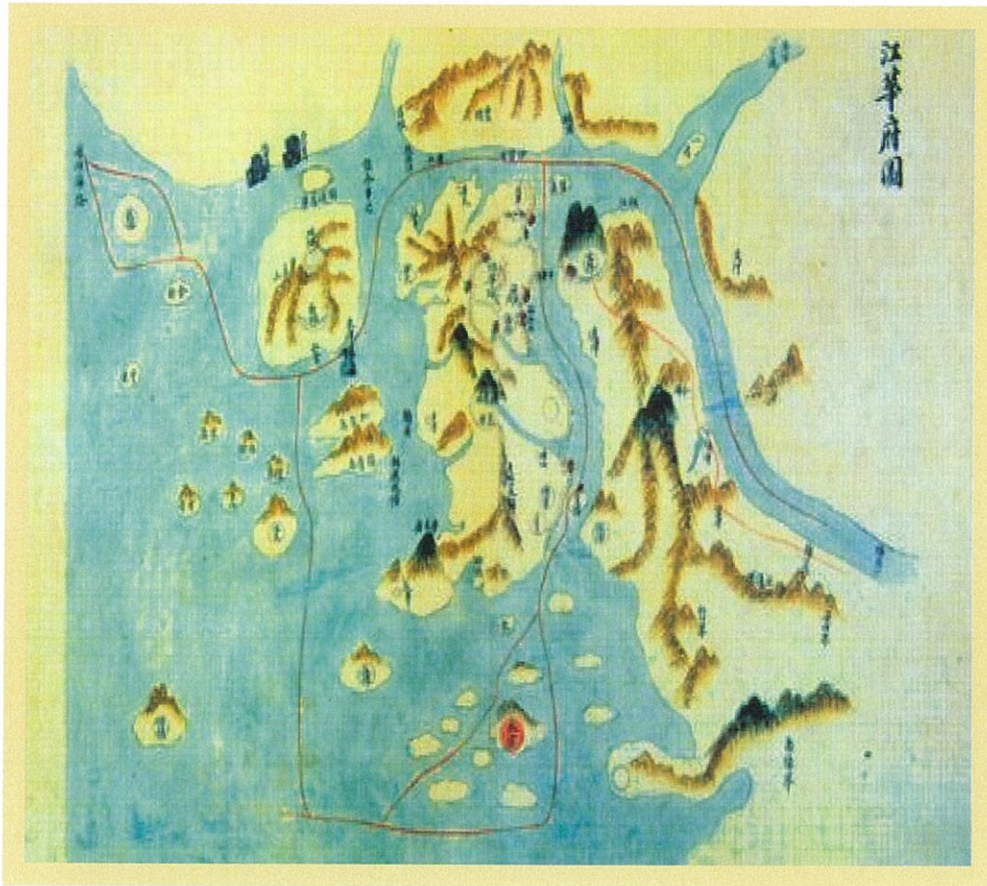


SOURCE BOOK

History and culture study tour
for Native English Teachers in Korea



August 23, 2011

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Chapter 1. History and Culture Experience

Time	Schedule		Staff	Etc
07:30	Breakfast			
07:50	Bus arrival (5 Buses)		Jay, 한종엽	
08:00	Northeast Asian History Foundation staff arrival		Rosa	
08:00	Loading Snack & Attaching Vehicle List		류수희 in charge	
08:20	Boarding complete(5 Buses)		5 professional guides accompanied	
08:40	Depart National Institute of International Education			
10:40	Arrival(Ticketing)			
10:40~12:00	Peace Observatory	10:40~11:10 (Lecture 1) 11:20~11:50 (Lecture 2)	조한주	
12:00~12:20	Move to Lunch place			
12:20~13:20	Lunch & Move to Hwamunseok Experience			
13:20~15:20	Hwamunseok Experience			
15:20~15:40	Boarding Complete(5 Buses)		Deer Feeding	
15:40	Depart Hwamunseok Experience			
15:40~16:30	Dolmen & Goryeo Palace Place tour			Raining case, Ganghwa Museum tour
16:30	Departure			
19:00	National Institute of International Education Arrival			
19:00	Dinner - Teacher & assistant checking trainees' health condition - Health teacher Whole Trainee Health care			
20:00	Lecturer Peter, Clerence assigning rooms		서희주	
21:00	Entire staff meeting - Schedule for tomorrow - Day's reflection - Confirming Check-out day's lunch			
22:00	Main hall Lecture room light off & Security lock		한종엽, 김정수	
1:00am	End of security crew's shift			

Korean History in Ganghwa Island

Cho, Han-joo(Seoul, Global High School)

Ganghwa Island

Ganghwa Island itself can be seen as a historical museum. It was a battlefield for Byeonginyangyo and Sinmiyangyo but it is also a place where we can see various remains and sites such as dolmens and Palace of Goryeo etc.

©Ganghwa Island's Geographical characteristics and history as a refuge place

1. Geographical features

According to geologists, Ganghwa Island was originally a part of Gimpo province which was connected to Gimpo peninsula. However, after a long period of erosion it became flat and was separated from the interior by sediment movement and became today's Ganghwa Island.

The east sea of Ganghwa Island that runs between the Gimpo peninsula and Ganghwa Island is called 'Yeomha'(염하) or the 'Yeomha river'(염하강) or 'Ganghwa strait'(강화해협). Although its width isn't very big (the length of new Ganghwa bridge connecting island and inland is 1,200m) it is difficult for ships to sail the Yeomha because its currents are fast and the tides are big.

Ganghwa Island is composed of 11 inhabited islets and 17 uninhabited islets. Out of those islands Sukmo islet and Geodong islet are the biggest. There are many mountains in Ganghwa Island such as Mani mountain(마니산), Goryeo mountain(고려산), Heolgu mountain(혈구산) and Gingam mountain(진감산) etc and because there are rich plains between those mountains there is even a saying that the people living in Ganghwa Island can make a living for three years through one year of farming. These plains were not naturally formed but were made by the residents who reclaimed the place and worked day and night.

2. History as a refuge place

The book 『Teakriji』 written by Lee Junghwan says if only two places, Seungchunpo and Gap-gog-jin were guarded, Ganghwa Island will become a natural fortress. For example, Yeomha itself has a very fast current so it is hard for ships to cross the strait and the mud flat of Yeomha and Jogang region are natural traps for anyone trying to cross. Once you step in, you'll get sucked into it deeper. This was the reason why the Mongols could not attack Ganghwa Island which was just across Yeomha. The Goryeo navy made warships to guard Yeomha and got ready for an invasion from the enemies by building castles in the seaside. Even if the Mongolian soldiers crossed the Yeomha, the most difficult obstacle to tackle was the mud flat. Therefore, there was no way Mongolian soldiers could have cross the Yeomha on horseback. Ganghwa Island which has a fertile field was the best refuge place if goods and materials were provided through marine transportation.

The king Injo (1623~1649) during the Joseon dynasty elevated Ganghwabu (강화부) as a Yusoobu (유수부). Yuso (유수) means 'to guard on behalf of the king'. The nation sent these Yusoos which are like today's ministers, to important military points for them to stay and defend. In 5th year of King Injo's reign (1627), when Hugum invaded Joseon, the king crossed the Yeomha and found shelter in Ganghwa

Island. Also, during Beongjahoran (1636) the king tried to find shelter in Ganghwa Island again. However, because the Qing Dynasty army blocked the way to Ganghwa Island the Joseon king could not help going to Namhan fortress instead. Bongrimdaegun (봉림대군), the Joseon prince who had to go all the way to Simyang (심양) in Qing as a hostage after the war, came back to Joseon, and he became the king of Joseon (Hyojong). He began to establish Jin(진) and Bo(보) while processing the policy to conquer the northern area. The plan was carried out even after his death and finally during King Sukjong(숙종) reign 5 Jin(진), 7 Bo(보), 8 Podae(포대), and 54 Dondaes¹⁾(돈대) were completed in the shape of a serrated wheel around the Ganghwa Island. As a result, the whole Ganghwa Island became a giant stronghold.

All the five Jins among them were set up in the east part of the Ganghwa Island, near Yeomha. This shows how much Yeomha was important in defense to the nation.

Also, the Joseon dynasty thought Ganghwa Island as a place to keep important cultural assets related to the Royal Family. There were buildings such as Bongsunjun (봉선전) which is a place that has a portrait of Taejo, Sago (사고史庫) which kept the records of kings for many generations of the Joseon Dynasty, Sunwonbogag(선원보각) which kept a genealogy of the royal family and yeogyujanggag(외규장각) kept the books related to the royal family such as the writings and handwritings of previous kings etc.

In the modern era, Ganghwa Island once again played a role as a stage for an international incident that would decide the destiny of this country. The first war with France, a western nation of imperialism, happened near (Beynginyangyeo, 1866), and 5 years later another

1) *Dondaes* means parts supporting the flatness of stair shape acquired by cutting inclined slope and accumulating soil by retaining wall. It has two kinds of purposes. One is for gardening facilities possessing fountains, ponds, flowers and trees and the other is defense ones possessing holes for firing and facilities for fire signal by constructing in the castle and strategic points in an outlying district.

incident this time against the United States armed with the latest weapons (Sinmiyangyeo, 1871) also took place on this island.



5 The Joseon general flag of Urjeayeon(어제연) that has been taken in the combat of Gangsungjin(광성진) was kept in U. S. naval military academy and was returned in 2007 after 136 years.

In 1875, Japan appeared with warships in Yeomha which is in front of Chojijin. The Japanese warships induced Joseon soldiers to fire on them as planned. The soldiers in Chojijin not aware of the world situation fired on the ships to defend themselves. The very next year Japan demanded Joseon to open a port on the pretext of the attack in Chojijin last year. In the end, the representatives of Joseon made a unilaterally unequal contract with Japan in Ganghwa Island threatened by the sound of bombardment from Japanese warships. (Ganghwado Contract: 1876)

After the contract with Japan, the king of Joseon, Gojong established the first Royal Academy (통제영학당 1893) in order to save the inclining Joseon dynasty with help of western soldiers. He invited naval officers and sergeants as drill instructors and made them teach military science to the sons of the upper class. However, due to difficult circumstances, the school had to close down due to the war between China and Japan the very next year in 1894.

©Sites

Bugunri Dolmens (부근리 고인돌)

The dolmens in Bugunri are the biggest among northern style dolmens called table style in South Korea. The cover stone can weigh up to 50 tons. There are about 10 more table style dolmens excluding the famous Bugunri ones in Ganghwa Island. With the destructed ones included there are as many as 80 dolmens.



6 Side of Bungunri dolmens

Ganghwasansung

Gojong in Goryeo began to construct Ganghwa castle and palace wholeheartedly by commandeering strong young men from every province and made them similarly to the palace in Songdo (Gaesung) and even called the name of the

mountain Songak. The Goryeo castle was composed of three parts, inner wall, middle wall and outer wall. The inner wall is about 1200m which is today's Ganghwa wall. The middle wall was constructed in 1250 and the outer wall was constructed from 1233 and was located along the east coast. All the castles were built in soil and demolished by request of Mongols when coming back to the capital in 1270.

The Ganghwa wall which was the inner wall of Goryeo was reconstructed at the beginning of the Joseon dynasty. The destructed carried out by Qing during Beongjahoran in 1637 (King Injo, 15), and was repaired several times until the end of the Joseon dynasty.

As explained before, the facilities for defense in Yeomhae, the ships of naval soldiers, the outer wall, the middle wall, the inner wall (Ganghwasansung) were a huge threat toward the Mongolian soldiers. The Mongols would have had to bear an immense sacrifice to occupy Ganghwa Island. Goryeo



7 The South Gate of Ganghwasansung

wasn't the only nation the Mongols fought against. The main goal was the Song dynasty and step region. So being a subsidiary target for attack, Goryeo could fight against the Mongols for a long time.

The site of an Goryeo palace

The site of an old palace in Goryeo (korea) dynasty, which is located in Geonchungri (관청리) Ganghwayeob (강화읍) Ganghwagun (강화군) Inchun (인천). It was used for 39 years from 1232(Goryeo King Gojong 19) when the Goryeo dynasty moved the capital to fight against the invasion of Mongols until 1270 (King Wonjong 11) when the Goryeo dynasty returned to the original capital. After that, the palace and most parts of the walls collapsed or burnt down.



8 The site of Goryeo palace in Ganghwa Island

In this place there remained the palace's stereobate and three flights of stone stairs but the building of Ganghwa Yusoobu (강화유수부) was built on that spot. And in 1976, three entrance doors were built and decorated by surrounding it with stone walls as a military site.

Cathedral of Anglican Church

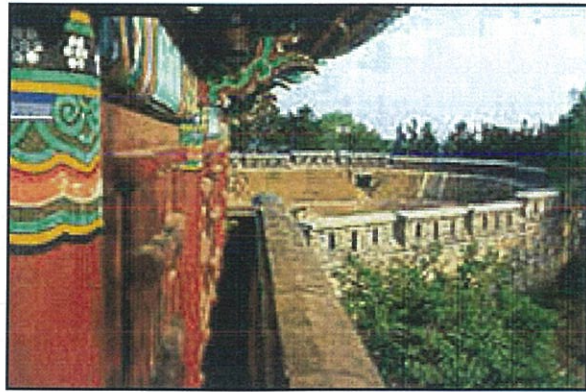
The cathedral owned by the Anglican church of Korea, located in Geonchungri (관청리) Ganghwayeob(강화읍) Ganghwagun(강화군) Gyonggi province (경기도), was built by Corfe. C. J, the first bishop of Anglican church of Korea, in 1900.

The history of Anglican church of Korea began in 1889 when Corfe. C. J became ordained in the U. K. as a first bishop in Korea. During these times, there was no single believer in Korea. The first baptism to a Korean took place in Ganghwa in June 6, 1,986, 7 years after the consecration. Therefore, for these reasons, the Anglican church of Korea built the first cathedral in Ganghwa Island. This cathedral has the longest history and also is the oldest Korean style church building in existing in Korea. It was built by resolutely combining Basilican style of Western Europe with Buddhist temple style of the Orient. The interior space of the cathedral followed the Basilican style and the appearance and exterior space went after Buddhist temple style. Timbers were delivered from the Abrog river (압록강) and the carpenter who had participated in building the Gyeongbokgung were in charge of the architecture. The interior and exterior of the cathedral is of pure Korean wood style building without western style decorations. And by directing interior space as a place faithful for the function of a church, it shows not only the naturalized will of early missionaries of the Anglican Church but also a aspect of Korean Christian history.

Kwangsungbo(광성보)

The Kwangsungbo located in Ducksungri (덕성리) buleunmeon (불은면) Ganghwagun (강화군) Geonggi province (경기도), is a fortress of the Joseon Dynasty. As the natural topography of this fortress is perfect for guarding the mouth of Yeomha, the Kwangsungbo was an important stronghold of the Goryeo's outer wall from the early days.

The Kwangsungbo was the battlefield for the desperate struggle against America during the Sinmiyangyo from April 24, 1871 to April 24. General Urjeayeon fought ferociously with Elite soldiers. However, due to inferior weapons, most of the soldiers died on the battlefield for the exception of a few soldiers surviving.



9 Kwangsungbo

The upper story of the castle gate and Dondae of Kwangsungbo destroyed by the war were restored in 1977. In Kwangsungbo there are headstones to serve as a war record of general Urjeayeon and Graves to honor the 200 or so fallen heroes of the nation.

Jeondeungsa(전등사)



그림 10 The main temple of Jeondeungsa

Bongri mountain. The eastern gate and southern gate of the Jungjoksansung (정족산성) are used as entrance of Jeondeungsa. It has a style of a typical Korean Buddhist monastery (temple).

Jeondeungsa is the temple of the Jogye Order (조계종) in Jungjok mountain (정족산). Ganghwa Island has two mountains. One is Bongri mountain that has main peak and the other is Jungjok mountain which has three peaks in Onsuri (온수리) Gilsangmyon (길상면) connected to one of the western streaks of

The status of Jeondeungsa became more elevated after going through national crisis such as Imjinwaeran (임진왜란) and Byeongjahoran (병자호란) during the era of Joseon Dynasty. In 1660, Yusim who was a

Ganghwa Yusoo and also the only grandson of King Sunjo, had a plan to build Sunwongak (선원각) and Jangsagak (장사각) in the precincts of Jundeungsa to keep the important royal documents and true records of the kings in those buildings.

Since the true records of the kings in the era of Joseon dynasty kept in another region were lost during the war against the old Japan, in 1678 (King Sukjong 4) the remaining true records of the king were moved into the Jangsagak, the storage place for history books in Jeongjok mountain and the books related to the royal family were kept in the Sunwongak.

Jeongjok Mountain Ganghwa storehouse for history books

Ganghwa storehouse for history books in Jeongjok mountain was located in the west side of Jeondeungsa within Jeongjoksansung. Storing the true records of the kings was its main job. When Jeongjoksansung was completed in 1660 (King Hyonjong 1) and the order to move the true records of the kings into the storehouse within the castle was given, Jangsagak and Sunwongak were customary built together. However, the actual movement took place in 1678 (King Sukjong 4). Since then, as soon as the true records of the kings were made available, one copy was stored in the storage place for history books with government documents such as genealogy and Uigwe²⁾. Chunchugwan (춘추관) took charge of the task, but the management of the place was taken charge in Jundeungsa.

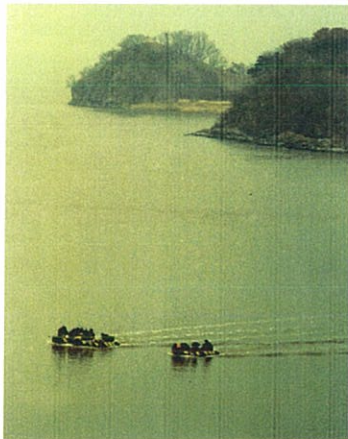
Above the government office during the reign of king Jungjo Yeogiuganggak (외규장각) was built and kept a great number of books

2) *Uigwe* is a collection of royal protocols of the Korean Joseon Dynasty (1392 - 1910) which records and prescribes through text and stylized illustration the important ceremonies and rites of the royal family. Whenever a national ceremony or banquet directed by the government occurred, a temporary office called *Dogam* (都監) was established and took charge of the event. After the event was finished, the office transformed into an office *Uigwecheong* and compiled a book regarding the event for future similar events. It has been designated as one of the UNESCO's Memory of the World.

as well as portraits and handwritings of kings. Nonetheless, Ganghwa's storage place for history books kept on operating and had no damage during Byeonginyangyo unlike Yeogiuganggak. The books in Ganghwa storage place were collected by the Japanese Government General of Korea (조선총독부) along with the books of Yeogiuganggak and is now handed down to Seoul National university. Ganghwa storehouse for history books was lost around the 1,930s and only the signboard of Jangsagak and Sunwongak are kept in the Jundeungsa.

©Ganghwa Island at present : symbol of peace and interchange between South and North

In 1996, an ox was swept away by a flood from the N. Korea and was isolated in a deserted islet, Yu islet, near the peace observation deck in the demilitarized zone. The ox that was dying was saved by marine soldiers and a search party.



While it being a tense situation, the ox was saved and situation between South and North was called 'the ox of peace.' It married a Jeju cow, 'a cow desiring peace' and gave birth to about 40 calves such as 'a cow of peace unification' etc.

Ganghwa will be able to stand high in the center of the interchange between South and North following detente between South and North Korea such as exclusive industrial zone in Haeju as well as industrial complex in Gaesung since a summit meeting and a joint declaration between South and North in June, 2000. Also, promoting a tour belt connecting new tourist zones, Gaesung which was the capital of Goryeo and Ganghwa area which was the relics of Goryeo as a way to create a tour belt between Inchun and Gaesung, and by doing this activate a mutual personal exchange. This exchange between South and North will be the cornerstone to form an ethnic community for unification.

Ganghwa, the Proxy of Korean history



Road which leads to Ganghwa island is very simple. Visitors can drive on route 48, pass through Gimpo, and enter to the Ganghwa island.

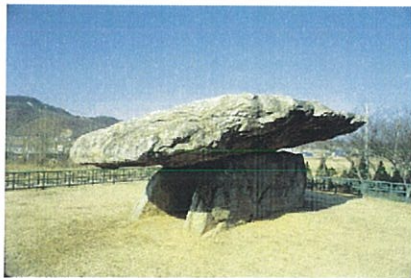
Ganghwa-daegyo(Ganghwa bridge) used to be only connection to the Korea peninsula. Now Choji-daegyo(Choji bridge) is open, so visitors can have direct access to the southern part of island.

Ganghwa is fifth biggest island area after Jeju, Geoje, Jindo, Namhae, which includes 11 inhabited islands and 17 uninhabited islands. Many

mountains are developed around Ganghwa island including low mountain districts such as Jingang/Gilsang mountain, Goryeo mountain which is center of Ganghwa island, and Mani mountain which locates Chansungdan, alter which was used by father of Han nation 'Dangun'. Between mountains there are broad and fertile plains, so when you enter Ganghwa island, you hardly feel that you've entered island.

History of Ganghwa started early. Dolmen, the tomb from bronze age, which was built by prehistoric rulers with great power proves this early history. These dolmens are spread throughout Ganghwa, including Hajummyun and Jangjeori. Especially these dolmens are recognized with their historic value, so they are designated as world heritage along with Whasoon in south Jeonla province and Gochan in north Jeonla province.

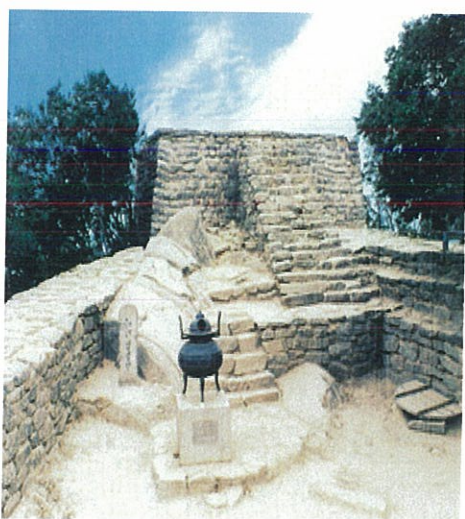
■Ganghwa Bugeun-ri Dolment



137th Historic site, 317
Bugeun-ri, Hajeom-myeon,
Ganghwa-gun, Incheon

This Dolmen is made of gigantic stones, which are around 7.1 high, 5.5m wide. It is table like structured tomb with 2 standing stones. Originally this kind of dolmen has square stone room made out of 4 stones and put cover stone on to close the room, but it is missing 2 stones. Whole height of dolmen is 2.6m and axis is facing approximately north and south.

Ganghwa is also deeply related to history of Han nation. Nation's father Dangun performed ancestral rites to the God at Chamsung alter in Mani mountain. Eventually Ganghwa is one of the most relevant spot with origin of Korean peninsula's history.



<Chamsung alter
in Mani mountain.>



<Nation's father Dan-gun>

Three big rivers—Han, Yesung, Imjin river—meet and flow to ocean. Ganghwa was also a path to the main land, because those rivers are connected. This characteristic made Ganghwa a very important geographic hub since ancient countries' existence. Through 3 nation era, it functioned as boarder between Goguryeo and Baekje, strategic point of sea and land battle. Goguryeo installed Hyulgugun in Ganghwa. Shilla always wanted Ganghwa because nation did not have any sea/land route to China. 3 nation era was mostly focused on defending and conquering Ganghwa island and 3 big river's entrance.



<Mongolian invasion>

As Three kingdoms period passed and Goryeo dynasty came Ganghwa becomes very important location. Goryeo moved its capital to Ganghwa from Gaesung to face Mongolian invasion. Year 1232, King Gojong moved capital to Ganghwa and stayed 39 years. During this period Goryeo tried to overcome enemy by power of Buddhism. This is when Tripitaka Koreana and Obaeknahando were made.

Ganghwa was raised its status to Ganghwa-Yusubu—which is nowadays county office—in 1626, Joseon dynasty. Elevation was made because Joseon was trying to strengthen national defense since Jeongmyohoran, war with Ch'ing dynasty, when king Injo had to evacuate to Ganghwa and made treaty with Ch'ing. Unfortunately Ganghwa falls during Byungjahoran in 1636.

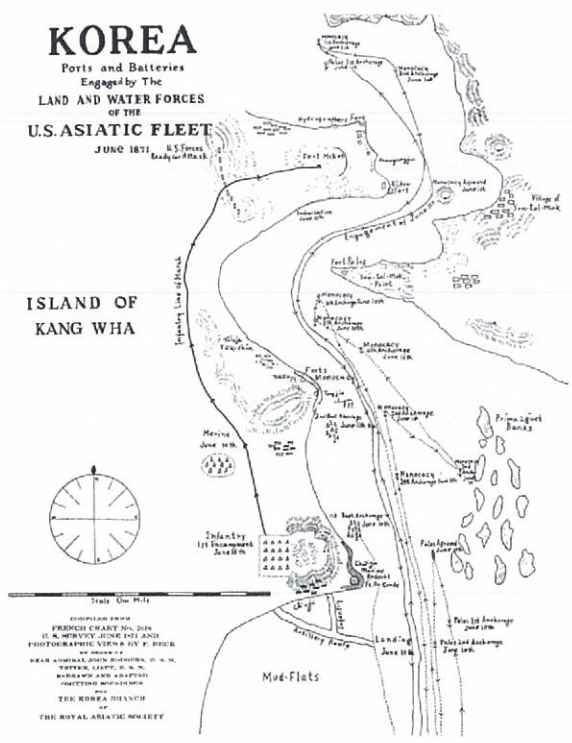
Hyojong who was hostage to Ch'ing returns and becomes king after war. Plan of conquering Ch'ing started with installing Jin(鎭) and Bo(堡). This kind of military strengthening strategy kept on until king Sookjong: 12 Jin and Bo, 53 Dondae, 9 Podae were built and installed. 28 points are remaining in fine condition until now.



<Waegyujanggak>

In the late of Joseon dynasty, a few incidents of the western power and Japan's invasion made Ganghwa the island of war and pain: Byeongin yangyo conflict(1866) with French navy, Sinmi-yangyo(1871) with America, and Japanese ship Unyomaru incident(1874), etc. Ganghwa was the important strategic point because it gave access to Joseon's capital Hanyang(nowadays Seoul). Because of that reason Ganghwa was imperialists' biggest interest. Invaders robbed tombs of Goryeo dynasty which was spread throughout Ganghwa, took Goryeo celadon and other grave goods, and pillaged villages. Especially, French navy took many royal books and treasures inside Waegyujanggak and Ganghwa Yusubu. The books which returned to Korea on 2011 in a form of permanent rental are the same books stolen during Byeongin yangyo.

Ganghwa is 3 big rivers'—Han, Yesung, and Imjin river— junction and was gateway to Seoul. This geographic characteristic caused history of several invasions and pain to the land. However, Ganghwa's story does



not end with past. In Ganghwa, visitors can see present, divided nation. From north gate of Goryeo palace place, person can have clear view of North Korean soil and also can observe North Korea very closely from peace observatory which opened few years ago. Ganghwa has been through many hardships because of the war, but now people living in Ganghwa live a life of affluence. Island is mending divided nation's wound by talking peace and unified future instead

of talking war and its pain. Where people can see divided nation closely, but also can meet united Korea, the summary of Korea history, Ganghwa.

Ganghwa Peace Observatory

Since the end of 2006, civilian's access was strictly controlled throughout observatory area, Cheolsan-ri Yangsa-myeon Mintongsun's north part forest. Ganghwa Peace Observatory has opened to public on 5th of September, 2008. Observatory has one basement floor and 4 ground floors, which offers visitors a sight of North Korea's cultural nature very closely.

Basement and 4th floor are military only facility. 1st floor has maintenance office, guest room, and souvenir shop where visitors can buy Ganghwa and north Korean specialties. 2nd floor has visual aids which covers

On the second floor, there is high-quality telescope, and audio-visual aids which provide several division/unification related videos: 'Military Experience', which shows remainders and devastation of the war; 'Never Ending War' and 'We are one Nation', which contain military asset comparison between South and North Korea and unification policy; 'The way to Unification', which offers tour to North Korea; background information and process of Korean war in domestic and foreign view; and also damage situation of the war.

On the 3rd floor there is an observatory facility where the visitors can view the exquisite sceneries offered by the mountains and rivers. Being equipped with a highly advanced screen, this observatory facility is very much capable such that the feather of North Korea can be easily seen through the image even in bad weather condition.

Looking from this observatory, the Yesung river runs approximately 2.3km ahead of it across the seashore while the Aegi-bong observatory in Gimpo, Odu-san Unification Observatory in Paju and Ilsan New Territory are located at its right side bordered with Gaesung Industrial complex, Imjin River/Han River Junction area, and Nadul Island(Expected to be placed). On its left side, visitors can find Yeonbaik-gun, the place where visitors can observe the feature of life of the North Korean residents, the disguised village for propagation, Gaesung Industrial Complex Tower, Mt. Songak, a variety of barracks, etc.

Hwamunseok

Hwamunseok are sedge mats woven in floral or other patterns with dyed sedge. Sedge is easy to grow and making mat out of it is not very hard. It used to be a common skill around growing area. Its surface is smooth and oily, so it has characteristic of waterproof. Sedge keeps cool in the summer and their elegant and sophisticated design makes them ideal for use as a decoration for home interiors. Due to sitting down lifestyle of Korean, Hwamunseok used to be essential



furniture. It was one of the most important craftwork because of this reason.

During Silla dynasty, there already was department responsible of producing Hwamunseok. According to <Samguksagi>, division Sukjeon(席典, 석전) in Jikgwanjo(職官條, 직관

조)changed its name to Bongjwaguk(奉坐局, 봉좌국) during king Gyungduk era, and changed its name back to Sukjeon after. By its two names, it is safe to assume department was in charge of manufacturing mats. This fact shows that demand of mats was great so government division had to take in charge of it. Same book shows that official below Yukdupum(六頭品, 육두품)-level six- had wansuk(莞席, 완석) in front and back of his wagon as insignia, and it is reasonable assumption that wansuk was Hwamunseok. With start of Goryeo dynasty, Hwamunseok used to be important exportation or gift along with Ginseng. Early Goryeo, record shows that king's court sent dragon patterned Hwamunseok as a gift to Liao dynasty. People of Sung nation also wanted Hwamunseok very much. Its demand rapidly increased in Joseon dynasty, and was especially popular among foreigners. According to <Tongmungwanji通文館志, 통문관지>, court sent 124 Hwamunseok to China during one Dongjisahaeng冬至使行, 동지사행. Court also gave many Hwamunseoks to foreign officials as gift. Jangheunggo長興庫 was a department of procuring Hwamunseok, so it gathered Hwamunseok from different regions.

Hwamunseok used to have many names: Yongsuchojisuk(五彩龍紋席 오채용문석), Ochaeyongmunsuk(龍紋簾席, 용문염석), Yongmunyeomsuk, Ojoyongmunsuk(五爪龍紋席, 오조용문석), Manhwasuk(滿花席, 만화석), Gaksaeksehwasuk(各色細花席, 각색세화석), Jabchaehwasuk(雜彩花席, 잡채화석), Hwanghwasuk(黃花席, 황화석), and Hwasuk(花席, 화석). Name Yongsuchojisuk originated from dragon shape sedge.

Ochaeyongmunsuk, Yongmunyeomsuk, Ojoyongmunsuk had dragon patterns. Ochaeyongmunsuk is dragon pattern flower mat with five colors, and Ojoyongmunsuk has five clawed dragon pattern. These were finest kinds, so produced as royal gift for China. Ojoyongmunsuk also has dragon pattern, and it is safe to assume it was used in palace.

Yean, Andong was Joseon's most acknowledged area of producing sedge mats. <ImwonGyungjeji>, quoting Geumhwagyungdokgi, shows record such as, "Yean, Andong, Youngnam province make great quality mats, Ochaeyongmunsuk. Area tributes mats to the court. Capital's nobleman family or union consider Haesoe, Baechun, Yeonan area's products as highest quality, Gyodong(Northwest island of Ganghwa island), Gyeonggi secondly." Therefore, we can assume Ganghwa Hwamunseok has been acknowledged rather recently.

Making Process

Tall flat sedge(*Cyperus exaltatus*) is specie of *Cyperus*. It is annual plant with triangular stem and flowers bloom at the apex of stem. Farmers plant the seed in mid April, and when it is grown about 5cm they move the plant to other ground in early May. It is harvested during early August to September, when its length is around 1.5~2m.



Stem's fiber structure is very smooth and shiny. When it is fully grown, color turns yellow. After harvested, It should be dried for 3~4 days outside with cold morning dew on stem. This process makes sedge's color fade out into white. Middle part of the stem (30~50cm) should be soaked for the day and emptied inside.

Dyed flat sedges are bound by bamboo and hanged in dry air so craftsman can easily access when he/she is making pattern. Paint colors are 9 in total: grey, black, red, yellowish color, thick yellow color, purple, navy color, olive green, blue. Before making product out of it, it

should be soaked in water to be softer. If it is dry, it would be stiff and easily cracked.

It takes about 5 days for three people to make one 2m wide sedge mat. Beginner takes 2 years to learn the skill.

Goryeo palace Place

Remains of Goryeo dynasty's palace which was used for 39 years during June, year 19 of King Gojong(1232) through year 11 of king Wonjong(1270), before capital was moved back to Gaegyeong. Palace's original size and location is not determined yet, but assumed to be bigger than its remainder. After capital was moved to Ganghwa, Goryeo built palace and office buildings in 2 years.

There are Seungpyeongmun, the main gate with two 3 story gates on both sides, and Gwanghwamun on the east side. All of them were fallen down when capital was moved back to Gaeseong. Inside Goryeo palace place some of the stone stair and construction base are remained. Roof tiles were found and used to studies of Goryeo dynasty.



<Goryeo palace Place>

In Joseon dynasty, king Injo's court constructed the consolidated palace including many subsidiaries such as Waegyujanggak national library, Haenggung king's family's residence and Yusubu county office of Goryeo, but was once conquered during Byeongja-Horan war and completely destroyed by French navy in Byeongin- yangyo. Nowadays, there remains only Dongheon Main office and Ibangcheong Administration office and they are not related to Goryeo palace place. Goryeo Palace place has been designated as 133rd Historic Site.

Ganghwa Yusubu Donghun

Joseon dynasty's Gwan-A building in Goryeo palace place, which is nowadays county office. Ganghwa-bu was raised its status to Ganghwa-Yusubu. 1638, year 16 of king Injo made improvements on a



building, and it was repaired and reconstructed in 1977. 1769, era of king Youngjo, signboard with letter 'Hyunungwan' was held. Now letter has been changed to 'Myungwiheon'. Calligraphy was written on board by Baekha Yoonsoon, master calligrapher of the day.

Ganghwa Yusubu Ibangcheong

It is official building of Joseon dynasty, single floor house made of wood with 'ㄷ' structure, approximately 264m² large.

Ibangcheong is a building where Ibang, one of the six bang (Yookbang): Ibang, Yebang, Hobang, Byungbang, Hyungbang, Gongbang, dealt various official desk jobs which does not include military affairs and law book. 12 kan hall would be office of Ibangcheong.

1654, Ganghwa Yusu Jeong Se-Gyu built the building. Building went through many remodeling and repairing including during king Jeongjo's time in 1783, so its original shape is almost impossible to assume. It is a very important resource for studies of Joseon dynasty's local official buildings.

Ganghwadongjong (Ganghwa copper bell)

The bell was used to tell Goryeo palace's gate opening and closing time. 1685, year 11 of Sookjong, Ganghwa Yusu YoonJiwan cast the bell, and next Ganghwa Yusu MinJinWon cast again in Jeongjok fortress. Bell is 186.5cm tall, 141cm in diameter, 15cm thick and weighs 3,912kg.

Patter of two dragons facing both sides is carved on top point. The fact that this bell is missing sound barrel (which is main characteristic of Korean bell) is very strange. Body of the bell has rough double lines in center, which was very rare casting method of Goryeo.

Overall characteristic is modest and plain skill which fits Joseon dynasty's cultural focus, but cast itself is rough and common. French navy tried to take the bell but failed during Byeongin Yangyo, so it still remains. It is 11th national treasure.

Waegyujanggak



Waegyujanggak and Haenggung were completely destroyed in 1866's Byeongin-yangyo. French navy took all the valuable books, gold and silver bullions and burnt down all buildings. According to [gyujanggakji](library log), Waegyujanggak used to be located on the east side of Haenggung, west side of Jangnyungjeon. Size of building was 6 kan. Its location nowadays is assumed to be around Ganghwa county library, left side of Goryeo palace place wall.

Joseon dynasty sought the way to keep National documents safely when war comes. So officials built history libraries all over Jeonju,

Seongju, Chunchugwan, spread annals of dynasty throughout and stored them. However every history libraries except ones in Jeonju and Ganghwa were burnt down during Imjin war with Japan. So king's court decided that Ganghwa was safest, and moved all the books from Jeonju library to Ganghwa in 1595, year 28 of king Seonjo.

1782, Year 6 of king Jeongjo, Waegyujanggak was completed and all the books spread throughout Ganghwa, royal genealogy, kings' documents, royal stamp, court protocol and Okchaek(Book which was carved on Jade) from Seoul were moved. Waegyujanggak was filled with valuable materials.

However French loaded their ship with many treasures including Okchaek and 19 boxes of silver bullions and went back to France. Admiral Roze reported as he took 200 kinds of 340 books from 1000 thousand kinds of 6000 books.

“There is not much here in Ganghwa to send you, my lord. Island seems very poor, but we found a library which is full of books. I believe they are quiet valuable since this library belong to a king's mansion. Committee collected 340 books with delicate cover, and we will send them as soon as opportunity comes. ”

They burnt the rest of the books, and palaces in Ganghwabu and Waegyujanggak building. The books which was taken by French navy has returned to Korea on 2011 in a form of permanent rental and has been open to public.