcheongnam-do

* **Eungdodang(Lecture Hall) of Donamseowon in Nonsan** is an auditorium for cultivating academic studies and has a large scale unusually among the characteristics of seowon since the middle of the Joseon dynasty.

Travel Tip. Donam Seowon runs various education and experience programs based on Neo-Confucianism, so please refer to the website before visiting. www.donamseowon.co.kr

24

Outer City Wall, Buyeo

Fortifications to Protect the Capital
 • Historic Site
 • UNESCO World Heritage Site

Known to have been built around 538 soon after the relocation of the capital from Ungjin to Sabi, the Outer City Wall extends from Busosanseong Fortress to span the northern and eastern borders of the city. This wall of piled clay served as a symbolic boundary between the inner and outer areas of the capital city. At its summit remain sites of buildings and a beacon mound for a signal fire. It is presumed that there existed varying structures within the walls including palaces, government offices, and houses.

565, Yeomchang-ri, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do

Travel Tip.

Doseong, Naseong, and Sanseong Doseong, commonly meaning the city walls traditionally surrounding a national capital, can also refer to a palace. Naseong indicates the outer wall of a double-walled fortification. The Outer City Wall of Buyeo, known in Korean as Buyeo Naseong, is the oldest such outer city wall in the country. Sanseong refers to a fortress built on a mountain to defend against foreign invasion. Since Korea is mainly mountainous, there is a large number of such mountain fortresses.

25

Busosanseong Fortress, Buyeo

Heart of the Sabi Period
 • Historic Site
 • UNESCO World Heritage Site

Busosanseong was a major fortress surrounding Busosan Mountain during the Sabi Period. Baekje moved its capital from Ungjin to Sabi in 538, and Sabi served as its new seat for 123 years until the kingdom was overthrown in 660. Remains of a military supply depot and buildings suggest that it was used as a defensive structure at times of crisis and emergency, and as a rear garden for enjoying the scenery during normal times.

Above the gentle slopes of the fortress, Nakhwaam Rock (literally, “rock of falling flowers”) towers over the Baengmagang River. When Baekje fell to invading forces during the reign of its final ruler, King Uija (r. 641–660), court ladies threw themselves from this rock into the river below with their skirts pulled over their heads. The rock was originally known as “Tasaam,” meaning “rock of people who fell to their deaths,” but was later changed to Nakhwaam, metaphorically referring to the court ladies as flowers.

Not too far away is Goransa Temple, which is named after a type of fern (spear-leaf selliguae, or *goran* in Korean) that grows at the temple site. It is also renowned for the mineral water spring flowing from nearby rocks. According to legend, drinking a glass of this mineral water makes a person three years younger.

31, Buso-ro, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do



23 Donamseowon, Nonsan | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



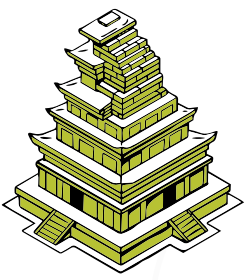
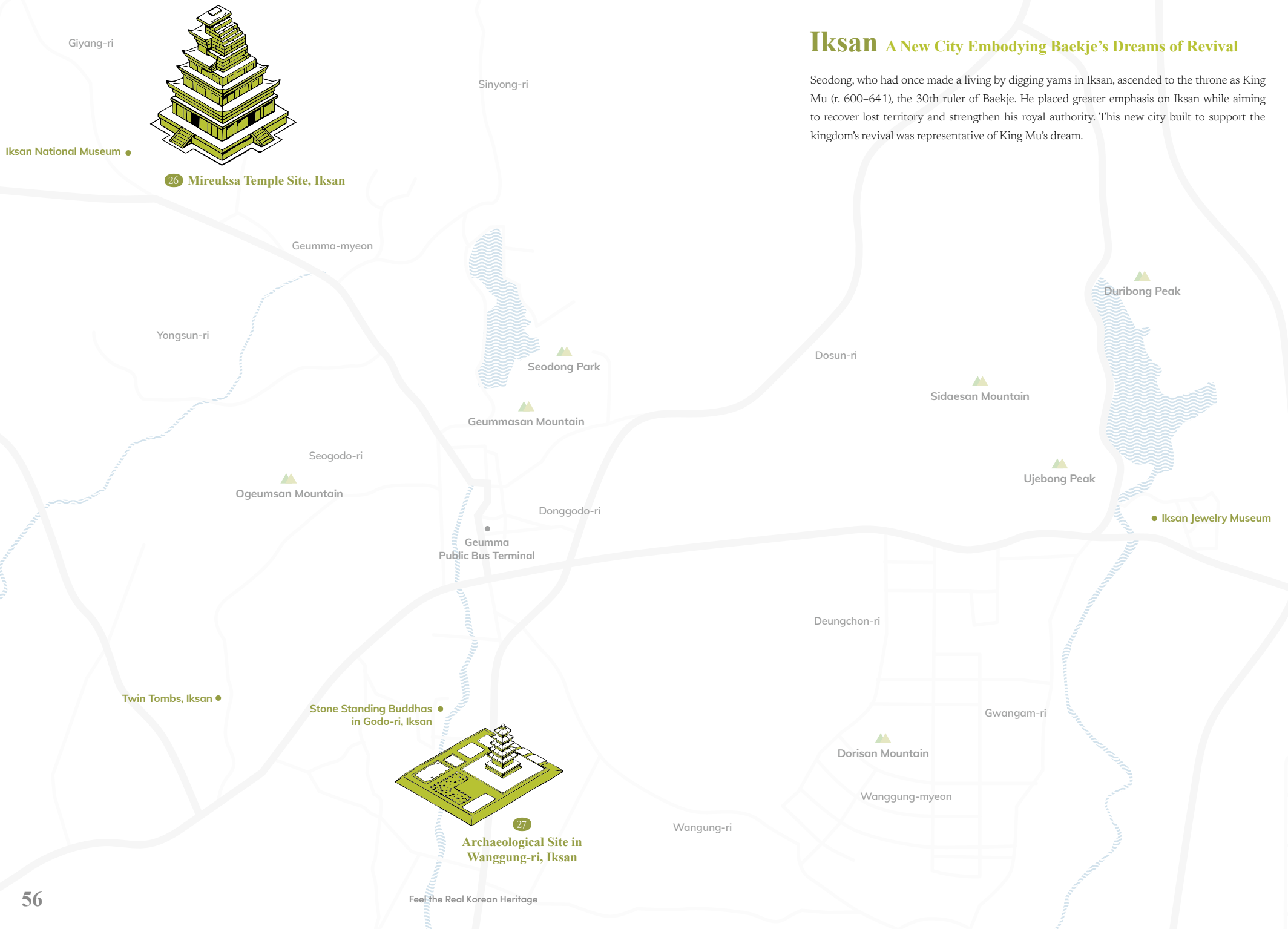
24 Outer City Wall, Buyeo | Courtesy of Baekje World Heritage Center



25 Busosanseong Fortress, Buyeo | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

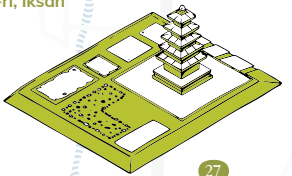
Iksan A New City Embodying Baekje's Dreams of Revival

Seodong, who had once made a living by digging yams in Iksan, ascended to the throne as King Mu (r. 600–641), the 30th ruler of Baekje. He placed greater emphasis on Iksan while aiming to recover lost territory and strengthen his royal authority. This new city built to support the kingdom's revival was representative of King Mu's dream.



Iksan National Museum ●

26 Mireuksa Temple Site, Iksan



27 Archaeological Site in Wangung-ri, Iksan

Iksan A New City Embodying Baekje's Dreams of Revival

26

Mireuksa Temple Site, Iksan

The Largest Buddhist Temple Complex in Baekje

- Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

Mireuksa Temple was established during the reign of King Mu (r. 600–641). Built with the aim of protecting Baekje from the invading forces of neighboring Silla (57 BCE–935 CE) using the power of Buddhism, Mireuksa was the kingdom's greatest Buddhist temple in terms of size. It had a unique layout of three pagodas arranged in a straight line from east to west – a wooden pagoda in the center with two stone pagodas to either side. At present, only the western stone pagoda* (Stone Pagoda at Mireuksa Temple Site) remains in its original form. Erected in 639, this is the oldest and largest extant stone pagoda in Korea. The massive stone pagoda on the east side is a reconstruction created based on the results of excavations. Visitors can imagine the scale of the wooden pagoda that had stood in the center after examining a miniature model exhibited in the lobby of the Iksan National Museum.

32-9, Giyang-ri, Geumma-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do

27

Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri, Iksan

Residential Palace of King Mu

- Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

The Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri is one of the largest historic sites in Baekje together with the Mireuksa Temple Site. The excavation of the site revealed traces of royal palace-related building sites, garden facilities, toilets, and outer walls, which indicates that the site was either the capital city or at least directly related to one. The Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri holds significant historical and academic values in that it is the only historic site that allows an estimation of the structure of a Baekje palace. It supports a historical perspective that Iksan may have served as a new or at least secondary capital.

At this massive site, where only traces of ancient royal palaces remain, are the Five-story Stone Pagoda** in Wanggung-ri, Iksan, presumed to have been built in the early Goryeo period, and the Wanggung-ri Archaeological Site Exhibition Center. The latter provides a vivid exploration of Baekje palaces through models, maps, videos, and artifacts.

666, Gungseong-ro, Wanggung-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do

* **The stone pagoda at Mireuksa Temple in Iksan** is the largest in Korea. It was built in the earliest period among the stone pagodas whose date of construction was identified. It was estimated to have originally been the 9th floor, but only a part of the 6th floor had remained in a partially destroyed state. It is said that the Japanese covered the collapsed part with concrete in 1915.

** **The original shape of the five-story stone pagoda in Wanggung-ri, Iksan** was revealed when the buried stylobate was dismantled and repaired in 1965. The stylobate reproduces the form of a wooden pagoda as it is in a stone pagoda. At the four corners, octagonal cornerstones were used as pillars, and between the pillars, long and large square stones were stacked in a zigzag manner.



26 Mireuksa Temple Site, Iksan | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

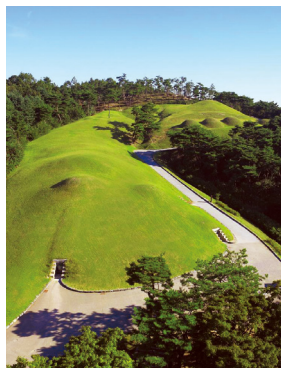


27 Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri, Iksan | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Songsan-ri Tumuli, Gongju

Burials of Baekje Royalty Ancient
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site



Courtesy of
 Baekje World Heritage Center

318-2, Ungjin-dong, Gongju-si,
 Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-856-3151

Seven Baekje royal burial mounds stand on the southern slope of Songsan Mountain. The structure and type of Tombs No. 1 through 6 were investigated during the period of Japanese occupation (1910–1945), but their origins and cultural value were difficult to ascertain since they had already been plundered. The seventh tomb in the complex was discovered by chance during the construction of a drainage system for Tombs No. 5 and 6. This was eventually revealed to be the Tomb of King Muryeong (r. 462–523). The Tomb of King Muryeong, which contains the burials of the 25th ruler of Baekje (King Muryeong) and his queen consort, was found completely intact without any trace of looting. The only Baekje tomb with a known occupant, the Tomb of King

Muryeong opened a new chapter in the study of the history of this kingdom. Thousands of objects have been uncovered here, with a number designated as national treasures in recognition of their significant historical value. The tomb was open to the public in the past, but it has been closed since the late 1990s for preservation purposes. However, a nearby exhibition center enables visitors to explore exquisite recreations of the interior of Tombs No. 5 and 6 and the Tomb of King Muryeong.

Hwangsaeabawi Martyrs' Site

Martyrdom of Catholics during the Joseon Dynasty
 · Chungcheongnam-do
 Province-designated Monument



Courtesy of Gongju-si

118, Wangneung-ro, Gongju-si,
 Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-854-6321

This is a site where Catholics, who had been sentenced to death for their faith, were publicly executed in the 1880s. The site was given the name Hwangsaeabawi, literally, “stork rock” since it had long been a habitat of stork.

Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri, Buyeo

Traces of Baekje's Last Royal Palace
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site



Courtesy of Buyeo-gun

33, Gwanbuk-ri, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-830-2930
 (Sabi Doseong Virtual Experience Center)

This is the site of a Baekje palace at the southern foot of Busosan Mountain. Traces of buildings, roads, gutters, storage facilities, and a pond have been identified through surveys and research projects.

The wide and level site overlooking the city of Buyeo, the expansive ruins of buildings, and the remains of a lotus pond from the Baekje era all indicate that this was once a palace site. Relics including earthenware, earrings, wooden tags, convex roof-end tiles with a lotus flower design, and the renowned Stone Basin have been uncovered at the site.

The site is considered to be significant since it reveals the location and structure of the Baekje palace. At the nearby Sabi Doseong Virtual Experience Center, visitors can enjoy and experience the cultural heritage of Baekje recreated using state-of-the-art technology, thereby exercising their imaginations through virtual reality technology, video, artificial intelligence, and media art.

Five-story Stone Pagoda at Jeongnimsa Temple Site, Buyeo

Prototype for Korean Stone Pagodas
 · National Treasure



Courtesy of
 Baekje World Heritage Center

83, Jeongnim-ro, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-832-2721

Jeongnimsa Temple Site is the grounds of the central Buddhist temple of the Sabi Period. The site, which features a typical Buddhist temple layout from the era, is home to a surviving Five-story Stone Pagoda. This pagoda recreates wooden pagoda architecture in stone and displays a sophisticated and creative aesthetic based on intricate compositional details. The imposing and dignified pagoda stands upright, complemented by the slightly raised eaves of the roof stones that strike an elegant and lively impression.

Neungsan-ri Tumuli, Buyeo

Burials of Baekje Royalty
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site



Courtesy of
 Baekje World Heritage Center

61, Wangneung-ro, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-830-2890

The Ancient Tombs in Neungsan-ri is a burial complex for members of Baekje's royal court. It consists of seven burial mounds, among which the interior structures of Tombs No. 1 through 6 were revealed during the period of Japanese occupation (1910–1945) while No. 7 was discovered later during the restoration work in 1971. The paintings on the walls and ceiling of Tomb No. 1, also known as the Donghachong Tomb, reflect influences from the Goguryeo Kingdom (37 BCE–668 CE). This tomb complex had already been looted by the time of its official excavation and only a few relics were recovered.

Beside the tomb complex is the site where a Baekje royal temple once stood (Temple Site in Neungsan-ri). A temple built near a royal tomb is known as a *neungsa* (literally, “tomb temple”), and such temples are known to have served

as a space for praying for a peaceful afterlife for the kings buried in the mausoleum. The *Great Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje*, which represents the culmination of Baekje culture, was excavated from this temple site.

Gungnamji Pond, Buyeo

Landscape Architecture of Baekje
 · Historic Site



Courtesy of Buyeo-gun

117, Dongnam-ri, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
 +82 (0)41-830-2330

Gungnamji Pond (Historic Site), which was part of the detached palace of Baekje, is the oldest artificial pond in Korea. It is an important historic site that demonstrates the advanced landscape architecture of Baekje. Thanks to beautiful scenery of lotus flowers and a stunning nightscape, it is a popular photo-shooting spot.

Stone Standing Buddhas in Godo-ri, Iksan

Restrained Stone-carving Technique
• Treasure



Courtesy of Iksan-si

1086, Donggodo-ri, Geumma-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do

The two stone standing Buddha statues here face each other about 200 meters apart. Their non-realistic and restrained stone-carving technique is impressive.

Twin Tombs, Iksan

Two Tombs in a Straight Line
• Historic Site



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

65, Ssangneung-gil, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do

Two tombs are arranged here in a straight line from north to south, thus inspiring the name Twin

Tombs. The larger of the two is called Daewangneung, meaning big royal tomb, and the smaller one is called Sowangneung, meaning small royal tomb. It is highly likely that the former, where remains of a male have been discovered, is the tomb of King Mu, but the latter is yet to reveal any significant evidence to speculate the occupant.

Nearby travel destinations

Gongju Gongsanseong Fortress Gomanaru Scenic Trail

It is a walking trail near Gongju Gongsanseong Fortress where you can see Gongju Hanok Village, Gongju National Museum, and Songsan-ri Ancient tombs starting from Gomanaru. Finally, you can take a three-and-a-half hour walk to the Hwangsaebawee Martyrs' Site

Gongju Seokjang-ri Museum

Gongju Seokjang-ri Museum is built near the excavation site, which told us that there was a Paleolithic age for the first time in Korea. The early, middle, and late Paleolithic ages and the Mesolithic occupation layer have been found. It is the starting point of Paleolithic research, and even relics from the Neolithic and Bronze ages have been excavated. So we can see the culture and lifestyle of prehistoric people from 30,000 to 50,000 years ago at a glance.

990, Geumbyeok-ro, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do
+82 (0)41-840-8924

Gongju Hanok Village

This is a neighborhood of traditional *hanok* houses. It offers a traditional Korean living experience through its accommodation facilities and varied cultural experiences can be enjoyed in craft workshops and special activities programs. Take a stroll through the village to enjoy

the elegant ambience created by the beautiful hanok houses.

12, Gwangwangdanji-gil, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do
+82 (0)41-840-8900

Gongju National Museum

The museum is home to a permanent collection of artifacts excavated from the sites of Gongsangseong Fortress and the Ancient Tombs in Songsan-ri. It offers an opportunity to explore the sophisticated aesthetics and advanced craft techniques of the Ungjin Period in Baekje.

34, Gwangwangdanji-gil, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do
+82 (0)41-850-6300

Buyeo National Museum

Buyeo National Museum offers a comprehensive view of the history and culture of Baekje's Sabi Period. On display at the museum is the *Great Gilt-bronze Incense Burner*, which was buried deep underground until its excavation in 1993. It is a masterpiece, blending Buddhist and Daoist influences, and exhibiting exceptional creativity, aesthetics of the time, and metalworking skills.

5, Geumseong-ro, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
+82 (0)41-833-8562

Iksan National Museum

Located just next to the Mireuksa Temple Site, Iksan National Museum features artifacts recovered from historical sites including the

Mireuksa Temple Site and the Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri. Among its collections, the *Reliquaries Excavated from the West Pagoda at the Mireuksa Temple Site* is particularly noteworthy of attention. This set of reliquaries, discovered while dismantling the West Pagoda, have been well preserved as they were at the time of burial. They demonstrate the sophistication of Baekje metalworking at the time.

362, Mireuksaji-ro, Geumma-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do
+82 (0)63-830-0900

Myeongjae Historic house, Nonsan

It is the birthplace of Myeongjae Yun Jeung, built during the reign of King Sukjong of the Joseon dynasty. It is a place where you can get a glimpse of the architectural wisdom of our ancestors, from the square-shaped wooden building including the ㄱ-shaped Ancha and Sarangchae to the pond, which are examples of upper-class noble families in the Joseon dynasty.

50, Noseongsanseong-gil, Noseong-myeon, Nonsan-si, Chungcheongnam-do

Iksan Jewelry Museum

The only museum in Korea dedicated to jewelry, Iksan Jewelry Museum houses more than 110,000 rare and precious gems and gemstones.

8, Hoban-ro, Wanggung-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do
+82 (0)63-859-4641

Baekje Cultural Land



Courtesy of Baekje Cultural Land

Baekje Cultural Land is a theme park that draws upon artifacts and historic sites to reproduce Baekje during its Sabi Period. The complex encompasses replicas of structures including palace buildings and a temple, as well as a village that offers a glimpse at the lives of the common people at the time. Just past the main gate, visitors are welcomed by the royal palace Sabigung Palace. The palace consists of Cheonjeongjeon Hall in the center, which served as a venue for holding important state events, flanked by the Donggung and Seogung Palaces, which were used for administrative affairs. To the side of Sabigung Palace is the royal temple of Neungsa Temple. The main Daeungjeon Hall and other buildings in the temple have been recreated based on relics recovered from the Temple Site in Neungsan-ri. The 38-meter five-story wooden pagoda overlooking Baekje Cultural Land complex is truly breathtaking.

455, Baekjemun-ro, Gyuam-myeon, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
+82 (0)41-408-7290

Korean Temple Monasteries(Sansa) Route

Gongju · Boeun · Suncheon · Andong
Yangsan · Yeongju · Hapcheon · Haenam



Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea

Buddhism was first introduced to the Korean Peninsula during the Three Kingdoms Period (57 BCE–668 CE). The Silla Kingdom eventually adopted Buddhism as its national religion and united the region. Buddhism subsequently blossomed and came to exert a considerable influence across society. Buddhist temples were sometimes constructed within a city, but were more often set in the deep mountains. Monasteries nestled in the mountains are referred to as *sansa* (literally, “mountain temple”), and have developed into living cultural heritage that continue to uphold both tangible and intangible cultural traditions. Korean mountain monasteries demonstrate a convergence of diverse forms of worship, including conventional Buddhist religious practice in the form of ceremonial services, rituals, and doctrinal studies, and also unique rites honoring their founding priests and national patriots. The seven monasteries inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List under the serial property “*Sansa*, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea” (Tongdosa Temple, Buseoksa Temple, Bongjeongsa Temple, Beopjusa Temple, Magoksa Temple, Seonamsa Temple, and Daeheungsa Temple) provide exceptional testimony to this distinctively Korean Buddhist monastic culture and history. These monasteries are a repository of cultural heritage that carry on the traditions of Buddhist spiritual practices and rituals. Moreover, Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon and Songgwangsa Temple in Suncheon, which are known together with Tongdosa Temple in Yangsan as the “Three Jewel Temples of Korea,” have carefully maintained the unique monastic culture and history of Korea, preserving the architectural structures, relics, and documents of their times.

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

31

Magoksa Temple, Gongju

32

Beopjusa Temple, Boeun

33

Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon

34

Songgwangsa Temple, Suncheon

35

Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong

36

Tongdosa Temple, Yangsan

37

Buseoksa Temple, Yeongju

38

Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon

39

Daeheungsa Temple, Haenam

31

Magoksa Temple, Gongju

A thousand-year-old temple with beautiful fresh green
 · Chungcheongnam-do
 Province-designated Monument
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

From its establishment during the Goryeo period (918–1932), through the Joseon era (1392–1910), and into the present, Magoksa Temple has preserved the distinctive features of a mountain monastery expressing a profound belief in Sakyamuni. The section north of the stream features a space for *yebul*, a ceremonial service that involves chanting, along with the Daeungbojeon Hall and the 14th-century Five-story Stone Pagoda with a Tibetan-style finial. The area south of the stream is comprised of a small courtyard surrounded by the Yeongsanjeon Hall and a space for ascetic training.

966, Magoksa-ro, Sagok-myeon, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do

For more details, refer to the “Baekje Antiquity Route” p.50

32

Beopjusa Temple, Boeun

Songnisan's Treasure Warehouse
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Perched on the slopes of Songnisan Mountain, Beopjusa was founded by the Buddhist monk Uisin during the Silla Kingdom in 553. The temple, which is the cradle of Maitreya faith in Korea, houses a number of treasures including the Palsangjeon Wooden Pagoda*, the only surviving five-story wooden pagoda in Korea. Its Daeungbojeon Hall** is considered one of the three most important Buddhist temple halls in the country, together with the Geungnakjeon Hall*** of Muryangsa Temple in Buyeo and the Gakhwangjeon Hall**** of Hwaeomsa Temple in Gurye.

379, Beopjusa-ro, Songnisan-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do

* **Boeun Beopjusa Temple Seokryeonji** is a small pond made of stones with lotus flowers floating on it. In Buddhism, the lotus symbolizes the world of paradise.

** **The Buddha Triad, enshrined inside Daeungbojeon Hall of Beopjusa Temple in Boeun**, was built after the fire at Beopjusa Temple during the Imjin War, monk Byeogam rebuilding it. It consists of Vairocana Buddha, Nosana Buddha, and Sakyamuni.

*** **Boeun Muryangsa Temple Geungnakjeon** is a rare two-story Buddhist sanctum in Korea, and is the central building of this temple. This building with important value as a Buddhist building that shows the stylistic characteristics of the mid-Joseon dynasty.

**** **Gakhwangjeon Hall of Hwaeomsa Temple in Gurye** is magnificent, and its architectural technique is also outstanding, evaluated as an excellent Architectural Heritage.

33

Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon

A thousand-year-old temple with a rainbow
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Seonamsa Temple, which is believed to have been built during the Unified Silla Period (676–935), attained its present form following a series of reconstructions beginning with the project initiated and carried out by State Preceptor Daegak Uicheon during the Goryeo Dynasty (918–1392). The temple preserves certain distinct features including the Seungseongyo Bridge* reminiscent of a rainbow, the brilliantly decorated Daeungjeon Hall**, and the East and West Three-story Stone Pagodas*** in the style of Silla period stone pagodas.

450, Seonamsa-gil, Seungju-eup, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do

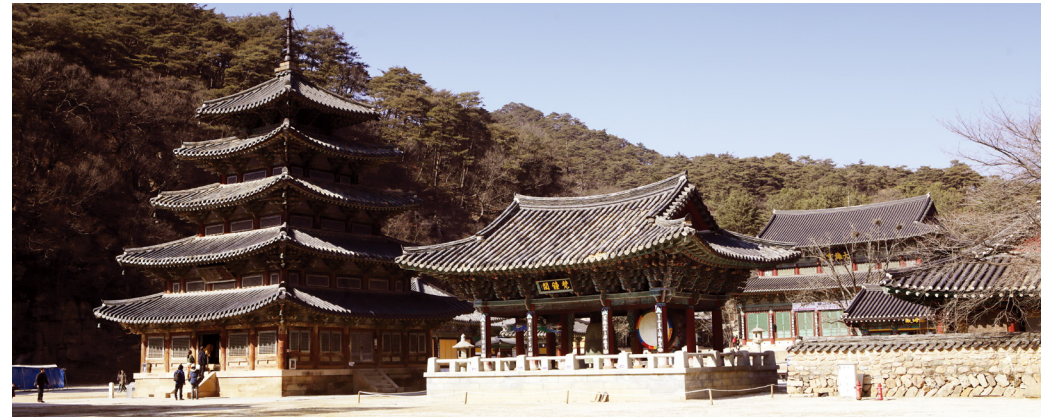
* **Seungseongyo Bridge of Seonamsa Temple in Suncheon** If you pass the Budo of Seonamsa Temple and reach the precincts, you have to cross a stream. The bridge at the crossing is the Seungseongyo Bridge.

** **Seonamsa Temple Daeungjeon Hall in Suncheon** It follows the general method of Dapo-gye, but it retains the aspects of the late Joseon dynasty in terms of splendid architectural style and decorativeness, so it has important academic and historical value.

*** **East and West Three-Story Stone Pagodas at Seonamsa Temple in Suncheon** When you enter the courtyard after passing the Seungseongyo Bridge of Seonamsa Temple, there are two three-story stone pagodas on the left and right in front of Daeungjeon Hall. It is a form in which a three-story pagoda is placed on a two-tiered base. These two pagodas have well inherited the typical style of the stone pagoda from the Silla period.



31 Magoksa Temple, Gongju | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism



32 Beopjusa Temple, Boeun | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism



33 Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

34

Songgwangsa Temple, Suncheon

Temple of seungbo
· Historic Site

Having produced sixteen national preceptors, Songgwangsa Temple is considered to represent one of the Three Jewels of Buddhism, specifically the *sangha*, or Buddhist monks. The temple was significantly enlarged during the Goryeo period when it became the center of a community movement to restore the foundations of Buddhism led by a monk named Jinul (1158–1210). A repository of a number of cultural heritage treasures, Songgwangsa is one of the Three Jewel Temples of Korea together with Tongdosa Temple in Yangsan and Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon.

100, Songgwangsa-gil, Songgwang-myeon, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do

35

Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong

The mountain temple, where the phoenix stayed
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Situated on Cheondeungsan Mountain, Bongjeongsa Temple is believed to have been built in 672 by Great Monk Neungin, a disciple of Great Monk Uisang. With its name signifying a temple where a pair of mythical birds known as *bonghwang* dwell, Bongjeongsa enjoys a cozy atmosphere surrounded by thickly wooded mountains. The temple is home to the oldest surviving wooden building in Korea, Geungnakjeon Hall*.

222, Bongjeongsa-gil, Seohu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

For more details, refer to the “Golden Era Route” p.150

* **Geungnakjeon of Bongjeongsa Temple in Andong** was originally called Daejangjeon, but was later renamed. During the renovation in 1972, a roof repair record was found in 1363 (the 12th year of King Gongmin of Goryeo). It is estimated that it was built in the early 1200s and is considered to be the oldest wooden building since renovations for traditional wooden buildings normally start 100–150 years after construction.

36

Tongdosa Temple, Yangsan

Temple where Geumgang Pine Greet
· Gyeongsangnam-do
Province-designated Monument
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Tongdosa Temple is known to have been established in 646 during the Silla period (57 BCE–935 CE) by Jajang, a Buddhist priest of great virtue. It is one of the Three Jewel Temples of Korea, representing the jewel of the Buddha since it houses the sarira of the Buddha. Its main hall, Daeungjeon Hall, is unique in that it does not enshrine a Buddha statue. Instead, an ordination platform is installed at the rear of the building where the sarira of the Buddha is enshrined. Daeungjeon Hall and its Ordination Platform, which comprise the center of the temple complex, have been designated as a national treasure.

108, Tongdosa-ro, Habuk-myeon, Yangsan-si, Gyeongsangnam-do



34 Songgwangsa Temple, Suncheon | Courtesy of Songgwangsa



35 Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism



36 Tongdosa Temple, Yangsan | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

37

Buseoksa Temple, Yeongju

A mountain temple with tradition and beauty
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Buseoksa Temple was established in 676 during the Silla period by Great Monk Uisang. Construction began starting with the Muryangsujeon Hall, representing the sacred grounds of the faith in Amitabha Buddha. Its Muryangsujeon Hall* is the second oldest surviving wooden building in Korea after the Geungnakjeon Hall at Bongjeongsa Temple in Andong. The Clay Seated Buddha** to the side of altar is the largest and oldest of its kind in the country.

345, Buseoksa-ro, Buseok-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

* **Muryangsujeon Hall of Buseoksa Temple in Yeongju** is the central building of Buseoksa Temple where the Amitabha Buddha, a symbol of the Pure Land of Paradise, is enshrined. Behind Muryangsujeon Hall, there is a rock engraved with the word 'Buseok (浮石)', on which a folk tale from the Songgo Seungjeon remains. It is an old building along with Geungnakjeon(National Treasure) of Bongjeongsa Temple in Andong among the remaining wooden buildings in Korea and it has become a very important building for studying the structure of ancient temple architecture.

** **Clay Seated Buddha of Buseoksa Temple, Yeongju** It is the Sojo Buddha statue enshrined in Muryangsujeon Hall of Buseoksa Temple. Sojo Buddha statue is made by making a skeleton out of wood and attaching clay to it. It is the largest and oldest of Korea's Sojo Buddha statues and is of great value. Gwangbae, light emitted from the body of Buddha, was made of wood at the back of the Buddha statue and the shape of the burning flame is expressed on the edge.

38

Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon

Beopbo temple that enshrined the teachings of the Buddha
· Historic Site

Haeinsa Temple was established in 802 by the Buddhist monks Suneung and Ijeong, disciples of Great Monk Uisang. It became recognized in the early Joseon period as representing one of the Three Jewels of Buddhism, the Dharma Jewel, for enshrining Buddha's teachings in the form of the Printing Woodblocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana**. These woodblocks are a comprehensive collection of Buddhist doctrines reaching more than 80,000 in number. Haeinsa is home to the Janggyeongpanjeon Depositories**, wooden structures that were specially designed and constructed to store this world's oldest and most comprehensive Tripitaka.

122, Haeinsa-gil, Gaya-myeon, Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

* **Printing Woodblocks of the Tripitaka(Daejanggyeong) Korean in Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon** Daejanggyeong refers to the three chapters of Gyeong(scriptures), Yul(law), and Non(annotation) and refers to a collection of Buddhist scriptures. It is also called Palman(Eighty-Thousand) Daejanggyeong because it has about 80,000 editions and contains 84,000 Buddhist writings that correspond to 84,000 agonies.

** **The Janggyeong Panjeon Hall of Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon** is the oldest building in Haeinsa Temple that keeps 80,000 Printing Woodblocks of the Tripitaka Korean made during the Goryeo period. As it is located deep in the mountains, it wasn't damaged by the Imjin War and has maintained its old appearance.

39

Daeheungsa Temple, Haenam

A patriotic temple with a superb view of Duryunsan Mountain
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Daeheungsa Temple contains the Pyochungsa Shrine dedicated to the memorial tablet of the Buddhist monk Seosan, who organized and commanded an army of monks to counter Japanese forces during the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592–1598). His disciples are also honored here. It is exceedingly rare for such a fundamentally Confucian shrine to be built inside a Buddhist temple. The temple is also home to several notable treasures, including the Stupa of Buddhist Monk Seosan and the Rock-carved Seated Buddha at Bungmireugam Hermitage*.

400, Daeheungsa-gil, Samsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do

* **Rock-carved Seated Buddha at Bungmireugam Hermitage of Daeheungsa Temple** is in high relief and it is a large-scale and sculptural technique with a sense of volume. Among them, an example is the Samguk Sagi, Kim Bu-sik (1075–1151) compiled the history of the Three Kingdoms period in gijeonche style in 1145 (the 23rd year of the Goryeo dynasty). With 『Samguk yusa』, it is recognized as a basic historical material for the study of the Three Kingdoms period.



37 Buseoksa Temple, Yeongju | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism



38 Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon | Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration



39 Daeheungsa Temple, Haenam | Courtesy of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

Korean Confucian Academy Route

Gyeongju · Nonsan · Dalseong · Andong
Yeongju · Jangseong · Jeongeup · Hamyang



Educational Facilities of Korea

Sarim, literally “forest of scholars,” was the term for a class of local Neo-Confucianist intellectuals who played a leading role in society and politics. Valuing academic study and education, the *sarim* founded regional private educational institutions known as *seowon*. First established in the mid-Joseon period, these private Confucian academies were not only guided by their educational purposes of academic study and fostering scholars, but also served a spiritual purpose through rites honoring renowned Confucian sages. Educational institutions of the Joseon era required a space for performing rituals, so *seowon* included special structures to provide dedicated ritual spaces.

Embodying the cosmology of Neo-Confucianism and the spirit of the Joseon local nobility (*seonbi*), *seowon* are a distinct form of Korean cultural heritage characterized by unique architectural aesthetics. During the Joseon period, *seowon* spread widely throughout the country to eventually reach more than 650 in number. However, drastic reforms under Regent Heungseon Daewongun (r. 1863–1873) abolished all but a mere 47. Among the surviving *seowon*, nine well preserved examples with minimal damage to their original forms have been inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List as the serial property “*Seowon*, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies.” Distributed relatively evenly around the nation, these nine *seowon* are valuable for their outstanding testimony to cultural traditions related to Neo-Confucianism.

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

41

Oksanseowon, Gyeongju

42

Donamseowon, Nonsan

43

Dodongseowon, Dalseong

44

Dosanseowon, Andong

45

Byeongsanseowon, Andong

46

Sosuseowon, Yeongju

47

Piramseowon, Jangseong

48

Museongseowon, Jeongeup

49

Namgyeseowon, Hamyang

41

Oksanseowon, Gyeongju

The Confucian Academy that made Numaru popular
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Enshrining the memorial tablet of the great Confucian scholar Yi Eon-jeok (1491–1553), Oksanseowon Confucian Academy was established in 1572. It was designed with a typical spatial composition of *seowon* featuring a study space in the front and ritual space with a shrine in the rear of the compound. Many books, including the *Samguk sagi* (*History of the Three Kingdoms*) recording the history of the kingdoms of Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla, are housed in the academy.

216–27, Oksanseowon-gil, Angang-eup,
 Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

42

Donamseowon, Nonsan

The cradle of the study of etiquette
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

This Confucian academy was established to honor the outstanding virtues of the great *yehak* (study of rites) scholar Kim Jang-saeng (1548–1631). Having inherited the scholarship and values of Yi I (1536–1584; sobriquet: Yulgok), Kim devoted himself to study and the nurturing of future scholars. Donamseowon was established in 1634, three years after his death.

26–14, Im 3-gil, Yeonsan-myeon,
 Nonsan-si, Chungcheongnam-do

43

Dodongseowon, Dalseong

Confucian Academy to commemorate a Sohakdongja
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Dodongseowon was built in 1605 to honor Kim Goeng-pil (1454–1504), who dedicated himself to the study of *Xiaoxue* (*Lesser Learning*), the fundamentals of Neo-Confucianism. The name Dodong includes the meaning that the “principles of Neo-Confucianism have come to the East.” The buildings are arranged neatly along a central axis, among which the Jungjeongdang Lecture Hall, Shrine, and Walls are considered to exhibit a high degree of architectural refinement.

1, Dodongseowon-ro, Guji-myeon,
 Dalseong-gun, Daegu-si



43 Dodongseowon, Dalseong | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation



41 Oksanseowon, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation



42 Donamseowon, Nonsan | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

44

Dosanseowon, Andong

The center of Yeongnam
Confucianism
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Yi Hwang (1501–1570), who served four different kings at the royal court after passing the civil service exam at the age of 34, was a prominent scholar of the Joseon period who systemized the doctrines of Neo-Confucianism. In 1561, he established the Dosanseodang Academy to further his studies while fostering future scholars. Following Yi's death, admirers of his intellect and virtuous conduct joined together to build the Dosanseowon Confucian Academy where his lecture hall had been located.

154, Dosanseowon-gil, Dosan-myeon,
Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

For more details, refer to
the “Golden Era Route” p.150



45 Byeongsanseowon, Andong | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

45

Byeongsanseowon, Andong

Confucian Academy boasting a
beautiful scenery
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Enshrining the memorial tablets of Ryu Seong-ryong and his son Ryu Jin, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy presents the archetypical structural layout and spatial composition typical of *seowon*. The name Byeongsan refers to the picturesque surrounding landscape that unfolds like a folding screen. With the Nakdonggang River and its sandy shores at the front and mountains encircling it, Byeongsanseowon boasts an environment remarkably suited to the devotion of studies from within the embrace of nature.

386, Byeongsan-gil, Pungcheon-myeon,
Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

For more details, refer to
the “Golden Era Route” p.154

46

Sosuseowon, Yeongju

The first Confucian Academy built
on Korea
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Sosuseowon was the first *seowon* in Korea. It was initially established as a shrine to An Hyang (1243–1306), the founding figure of Korean Neo-Confucianism, and was subsequently complemented by an educational institution named Baegundongseowon in 1543. *Seowon* refers to a private educational institution established for academic learning and the observance of rituals in veneration of Confucian sages. The main features of Sosuseowon are its Lecture Hall and Munseonggong Shrine.

2740, Sobaek-ro, Sunheung-myeon,
Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



44 Dosanseowon, Andong | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation



46 Sosuseowon, Yeongju | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

47

Piramseowon, Jangseong

Joseon Talent Cultivation repository
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Piramseowon was established in 1590 in commemoration of the intellectual virtue of Kim In-hu (1510–1560), who had been the teacher of King Injong (r. 1544–1545), the 12th monarch of Joseon. The Documents of Piramseowon Confucian Academy, designated by the national government as treasure, include lists of the names of past directors, lecturers, and students and provides a glimpse into the management and operation of *seowon*.

184, Piramseowon-ro, Hwangnyong-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do



47 Piramseowon, Jangseong | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

48

Museongseowon, Jeongeup

Base for Activities of Sarim in Jeollabuk-do
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Museongseowon was established by merging of the shrine of the late Unified Silla scholar Choe Chi-won (857–915) with that of Shin Jam (1506–1544), an official from the Joseon period. With the exception of the Myeongnyundang Lecture Hall and the shrine, the buildings are situated outside of the walls, creating a sense of detachment. This is where the first Righteous Army Movement for the Jeolla-do region was founded to respond against Japanese imperialism in 1906.

44-12, Wonchon 1-gil, Chilbo-myeon, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do

49

Namgyeseowon, Hamyang

The Confucian Academy where Namgyecheon stream flows
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

The second Confucian academy to be established in Korea, Namgyeseowon was built in 1552 to honor Jeong Yeo-chang (1450–1504), a prominent figure in Neo-Confucianism. It was through Namgyeseowon that the principles for the architectural layout of *seowon* were fully matured, with the study space in the front and the ritual area to the rear. Near the student dormitories are two ponds, which is unusual since *seowon* rarely have more than one.

8-11, Namgyeseowon-gil, Sudong-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do



48 Museongseowon, Jeongeup | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation



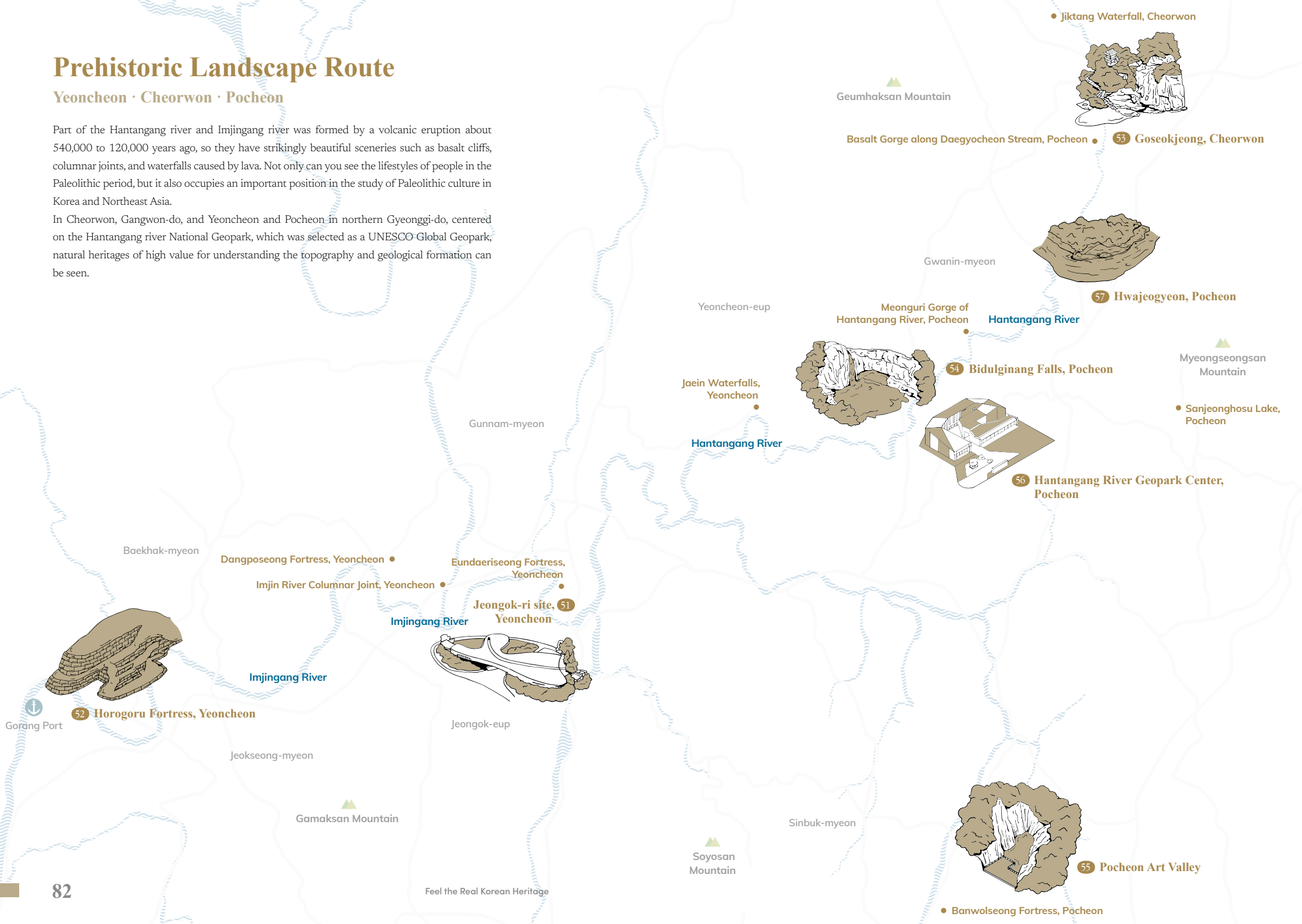
49 Namgyeseowon, Hamyang | Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

Prehistoric Landscape Route

Yeoncheon · Cheorwon · Pocheon

Part of the Hantangang river and Imjingang river was formed by a volcanic eruption about 540,000 to 120,000 years ago, so they have strikingly beautiful sceneries such as basalt cliffs, columnar joints, and waterfalls caused by lava. Not only can you see the lifestyles of people in the Paleolithic period, but it also occupies an important position in the study of Paleolithic culture in Korea and Northeast Asia.

In Cheorwon, Gangwon-do, and Yeoncheon and Pocheon in northern Gyeonggi-do, centered on the Hantangang river National Geopark, which was selected as a UNESCO Global Geopark, natural heritages of high value for understanding the topography and geological formation can be seen.



Jeongok-ri site, Yeoncheon

Lifestyle of people in the Paleolithic Age
· Historic Site

The Jeongok Prehistoric Site, where the hand axe of the Paleolithic period was discovered, took investigation of the Jeongok-ri ruins as an opportunity to be conducted on a Quaternary geological study of the Hantangang and Imjingang River basins. In particular, the Jeongok-ri Paleolithic ruins presented a new aspect to the understanding of the cultural development process of ancient humans in the world Paleolithic academia. Since the discovery of the Acheulian-type hand axe in 1978, it has been attracting attention around the world. Based on this, the study on the formation process of the ruins was improved, which greatly contributed to the development of the methodology of Paleolithic research. A large number of Paleolithic relics have been excavated from the thick clay layer deposited on the lava plateau along the Hantangang River in Yeoncheon. So far, a total of 17 excavations have been carried out in the historic site and surrounding areas, and about 8,500 relics have been excavated.

Starting with the Jeongok-ri site, important Paleolithic relics were discovered at various points nearby the Hantan-Imjingang River basin, and the Hantan-Imjingang River Paleolithic site became an important area for the study of Paleolithic culture in East Asia.

1510, Yangyeon-ro, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

Horogoru Fortress, Yeoncheon

Goguryeo construction techniques
· Historic Site

Horogoru is a triangular-shaped Ganganpyeongjiseong* fortress built on a basalt site on the northern bank of the Imjingang River, and is Historic Site. Since 2001, through four excavations, the fortress walls, wooden fences, large waste water collection facilities and various building sites have been investigated. They are important resources for understanding construction techniques and life culture of Goguryeo.

It is located at the most important strategic point in the Imjingang River basin, which served as the border river between Goguryeo and Silla for about 200 years since the middle of the 6th century. And relatively high-level relics have been excavated in large quantities and are evaluated as relics corresponding to the Goguryeo Border Defense Command. Horogoru is very significant in that it was able to reveal the unique construction techniques of Goguryeo. The construction method combining the strengths of the earthen Fortress and stone fortress is a characteristic construction method of Goguryeo that is confirmed at Guk-Naeseong Fortress in Ji'an, China and Daeseongsanseong Fortress in Pyongyang and Goguryeo Fort in South Korea.

1257-1, Wondang-ri, Jangnam-myeon, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

Travel Tip. Jeongok-ri site, Yeoncheon

Inside the ruins, various exhibits are placed on a wide lawn, so you play around to your heart's content. The Prehistoric Museum, where you can learn more about prehistoric culture, is also a place that you should not miss and there are hand axes of various sizes found in Yeoncheon, as well as an exhibition hall where you can learn about life in the primitive era and rich things to experience.

Travel Tip. The Horogoru

Public Relations Hall exhibits detailed information on the construction techniques of Goguryeo, and it is a great place to take pictures because the scenery overlooking the Imjingang River is beautiful.

* A castle/ fortress surrounding the land at the edge of the river



51 Jeongok-ri site, Yeoncheon | Courtesy of Yeoncheon-gun



52 Horogoru Fortress, Yeoncheon | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Goseokjeong, Cheorwon

Jeongja on a strange rock

Goseokjeong, one of the Eight Views of Cheorwon, is a granite rock observed in the Hantangang River and is Local Monument. In the middle of the Hantangang River, there is a huge strange rock about 10m high, and clear water flows on both sides of it. The Jeongja built here during the reign of King Jinpyeong of Silla and the valley around Goseokbawi are collectively called Goseokjeong. It is said that it was the place where King Jinpyeong of Silla and King Chung Suk visited and played during Goryeo and it became more famous after it became known as the hiding place for Im Kkeok-Jeong, who was called a righteous man during the Joseon Dynasty.

Goseok is a place where we can observe forms most characteristically where granite, a bedrock, is covered with basalt in unconformity in the Hantangang River Gorge. The area has a high value as an important geology and topography learning site where you can check the fact that basalt lava flowed over the bedrock and formed the lava plateau along with the topography before the formation of the basalt lava plateau. It was covered by basalt lava flows by volcanic activity that occurred between about 540,000 and 120,000 years ago after being exposed to the surface by the action of a long time. And then, it was eroded by the Hantangang River and rediscovered in the process of forming a new waterway.

1825, Taebong-ro, Dongsong-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do

Bidulginang Falls, Pocheon

The beginning of understanding geology centering on the Hantangang River
· Natural Monument

Like the Pocheon Hantangang River Jusangjeolli (columnar Joint) gorge, Pigeonang Falls is a fall formed when the lava plateau of the Hantangang River was dissected by the Bulmucheon Stream originating from Bulmusan Mountain. It is called Pigeonang Falls because the surrounding terrain is in the shape of a pocket like a pigeon nest. Another theory is that pigeons have been living in the caves around the fall since ancient times, so it is called pigeonang. It provides an important clue to understanding the topography and geological formation of the Cheorwon-Yeoncheon region with not only the Jusangjeolli gorge of Pocheon Hantangang River but also large and small fluvial erosion caves, Jusangjeolli, sheeting joints, canyons, lava plateau.

In particular, it is a unique waterfall topography that shows the development process of the waterfall within the lava plateau. It is valuable as a data for understanding the topography and geological formation process of the area centered on the Hantangang River. Pigeonang Falls can be geologically and topically observed erosional forms by rivers such as fluvial erosion caves, canyons, headward erosion, and flood waters, as well as various geological

structures such as Jusangjeolli and sheeting joints. In addition, it can be said that it has an academic value because the unit of lava flowed in the Hantangang River can be observed at a glance. At the time of the Korean War, it was used as an evacuation facility for villagers and also used as a resort for soldiers because it was overgrown and not visible to the outside. But it was designated and protected as Natural Monument in 2012, and it conveys its beauty and magnificent view to many tourists.

415-2, Daehoesan-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

Travel Tip. In the area of Goseokjeong, designated as the Hantangang River Geopark, there are trekking courses along with cultural resources where you can observe various geological ecosystems such as strange rock formations, the Songdaeso Jusangjeolli, and the Galaxy Bridge



53 Goseokjeong, Cheorwon | Courtesy of Cheorwon-gun



54 Bidulginang Falls, Pocheon | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

55

Pocheon Art Valley

Rebirth of the place for waste stone

It was a granite quarry that quarried Pocheon Stone, which is famous for being hard and beautiful enough to be used in buildings of major national institutions (Blue House, National Assembly, Supreme Court, Incheon International Airport, etc.)

Pocheon Art Valley is a culture and art space that has been reborn as a wonderful art space using abandoned waste rocks. Located in Giji-ri, Sinbuk-myeon, it was a granite quarry that quarried Pocheon Stone for 30 years since the 1960s, which is famous for being hard and beautiful enough to be used in buildings of major national institutions (Blue House, National Assembly, Supreme Court, Incheon International Airport, etc.)

Since the 1990s, as the production of high-quality granite has decreased, the abandoned and devastated place has been reborn as a complex cultural and artistic space in Pocheon. Pocheon Art Valley is a meaningful place where the damaged natural landscape is restored in an eco-friendly way and some of the past landscapes are preserved. It is a unique space where you can meet history, culture, art, and education in one place as it revives the traces of modern industrial heritage and a space for reflection that damaged nature by creating a cultural and artistic space.

234, Art valley-ro, Sinbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

56

Hantangang River Geopark Center, Pocheon

A Museum specializing in Geoparks



Courtesy of Hantangang River Geopark Center

The Hantan River Geopark Center is Korea's first museum specializing in geoparks and is a place where tourists and students visiting the Hantangang River must. The geology, history, archeology, ecology, and cultural resources of the Hantangang River are made easily accessible to the general public. Major facilities include an exhibition hall, a special exhibition room, 4D canyon escape riding, an outdoor ecological playground, and a geological elevator. According to UNESCO's definition, a geopark is 'a place used with the holistic concept of landscape protection, education, research, and sustainable development for attractions that have international geological value, linked with natural and cultural resources as a single integrated geographical area.'

55, Bidulginang-gil, Yeonbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

57

Hwajeogyeon, Pocheon

Magnificent scenery of the Hantangang River
· Scenic Site

Hwajeogyeon is one of the eight scenic views of Yeongpyeong, and is a 13-meter-high granite that rises above the pond. It is called 'Hwajeogyeon' because its shape resembles a pile of straw piled up in the middle of a pond. With the deep pond formed where the Hantangang River whirls, the dark-colored basalt cliffs and the brightly colored stock harmonize with each other and it shows an outstanding appearance among the topographical landscapes along the Hantangang River. It has a high topographical value because it can be observed various topographical elements at the same time. In addition, various topographical elements such as the basalt layer covering Daebo granite (granite of Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era), basalt Jusang jeolli(columar joints), granite bedrock, and abundant sand and gravel supplied from the upstream can be observed simultaneously, which has high geographical value. Since ancient times, the record of the rain ceremonies, because the water did not dry up, appears in Joseon Wangjo Sillok, and as many '*Gosimun*' (Park Se-dang, Park Soon, Hong Yang-ho, Lee Hang-Ro, Lee Byeong-Yeon, etc.) and the 'Real Landscape Painting' (Jeong Seon, Lee Yun-Young, Jeong Su-Young, etc.) are transmitted, it also has great historical and cultural value. It was designated as National Cultural Heritage Site.

San 115-0, Jail-ri, Yeonbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do



55 Pocheon Art Valley | Courtesy of Hantangang River Geopark Center



57 Hwajeogyeon, Pocheon | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Dangposeong Fortress, Yeoncheon

Goguryeo's fortress
· Historic Site

The record of the Dangposeong fortress is handed down in Heo Mok's <Gienbyeoljip>, and some earthenware of Goguryeo was discovered during surface surveys and excavations between 1995 and 2003 and it is a precious cultural relic that is presumed to be a fortress from the Three Kingdoms period centered on Goguryeo.

788, Donggi-ri, Misan-myeon, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do and others

Eundaeriseong Fortress, Yeoncheon

Goguryeo's fortress
· Historic Site



Courtesy of
Cultural Heritage Administration

577, Eundae-ri, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do and others

There are few records of Yeoncheon Eundaeriseong fortress, and it was first known by the <Yeoncheon-gun Collection of Historical Materials> published in 1995. Eundaeriseong fortress was built on the triangular river terrace formed at the confluence of the Hantangang river and Jangjincheon stream. The place where it joins the Hantangang River forms the apex of the triangle, and from here it gradually expands as it goes east.

Sanctuary of Migratory Birds, Cheorwon

Korea's representative sanctuary of migratory birds in winter
· Natural Monument



Courtesy of
Cultural Heritage Administration

Part of Cheorwon-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do

Migratory birds are birds that migrate to breeding grounds and wintering areas depending on the season. Sanctuary of Migratory Birds in Cheontong-ri, Cheorwon is located in the middle of the Cheorwon Plain, and in winter, warm water flows from the ground and does not freeze, so it has good conditions for migratory birds to easily find water and food. In winter, Accipitridae such as eagles can also be seen, and rare birds such as cranes and white-naped cranes come to spend the winter, and the white-naped and hooded cranes who spend the winter in Japan also go north through this place. Sanctuary of migratory birds in Cheontong-ri, Cheorwon, located in the middle of Russia, China, and Japan, is not only very important as an international sanctuary of migratory birds but it is also designated as a natural monument and protected as it is Korea's representative sanctuary of migratory birds in winter.

Basalt Gorge Along Daegyocheon Stream, Pocheon

A gorge where you can see 3 types of 'joints'
· Natural Monument



Courtesy of Hantangang River Geopark Center

1101, Naengjeong-ri, Gwanin-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

Daegyocheon stream is a tributary of the Hantangang river and is called a gorge because of its narrow and deep valleys, and its total length is about 1.5 km. The gorge is a river bed topography with a width of 25 to 40 m and a height of about 30 m, formed by excavation and erosion, and various columnar joints are developed. The basalt plain is a place where you can observe various types of topography formed by flowing water, and it occupies a very important scientific importance in understanding the quaternary geology and topography development of the Korean Peninsula. Since the thickness of the basalt lava layer forming both walls of the gorge is very thick, several joints such as columnar joints, horizontally split plate joints, and fan-shaped radial joints have been developed.

Banwolsong Fortress, Pocheon

Goguryeo's fortress
· Historic Site



Courtesy of Hantangang River Geopark Center

19, Cheonggun-ro 3290beon-gil, Gunnae-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do and others

It is the fortress was built during the Goguryeo period. Currently, facilities that can give a glimpse of the old traces of the fortress include the gate sites of the south and north, 4 bastions made in a rectangular shape on the outside of the fortress wall, 6 building sites, the site of water shaft that was a drainage facility, the site of Jangdae that used to be Jangsu(the leader of the military)'s podium, and the site of a watchtower built to watch the movements of the enemy.

Meonguri Gorge of Hantangang River, Pocheon

More than 30 small eroded caves
· Scenic Site

Unlike most gorges of the Hantangang river, Meonguri columnar joint is a gorge made up of columnar joints on both sides of the river cliff. In the gorge section, more than 30 small eroded caves are formed due to erosion and exfoliation of columnar joints.

574-1 Gwanin-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

Nearby travel destinations

Columnar Joint of Imjingang River, Yeoncheon

From Hapsumeori (Dogampo), where the Imjingang river and the Hantangang river meet, to the north, the beautiful vertical columnar joints are developed along the Imjin river for several kilometers. In autumn, stone leaves and cosmos combine to create the beautiful scenery called Imjin Red Cliff.

67-1, Donggi-ri, Misan-myeon, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do and others

Jaemin Waterfalls, Yeoncheon

It is a superb view created by the topography of the Hantangang river, which was formed when the lava that erupted about 270,000 years ago cooled, and it has the best view of the 'Seven Scenic Views of Yeoncheon'.

192, Bugok-ri, Yeoncheon-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

Soisan Mountain, Cheorwon

Volcanic topography formed when basalt lava flows from the Quaternary of the Cenozoic Era flowed down the valley. It is a volcanic topography formed when basalt lava from the Quaternary of the Cenozoic Era flowed down the valley and is the only basalt lava plateau that can be observed in the inland area of Korea except for Jeju Island.

Sayo-ri, Cheorwon-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do

Jiktang Waterfall, Cheorwon

Jiktang Falls is a waterfall made up of natural - shaped rock of fantastic shape and rugged precipice with rocks of fantastic shape in the upper reaches of the Hantangang river and is widely known as the 'Niagara of Korea' for its grandeur and strangeness. This waterfall, which is full of natural beauty with the clear water of the Hantangang river and abundant water, is located only 2km upstream from Goseokjeong Pavilion.

94, Jiktang-gil, Dongsong-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do

Korea National Arboretum, Pocheon

Korea National Arboretum in Pocheon, a treasure trove of ecosystems known as the National Arboretum, has not only a forest museum built on an area of 5 million square meters, but also has 3,344 species of plants, an artificial forest consisting of 15 specialized arboretums, an 8 km long woods bathing area, and 15 species of rare animals such as tigers from Baekdusan Mountain. It even has a zoo.

415, Gwangneungsumogwon-ro, Soheul-eup, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do
+82 (0)31-540-2000

Sanjeong Lake, Pocheon

Sanjeong Lake, which means well in the mountains, boasts clear water quality and beautiful mountains as its name suggests. Especially, in spring and autumn, the night fog of the lake creates a superb view, and it is famous for walking trails around the lake.

402, Sanjeonghosu-ro, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

Mythic Landscape Route

Jeju-do Island



A Legendary Island of Beauty and a World Natural Heritage Site

Jeju-do, Korea's largest island, was formed by dynamic volcanic activity. Along with its spectacular scenery and unique cultural heritage, the island features a diverse array of impressive geology, vegetation, and wildlife across its different climate zones. Jeju-do is also home to a wealth of vivid living traditions, including its dialect and other intangible cultural heritage. With the entirety of the island resembling a massive volcanic museum, Jeju-do holds the triple crown of the UNESCO designation for three areas of the natural sciences—Biosphere Reserve, World Natural Heritage, and Global Geopark. Replete with mystic charm, Jeju-do is like a never-ending story. An open mind and genuine curiosity is all that is needed to uncover this legendary island.

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

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Marado Island Nature Reserve, Jeju

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Manjanggal Lava Tube, Jeju

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Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju

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Sanbansan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju

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Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju

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**Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone
in Seonheul-ri, Jeju**

67

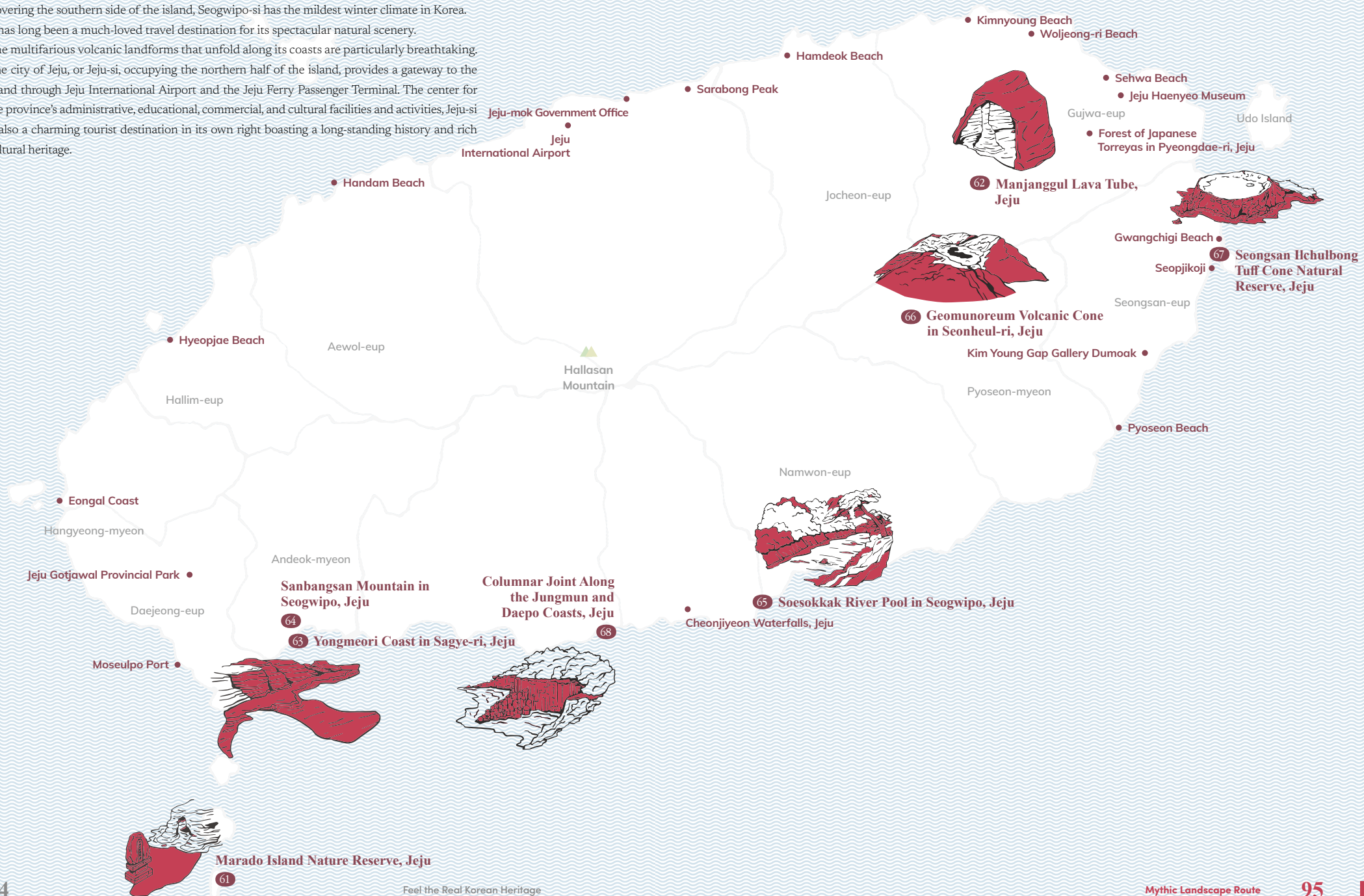
**Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone
Natural Reserve, Jeju**

68

**Columnar Joint Along
the Jungmun and Daepo Coasts, Jeju**

Mythic Landscape Route **Seogwipo-si · Jeju-si**

Covering the southern side of the island, Seogwipo-si has the mildest winter climate in Korea. It has long been a much-loved travel destination for its spectacular natural scenery. The multifarious volcanic landforms that unfold along its coasts are particularly breathtaking. The city of Jeju, or Jeju-si, occupying the northern half of the island, provides a gateway to the island through Jeju International Airport and the Jeju Ferry Passenger Terminal. The center for the province's administrative, educational, commercial, and cultural facilities and activities, Jeju-si is also a charming tourist destination in its own right boasting a long-standing history and rich cultural heritage.



61

Marado Island Natural Reserve, Jeju

Southernmost Island in Korea
· Natural Monument

Marado Island is an oval-shaped island that extends in a north-south direction. It is accessible via a 30-minute ferry ride from Unjinhang Port. The island is assumed to have been formed by a volcanic eruption, but no crater is visible. Its boundaries consist of rock cliffs created through combined exposure to wind and waves. Situated in a particularly windy region of Jeju, Marado Island is riddled with sea caves. Though small enough to be circled on foot in one to two hours, the islet and its surrounding clear waters offer beautiful and diverse landscapes. Not too far away from the ferry dock is the Halmangdang Shrine dedicated to the tutelary deity of *haenyeo* (women divers). Consisting of an altar surrounded by a wall built of stacked rocks, the shrine is visited by local residents who perform rituals to the spirit several times a year to seek safety and protection for *haenyeo*.

580, Gapa-ri, Daejeong-eup,
Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

62

Manjanggal Lava Tube, Jeju

Massive Cave Formed by Lava Flow
· Natural Monument
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Meaning “extremely deep” in Jeju dialect, Manjanggal is presumed to have been formed between 300,000 and 100,000 years ago, but was only revealed to the world in 1958. One of the largest lava tubes in the world, Manjanggal is approximately 7.4 kilometers long, with a main passage that is nearly 18 meters wide and 23 meters high. The three entrances were created by the collapse of the middle section of a cave’s ceiling. Approximately the first kilometer of the passageway from Entrance No. 2 is open to the public.

A breathtaking wonder with stalactites and stalagmites, Manjanggal Lava Tube has the largest lava column in the world. It is an exceptional example in terms of the preservation of its interior structure and formations. Despite it being a bat habitat, it is rare to spot bats in the section open to the public.

182, Manjanggal-gil, Gujwa-eup,
Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Travel Tip. Marado Ferry Boats Ferry boats to Marado Island are available at Unjinhang Port and Songaksan Port (Sanisudonghang Port). Schedules may change due to weather, so make sure to check for the latest updates via the web or telephone.

Travel Tip. Gimnyeongsagul Lava Tube Gimnyeongsagul is a lava tube located near Manjanggal Lava Tube. The two lava tubes were once connected, but were later separated by a cave-in. Legend says that a gigantic python once lived in this lava tube.



61 Marado Island Nature Reserve, Jeju | Courtesy of Jeju Tourism Organization



62 Manjanggal Lava Tube, Jeju | Courtesy of Jeju Tourism Organization

63

Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju

Traces of Time Inscribed on Cliffs
· Natural Monument

Situated along the coastline of Sanbangsan Mountain is the oldest volcanic landform in Jeju-do called the Yongmeori Coast, named for its resemblance to the head of a dragon. These cliffs formed through coastal erosion exhibit a rippling contour with each layer in a slightly different hue, compounding the surreal impression. The caves in their deep depressions and the traces of sedimentation and erosion inscribed on the cliffs seem to reveal the distant passage of time. Entrance to the Yongmeori Coast can be closed during rising tides or inclement weather, so be sure to check before visiting.

Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon,
Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do



63 Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

64

Sanbangsan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju

One of the Top Three Most
Prominent Mountains in Jeju
· Scenic Site

A bell-shaped dome standing on a flat plain, Sanbangsan Mountain is unique among volcanoes in that it has no summit crater. It is one of the three most prominent mountains in Jeju, together with Hallasan and Seongsan Ilchulbong.

There is a sea cave on the side of the mountain. It is also referred to as Sanbanggulsu (meaning Sanbanggul Temple) since it enshrines a Buddha statue. Towards the top of the summit are plants that grow in moderate climates, and on the cliffs grow other species including camphor trees, sword-leaf litsea trees, spiranthes sinensis, and dendrobium moniliforme. This Rock Wall Plant Zone (Natural Monument) is home to a diverse array of rare plant species and thereby retains significant academic value.

San16, Sagyeri, Andeok-myeon,
Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

65

Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju

Fresh Water Meets the Sea
· Scenic Site

Soesokkak refers to a deep river pool formed at the mouth of the Hyodoncheon Stream where fresh water meets the ocean. Soesokkak is a combination of two words—“soeso” meaning “a pond that appears like a sprawling cow” and “kkak” meaning “end.” Located where Hyodoncheon Stream reaches the sea, Soesokkak River Pool is considered a hidden wonder of Seogwipo-si. The crevasse carved within hardened lava is lined with curious rock formations and lush forests. Together with the crystal-clear blue water, it boasts a stunning mystical view. Walkways have been installed along the sides of the waterway to enjoy the natural landscape while taking a stroll. The walkways eventually lead to Soesokkak Beach, known for its black volcanic sand.

104, Soesokkak-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do



64 Sanbangsan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju | Courtesy of Jeju Tourism Organization



65 Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju | Courtesy of Jeju Tourism Organization

66

Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone in Seonheul-ri, Jeju

Embraced by a Black Forest
• Natural Monument
• UNESCO World Heritage Site

Jeju-do Island is home to Hallasan Mountain, a shield volcano and the highest peak in South Korea. The island is dotted with parasitic cones known as *oreum* in Jeju dialect. Among more than 360 parasitic cones, the Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone is inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. At its summit lies a crater with additional small peaks and a *gotjawal* forest. The Jeju dialect term *gotjawal* refers to a type of forest formed on the thin soils across a terrain of irregularly scattered lava rocks. It is home to a unique ecosystem.

Lava flows from the volcanic cone traveled down the slopes to the coast, leaving behind a number of caves collectively known as the "Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone." These lava tubes hold significant value as natural heritage and have globally been recognized as one of the planet's finest and best-preserved lava tube systems in terms of scale and length.

569-36, Seongyo-ro, Jocheon-eup,
Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Travel Tip. Trekking the Trails of Geomunoreum The trails on Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone are available for trekking strictly on a reservation basis. Reservations can be made from up to one month until the day prior to the visit via telephone or the web. Trekking poles are prohibited. No food items except water are allowed on the trails.

67

Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone Natural Reserve, Jeju

Gigantic Castle with
a Magnificent Sunrise
• Natural Monument
• UNESCO World Heritage Site

Seongsan Ilchulbong, one of the top attractions on Jeju-do Island, was formed by underwater hydrovolcanic eruptions. It was initially separated from the island, but sand and gravel washed in by the waves were deposited and eventually connected it. Its name combines "Seongsan," describing its resemblance to a gigantic castle, and "Ilchulbong" in reference to its wondrous view at sunrise.

The bowl-shaped crater stretching across the entire tuff cone is overgrown by lush green grass and is lined with 99 rocky spires. The crater itself provides a picturesque sight, but the landscape that spreads behind it, overlooking villages and the sea, Udo Island, and large and small volcanic rocks, is truly awe-inspiring. Because of the spectacular view of sunrise from Seongsan Ilchulbong, the Seongsan Sunrise Festival is held on the last day of every year to welcome a new year.

284-12, Ilchul-ro, Seongsan-eup,
Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

68

Columnar Joint Along the Jungmun and Daepo Coasts, Jeju

Naturally Carved
• Natural Monument

The surface of molten lava contracts as it chills and solidifies, resulting in cracks. These fractures can create rectangular or hexagonal pillar patterns known as columnar joints. The columnar joints along the Jungmun and Daepo Coasts are the largest assemblage of these unusual rock formations in Korea. Rocky cliffs displaying columnar joints, which stretch vertically to a height of 30–40 meters, run for approximately one kilometer along the coastline to create a dazzling vertiginous landscape. The sight of foaming whitecaps breaking against the massive joints is a marvel.

36-30, leodo-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do



66 Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone in Seonheul-ri, Jeju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



67 Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone Natural Reserve, Jeju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



68 Columnar Joint Along the Jungmun and Daepo Coasts, Jeju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Jeju-mok Government Office

• Historic Site

The governance of Jeju-do during the Joseon period (1392–1910) was centered at the Jeju-mok Government Office complex. With the exception of Gwandeokjeong Hall, the oldest government structure in Jeju, all the buildings in the complex were destroyed during the period of Japanese colonial rule (1910–1945). They were later restored following careful historical research and consultations.

Travel Tip. Dolhareubang

The Dolhareubang that stands in front of the Gwandeokjeong Hall of the Jeju-mok Government Office is presumed to have been erected in front of a fortress gate to serve as a boundary marker, prohibition against trespassing, and guardian spirit.

25, Gwandeok-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Forest of Japanese Torreya in Pyeongdae-ri, Jeju

• Natural Monument

This is a forest covered with trees of *Torreya nucifera*, also known as Japanese *Torreya*, between 500 and 800 years old. Since ancient times, torreya wood has been used in making furniture while its seeds provided medicinal benefits. This forest is one of the largest in the world for the species, and the 800-year-old tree at its center is acclaimed as the “torreya ancestor tree.”

55, Bijasup-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Nearby travel destinations

Gwangchigi Beach

Gwangchigi Beach boasts incredibly unique scenery encompassing its fields of moss-covered rocks. The landscape is particularly remarkable when the tide is low. It is a popular tourist spot for its marvelous view of the Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone and nearby canola flower fields.

224–33, Goseong-ri, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

Kim Young Gap Gallery Dumoak

Dumoak, which is the ancient name of Hallasan Mountain, is a gallery space established by the photographer Kim Young Gap. A repurposed abandoned school, the gallery exhibits the artist's oeuvre collected over 20 years along with articles that he left behind. His work capturing the wondrous scenery of Jeju embodies the artist's intense life and passion for art.

137, Samdal-ro, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do
+82 (0)64-784-9907

Sarabong Peak

Sarabong, meaning “fine silk,” is situated along the coast near the city center. Its peak provides a panoramic view of Hallasan Mountain and the sea along with downtown Jeju-si. Renowned for its glowing sunset, Sarabong Peak still shows traces of a Japanese military installation, the Tunnel Fortifications of Imperial Japan.

The site, which was strategically utilized as a last line of defense for the Japanese home islands towards the end of Pacific War, is testimony to the years of Japanese aggression.

On the slopes of Sarabong stands Chilmeoridang Shrine, which is dedicated to the tutelary deity of the local village. A ritual known as Jeju Chilmeoridang Yeongdeunggut (Shamanic Performance in the Chilmeoridang Shrine of Jeju) is held here every year on the second lunar month. It welcomes the goddess of the winds, Grandmother Yeongdeung, to Jeju-do and prays for peace and prosperity for the village. The rites are performed together by *haenyeo* (women divers) and fishermen. They hold outstanding values, representing a folk religion unique to the shamanistic practices of the island's *haenyeo*.

Travel Tip. Grandmother Yeongdeung (Yeongdeung Halmang) Grandmother Yeongdeung is the goddess of the winds who arrives in Jeju-do every year on the first day of the second lunar month and departs on the fifteenth day of the same month. During her stay, she sows seeds and renews the growth of conch, abalone, and seaweed. She is therefore known as the goddess of good harvests for bringing prosperity to both crops and marine life.

Geonip-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Seopjikoji

A cape is a high point of land that extends into a sea, a formation known as *koji* in Jeju dialect. Seopjikoji is renowned for its scenic coastal view of the Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone and rolling waves. The area is particularly beautiful in the spring when the nearby canola fields are in full bloom.

Goseong-ri, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Sehwa Beach

Sehwa Beach is a charming spot with a beautiful harmony of white sand, emerald waters, and black basalt. Overall, the beach is very quiet, but it transforms into a dynamic venue whenever the Sehwa Folk Five-day Market and Bellongiang Flea Market are held.

Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Woljeong-ri Beach

Woljeong-ri is a village with a name meaning “where the moon lingers.” The clear, emerald-hued shallow waters create a safe swimming spot, and the waves of relatively regular height are ideal for surfing. The beautiful coastline and trendy cafes overlooking the waters are constantly populated by visitors.

480–1, Haemajihaeon-ro, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Jeju Haenyeo Museum

Haenyeo refers to women who dive in the ocean to gather seafood without the help of oxygen tanks. With a history stretching back centuries, *haenyeo* have become the symbol of the women of Jeju-do and living witnesses to its traditional maritime culture. The culture of Jeju's *haenyeo*, a community tied strongly to coexistence with the sea, has been inscribed on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in recognition of its unique value. The Jeju Haenyeo Museum was established for the preservation and transmission of this culture and to house items donated by *haenyeo*. In the outdoor area in front of

the museum stands a monument erected to commemorate the resistance activities of Jeju's *haenyeo* during the Japanese colonial rule (1910–1945). Suffering under Japanese oppression, the *haenyeo* led an anti-Japanese uprising in 1931. Demonstrations continued until January 1932, and an assembly point for the *haenyeo* at the time is where the monument stands today. These efforts are historically significant in that it was the largest women-led anti-Japanese resistance movement in Korea.

26, Haenyeobangmulgwan-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do
+82 (0)64-782-9898

Cheonjijeon Waterfalls, Jeju

Cheonjijeon means “pond where the sky meets the earth” and the magnificent views of Cheonjijeon Falls certainly live up to its name. The waterfalls powerfully cascading over rocky cliffs into a pond below are exhilarating and refreshing. The subtropical and warm-temperate evergreen trees and ferns in the lush area surrounding the waterfall have been designated as the Subtropical Forest around Cheonjijeon Falls. A repository of rare plant species, this area is also designated as the Natural Habitat of *Elaeocarpus*. *Elaeocarpus* trees, which grow in warm-temperate climates, are rare in Korea, and this designated area is their northernmost natural limit in the country. The 20-meter deep pond at the bottom of the waterfall is the Habitat of Giant Mottled Eels. These eels, which grow up to two meters long, are a freshwater tropical species that migrate to the ocean waters to spawn. Cheonjijeon Falls is open until 10 p.m. and offers a romantic ambience for illuminated night photography.

Travel Tip. Dragon and Cintamani

Near Cheonjijeon Falls is a sculpture representing the legend of a dragon. Featured often in mythology, dragons are worshipped as a deity of water or the sea, and the dragon king is the deification of a dragon. The golden bead in the center of the sculpture is a *cintamani* left behind by the dragon king, a jewel of extraordinary power that grants wishes.

2–15, Namseongjung-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

Saryeoni Forest Path

It is a forest path trekking course suitable for enjoying forest healing and it is a tourist destination that makes you feel that Jeju Island is rich in forest resources as well as marine resources.

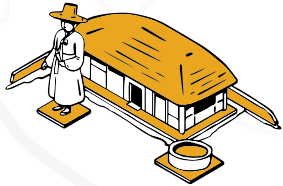
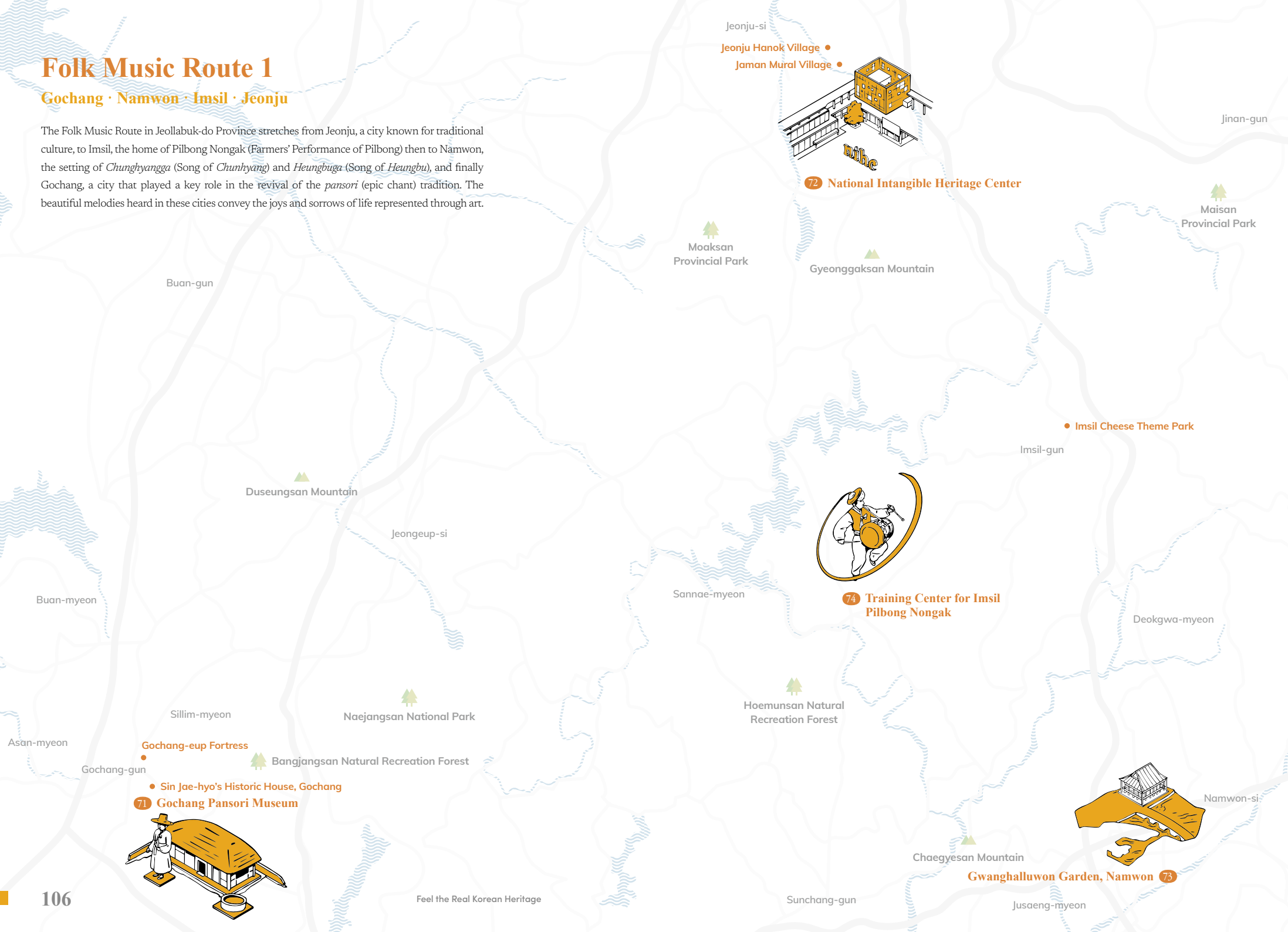
Along both sides of the forest road that corresponds to a typical temperate mountain region, there is a lush natural forest where various tree species such as konara oak, hornbeam, snowbell, cornus kousa, hinoki cypress, and cedar grow widely. A variety of animals, including mammals such as badgers and Jeju weasels, birds such as fairy pittas and goshawks, and reptiles like *Gloydius ussuriensis*, are also inhabited.

San 137–1, Gyorae-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Folk Music Route 1

Gochang · Namwon · Imsil · Jeonju

The Folk Music Route in Jeollabuk-do Province stretches from Jeonju, a city known for traditional culture, to Imsil, the home of Pilbong Nongak (Farmers' Performance of Pilbong) then to Namwon, the setting of *Chunghyangga* (Song of *Chunhyang*) and *Heungbuga* (Song of *Heungbu*), and finally Gochang, a city that played a key role in the revival of the *pansori* (epic chant) tradition. The beautiful melodies heard in these cities convey the joys and sorrows of life represented through art.



Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Gochang Folk Music Route 1

71

Gochang Pansori Museum

Encountering the World of Pansori through the Senses

Pansori (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity), or epic chant, is a genre of musical storytelling characterized by a set repertoire of expressive singing, stylized speech, and dramatic gestures. It is performed by a vocalist and a drummer. The term *pansori* is derived from the Korean words *pan*, meaning “a place where many people gather” or “a scene where a particular situation takes place,” and *sori*, meaning the sounds of nature that can be expressed through the human voice.

The Gochang Pansori Museum was established on the grounds of the one-time residence of the late Shin Jae-hyo, who left monumental footprints in the history of the art. It is dedicated to the continued transmission, development, and sharing of the *pansori* tradition. The museum offers a comprehensive overview of the history, artistry, and teaching lineages of *pansori* in a clear and organized manner using diverse media like photographs, models, films, and music. Also on display at the museum are keepsakes from the late Shin Jae-hyo, a prominent theoretician, critic, and patron of *pansori*. Moreover, there is a space honoring the master singers of the Gochang region. At the rear of the museum stands Shin Jae-hyo's House, presumed to have been built in 1850.

Travel Tip. Five Pansori Madangs

A Pansori work with a single, independent plot is called a Madang. Pansori originally had twelve Madangs, and <Chunhyanggga>, <Simcheongga>, <Heungboga>, <Sugungga>, and <Jeokbyeokga> are currently passed down.



100, Dongni-ro, Gochang-eup, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do / +82 (0)63-560-8061
Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Gochang-eup Fortress

• Historic Site

Gochang-eup Walled Town was built during the Joseon Dynasty as a fortification against invasion by foreign foes. Surviving intact in nearly its original form, Gochang-eup is considered to be a valuable heritage site.



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

126, Eumnae-ri, Gochang-eup, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do

Sin Jae-hyo's Historic House, Gochang

• National Folklore Cultural Property

It is the house where Sin Jae-hyo (1812-1884), who was a Pansori theorist and compiled Pansori, lived and his son rebuilt the house in 1899 (the 3rd year of Gwangmu). This house was used as an annex of the Gochang Police Station until it was designated as an Important Folklore Material. It had been remodeled and deformed a lot, but it was currently repaired to restore its old appearance while being managed by the state.

Eumnae-ri, Gochang-eup, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do

Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Jeonju Folk Music Route 1

72

National Intangible Heritage Center

Repository of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Intangible cultural heritage refers to popular traditions and living expressions with significant historical and artistic value that have been transmitted and steadily recreated. They include knowledge, skills, and performing arts. The National Intangible Heritage Center was established to promote the effective safeguarding and transmission of these important elements. The center aims to share the significance and value of intangible cultural heritage by way of providing a multi-media platform to showcase various traditional cultural items such as instruments, clothing, accessories, and masks, among others. Performances by intangible cultural heritage practitioners are presented every Saturday.



95, Seohak-ro, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do / +82 (0)63-280-1400
Courtesy of National Intangible Heritage Center

Nearby travel destinations

Jeonju Hanok Village

Covering the city's Pungnam-dong and Gyo-dong districts, Jeonju Hanok Village protects more than 700 traditional Korean houses. The only such complex in the nation to be located in a city center, the village is also home to a number of historical and cultural heritage sites. The most notable among them is the Gyeonggijeon Shrine, which houses the *Portrait* of King Taejo, the founder of the Joseon Dynasty. Due to the elegant beauty of its structures and landscape, Gyeonggijeon is always humming with visitors. On the steep hill known as Omokdae, the pavilion where Yi Seong-gye (later King Taejo) hosted a banquet celebrating his victory against Japanese raiders at Hwangsan Mountain provides a bird's-eye view of the village.

99, Girin-daero, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do

Jaman Mural Village

Jaman Village was established during the Korean War by people seeking refuge in the area. It has recently become a popular tourist attraction for the murals painted on the facades of the houses.

50-158, Gyo-dong, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do

Namwon Folk Music Route 1

73

Gwanghalluwon Garden, Namwon

A Reflection of Daoist Ideology and a Setting for Chunhyangjeon
· Scenic Site

Initially constructed by Joseon chief councilor Hwang Hui in 1419 when he was exiled to the city of Namwon, Gwanghallu Pavilion* is considered to be one of the most beautiful pavilions in Korea. The structure that stands today is a reconstruction from 1638. The garden in which Gwanghallu is situated, known as Gwanghalluwon Garden, occupies a significant position in the history of Korean landscaping. The gardening practices of the Joseon period were informed by a range of Asian ideologies. The pavilion in Gwanghalluwon Garden symbolizes a moon palace and the pond represents the Milky Way. The bridge over the pond pays homage to the Korean folktale of the lovers Gyeonu and Jingnyeo. According to the story, crows and magpies gather on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month to create a bridge across the Milky Way that allows the couple to be briefly reunited. The three islands in the pond symbolize the three mountains of the Daoist immortals.

As a representation of the ideal, Gwanghalluwon Garden set a background for the site for the first *rendezvous* between Chunhyang and Yi Mong-ryong in the well-known classical Korean novel *Chunhyangjeon* (The Story of *Chunhyang*).

* **Namwon Gwanghallu Pavilion** is said to have been built by Hwanghui Jeongseung, who was famous during the Joseon Dynasty when he was exiled to Namwon and was initially called Gwangtongru Pavilion. The name Gwanghallu(廣寒樓) was changed after it was rebuilt by Jeong Inji in 1434 (the 16th year of King Sejong).



1447, Yocheon-ro, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do / +82 (0)63-625-4861
Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Nearby travel destinations

Birthplaces of Song Heung-rok and Park Cho-wol

Bijeon Village is the birthplaces of *pansori* (epic chant) masters Song Heung-rok and Park Cho-wol.

Song Heung-rok is the creator of Dongpyeonje (literally, “eastern style”), a *pansori* singing style that developed in the eastern region of Jeolla-do Province. Also known by the nickname “the singers’ king” for his exceptional talent, Song has transformed music to expand the realm and range of *pansori*. Born with a naturally beautiful voice and incredible volume, Park Cho-wol emerged as a prominent figure in *pansori* at an early age. She has released albums with multiple record companies and actively participated in *changgeuk* (opera with *pansori*-style singing) and *yeoseong gukgeuk* (*changgeuk* with an all-female cast) organizations. By cultivating more than 200 protégés, Park has made a significant contribution to the promotion and development of *pansori*.

This place have been established the Holy Land of Korean Traditional Music, a cultural complex providing exhibition, performance, and experiential facilities.

Travel Tip. Seopyeonje It is a sound developed in the southwestern plains of Jeolla-do(Gwangju, Naju, Boseong, etc.). The Dongpyeonje has thick, steadfast lines and strong lines, while the Seopyeonje is soft, elaborate, and has many sophisticated techniques.

7, Bijeon-gil, Unbong-eup, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do
+82 (0)63-625-6764

Feel the Real Korean Heritage

Imsil Folk Music Route 1

74

Training Center for Imsil Pilbong Nongak

Enjoying Uplifting Sounds at the Birthplace of Pilbong Nongak

Nongak, or Farmers’ Performance (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity), is a type of music developed to help energize and inspire farmers during agricultural labor and lift the mood during festivals. A type of performing art that builds solidarity and cooperation in the community, *nongak* is also known as *pungmul*, *dure*, or *gut*. Imsil Pilbong Nongak* is a variation that has long been passed down in the village of Pilbong-ri in Imsil-gun County. It is characteristic of bold and powerful rhythms with an emphasis on harmony and cooperation as an ensemble rather than showcasing the skills and talents of individual performers.

The Training Center for Imsil Pilbong Nongak is frequented by regular practitioners seeking further training and also by the general public. In particular, hundreds of students visit the center every week during school holidays. The center is located within the Pilbong Cultural Village, which provides a variety of facilities including indoor and outdoor halls for enjoying traditional crafts and performances. A number of *hanok* houses offering traditional Korean living experiences are available for accommodation.

* **Imsil Pilbong Nongak** In Pilbong Village, simple Nongak has been passed down since ancient times, but it is said that it was when Sangsoe Park Haksam was invited to learn his Nongak that it reached the high level it is today. Imsil Pilbong Nongak is the representative of nongak, Kwaenggwa-ri melodies (skeletons), which are formed and broken clearly, so the melody is strong and energetic, and it emphasizes the harmony and unity of the group.



272, Gangun-ro, Gangjin-myeon, Imsil-gun, Jeollabuk-do / +82 (0)63-643-1902
Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Nearby travel destinations

Imsil Cheese Theme Park

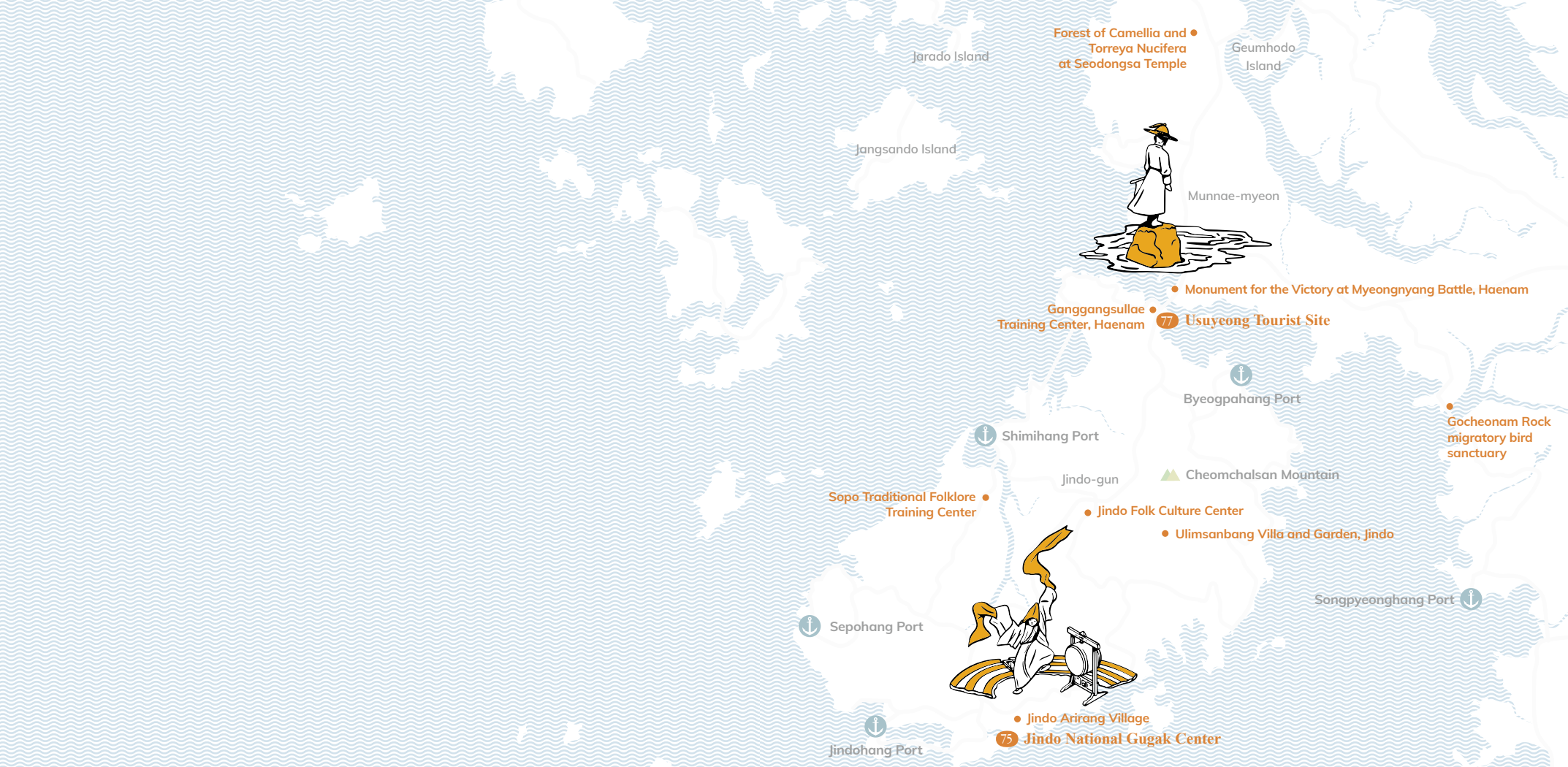
The only attraction in Korea focusing on cheese, Imsil Cheese Theme Park is dedicated to Imsil’s famous local specialty. Visitors can explore this beloved dairy product through workshops on cooking and tasting a range of delicious cheese-based foods and then stock up on cheese goodies at the shops.

50, Doin 2-gil, Seongsu-myeon, Imsil-gun, Jeollabuk-do
+82 (0)63-643-2300

Folk Music Route 2

Mokpo · Haenam · Jindo

The Folk Music Route in Jeollanam-do Province stretches from Mokpo, a city embracing culture from both the land and sea, to Jindo, where original forms of intangible cultural heritage and folk culture still survive, and Haenam, the home of tradition blessed with the breathtaking views of the southern coastlines. The melodies and rhythms of these cities embody the special sentiments of the Korean people, namely *han* (an internalized feeling of deep sorrow, repression, and resentment) and *heung* (an intrinsic sense of joy). They remain as vibrant as the beautiful seascapes of the archipelago.



Jindo National Gugak Center

Cradle of the Traditional Arts of the Southern Provinces

The Jindo National Gugak Center was established to support the transmission and development of the legacy of the traditional arts and culture of the southern provinces and encourage related education and public awareness.

A rich program of performances, both regular and special, is presented at the concert hall and touring performances are organized in culturally marginalized areas to allow *gugak* (traditional Korean music) to be enjoyed by a wider audience. The center also offers a special two-day weekend program to provide an extensive range of activities, including enjoying performances, learning *gugak*, and exploring the culture of the southern provinces.



3818, Jindo-daero, Imhoe-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do / +82 (0)61-540-4031
Courtesy of Jindo National Gugak Center

Good to Visit Together

Ullimsanbang Villa and Garden, Jindo

· Scenic Site

This was the home and atelier of Heo Ryeon (1808–1893), a master of the Southern School of literati painting during the Joseon period. The harmonious landscape of the grove of evergreens and pond is absolutely stunning.



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

315, Ullimsanbang-ro, Uisin-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-540-6286

Nearby travel destinations

Sopo Traditional Folklore Training Center

In Sopo Village, the largest organically formed village in Jindo, many traditional customs and folk songs continue to be passed on in their original form, including the Jindo Sopo Geolgun Nongak (Farmers' Performance of Jindo), Namdo Japga (Miscellaneous Songs of the Southern Provinces), and Jodo Datbae Norae (Fishermen's Song of Jodo Island). "Jindo Sopo Geolgun Nongak" is known to have originated with the local civilian militia during the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592–1598) who disguised themselves as itinerant performing troupes (*geolgunpae*) as a way to scout enemy positions and pass their locations on to allied forces.

The Sopo Traditional Folklore Training Center was established for the safeguarding and transmission of Korean musical and performing arts. It offers public programs to help people experience the vivid and vibrant music of the southern provinces. Visitors can enjoy performances including the drum dance and *sangmo* dance (tasseled-hat spinning dance) of Jindo and participate in programs to learn intangible cultural heritage such as the folk songs of the southern provinces, traditional Korean music, and Ganggangsullae (Circle Dance).

791, Jisanminsok-ro, Jisan-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-543-0505

Jindo Arirang Village

It was built to preserve and nurture Important Intangible Cultural Heritages that symbolize the Korean people, which contain the sorrow of our people, for 'Arirang', which is registered in the UNESCO (UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity).

It exhibits records of Arirang contained in each region, generation, and medium, Arirang in our daily life, and Arirang in the world known to the world. Located at the southern foot of Yeokwisan Mountain, the village below the Obongsan Mountain Beacon Fire Station, this area is called 'Hanggumi' and is a fishing village with beautiful scenery. When the weather is good, Mt. Hallasan Mountain, of Jeju Island rises on the horizon, and at dawn, the morning star, Venus, rises on the horizon. So it has been called a village of longevity for the elderly since ancient times.

Sangman-ri, Imhoe-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do

Jindo Folk Culture Center

Deep rooted in the practices of performing arts, Jindo continues to pass down the traditions of Jindo Ssitgimgut (Purification Ritual of Jindo), Jindo Dasiraegi (Dasiraegi Play of Jindo or Funeral Farce Drama of Jindo), Namdo Deulnorae (Farmers' Song of Jeollanam-do), Jindo Bungnori (Drum Dance of Jindo), and Jindo Arirang. The Jindo Folk Culture Center is dedicated to the safeguarding and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage of

Jindo and presents a rich array of traditional performances every week on Saturday.

"Jindo Ssitgimgut" is a local ritual for the purification of the spirits of the deceased to ensure their peaceful passage to the next world. "Jindo Dasiraegi" is a distinctive ritual of the Jindo region with strong theatrical elements. It is performed all night long by local villagers, together with professional performers to console the bereaved family and pray for the deceased's peaceful passage to the next world. "Jindo Bungnori" is a form of dance in which performers use two drumsticks to beat a drum worn over their shoulder.

"Arirang" (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity) is a popular Korean folk song. A simple musical composition embodying universal themes and emotions, "Arirang" has invited diverse variations and become popularized and transmitted across the entire Korean Peninsula over generations. Jindo Arirang, one of the major folk songs of southern provinces, is characterized by a unique format in which the singer may add new lyrics to existing verses.

- **Travel Tip. Saturday Folk Tour**
- **When** Every Saturday from 14:00 (Feb.–Dec.)
- **Where** Concert Hall, Jindo Folk Culture Center
- **Admission** Free Admission
- **Inquiries** +82 (0)61-540-3073
+82 (0)61-544-8978
+82 (0)61-540-6253

7197, Jindo-daero, Jindo-eup, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-540-6253

Maritime Museum at the National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage

Shipwrecks and Artifacts Recovered from Sea Waters

As a peninsula surrounded by water on three sides, Korea established waterborne trade routes and maritime activities from early in its history. Trade vessels responsible for transporting cargo had to battle rough seas and often encountered unforeseeable disasters along the way. Most maritime disasters involve ships disappearing under the water without a trace, but in rare cases these shipwrecks and sunken remains can be recovered to reveal underwater cultural heritage. The Maritime Museum is managed and operated by the National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage as a platform to showcase this cultural heritage. With a collection encompassing all the underwater cultural heritage excavated across the nation, the museum provides a comprehensive overview of the development of Korean maritime culture and shipbuilding technology. In particular, the Sinan Shipwreck discovered in 1976 sheds valuable insights into medieval lifestyles, the Maritime Silk Road, and the culture of East Asia at the time.



136, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do / +82 (0)61-270-3001
Courtesy of National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage

Good to Visit Together

Mokpo Gatbawi(Rock)

• Natural Monument

Mokpo Gatbawi is located at the estuary of the Yeongsan River where seawater and freshwater meet, and is a tafoni formed as a result of weathering and erosion. It has a unique shape of a person wearing a Satgat(traditional hat made of bamboo).

The Mokpo Coast Gatbawi Rock is a natural sculpture in the state of tafoni created by a natural process in the weathered environment of the sea area without artificial factors acting on it.



Courtesy of Mokpo-si

San 86-24, Yonghae-dong, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do

Nearby travel destinations

Mokpo Modern History Museum I

The Former Japanese Consulate that was designated by the state as Historic Site 289 in 1981 is the oldest building in Mokpo that now serves as Mokpo Modern History Museum I. Constructed in 1900, the building was used as the Japanese consulate until 1907, Mokpo-bu Office from 1914, Mokpo City Library from 1974, and the Mokpo Culture Center from 1990 to 2009. In 2014, it was inaugurated as the Mokpo Modern History Museum I, offering an overview of the history of Mokpo from the beginning to the modern era.

6, Yeongsan-ro 29beon-gil, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-242-0340

Gatbawi Marine Pedestrian Bridge

It is a pedestrian bridge floating on the water where you can see Gatbawi Rock directly from the sea, which used to be visible only by boat. At high tide, it rises about 1m, and at low tide, it descends along with the seawater. At night, night scenery lights are installed and create a romantic atmosphere.

166-1, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do

Mokpo Culture & Art Museum

Mokpo Culture and Art Museum, which is an exhibition center for various local cultures and arts of Mokpo, is connected to the Mokpo Natural History Museum in Gatbawi Culture Town.

Particularly, there is an Art gallery of Unlimsanbang Family, where the ink paintings contain art of Honam Namjonghwa from Sochi Heo Ryeon, Misan Heo Hyeong, Namnong Heogun, and Imin Heorim and show Unlimsanbang family's oeuvre at a glance, and the donated art room where dozens of masterpieces donated by artist Seung-woo Oh, who is a member of the Academy of Arts, with intense colors close to the primary colors, are exhibited that are hard to find in other museums.

149, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-276-6331

Ibamsan Mountain (Ibamsan Dulle-gil Trail)

Ipamsan is a mountain with a height of 121m, and at the southeast end, there is Gatbawi, Natural Monument No. 500. Although the height of the mountain is low, if you climb to the top on a fine day, you can enjoy a clear view of the entire Mokpo city area and Dulle-gil Trail is well established.

25, Baengnyeong-daero 200beon-gil, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do

Mokpo Natural History Museum

This is a museum celebrating our Earth's 4.6-billion-year history. Among the museum's extensive collection is the Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan, Jeollanam-do Province, the largest of its kind discovered thus far in Korea.

Travel Tip. With the admission ticket to the Natural History Museum, you can visit the Natural History Museum, Culture and Art Museum, and Ceramic livingware Museum.

135, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-274-3655

Important Intangible Cultural Heritage Training Center

The building was built in Gatbawi Park, which has a beautiful natural landscape and various cultural facilities, to transmit and preserve the technology of state-designated Important Intangible Cultural Heritage to carry on the national culture and create a foundation for new cultural creation.

83, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-277-1594

Marine cable car

It is the longest cable car in Korea, starting from the North Port Station in Mokpo city, bending into 'ㄱ-shaped' at the top of Yudalsan Mountain and going through the sea to Gohado Island, Bandal Island. You can enjoy the golden sunset and night view of the Dadohae(archipelago), and it is evaluated as the best route in Asia with an overwhelming ride distance(a total length of 3.23 km) and attractions.

186, Gohadoan-gil, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-244-2600

Usuyeong Tourist Site

Frontline of the Battle of Myeongnyang

In 1597, Admiral Yi Sun-shin led the epic Battle of Myeongnyang, defeating the massed Japanese naval forces in Uldolmok with a mere thirteen ships. Located between Haenam and Jindo, the Uldolmok Strait (meaning a roaring straight) is known for rapid currents and derives its name from the sound of the currents pulling through the rocks. Uldolmok expressed in Chinese characters is Myeongnyang (鳴梁). At the Usuyeong Tourist Site –established with the aim of commemorating the legendary Battle of Myeongnyang and safeguarding the historical grounds –is the Battle of Myeongnyang Memorial. It provides a range of information on the battle, Turtle Ship (also known as Geobukseon Ship), armaments, and naval battles around the world. The nearby observatory offers a panoramic view of Uldolmok Strait, Jindo Bridge, and Jindo Tower.



12, Gwangwang leisure-ro, Munnae-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
Courtesy of Haenam-gun

Good to Visit Together

Monument for the Victory at Myeongnyang Battle, Haenam

·Treasure

This monument was erected in 1688 to commemorate the dramatic victory of Admiral Yi Sun-shin's naval forces at the Battle of Myeongnyang. It is inscribed with a detailed account of the battle and its significance.



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

34, Usuyeongan-gil, Munnae-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do

Nearby travel destinations

Ganggangsullae Training Center

Ganggangsullae (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity) is a communal practice performed by women in the coastal areas of Jeollanam-do Province around Chuseok, the Korean mid-autumn harvest festival. Under a bright full moon, women gather in a circle, join hands, and skip together in rotation. A leader sings out the verses and the others follow her with the refrain “ganggangsullae” while continuing to move in a circle.

The ritual is presumed to have originated in celebrating full moon days with special festivities. However, there is another theory that the dance was invented by Admiral Yi Sun-shin at the time of the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592-1598) when he ordered women to dance around a bonfire to trick the enemy into believing that the Korean forces were much larger than they actually were.

12, Gwangwang leisure-ro, Munnae-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-532-8810

Gocheonam Rock migratory bird sanctuary

The sight of hundreds of thousands of Baikal Teals dancing in groups in the evening against the backdrop of a vast field of reeds of 500,000 pyeong creates a mysterious atmosphere.

In the Gocheonam reed field, reeds inhabit extensively along the perimeter of the Gocheonam lake for 14km and the 3km long reed field from Buho-ri, Haenam-eup to Yeongok-ri, Hwasan-myeon is the

largest reed community in Korea with a size of 500,000 pyeong.

Also, in the reed field of Gocheonam, rare birds such as black storks and eagles, as well as 98% of the world's Baikal Teals, perform fantastic group dances during the winter. From December to February, you can see Baikal Teals dancing in groups, and the best time is at sunrise and sunset.

Travel Tip. Points to note about watching migratory birds are that you have to avoid wearing red clothes and do not throw stones or use car horns or explosive bombs because they are very wary.

San 82-8, Hanja-ri, Hwangsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-530-5331

Duryunsan Mountain Provincial Park

It is a Jeollanam-do Provincial Park that contains Daeheungsa Temple(Scenic Spot No. 66), which was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2018. Duryunsan Mountain was said to be called Duryunsan Mountain, after the characters 'Lun' from Kunlunsan Mountain in China and 'Du' from Baekdusan Mountain. It is the youngest peak of Haenam and is a large mountain with eight high and low mountain ranges. In particular, the shape of Duryunsan Mountain seen from the Haetalmun Gate of Daeheungsa Temple represents the shape of a reclining Buddha.

San 8-1, Gurim-ri, Samsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-530-5543

Marine Natural History Museum in Ttangkkeut

The newly opened Marine Natural History Museum in Ttangkkeut(in Ttangkkeut village{Land end's

village)) is the only largest marine natural history museum in Korea that exhibits only real specimens, not copies.

89, Ttangkkeunmaeul-gil, Songji-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-535-2110

Forest of Camellia and Torreya Nucifera at Seodonga Temple

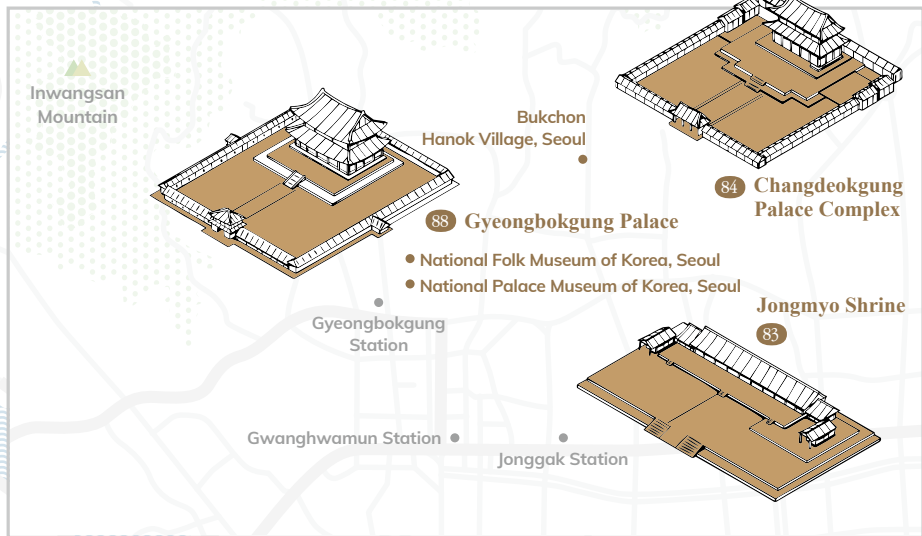
It is a forest with Camellia and Torreya Nucifera trees coexisting in the vicinity of Seodonga Temple, a branch of Daeheungsa Temple located in the middle of Ungeosan Mountain. As a forest in the form of a community, it has high landscape and plants ecological values.

San 45, Geumpyeong-ri, Hwawon-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do

Haenam Yoonssi(Yoon clan) Nokwoodang Area auspicious

It is the house where Gosan Yun Seon-do lived and it is located on the auspicious place and with Deogeumsan Mountain behind the house site, and Byeorubong Peak in front and Pilbong Peak on the right and shows the type of high-class housing in the Joseon Dynasty. There are designated cultural properties such as the self-portrait of Yun Duseo(National Treasure), Sanjungsingokjip, a collection of mountain verses(Treasure), and Eobusasisajip, a collection of songs for a fisherman's four seasons, as well as more than 3,000 relics.

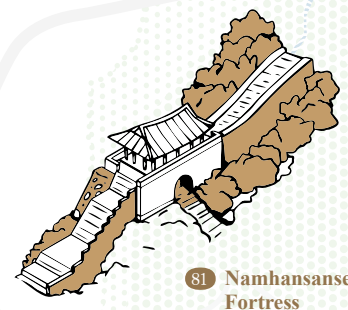
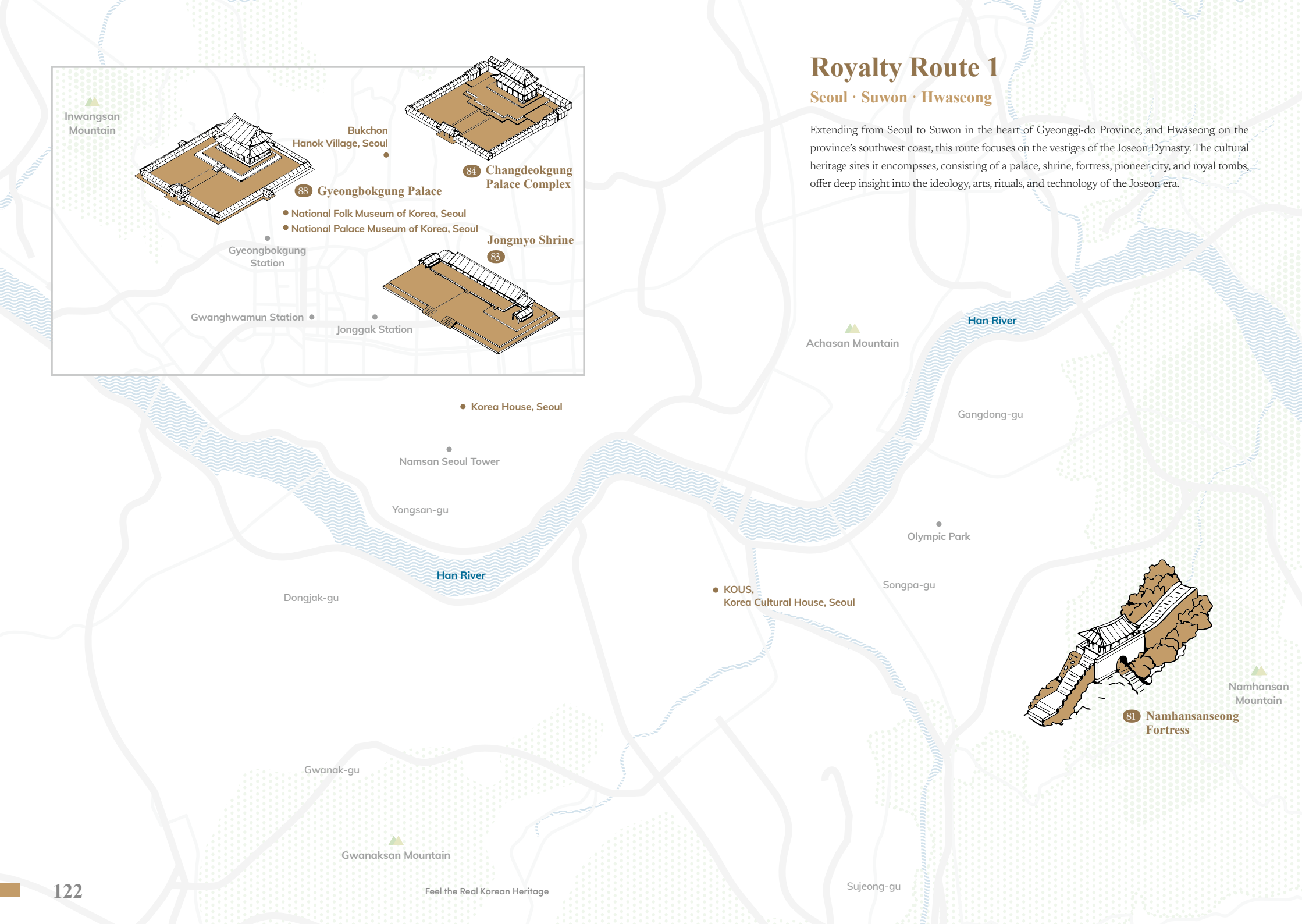
135, Nogudang-gil, Haenam-eup, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do
+82 (0)61-530-5856



Royalty Route 1

Seoul · Suwon · Hwaseong

Extending from Seoul to Suwon in the heart of Gyeonggi-do Province, and Hwaseong on the province's southwest coast, this route focuses on the vestiges of the Joseon Dynasty. The cultural heritage sites it encompasses, consisting of a palace, shrine, fortress, pioneer city, and royal tombs, offer deep insight into the ideology, arts, rituals, and technology of the Joseon era.



81

Namhansanseong Fortress

Fortifications of the Joseon Dynasty Built for the Defense of Hanyang
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

King Injo (r. 1623–1649), the 16th ruler of Joseon, advocated a pro-Ming Dynasty policy. The Later Jin Dynasty (1616–1636), which had been in conflict with the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), took this as an excuse to invade Joseon in 1627. Despite the forced signing of a pact of “brotherhood” between the two kingdoms, tensions continued to rise. Later Jin renamed itself the Great Qing Empire (1636–1912) and launched a second invasion of Joseon in 1636 that eventually led King Injo to take refuge in Namhansanseong Fortress. Namhansanseong was besieged by the Qing army, which had advanced rapidly across the Joseon territory. With his provisions exhausted after less than two months, King Injo had no choice but to surrender, exiting the fortress to sign a humiliating treaty. Although it witnessed this surrender, Namhansanseong has never actually been occupied by external forces. Built in 1624 on the grounds of an old citadel constructed in 673, Namhansanseong provided protection for the capital city of Hanyang together with Bukhansanseong Fortress. It was rebuilt several times to adopt innovations from Japan and China and accommodate the introduction of firearms from the West. Inside the fortress is the Temporary Palace that was designed to serve as a capital in times of emergency.

San23, sanseong-ri,
 Namhansanseong-myeon,
 Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do
 +82 (0)31-743-6610
 Courtesy of
 Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



84

Changdeokkung Palace Complex

Palace Blending Harmoniously with Nature
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Changdeokkung was built as a secondary palace of the Joseon Dynasty in 1405. It was destroyed by fire along with Gyeongbokgung and Changgyeonggung Palaces during the Japanese invasions in the late sixteenth century, but it was the first to be reconstructed. In sharp contrast to the rigid, linear arrangement along a primary axis seen at Gyeongbokgung Palace, Changdeokkung was designed with a freer spatial layout embracing the site's topographical features and adapting to the natural terrain. The Huwon Garden, the royal garden at the back of the palace, highlights the beauty of the natural setting with minimal artificial landscaping, clearly reflecting the Korean value of seeking harmony with nature.

Donhwamun Gate*, the main gate of Changdeokkung Palace, is the oldest structure in the complex. The original was lost during the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592–1598), but it was reconstructed in 1609. Major state events such as coronation ceremonies, marriages, and receptions for foreign envoys were held in Injeongjeon Hall** (Hall of Benevolent Governance), which was named to remind kings to rule with the virtue of benevolence.

Although the façade causes it to appear two-storied, it is actually a single-story building. Buyongjeong Pavilion*** floats above the largest pond in the palace complex, Buyongji. A unique multifaceted structure that appears simple from the north but elaborate from the south, Buyongjeong is considered to be one of the finest examples of Korean pavilion architecture. On the gentle slope across Buyongji Pond stands Juhamnu Pavilion****, which was used for studying. The lower story served as a royal library called Gyujanggak while the upper story provided a reading room to enjoy the natural beauty surrounding it on all four sides.



* **Donhwamun Gate of Changdeokkung Palace** is the main gate of Changdeokkung Palace. The word 'donhwa' was originally quoted from Jung-yong, and here it was used to mean 'the king gives great virtues and strengthens the people's education'. Donhwamun is the oldest wooden building among the existing main gates of palaces. It was built in May 1412.

** **Injeongjeon Hall in Changdeokkung Palace** is the main hall of Changdeokkung Palace. Injeong means 'beloved politics'.

*** **Buyongjeong Pavilion of Changdeokkung Palace** Buyongjeong Pavilion is located on the southern side of the pond, which is the representative pond of Changdeokkung Palace's backyard.

**** **Changdeokkung Palace Juhapnu** is located to the north of Changdeokkung Palace's backyard. A two-story building built in 1776 (the year of King Jeongjo's accession) to keep Eoje(writing or things made by a king) · Eopil (Handwriting of a King) in the backyard of Changdeokkung. As the cradle of Jeongjo's policy development and reform politics, as well as the literary and artistic revival of the mid-Joseon Dynasty.

Travel Tip. Visiting the Huwon Garden
 To visit the Huwon Garden, you must make a reservation on the Changdeokkung Palace website. Online bookings can be made on a first-come, first-served basis starting at 10:00 a.m. six days ahead until one day prior to your desired visit. Reservations cannot be made by phone. Any remaining tickets will be available for purchase directly on-site on the date of the tour (also on a first-come, first-served basis).

99, Yulgok-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul
 +82 (0)2-3668-2300

Courtesy of
 Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

88

Gyeongbokgung Palace

First Palace Established by the Joseon Dynasty in Seoul
· Historic Site

Yi Seong-gye, who established the Joseon Dynasty in 1392 and reigned as King Taejo (r. 1392–1398), relocated the capital from Gaegyeong (present-day Kaesong, North Korea) to Hanyang (present-day Seoul) in 1394. In the following year, he completed the construction of the dynasty's first royal palace, Gyeongbokgung Palace. The palace was flanked on the left by Jongmyo Shrine, housing the ancestral memorial tablets of former kings and queens, and on the right by Sajikdan Altar, honoring the gods of earth and grain.

This was planned in accordance with the fundamental arrangement for walled cities passed down from ancient times. The palace has various distinct features displaying the authority and majesty of the royal court, including the main gate Gwanghwamun and Geunjeongjeon Hall*. Towards the rear of the palace are living quarters for the king and queen and spaces for leisure activities. To the west is a pond alongside which Gyeonghoeru Pavilion** served as a venue for banquets.

Gyeongbokgung Palace was destroyed by fire during the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592–1598) and its reconstruction started in 1867. The new palace was much larger in scale than the original, but a great part of it outside the primary buildings was demolished during the subsequent Japanese occupation of Korea (1910–1945). Gradually recovering its former glory through ongoing restoration efforts, Gyeongbokgung Palace is the cultural heritage site of paramount significance as the first palace of the Joseon Dynasty surviving on its original grounds that continues to stand to this day on its original grounds.



* Geunjeongjeon Hall in

Gyeongbokgung Palace is the central building of Gyeongbokgung Palace, the royal palace of the Joseon Dynasty, where officials greeted the king, held national ceremonies, and welcomed foreign envoys. Several kings of the early Joseon Dynasty had their coronation ceremonies here. The name 'Geunjeong' means that if you are diligent, the affairs of the world can be managed well.

** Gyeonghoeru Pavilion in

Gyeongbokgung Palace Gyeonghoeru, built in the northwest pond of Geunjeongjeon, was a place where banquets were held when there was a happy occasion in the country or when an envoy came. When Gyeongbokgung Palace was first built, Gyeonghoeru Pavilion was small in size, but it was rebuilt to be larger when the pond was widened. After that, only stone pillars were maintained after being burned by the Imjin War and in 1867 (the 4th year of King Gojong), Gyeongbokgung was rebuilt and Gyeonghoeru was also rebuilt.

Travel Tip. Royal Guard Changing Ceremony at Gyeongbokgung Palace

During the Joseon Dynasty, the Sumunjang, or Commander of the Gate Guard, was the chief officer responsible for guarding the main gates of the capital, such as Heunginjimun Gate and Sungnyemun Gate, as well as the gates of the palace where the king resided. The ceremony of the changing of the gate guard can be enjoyed at the Gwanghwamun Gate of Gyeongbokgung Palace.

Sumunjang Guarding: 10:00–14:00, Sumunjang Changing Ceremony

161, Sajik-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul
+82 (0)2-3700-3900

Courtesy of
Cultural Heritage Administration

Feel the Real Korean Heritage

83

Jongmyo Shrine

Royal Ancestral Shrine Dedicated to Deceased Kings and Queens
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Jongmyo is the royal shrine housing the spirit tablets of the deceased kings and queens of the Joseon Dynasty, including the posthumously invested. Its construction began in 1394 and was completed the following year. Founded on Confucian ideology, the Joseon Dynasty placed utmost importance on ancestral worship and the related ritual formalities. Jongmyo, where state rites for the royal ancestors were performed, displayed both the authority and legitimacy of the court.

The spirit tablets are kept in the Main Hall called Jeongjeon*, the longest single wooden structure in Korea. Its auxiliary shrine, Yeongnyeongjeon** (Hall of Eternal Peace), also houses the spirit tablets of those not housed in the Main Hall. The Royal Ancestral Ritual in the Jongmyo Shrine (Jongmyo Jerye***) is still solemnly carried out today with the utmost dignity and in strict accordance with Confucian procedures. This ritual is accompanied by the Royal Ancestral Ritual Music in the Jongmyo Shrine (Jongmyo Jeryeak****). Blending instrumental and vocal music with dance, the performance carries remarkable value as a royal ritual that has been handed down for centuries and continues to be regularly performed in its original form.

* **Jeongjeon in Jongmyo Shrine** enshrined four generations of ancestors of King Taejo Lee Seong-gye at the beginning of the Joseon Dynasty, but after that, it became the place that enshrines the four generations of ancestors (great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, and father) of the kings who reigned at that time and the kings and queens who had virtue among the successive kings of Joseon and holds ancestral rites for them.

** **Yeongnyeongjeon in Jongmyo Shrine** is a part of Jongmyo Shrine and is located to the northwest of Jeongjeon, and Yeongnyeongjeon is where four generations of ancestors of King Taejo and the kings and queens' ancestral tablets, which could not be enshrined in Jeongjeon, were moved and enshrined.

*** **Jongmyo Jerye** was divided into fixed time rite and temporary rite. The fixed time rite was held in the first months of the four seasons (January, April, July, and October). The temporary rite was held when there were good and bad things in the country, but after liberation, it has held only once on the first Sunday in May.



**** Jongmyo Jeryeak (Ritual Music)

refers to music performed using dance, songs, and instruments during the Jongmyo Jerye, also called "Jongmyoak". Jongmyo Jeryeak was originally created in 1447 (29th year of King Sejong) to be used for royal Hoeryeyeon and has been handed down since 1464 (10th year of King Sejo) after being adapted for ancestral rites.

Travel Tip. Jongmyo Daeje The Royal Ancestral Ritual in Jongmyo Shrine, also known as Jongmyo Daeje, is performed annually on the first Sunday of May. The ritual consists of a set of formalities conducted in accordance with Confucian procedures, including ceremonial rites in Yeongnyeongjeon Hall and Jeongjeon Hall and a royal procession.

Travel Tip. Jongmyo Jeryeak

Nighttime Performance The nighttime performances of the Jongmyo Jeryeak, held only during the Royal Culture Festival period, offer an opportunity to fully immerse in the grand sensations of the traditional rituals in the majestic Jongmyo Shrine. They are performed at 8 p.m., near the time in which the rituals were actually held in the past.

Travel Tip. Myohyeollye Ritual at

Jongmyo Shrine Myohyeollye refers to the ritual observed by Joseon's crown princess following the marriage ceremony. She, together with the queen, would visit the Jongmyo Shrine to pay respects to the spirits. As the only state ritual held at Jongmyo in which royal females were allowed to participate, Myohyeollye offers a glimpse into the culture of Joseon royal women. Reenactments take place biannually in the spring and fall.

157, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul
+82 (0)2-765-0195

Courtesy of
Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Hwaseong Fortress, Suwon

- A Meticulously Planned Joseon City
- Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

The 22nd ruler of the Joseon Dynasty, King Jeongjo (r. 1776–1800) relocated the tomb of his late father, Crown Prince Sado, to Hwasan Mountain in Suwon (present-day Hwaseong, Gyeonggi-do Province). Along the nearby foothills of Paldalsan Mountain, Jeongjo established a new city for his people in an effort to promote humane governance. Hwaseong Fortress included an intricate combination of residential, defensive, and commercial features.

Hwaseong Fortress is a remarkable structure with unparalleled significance in Korea for its painstaking design and planning incorporating the best available scientific and architectural technologies of both the East and West. Built in harmony with the natural terrain, the fortress features an efficient arrangement of diverse military facilities. Despite being a brick fortress built mainly for defensive purposes, Hwaseong presents a sense of elegance and sophistication by virtue of its beautiful elements. Its most prominent features include Paldalmun Gate*, which is enclosed by a semi-circular secondary barricade, Hwahongmun Floodgate controlling the flow of a nearby stream, and Banghwasuryujeong Pavilion**, which served as both a military command post and rest area.

Inside the fortress is the temporary palace, referred to as a *haenggung**** in Korean. This is a residence where the king could stay on trips outside his primary palace. The Temporary Palace at Hwaseong Fortress served King Jeongjo on visits to his father's tomb and was otherwise used as a government office. In 1795, celebrations for the 60th birthday of King Jeongjo's mother, Lady Hyegyong were held here.

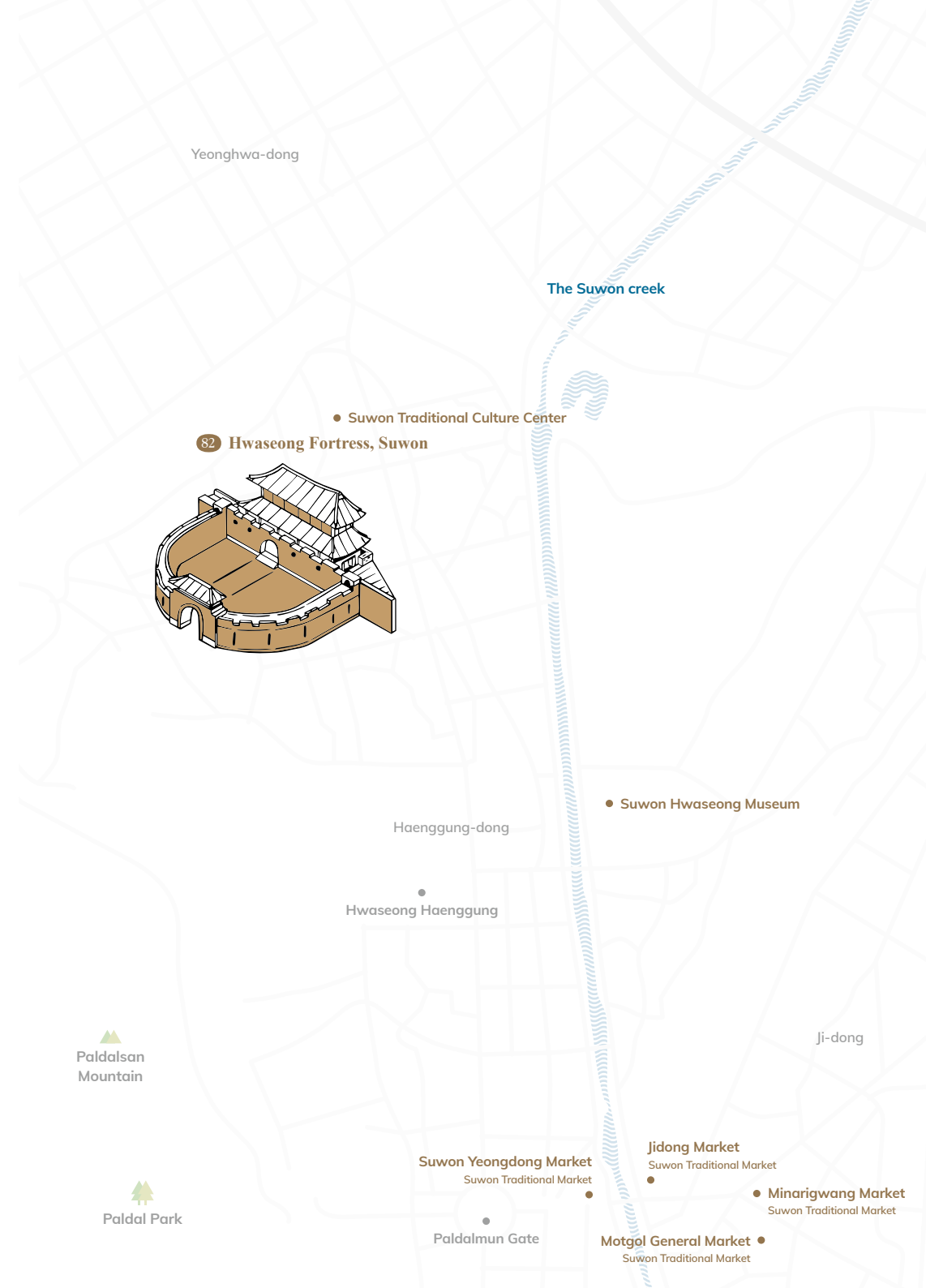
* **Suwon Paldalmun Gate** is the southern gate of Hwaseong Fortress in Suwon. On the outside of the gate, an Ongseong was built in a semicircle shape to protect the gate. It was verified during the restoration work in 1975 and restored to its original form.

** **Suwon Banghwasuryujeong Pavilion** was built in 1794 (the 18th year of King Jeongjo), and Banghwasuryujeong, the northeast pavilion of Hwaseong, is a building for wartime use. But, considering the function of the pavilion, it is a building constructed using stone, wood, and brick appropriately.

*** **Suwon Hwaseong Haenggung** In 1789 (13th year of King Jeongjo), Suwon-eup was moved from Annyeong-myeon in Hwaseong-si to the foot of Paldalsan Mountain, and it was built to be used as a government office and also used as a royal palace where the king stayed for a while when he came down to Suwon.

320-2, Yeonghwa-dong, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do
+82 (0)31-290-3600

Courtesy of
Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



Yungneung and Geolleung Royal Tombs, Hwaseong

- Tombs of Crown Prince Sado and King Jeongjo
- Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

Crown Prince Sado, the son of King Yeongjo (the 21st ruler of Joseon, r. 1724–1776), met a tragic death at the age of 27 following a power struggle among political factions. Upon succeeding his grandfather King Yeongjo to the throne, King Jeongjo (r. 1776–1800) reinstated his late father Sado to his original name and title, Crown Prince Jangheon. In 1789, Jeongjo relocated his father's tomb to its current location in present-day Hwaseong, Gyeonggi-do Province. At the time, the tomb was named Hyeollyungwon Tomb, but it was later promoted to Yungneung Royal Tomb in 1899 upon Jangheon's elevation as an honorary king.

Constructed on what was considered to be the most propitious site of the Joseon territory, Yungneung exhibits a majestic splendor. The tomb is adorned with large stones incised with lotus designs surrounding the mound like a folding screen, and a stone lantern in a novel style stands in front of the burial mound. The stone lanterns conventionally set out to light up a burial were believed to have the power to repel evil spirits.

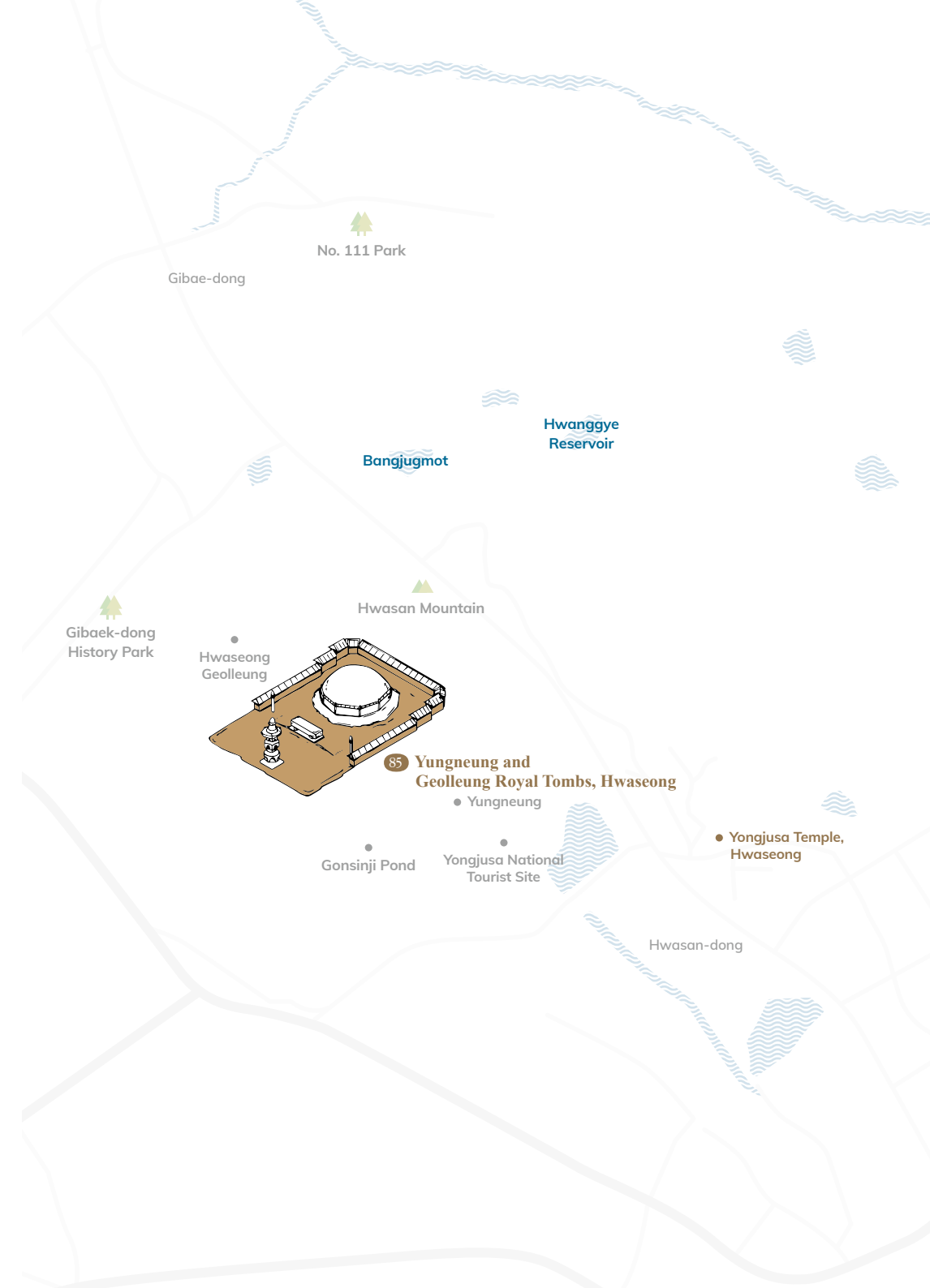
The lantern at Yungneung is praised as the most beautiful example among the stone lanterns of the Joseon royal tombs. To the western side of Yungneung is located Geolleung Royal Tomb, a double burial interring King Jeongjo and his consort Queen Hyoui. Geolleung is largely similar to Yungneung, excepting the surrounding balustrade.

Travel Tip. Jeongjo's neunghang

Jeongjo performed neunghang several times during his reign. Neunghang means that the king personally visits the tomb. Jeongjo's neunghang was not just for worship. Whenever he went to the tomb of crown prince Sado (Yungneung), he stayed at Hwaseong Haenggung to hold various events, and actively communicated with the people and handled complaints.

21, Hyohaeng-ro 481beon-gil,
Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do
+82 (0)31-222-0142

Courtesy of
Cultural Heritage Administration



Royalty Route 2

Ganghwa · Gimpo · Seoul

The second Royalty Route extends from the capital city of Seoul to Gimpo, a peninsula created by the sea and Hangang River, then proceeds on to Ganghwa-do Island. The tour provides a microcosm of the history of Korea across vast reaches of time. The cultural heritage sites include a palace, shrine, royal tomb, temple, and dolmen complex to provide a vivid overview of human history on the Korean Peninsula since prehistoric times.

● Gyodongdo Island, Ganghwa nadeulgil

Ganghwa Natural History Museum ●
Ganghwa History Museum ●

86 Ganghwa Dolmen Sites



Janjeong-ri

Bugeun-ri

Ganghwa-eup

Han River

Sangjusan Mountain

Goryeosan Mountain

● Munsusanseong Fortress, Gimpo

Haseong-myeon

Naega-myeon

Munsusan Mountain

● Seokmodo Island, Ganghwa nadeulgil

● Ganghwado Island, Ganghwa nadeulgil

Tongjin-eup

Haemyeongsan Mountain

Yangdo-myeon

● Deokpojin Fort, Gimpo

Yangchon-eup

Daegot-myeon

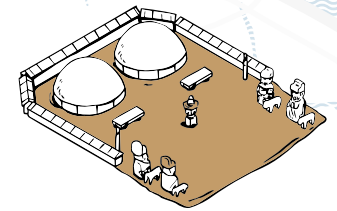
● Daemyung Port, Gimpo

Samnagseong Fortress, Gwanghwa ●

Jeondeungsa temple, Ganghwa 87

● Chojjin Fort, Ganghwa

Manisan Mountain



Jangneung Royal Tomb, Gimpo 89

87

Jeondeungsa Temple, Ganghwa

Buddhist Temple with a 1600-year History

Samnangseong Fortress, Ganghwa, also known as Jeongjoksanseong Fortress, served as a defensive facility located in the outskirts of both the Goryeo capital Gaegyeong and the Joseon capital Hanyang. Jeondeungsa Temple is a Buddhist temple situated within the fortress that is believed to have been established in 381. It was initially named Jinjongsa, but assumed its current name during the Goryeo Dynasty to embody the meaning of “passing on the light of Buddhism.” It suffered a series of fires that destroyed its structures, but it was restored to its original state in 1625. Despite the Joseon Dynasty policies suppressing Buddhism, Jeondeungsa Temple was protected by the royal court. It was the guardian temple of the *Joseon wangjo sillok* (*Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty*), equipped with an archive for their storage. As a Buddhist temple with a long history, Jeondeungsa Temple is home to several cultural heritage buildings and artefacts, including its sophisticated and elegant Daeungjeon Hall*, an Iron Bell from China, and a Wooden Seated Sakyamuni Buddha Triad featuring exceptional carving.

* **Daeungjeon Hall of Jeondeungsa Temple in Ganghwa** The Daeungjeon Hall, which enshrines Sakyamuni Buddha Triad, is said to have been built in 1621 (the 13th year of Gwanghaegun). on the upper part of the four corner pillars, a human figure was carved. There is a legend that a nude figure was sculpted to support chunyeo (the frame of the structure bearing the roof load at the four corners of the eaves) to warn the misdeed of a mistress who stole the wealth of the carpenter who was in charge of the construction and wash her sins away.

37-41, Jeondeungsa-ro, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon-si

Courtesy of Jeondeungsa Temple, Ganghwa



86

Dolmen Sites, Ganghwa

· Tombs of the Bronze Age
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Dolmens are stone monuments consisting of a large, flat capstone supported by upright stones, which are one of the most prevalent forms for Bronze Age tombs. The Korean Peninsula is home to more than 40,000 dolmens, roughly half of all examples found in the world.

There are largely two types of dolmens: the table type and checkerboard type. The former features stone slabs erected to form an above-ground burial cist covered with a large, flat capstone. The latter type, also known as the go-table type, features an underground burial chamber with low propping stones topped with a capstone.

Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites have been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List for their numerous examples of well-preserved dolmens. The dolmen in Bugeun-ri, Ganghwa is approximately 2.6 meters high and has a capstone stretching 6.5 meters in length. It is probably the largest table-type dolmen in Korea. Massive in size yet sophisticated in form, this dolmen is a valuable example that offers a glimpse into the culture, technology, social structure, and spirituality of prehistoric times.

317, Bugeun-ri, Hajeom-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon-si
Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



89

Jangneung Royal Tomb, Gimpo

Burial Site of King Wonjong and Queen Consort Incheon
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, the collection of burial sites of kings and queens of the era, are cultural heritage sites that clearly display the ideology, funeral traditions, nature-respecting values, and aesthetics of the time. In accordance with the regulation stipulating royal tombs must be constructed “approximately four kilometers (10 *li*) away from but within 30 kilometers (80 *li*) of the four main gates of the capital city,” most of the Joseon royal tombs are concentrated around Seoul and its vicinity.

The occupant of Jangneung Tomb, King Wonjong, was the son of the 14th ruler of Joseon, King Seonjo (r. 1567–1608), and the father of the 16th monarch, King Injo (r. 1623–1649). Although Wonjong never ruled in his lifetime, he was posthumously elevated to king and his tomb was accordingly promoted. Jangneung Royal Tomb is comprised of twin side-by-side mounds for the king and queen constructed on the same hill. The royal tombs of Joseon are characterized by their integration with the natural environment, demonstrated by the delicate harmony Jangneung strikes with the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

79, Jangneung-ro, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do
Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration



Good to Visit Together

Chojijin Fort, Ganghwa

Historic fortress built to protect the coastline
• Historic Site



Courtesy of Ganghwa-gun

624, Choji-ri, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon-si

It is estimated that Chojijin Fort in Ganghwado, a fortress was established in 1655 (the 6th year of King Hyojong). During the Byeonginyangyo(1866), Joseon fought against the French fleet, during the Shimmiyangyo (1871), against the American fleet, and in the case of the Unyangho Incident(1875), against the Japanese warships.

Samnangseong Fortress, Ganghwa

The legendary Fortress historic site built by the three sons of Dangun
• Historic Site

The age when this fortress was built is not exact, but if we look at the stacked fortress walls, we can find the structure of the fortress in the Three Kingdoms period like Samnyeonsanseong Fortress in Boeun or Myeonghwalanseong Fortress in Gyeongju, so it is

estimated to have been built during the Three Kingdoms period. In the 1st year of King Hyeonjong of the Joseon Dynasty (1660), the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, which were stored at Manisan Mountain national history archive, were moved to Jeongjoksan Mountain national history archive, and Seonwonbogak Hall was built to store the royal genealogy. But now both of them are gone and only the Jeondeungsa Temple remains.

San 245, Onsu-ri, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon-si

Munsusanseong Fortress, Gimpo

Fortress protecting the Ganghwa Strait
• Historic Site



Courtesy of Gimpo-si

102-38, Munsusan-ro, Wolgot-myeon, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do

Munsusanseong Fortress, built in 1694 (the 20th year of King Sukjong), is a fortress that protects the Ganghwa Strait along with Gapgotjin (甲串鎭) in Ganghwa. During the Byeonginyangyo in 1866 (the 3rd year of King Gojong), Joseon fought fiercely with the French army, and the wall towards the coast and gatehouse were destroyed, and the inside of the fortress was devastated. There is a trail where you can enjoy the history and natural scenery while walking along with the 4km-long fortress.

Nearby travel destinations

Gyeongbokgung National Folk Museum

Aiming to become a living education base where we can directly see and experience the living culture of Koreans from the traditional society to the present, we investigate, research, collect and exhibit and preserve the aspect of life from our ancestors and our daily lives today to our lifetimes There is also an experience-oriented children's museum that allows growing children to touch or feel our traditional living culture.

37, Samcheong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul
+82 (0)2-3704-3114

National Palace Museum of Korea

This is a museum dedicated to the conservation and exhibition of items from the Joseon royal court and Korean imperial court. Its collections are presented in the form of both permanent exhibitions organized according to themes and special exhibitions that offer a deeper understanding of royal culture. The museum also provides a diverse range of cultural events and programs.

12, Hyoja-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul
+82 (0)2-3701-7500

Bukchon Hanok Village

Bukchon, located between Gyeongbokgung Palace and Changdeokgung Palace, was the residence of the noble class during

the Joseon Dynasty. Traditional Hanoks(traditional Korean houses) are concentrated in this place, which means the upper neighborhood of Cheonggyecheon Stream and Jongno.

37, Gyedong-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul

Korea House

Established at what was once the private residence of Park Paeng-nyeon, an eminent scholar of Jiphyeonjeon (Hall of Worthies), the royal academy of the Joseon Dynasty, Korea House is a venue for experiencing the diverse aspects of traditional Korean culture including royal cuisine, performances, and wedding ceremonies. Visitors are welcome to enjoy fine Korean dining in a traditional *hanok* house peacefully tucked in the heart of the city and traditional performing arts at the Folk Theater. Korea House also offers a rich program of hands-on cultural activities – from food and clothing to crafts and games.

10, Toegy-e-ro 36-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul
+82 (0)2-2266-9101

Korea Cultural House, KOUS

Korea Cultural House is a space in the city to understand and enjoy Korean traditional culture. It offers a wide array of performances and a systemized education program. Diverse special performances are offered to bring the public closer to the deep-rooted traditional arts of Korea including dance and music. Moreover, the School of Korean Traditional Crafts and Architecture, which has been in existence since 1989, offers opportunities to learn traditional crafts including needlework, embroidery, and wood

furniture making from holders and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage.

12-9, Teheran-ro 92-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul
Performances +82 (0)2-3011-1720
School of Korean Traditional Crafts and Architecture +82 (0)2-3011-1705

Suwon Hwaseong Museum

The museum showcases detailed records documenting the construction of Hwaseong Fortress, the personnel involved, and King Jeongjo's procession to the fortress. The outdoor gallery presents a display of tools and instruments used in the construction, including a type of crane known as a *geojunggi*.

21, Changnyong-daero, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do
+82 (0)31-228-4242

Suwon Traditional Culture Center

It consists of two buildings, the Traditional Food Experience Center and the Etiquette Education Center. Traditional Food Experience Center is a space for education and knowledge spread to create a healthy eating culture, from education, experience, and research programs to exhibitions by organizing programs under the themes of traditional food, royal food, and food culture education. At the Etiquette Education Center, you can participate in specialized traditional etiquette education and experience programs such as tea ceremony, etiquette, crafts, and personality education for youth under the themes of King Jeongjo's love for the people, the Silhak (Practical Science) thought, and filial piety.

18-11, Jangan-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do
+82 (0)31-247-3765

Suwon Traditional Market

The 'Paldalmun Traditional Market', created by the king with the history of Suwon Hwaseong Fortress, was formed as the 22nd king of the Joseon Dynasty, King Jeongjo, brought the descendants of Gosan Yun Seon-do, who had established a trading business in Haenam, Jeolla-do, to Suwon to create a world where the people were the masters, and merchants from all over the nation began to watch Suwon

Yongjusa Temple, Hwaseong

Yongjusa Temple, located right next to Yungneung and Geolleung Royal Tombs, is a temple built by King Jeongjo to comfort the soul of his father, Crown Prince Sado, and to pray for rebirth in paradise. There are Hyohaeng(filial behavior) education center, Hyohaeng culture center, and Hyohaeng dormitory to inherit the filial piety of King Jeongjo.

187-2, Songsan-dong, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do

Deokpojin Fort, Gimpo

The military camp of the Joseon Dynasty, Deokpojin, which was installed using the natural terrain on Sondolmok, the road leading to Seoul through Ganghwa bay, was a battlefield where Joseon fought fiercely with Western powers during the Sinmiyangyo and Byeonginyangyo. In the Deokpojin Fort Relics Exhibition Hall, you can easily understand the location and effective distance of cannons used in the late Joseon Dynasty.

San 105, Sinan-ri, Daegotmyeon, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do

Golden Era Route

Gyeongju · Andong



Walking through the Spirits of Korea

Historical places and artifacts created by people have endured long beyond their own lifespans, some of which continue to enrich our lives today. These long-established human creations are worthy of being valued simply for the fact that they have endured over time. Cultural heritage enables our spiritual enlightenment during the visit due to the genius loci embedded within it. All culture is a manifestation of human spiritual activities. Therefore, exploring places of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, encourages us to travel across time in search of the meaning of the past and its spirits. This journey tracing the spirits of Korea begins and ends with the two historically fascinating cities of Gyeongju and Andong.

You can check more detailed cultural heritage information by scanning the QR code

91

Gyerim Forest, Gyeongju

92

Daereungwon, Gyeongju

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Bulguksa Temple, Gyeongju

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Seokguram Grotto, Gyeongju

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Wolseong Palace Site, Gyeongju

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Dosanseowon, Andong

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Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong

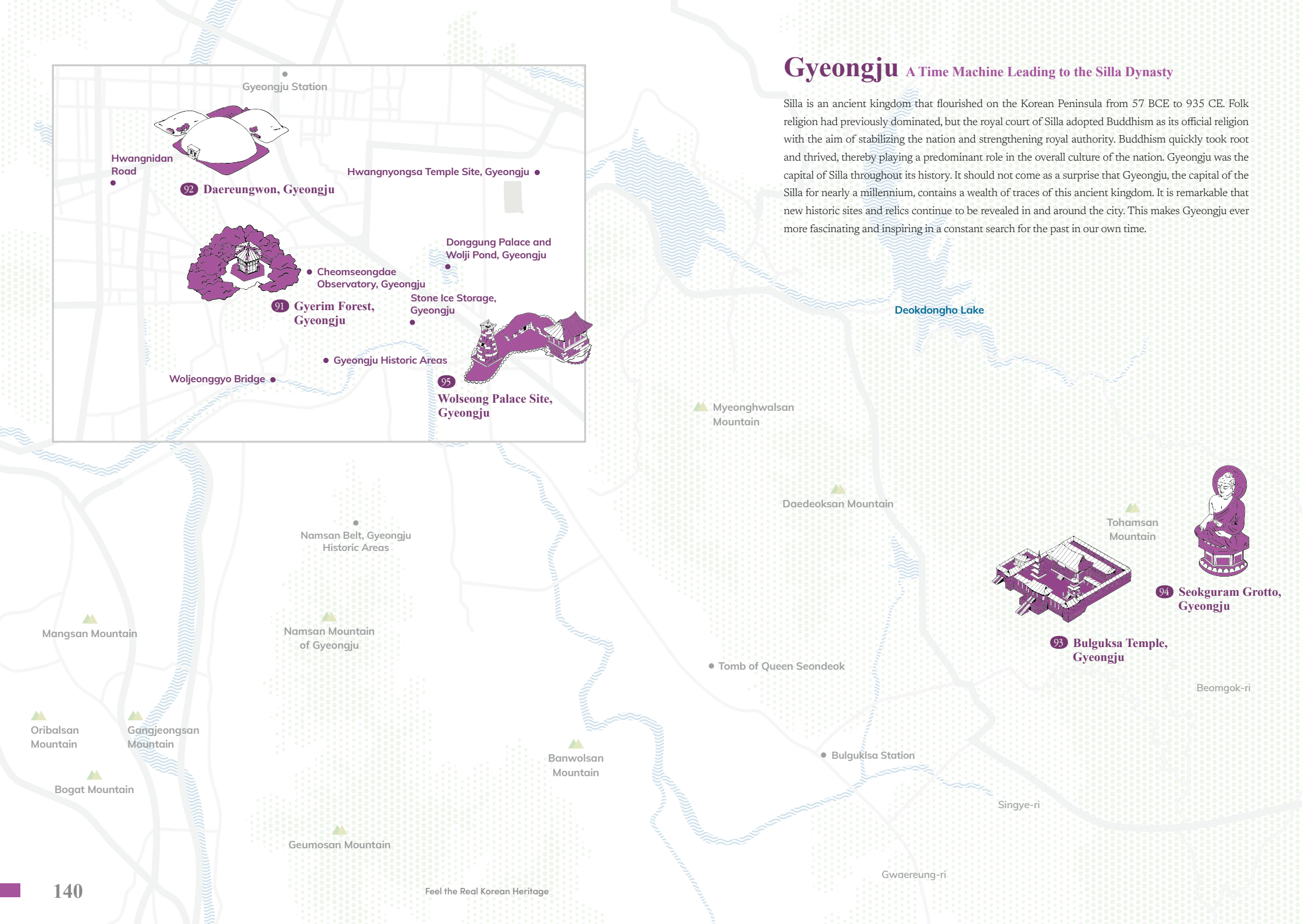
98

Hahoe Village, Andong



Gyeongju A Time Machine Leading to the Silla Dynasty

Silla is an ancient kingdom that flourished on the Korean Peninsula from 57 BCE to 935 CE. Folk religion had previously dominated, but the royal court of Silla adopted Buddhism as its official religion with the aim of stabilizing the nation and strengthening royal authority. Buddhism quickly took root and thrived, thereby playing a predominant role in the overall culture of the nation. Gyeongju was the capital of Silla throughout its history. It should not come as a surprise that Gyeongju, the capital of the Silla for nearly a millennium, contains a wealth of traces of this ancient kingdom. It is remarkable that new historic sites and relics continue to be revealed in and around the city. This makes Gyeongju ever more fascinating and inspiring in a constant search for the past in our own time.



Gyeongju A Time Machine Leading to the Silla Dynasty

91

Gyerim Forest, Gyeongju

The Sacred Birthplace of the Progenitor of the Silla Dynasty
• Historic Site

Gyerim is the forest setting of the legend regarding the birth of Kim Alji, the progenitor of the Gyeongju Kim clan and the Silla Dynasty. The myth describes how one night, King Talhae of Silla (r. 57–80) heard a rooster crowing from the forest. The next morning, he sent a vassal named Hogong in order to inquire into the situation. Hogong discovered a golden chest hanging from the branches of a tree with a white rooster crowing beneath it. Hogong brought the chest back to the king, who opened it and found a baby boy nestled inside. Believing that the boy had been sent to him from the heavens, Talhae took the baby as his own and raised him. Talhae named the boy Alji, meaning “baby born from an egg,” and gave him the last name Kim (meaning gold), as he was found in a golden chest. The forest where the boy was first found was later named Gyerim, referring to a forest where a rooster crowed.

1, Gyo-dong, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

92

Daereungwon, Gyeongju

Large Ancient Silla Tomb Complex
• Historic Site

The Daereungwon Ancient Tomb Complex encompasses twenty-three burial mounds dating back to the Silla Kingdom. The three main tombs that should be explored first are Hwangnamdaechong Tomb, Cheonmachong Tomb, and the Tomb of King Michu.

Hwangnamdaechong Tomb, the largest among the ancient tombs of Silla, is presumed to be the burial site of a royal couple. Consisting of two attached mounds in a form bearing some resemblance to a gourd, the tomb has yielded an array of gold regalia including necklaces, a crown, and a belt.

Cheonmachong is the only tomb where the interior can be looked into. It acquired the name Cheonmachong (literally, “Heavenly Horse Tomb”) from one of the artifacts excavated within, a saddle flap with a depiction of a flying horse (“Cheonma”). The *Painting of Heavenly Horse on a Saddle Flap* is considered valuable since it is almost the only surviving painting from the Silla period.

The Tomb of King Michu is the burial site of the 13th ruler of the Silla Kingdom and the first from the Kim clan. The name of the tomb complex, Daereungwon, was derived from the record that “King Michu was entombed in Daereung.”

261, nodong-dong, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

95

Wolseong Palace Site, Gyeongju

A Royal Compound that Resembles the Moon
• Historic Site

These are the grounds where a Silla Kingdom palace once stood. Constructed in the year 101, Wolseong Palace served as the main compound of the Silla monarchy until the collapse of the kingdom in 935. It was also known as Banwolseong, literally “half-moon fortress” in Korean, due to the outline of the palace walls forming the shape of a crescent moon. Today, most of the buildings in the palace complex have been lost, and the only remaining building is the Stone Ice Storage of Gyeongju, which was transferred to this location from the west of Wolseong.

387-1, Inwang-dong, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



91 Gyerim Forest, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



92 Daereungwon, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



95 Wolseong Palace Site, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Gyeongju National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage

Bulguksa Temple, Gyeongju

The Pure Land of Buddha on Earth
 · Historic Site
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

“*Bulguk*” refers to the “Pure Land of Buddha.” Situated on the slopes of Tohamsan Mountain, Bulguksa Temple represents the idyllic world longed for by the people of Silla. The construction of the temple is known to have been initiated in 751 by Kim Dae-seong, then the minister of Silla. Unfortunately, Kim passed away before witnessing its completion. The project was taken over by the state and subsequently underwent a series of reconstructions and renovations to culminate in the version we know today.

Created with remarkable technological advancements and aesthetic sensibilities, Bulguksa Temple is an embodiment of the doctrines and values of Buddhism. The temple compound is divided into two areas by stairway bridges. The area above the stairs symbolizes the world of the Buddha, while the area below represents the human world. The Cheongungyo Bridge (Bridge of Blue Clouds) and Baekungyo Bridge (Bridge of White Clouds) lead to the Daeungjeon Hall (Hall of Great Enlightenment) while the Yeonhwagyo Bridge (Bridge of Lotus Flowers) and Chilbogyo Bridge (Bridge of Seven Treasures) lead to the Geungnakjeon Hall (Hall of Supreme Bliss). The former two stairway bridges connect the two different realms, but the latter two could only be climbed by those who have attained enlightenment.

In the center of the precinct is the main sanctuary, the Daeungjeon Hall (Hall of Great Enlightenment). To its right is the delicately adorned Dabotap Pagoda (Pagoda of Bountiful Treasures), and on its left is the relatively simplistic Three-story Stone Pagoda. These two pagodas, often considered to be the quintessence of Korean Buddhist art, are visual embodiments of Buddhist scripture. The Dabotap Pagoda features exquisite ornamentation and reflects refinement, while the Three-story Stone Pagoda exhibiting its well-balanced proportions epitomizes stability.

Many temples in Korea offer “temple stays,” a unique program to help people better understand and experience the history and culture of Korean Buddhism. The temple stay program at Bulguksa is also available in English. (Website: eng.templestay.com)

385, Bulguk-ro, Gyeongju-si,
 Gyeongsangbuk-do

Seokguram Grotto, Gyeongju

Masterwork Combining Religion and Science, Technology, and Art
 · National Treasure
 · UNESCO World Heritage Site

Seokguram Grotto was established at the pinnacle of the development of Silla’s Buddhist art. Its construction was initiated together with that of Bulguksa Temple. The grotto was completed in 774 and was initially named Seokbulsu (meaning Stone Buddha Temple). Seokguram has special significance as a meticulous human-made grotto, as opposed to being based on a naturally occurring feature such as a cave or large rocks.

The overall structure includes an antechamber as the entrance connected to the main rotunda by a corridor. The antechamber represents this world and is adorned with bas-relief images of the Eight Guardian Deities. Two Vajrapanis stand vigil on either side of the entrance to the passageway leading into the main hall while the Four Heavenly Kings are carved on the walls. Representing the land of Buddha, the main rotunda is capped with a domed ceiling employing perfect symmetry, balance, in its use of space.

It enshrines a majestically dignified monumental statue of Buddha. This work capturing Sakyamuni in a state of enlightenment is esteemed as a masterpiece of Buddhist sculpture.

873-243, Bulguk-ro, Gyeongju-si,
 Gyeongsangbuk-do



93 Bulguksa Temple, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



94 Seokguram Grotto, Gyeongju | Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

Good to Visit Together

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond, Gyeongju

A Palace for Silla's Princes
· Historic Site

Donggung Palace, including Wolji Pond, was one of the secondary palaces of Silla, which served as the residence for its princes. The palace complex was constructed in 674 and had a large artificial pond built with three small islands in the center and 12 hills to the northeast. Imhaejeon Hall inside the Donggung Palace was used by the court for meetings and banquets. From this, it can be understood that the Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond complex was highly prestigious and important despite being a secondary palace.



Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

102, Wonhwa-ro, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do
+82 (0)54-750-8655

Travel Tip. Lotus Ponds

In the vicinity of Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond are ponds filled with lotus plants. The flowers come into full bloom in July and August amidst fields of deep green leaves, providing an ideal backdrop for photos.

Travel Tip. Gyeongju Historic Areas in the City Center Gyeongju, the Heart of the Silla Kingdom (a UNESCO World Heritage City): The historic sites in the city center of Gyeongju are all located within a three-kilometer radius and can thereby be visited on foot.

Stone Ice Storage, Gyeongju

Storage for Ice of the Joseon Dynasty
· Treasure

The Stone Ice Storage in Gyeongju, known as Seokbinggo in Korean, is characteristic of a structure accessed by a descending stairway and includes a drainage system in the center of its sloping floor. It was originally believed to have been constructed during the Silla era, but it was later revealed that the storage was actually built in 1738. It is considered the most outstanding among the stone ice storage facilities surviving from the Joseon Dynasty.

Ice that was collected from the rivers during the winter were stored here to be used in the summer. In Korea, storing of ice began during the period of the kingdom of Silla, and ice storages were managed by a governmental office named Binggojeon. This signifies that ice storing was operated by a state system.



Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

449-1, Inwang-dong, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do

Cheomseongdae Observatory, Gyeongju

The Earliest Astronomical Observatory in the East
· National Treasure



Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

839-1, Inwang-dong, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do

Cheomseongdae is an astronomical observatory from the ancient kingdom of Silla that was used to observe the movements of the universe. As the oldest astronomical observatory in East Asia, it is presumed to have been constructed during the reign of Queen Seondeok (r. 632-647). The study of celestial phenomena was of great national interest at the time since it is deeply related to agriculture. Astrological divination was also used for predicting the kingdom's fortunes. The opening halfway up the structure is thought to have been used by astronomers as a means to gain entry into tower by climbing a ladder.

Travel Tip. Wildflower Garden Complex

If you visit Gyeongju between September and November, you should not miss the Wild Flower Garden Complex beside the Cheomseongdae Observatory. With its dense colonies of dreamy pink muhly grass, this is a photographic hotspot.

Hwangnyongsa Temple Site, Gyeongju

The Foundation of Silla Buddhism
· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Hwangnyongsa Temple was originally built with the intention of creating a palace, but the purpose of the complex was changed into a Buddhist temple in 553 when rumors spread that a yellow dragon had appeared at the site. Built over a period of 93 years, Hwangnyongsa Temple became the largest and most influential temple of the Silla kingdom. It fully imparted a strong ideological message that the country was the land of the Buddha.

According to historical records, the construction of a nine-story wooden pagoda on the grounds of the temple lasted from 643 until 645. Commissioned during the reign of Queen Seondeok (r. 632-647), the pagoda is believed to have been immense at nearly 80 meters in height and 22 meters wide per side. The nine stories represented Silla's nine neighboring kingdoms and the nation's will to defend itself from external threats and invasion by calling upon the power of the Buddha. The entire temple complex, including the pagoda and other structures, was destroyed by fire in 1238 during the Mongol Invasions of Korea. Near the Hwangnyongsa Temple site, where excavations continue to take place, is the Hwangnyongsa Temple History and Culture Center. It offers a comprehensive understanding of the history of the temple from its construction to destruction through a video, excavated relics, and a reduced-scale model of the nine-story pagoda.

320-2, Guhwang-dong, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do
+82 (0)54-777-6862

Gyeongju Historic Areas

A comprehensive historical district where you can understand the history and culture of Silla at a glance
· UNESCO World Heritage Site



Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

Hwangnam-dong, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do

In the Gyeongju Historic Areas, the Buddhist ruins and Wanggyeong ruins that contain the history and culture of Gyeongju, the ancient capital of Silla millennium, are well preserved.

Compared to the historical sites in Kyoto and Nara, Japan, which was already registered as World Heritage Sites, it is evaluated as a site with greater density and diversity of the ruins. It is a comprehensive historical district where various heritages are scattered so we can understand the history and culture of Silla at a glance. It is divided into five districts that are the Namsan district, a treasure trove of Buddhist art, the Wolseong district, the palace site of the millennium dynasty, the Daeneungwon district, the distribution area of ancient tombs including the kings of Silla, the Hwangnyongsa temple district, the essence of Silla Buddhism, and the Sanseong district, the core of the Wanggyeong defense facility, according to the characteristics of the ruins. 52 designated cultural properties are included in the World Heritage Area.

Nearby travel destinations

Woljeonggyo Bridge

Woljeonggyo Bridge was built across Muncheon Stream in 760 but was lost during the Joseon period. It has recently been restored at its original location following extensive research. It is particularly renowned for its splendid nightscape.

274, Gyo-dong, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do

Hwangnidan-gil Road

Hwangnidan-gil Road, encompassing the area around the street of Poseok-ro, is a welcome addition to the list of Gyeongju's new popular tourist spots. Exquisitely blending traditional charm with modern flair, Hwangnidan-gil is lined with cafes, eateries, shops, guesthouses, and photo studios, attracting young and hip visitors.

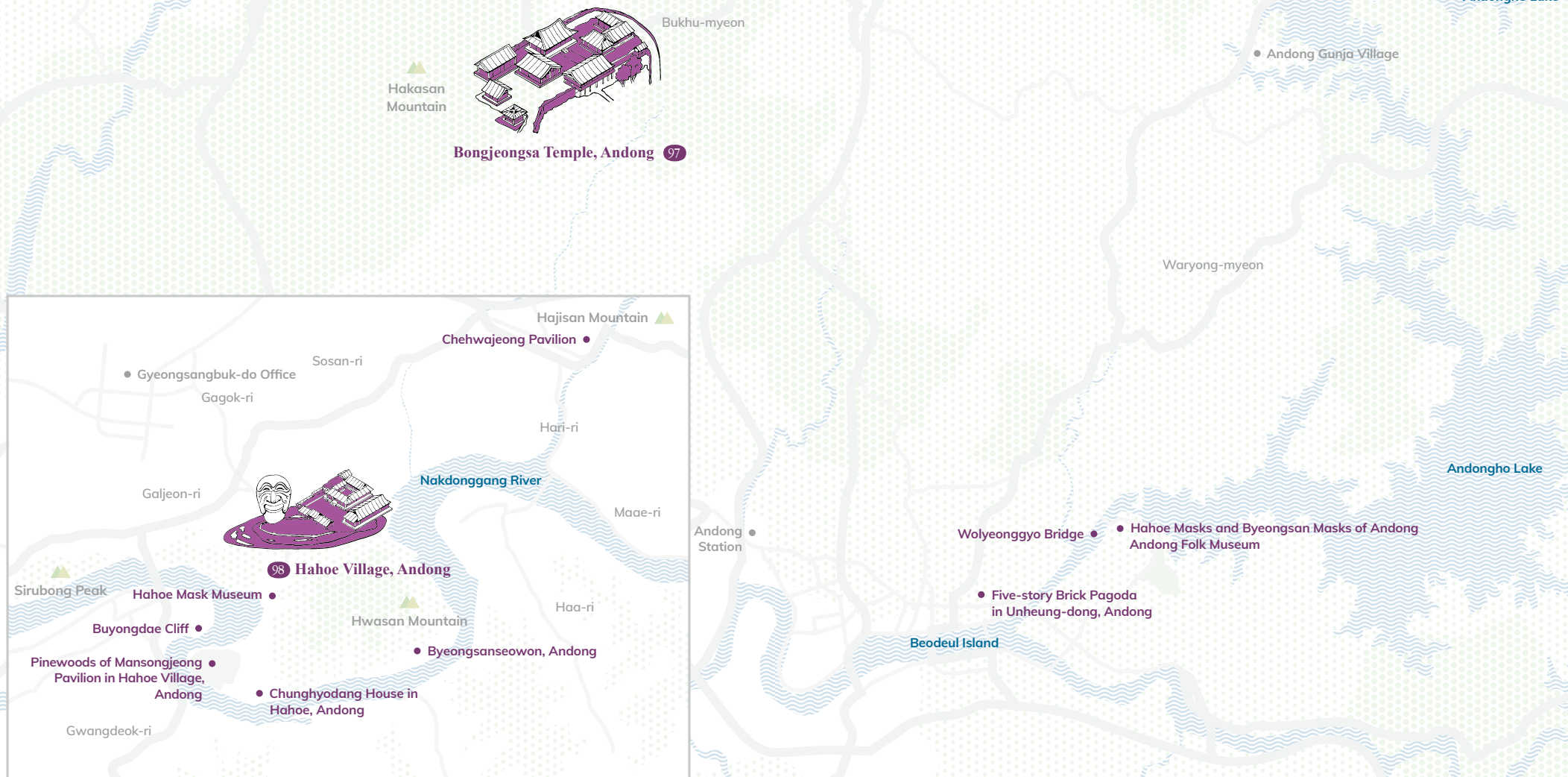


Courtesy of Gyeongju-si

1080, Poseok-ro, Gyeongju-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do

Andong Cradle of Confucian Culture and a Center of Morality

Andong is a city proud of its deep-rooted traditions. It has carefully preserved its cultural and historical heritage, including the noble culture of the yangban (a ruling class comprised primarily of officials), the folk culture of the commoners, and the vestiges of Confucian culture. As the guidelines for living that were promulgated by Confucius (551-479 BCE), Confucianism placed greater emphasis on the virtues of filial piety and loyalty towards the state. Confucianism provided the basis for state governance and social ethics during the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) and still remains influential to this day. Confucian values, the root of Korean moral systems, can be experienced while exploring the city of Andong.



Andong Cradle of Confucian Culture and a Center of Morality

96

Dosanseowon, Andong

Center of Confucian Studies in Gyeongsang-do Province

· Historic Site
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Yi Hwang (1501–1570) was a prominent scholar of the Joseon period revered for systemizing the doctrines of Neo-Confucianism. After having served four kings at the royal court, Yi returned to his hometown of Andong and established the Dosanseodang Academy in 1561 to further his studies while fostering scholars of the future. Following Yi's death, people who admired his intellect and virtuous conduct joined to build an academy where the lecture hall had been located. This is now Dosanseowon Confucian Academy, which was completed in 1576.

The Dosanseowon Confucian Academy complex largely consists of the Dosanseodoang compound and the Dosanseowon compound. Dosanseodang Academy, the oldest construction in the complex, was personally designed and built by Yi Hwang himself. He educated students while residing in a small house composed of a wooden floor area (*maru*), a second room, and a kitchen. The neighboring structures—the student dormitory, Nongunjeongsa, and study, Yeoknakseojae—are also part of this compound. In contrast,

the Dosanseowon compound, which was completed six years after Yi's death, is comprised of several buildings. Among them, the Sangdeoksa Shrine, Main Gate, and the Jeonyodang Lecture Hall are particularly remarkable. The Dongjae and Seojae (student dormitories), Gwangmyeongsil (the library), and Jangpangak (the printing house), are also worth careful attention.

154, Dosanseowon-gil, Dosan-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Travel Tip. Yi Hwang on Banknotes

Korea's 1,000 won note features content related to Yi Hwang. On the obverse side is depicted Yi Hwang, Myeongnyundang Lecture Hall in the Seonggyungwan National Academy where Confucianism was taught, and plum blossoms, Yi's favorite flower. On the reverse side is a landscape painting by Jeong Seon, a leading Joseon painter, depicting Dosanseodang Academy and its surrounding landscape.

For more details, refer to the "Korean Confucian Academy Route" p.76

97

Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong

Buddhist Mountain Monastery Home to Mythical Birds
· UNESCO World Heritage Site

Situated on Cheondeungsan Mountain, Bongjeongsa Temple is believed to have been built in 672 by Buddhist Monk Neungin. The name Bongjeongsa signifies a temple where *bonghwang*, a pair of mythical birds, dwell. The temple includes a number of buildings of great architectural significance. The temple's Geungnakjeon Hall (Hall of Supreme Bliss), the oldest surviving wooden building in Korea, represents the architectural style of the Unified Silla period, whereas the Daeungjeon Hall (Hall of Great Enlightenment) exemplifies late-Goryeo and early-Joseon architecture. The Hwaeomgangdang Lecture Hall, where monks study the fundamentals of Buddhism, and the Gogeuondang Hall, which is presumed to have been an annex for enshrining Buddha statues, are also lauded for their embodiment of diverse architectural techniques and details.

222, Bongjeongsa-gil, Seohu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

For more details, refer to the "Korean Temple Monasteries Route" p.68



96 Dosanseowon, Andong | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



97 Bongjeongsa Temple, Andong | Courtesy of Andong-si

Hahoe Village, Andong

Single-lineage Village Preserving and Cherishing a Unique Culture National Folklore

• National Folklore Cultural Property
• UNESCO World Heritage Site

Hahoe Village, with its remarkable landscape, is home to the Pungsan Ryu clan. The name of the village literally means “village enveloped by water,” referring to how the Nakdonggang River gently hugs Hahoe Village in the shape of an “S.” Inhabited by generations of the Ryu family for more than 600 years, the area is filled with traces of Confucian traditions, folk culture, and architecture dating back to the Joseon period. The village also houses a number of cultural properties related to two eminent brothers who were born and raised there—Ryu Un-ryong (1539–1601), a prominent Joseon Confucian scholar, and Ryu Seong-ryong (1542–1573), who performed extraordinary feats during the Japanese Invasions of Korea (1592–1598). Among these are the Yangjindang House and Chunghyodang House.

The time-honored ways of life that continue to be passed on in Hahoe Village include traditional forms of entertainment like the Hahoe Seonyujul Bulnori (Fireworks Performance of Hahoe) and Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori (Mask Dance Drama of Hahoe).

Every year on the 16th day of the seventh lunar month, *yangban* (a ruling class comprised primarily of officials) enjoyed boating, reciting poems, singing songs, and dancing under the full moon. Straw ropes were hung between trees on the Buyongdae Cliff and across the river in the Mansongjeong Forest, and hundreds of pouches of charcoal powder were hung from them. The ropes were ignited, creating a spectacle of small flames popping and falling into the river.

The Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori is regarded Korea’s oldest form of mask dance. *Byeolsingut* is a village ritual performed for the tutelary spirit of the village as a wish for peace and prosperity. It has been held in Hahoe Village every ten years on a full moon day or on special occasions for 500 years. Together with the *byeolsingut* rite a *tallori* (mask dance) is performed to delight the spirit. The mask dance features sharp satire of the yangban coupled with a depiction of the joys and sorrows of commoners.

2-1, Hahoejongga-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



98 Hahoe Village, Andong | Courtesy of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation

Good to Visit Together

Byeongsanseowon, Andong

- Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site



Courtesy of Seowon Conservation and Management Foundation

386, Byeongsan-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Surrounded by a picturesque landscape, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy enshrines the memorial tablets of Ryu Seong-ryong and his son Ryu Jin. Its architectural layout and composition became archetypes for Confucian academies.

For more details, refer to the “Korean Confucian Academy Route” p.76

Pinewoods of Mansongjeong Pavilion in Hahoe Village, Andong

- Natural Monument

Pinewoods of Mansongjeong Pavilion is a forest created by Mungyeonggong, Ryuunyeong during the reign of King Seonjo of the Joseon Dynasty, by planting 10,000 pine trees on a wide sedimentary layer of sand created along the Nakdonggang River that flows through Hahoe Village to relieve the spirit of Buyongdae Cliff opposite the village.

Chehwajeong Pavilion, Andong

- Treasure



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

1123-10, Pungsantaesa-ro, Pungsan-eup, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Chehwajeong Pavilion was built in 1761. The pavilion and pond together create a serene and harmonious landscape.

Chunghyodang House in Hahoe, Andong

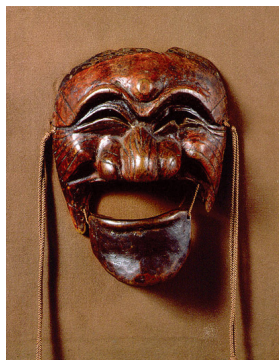
- Treasure

This is the house of Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607), Seoae, who was a Munsin in the middle of the Joseon Dynasty. Ryu Seong-ryong went through various government posts and made a great contribution to overcoming the difficult situation of war as Yeonguijeong during the Imjin War. 『Jingbirok(The Book of Correction)』 and 『Seoaejip』 written by him are also evaluated as valuable materials that cannot be left out in the study of the history of the Imjin War. It is said that the signboard with “Chunghyodang(忠孝堂)” hanging on the Sarangchae Daecheong(main wooden floor) was written by Heo Mok (1595-1682), a master calligrapher.

69, Hahoejonga-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Hahoe Masks and Byeongsan Masks of Andong

- National Treasure



Courtesy of Cultural Heritage Administration

Andong Folk Museum
13, Minsokchongil, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
+82 (0)54-821-0649

It is a mask handed down to Hahoe Village in Andong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and its neighboring Byeongsan Village, and is the oldest play mask in existence. There are 11 Hahoe masks: 2 Juji(head monk), Gaksi(young girl), Jung(monk), Yangban(nobleman), Seonbi(scholar), Choraengi(nobleman's servant), Imae(Seonbi's servant), Bune(widow), Baekjeong(Butcher), and Halmi(old woman)masks. Byeongsan masks were said to have Bachelor, Byeolchae(an official who collects taxes), and Tteogdali(Halmi's husband) masks, but they were lost and two of them remain.

Most of the masks in Korea are made of gourds or paper, so it is rare that they have been preserved for a long time, and it was common to burn them after the mask play in that year. However, Hahoe masks and Byeongsan masks are rare wooden masks, and they are relics with formality and sophistication.

Originally, it was used for the Byeolsingut(Village Ritual) held every year on Jeongwol Daeboreum, and each village has preserved masks separately, and taboos and restrictions on masks were very strict. The material for this mask is alder wood, which is lacquered in two or three layers to give an elaborate color. The jaw is sculpted separately, and the lower jaw is attached with a string to make it move as if it were talking while playing, giving it a sense of vitality. Among Hahoe masks, Yangban and Baekjeong stand out in terms of three-dimensionality and sculptural skills.

Five-story Brick Pagoda in Unheung-dong, Andong

- Treasure



Courtesy of National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage

231, Unheung-dong, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

It is a pagoda located inside Andong Station and has the shape of a front tower. In the Andong region, there are some brick pagodas that cannot be seen in other regions. This pagoda is a pagoda of the Unified Silla period, and it is presumed to be the pagoda of Beoprimsa

Temple recorded in the <Dongguk Yeojiseungnam(Revised Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea)> or <Yeonggaji (Record of the Andong Region)>.

In <Yeonggaji>, the fact that Beoprimsajeon Pagoda had seven stories, that it was heavily repaired during the Joseon Dynasty, and that the head ornaments of the pagoda were made of gilt-bronze like the Beopheungsa Pagoda, but the Ming dynasty soldiers stole it right after the Imjin War was recorded, so it is presumed that there was a significant difference from the present appearance.

Nearby travel destinations

Buyongdae Cliff

A cliff situated near a pine forest across the river to the northwest of Hahoe Village, Buyongdae can be reached by ferry from the Hahoe Village Ferry Point. It offers a panoramic view of the unique geographical features of the area.

72, Gwangdeoksolbat-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Wolyeonggyo Bridge

It is the longest wooden bridge in Korea. There is also a Jeongja called Wolyeongjeong in the middle of the bridge, and it is considered a photo spot because you can see the Nakdonggang River. It is also a representative night view spot, so be sure to visit it.

569, Sanga-dong, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Hahoe Mask Museum

Located at the entrance of Hahoe Village, this museum is dedicated to masks. It displays a vast collection of masks—all of the different types indigenous to Korea, including the Hahoe Masks, along with others from all around the world.

206, Jeonseon-ro, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
+82 (0)54-853-2288

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