



Passion. Connected. Heritage Journey in Gangwon-do



Cultural Heritage Administration

First Journey The 8 Scenic Sites of Gwandong

Jukseou Pavilion, Samcheok (Treasure No. 213)
This is a pavilion sitting on a cliff, which overlooks the Dujcheon Stream flowing toward the west area of Samcheok. To the east of the pavilion, there is a famous Buddhist temple called Jukjingsa and the House of Jukjiseonyeo, a famous Gisaeng (Professional female entertainer) at the time, and this is why it came to be called Jukseou.



Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung (Gangwon-do Regional Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 6)
This is a pavilion located on a hill north of the Gyeongpodae Lagoon. It is surrounded by pine and oak trees, while the Gyeongpodae Lagoon and the sea present a spectacular backdrop.

Naksansa Temple and Surroundings, Yangyang (Historic Site No. 495)
Naksansa Temple was founded by Great Monk Usang in 671(11th year of King Munmu's reign over Silla). It is one of the most prominent Buddhist temples in Korea, known for the Usangdae Pavilion built on a cliff overlooking the sea and the massive statue of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva called Haeusungwansung.



Cheonggongjeong Pavilion (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 32)
This is a pavilion built in the Joseon Dynasty that is located on a hill near the mouth of the Cheonggongcheon Stream. It is famous for presenting a spectacular view of Jado Island in the East Sea and the nearby ports.



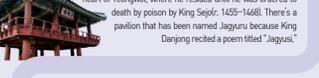
Second Journey Road to King Danjong (r.1432-1456)'s Exile

Road to King Danjong's Exile
The section of the road to King Danjong's exile that is between Sotchiyeo and Cheongyeonggo Meandering Stream in Yeongwol has been created into a 3-day exploration course. You can go sightseeing while walking along the 43km road, which include the Road of Wailing, the Road of Fidelity, and the Road of Morality.

Cheongyeonggo Meandering Stream, Yeongwol (Scenic Site No. 50)
This was the place of exile for King Danjong. There is a rugged rock called Yuyugong to its left, while three sides are enveloped by a river, making it appear as an island. It is said that on Nosadae and near the Manghyangtap Rock Pile, Danjong fell into anguish as he looked toward Hanyang.



Jagyuru Pavilion and Gwanpungheon House (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 26)
When Cheongyeonggo Meandering Stream, the place of King Danjong's exile, became flooded, he relocated to Gwanpungheon situated in the heart of Yeongwol, where he resided until he was ordered to death by poison by King Sejo. Jagyuru became King's a pavilion that has been named Jagyuru because King Danjong recited a poem titled "Jagyuri."



Nakhwaam Rock and Minchungsra Shrine (Gangwon-do Cultural Heritage Material No. 27)
The cliff came to be called Nakhwaam because King Danjong's servants threw themselves off it when he died. In 1742 (18th year of King Yeongjo's reign), Minchungsra Shrine was built on the cliff and ancestral rites were held, with an ancestral tablet enshrined.

Jangneung Royal Tomb, Yeongwol (Historic Site No. 196)
This is a place where King Danjong was laid to rest. King Jungjong paid a visit to his grave site and built a burial mound. Then, in 1698 (24th year of King Sukjong's reign), Danjong's status was reinstated, and his tomb was promoted as Jangneung Royal Tomb. At the entrance, Danjong History Hall presents the biography of Danjong at a glance.



Third Journey The Beginning and the end of Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392)

Peace Observatory, Cheorwon (Gangyeodoseong Fortress Site)
This is a place where you can view the Gungdeodoseong Fortress Site, located in the demilitarized zone (DMZ). There are model diagrams of the fortress inside the observatory to allow visitors to conjecture its size and shape.



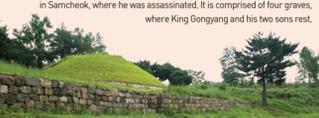
Wanggok Village, Goseong (National Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 235)
This is a traditional Hanok village situated in the splendid natural environment of the east coast. It is a village that has been formed by the Gargyeung Ham, Gargyeung Choi and Yangguk Kim family clans since the 14th century. The village was founded when Ham Bu-yeok, a loyal subject in the late Goryeo Dynasty, who deserted against the founding of Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), took shelter here. After it had been destroyed during Imjinwar Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592, the village was formed over the course of around 150 years.



Hajodae Rock Beach, Yangyang (Scenic Site No. 68)
The Hajodae Beach in Yangyang is a rocky coastline comprised of various rocks in fascinating shapes and rocky islands. It blends beautifully with the dense pine forest nearby and presents stunning scenery. It is said that the name, Hajodae, was given because Ha Ryun and Jo Jun, who contributed to the founding of Joseon, planned a revolution while taking shelter here.



Jungyeongmyo and Yeongyeongmyo Royal Tombs, Samcheok (Historic Site No. 524)
These are the royal tombs of the parents of King Mokjo, great-great-grandfather of King Taejo (r.1392-1408), the founder of Joseon Dynasty. It situated on a propitious site on the foothills of Dutsan Mountain in the middle of the Baekdudegan Mountain Range.



Fourth Journey History of the Female Intellectuals of Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910)

Dujcheon House, Gangneung (Treasure No. 165)
This was the birthplace of Sin Saimgang (1504-1511) and her son Yi Yi (Pen name: Yulgok, 1536-1584). The Dujcheon Municipal Museum is situated in yard. The personal articles of Sin Saimgang and Yulgok as well as other items from their family are on display here.



Birthplace of Heo Naseonheon (House of Yi Gwang-no, Gangwon-do Cultural Heritage Material No. 59)
This is a reproduction of the birthplace of Heo Naseonheon, a prominent female poet in the Joseon period. The works and articles of Heo Naseonheon and her family are on display here.

Sin Saimgang Sachinsibi Monument
The inscription on this monument is a poem written by Sin Saimgang while overlooking her hometown from Daegwallyeong Pass during her trip back to her husband's parents' place after leaving her old mother at home when she was 38 years old.

Im Yunjidang Monument
Im Yunjidang (1721-1793) was a female Confucian scholar who achieved self-realization and set higher academic standards through cultivation of the mind and moral practices in the late Joseon Dynasty. Engraved on the monument is Bigyeonmyeong (大顯明), which means to renounce one's selfish interests and desires with a blade-like determination and engage in self-cultivation.



Statue of Yun Hui-sun
This is a statue of Yun Hui-sun (1840-1935) erected in the backyard of Chuncheon City Library. It shows the woman, who resisted the Japanese colonial rule and encouraged both men and women to fight with her for independence.

Yun Hui-sun Historic Site
This is a historic site dedicated to Yun Hui-sun, Joseon's first female leader of the righteous army during the Joseon period. There are her old house, where she lived after getting married, and a well that have been restored, as well as Uijeokje and Noraebul monuments.



Fifth Journey The Donghak Peasant Revolution and the Righteous Army

Donghak Peasant Army Battlefield, Pungam-ri (Gangwon-do Monument No. 26)
This is a battlefield where the Donghak Peasant Army fought against the royal army in the late Joseon period. This was the final battlefield of the Donghak Army in Gangwon-do Province, and it is estimated that there were at least 800 soldiers killed in battle. The Donghakgunjeonjeongyeombu Monument has been erected to comfort their souls.



Gimi Manse Park
This is a memorial park created to pay tribute to the eight independence activists who were killed during a Manse movement (Independence Movement in 1919) against Japanese occupation. Palbyeolgok Pavilion to honor the patriotism of the independence activists and a statue depicting the Manse movement have been erected on site.

Ryu In-seok Historic Site (Gangwon-do Monument No. 74)
This is the grave site of Ryu In-seok (Pen name: Uiam, 1842-1915), who led the anti-Japanese resistance and founded a base for the overseas independence army in the late Joseon Dynasty. There is a memorial hall housing materials on Yu In-seok's activities in the fight against Japanese occupation and a righteous army school is also in operation.



Grave of Min Geung-ho, the Leader of the Gwandong Changdoeul Army
This is the grave site of Min Geung-ho (r.1908), the leader of the Gwandong Changju Army that led the Jeongni Righteous Army in 1907 and the anti-Japanese movement, presents information on Min Geung-ho, and contains relics and Chungangtap Memorial Tower that sheds light on his righteous army activities.



Sixth Journey Seeking the Old Temple Sites

Geodansa Temple Site, Wonju (Historic Site No. 168)
Geodansa Temple was first built around the 9th century in the late Silla period and remained until the early Joseon period. The sites of Jungnam Gate, a pagoda, Geumdang Hall, an auditorium, and the monks quarters have been found.

Beopcheonsa Temple Site, Wonju (Historic Site No. 466)
Beopcheonsa Temple thrived as a temple of the Beopso Order, which was one of two biggest orders of Korean Buddhism during the Goryeo Dynasty along with Haeuom Order. It flourished when National Preceptor Haeri (1084-1167), who had the absolute confidence of the royal family, retired here, but the temple was completely destroyed by fire during Imjinwar (Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592).

Heungbeopsa Temple Site, Wonju (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage Material No. 45)
The site had contained the Stupa of Buddhist Monk Yeomgong from Heungbeonsa (National Treasure No. 104) and the Stupa of Buddhist Monk Jangng and Stone Casket from the Heungbeopsa Temple Site (Treasure No. 345), which were forcibly removed by the Japanese. Today, they are housed by the National Museum of Korea. At present, only the Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 464) and Stela for Buddhist Monk Jangng (Treasure No. 463) remain on site.

Mugjeolsa Temple Site, Hongcheon (Gangwon-do Monument No. 47)
This was the location of Honggyeosa Temple during the Unified Silla Period. It contains the Stone Seated Buddha (Treasure No. 541), Stone Seated Vairocana Buddha (Treasure No. 542), Stone Pedestal (Treasure No. 543), Stone Pedestal and Mandorla (Treasure No. 544), and Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 545).

Seollimwon Temple Site, Yangyang (Gangwon-do Monument No. 53)
Seollimwon Temple is known to have been founded by Preceptor Sunyeung in the early 9th century and rebuilt by Master Honggak. It is speculated that the temple site became completely buried in a landslide caused by a massive flood around 700years ago.

Geonbonsa Temple, Goseong
This is one of the four major Buddhist temples in the country that was founded by Preceptor Ado in 520 (7th year of King Beopheung's reign over Silla). Great Monk Samyeong recruited monk soldiers here during Imjinwar (Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592), and around 6,000 monks gathered together to fight the Japanese forces.

Jeongbonsa Temple Site, Goseong (Gangwon-do Monument No. 51)
This is a place where you can take a look at the history of Gangwon-do Province at a glance. The Prehistoric Hall presents a wide range of cultural assets excavated from the historic sites in the province dating from the Paleolithic Age to the Bronze Age that are organized by theme and historic site.



Seventh Journey Aesthetics of Traditional Landscaping of Korea

Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongyeongsang Temple, Chuncheon (Scenic Site No. 70)
Cheongyeongsang Temple built in 973 (24th year of King Gwanggaeto's reign over Goryeo) is situated in a basin of a valley. It blends well with the surrounding landscape including a waterfall and Neoreokbark Rock to present a spectacular view.

Soyangjeong Pavilion (Gangwon-do Cultural Heritage Material No. 1)
Soyangjeong Pavilion is known to have been built in the Three Kingdoms Period. It was rebuilt a number of times after it had been destroyed by flood and during war. It is situated on the foothills of Bongusan Mountain overlooking the Soyangho Lake, and offers a breathtaking view.



Sutasa Temple
Sutasa Temple enveloped by Gonggaksan Mountain, which is one of the 100 most famous mountains in Korea, is known for the beautiful scenery created by royal azales in spring and colorful foliage in fall. The rugged cliffs, the clusters of old pines that are reminiscent of forest trails, and the snow-covered mountain in winter also present unforgettable sights. In the nearby valley, large rocks, a massive water basin, and cliffs in fascinating shapes present splendid scenery.



Seonyangjae House, Gangneung (National Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 5)
Seonyangjae House is in the form of a typical house of the gentry in the Joseon period. The buildings were built to blend with the topographic features of the lowhill.

Haejujeong Pavilion, Gangneung (Treasure No. 183)
This was the detached quarters of an upper-class family's residence in the Joseon period that was built in an area overlooking the Gyeongpodae Lagoon. Because it was built upon a three-level base, you can see far into the distance beyond the stone wall.

Jeongmyeolbojung Hall of Woljeongsang Temple, Pyeongchang (National Treasure No. 48-2)
A stone seated bodhisattva giving an offering is found facing the Octagonal Nine-story Stone Pagoda of Woljeongsang Temple, Pyeongchang. It has an incense on one hand, and appears to be kneeling toward the pagoda. According to [Siryung donggyejeongjeongnam] or Enlarged Edition of Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea, "In the old temple of Vinaya Master Jangng, Manjuri bodhisattva remains present, which is why birds have not flown above the pagoda for a thousand years."



Special Sites Millennium Trail of Enlightenment and Healing of Woljeongsang Temple on Odaesan

Odaesan Mountain
Odaesan Mountain situated on the central axis of the Baekdudegan Mountain Range has long been one of the most famous mountains in Korea, along with Gyeongaksan, Insan and Hallasan mountains. There are tall peaks surrounding Broberg Peak including Horyeonggong, Saenggyeonggong, Durong and Donggaseon. It has been named "Odaesan" or "Five Plains Mountain" because the middle slope of the mountain and the terraces in the west, east, north and south are reminiscent of a lousae surrounded by five lower petals.

Sogumgang Mountain (Scenic Site No. 1)
The Sogumgang Mountain, which is considered the most splendid scenery observed at the Odaesan National Park, has been given its name because Yi Yi (1536-1584, pen name: Yulgok, one of the greatest minds in Joseon Dynasty), described it as a miniature version of Gyeongmang Mountain. At the Yeongcheon Pavilion located in front of Gyeongmang Temple, which is the one and only Buddhist temple found along the mountain, there is a signboard containing an inscription that reads, "Sogumgang," which was written by Yulgok. The entire area past Janggye Pass from Nonbong Peak to the Sogumgang Mountain is located along a valley and here, a breathtaking view of the colorful autumn foliage can be enjoyed every fall.



Woljeongsang Temple
Woljeongsang Temple was founded by Vinaya Master Jangng in 641 (29th year of Queen Seondeok's reign over Silla). While Vinaya Master Jangng was studying in China, he witnessed Manjuri bodhisattva at the Taheok Temple of Mount Wudai (pronounced as "Odaesan" in Korean) in Shanxi Province, Manjuri presented him with the sarira and kasaya (ceremonial upper robe of the Buddha), and told him to find an Odaesan in Silla as well. Upon returning to his home country, Jangng found Odaesan Mountain and built a hermitage, which became the precursor to Woljeongsang Temple. Situated in an area with the energy of Mangwon Mountain, is surrounded by coniferous trees that stay green throughout the year.

Octagonal Nine-story Stone Pagoda of Woljeongsang Temple, Pyeongchang (National Treasure No. 48-1)
This is a stone pagoda dating from the early Goryeo Dynasty that stands tall in the front yard of Woljeongsang Temple. It demonstrates the majestic and high-class style of Buddhist culture from back then. There is a wind chime hung on each corner of the pagoda, and it rings every time the wind blows.

Stone Seated Bodhisattva of Woljeongsang Temple, Pyeongchang (National Treasure No. 48-2)
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Jeongmyeolbojung Hall of Woljeongsang Temple (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 28)
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Seonyangjae House, Gangneung (National Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 5)
Seonyangjae House is in the form of a typical house of the gentry in the Joseon period. The buildings were built to blend with the topographic features of the lowhill.



Eighth Journey The Horrors of the Korean War and the Tragedy of the Korean People

Baengmaegi Battle Field
This was where the ROK and US forces gained victory over the Chinese Communist Army in October 1952 during the Korean War. A memorial tower has been erected to honor those who sacrificed their lives in the intense battle, and to pray for peace and reunification.

Korean Workers' Party Headquarters, Cheorwon (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 22)
This is a three-story building constructed by forcible mobilization and funding from the local residents and under the communist rule in 1942. It well-reflects the architectural characteristics of socialist realism and the trends of the times.

Seunggyeong Bridge, Cheorwon (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 26)
The construction work began in 1948 by mobilizing the local residents of Cheorwon under communist rule, and it was suspended due to the outbreak of the Korean War. The southern part of the bridge was completed by the Government of the Republic of Korea in 1958.

Peace Dam and World Peace Bell Park
This site began to be built in 1987 to prepare for the construction of Geungamsan Dam in North Korea, and the construction project was finished in 1989. The World Peace Bell Park created using empty shells from the Korean War as well as Bomk Park and other facilities and structures are found on site.

Eulji Observatory
It is located only around 1km away from the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). On clear days, you can even see the peak of Geungamsan Mountain from here.

Unification Observatory, Goseong
Located on the northernmost tip of the east coast, the observatory offers a view of Geungamsan Mountain and the Haeungmyeonggong Park on clear days. Next to the observatory, a statue of Maitreya Buddha and a statue of Virgin Mary have been erected in hopes of reunification.

Abal Village, Sokcho
This area provided a temporary shelter for the refugees from Hamgyeong-do Province during the Korean War, and they settled here following the division of Korea.

Ninth Journey The Environment and Natural Monuments of DMZ

Toogy Reservoir
This is a manmade reservoir built to supply agricultural water to the Cheorwon area. Migratory birds flock to this place every winter.

Cheorwon Crane Hall
Here, you can see the wildlife of Cheorwon including cranes, which have been designated as a Natural Monument, as well as eagles, owls, water deer, wild boars, and yellow-throated martlets.

Songdaeso Basin
This is a small basin that has formed in the shape of a small lake in the Hantangang River. It offers a view of vertical columnar joints, and there are hiking and trekking trails nearby.

Bisugumi Village
This is a remote village located in the upstream area of Paroho Lake formed due to Iwaechon Dam. There are four households residing in this village. A trekking trail has been created recently.

Dutayeon pond
This is a place inside the CCZ, where a pond has been formed underneath a small waterfall flowing over a rock from the Supheoncheon Stream.

Punchbowl Village
This is a village in the shape of a basin, as it is enveloped by mountains that are at least 1,000m tall. It is given the name, "Punchbowl," because of its appearance.

Hwajinpo Lake, Goseong (Gangwon-do Monument No. 10)
This is a natural lake that is nearly 16km in circumference. It serves as an excellent breeding ground for migratory birds thanks to the dense reed field. Sweetbriars and pines near the lake also present spectacular scenery.

Tenth Journey Geological and Cave Explorations

Early Paleozoic Deposits and Topography of Stream Erosion of Gurnunso, Taebaek (Natural Monument No. 417)
This area is characterized by unique terrain reminiscent of a cave. In addition to showing diverse geological features such as a sedimentary structure and erosion topography, it has a high academic value as it provides important information for research on the Early Paleozoic Era.

Baengryongdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang (Natural Monument No. 260)
This area is well-presented in its primitive form as it had been closed off to public access prior to 2010. It has been developed into a cave for experiential learning of ecology and is open with certain restrictions. With minimal manmade facilities such as lighting, you can see the cave in its natural state.

Hwaamgul Cave, Jeongseon (Gangwon-do Monument No. 33)
This is the world's one and only area with a combination of a gold mine and a limestone cave. It is an excellent educational site, as it provides information on the geological features in a fun and easy way.

Gossigul Cave, Yeongwol (Natural Monument No. 219)
This is a natural cave that formed in the upstream area of the Namhanguang River. It is called Gossi Cave because a family with the surname, Goo, hid out here during Imjinwar Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592. It is a habitat for a number of rare animal species.

Mudcracks and Stromatolites in Mungok-ri, Yeongwol (Natural Monument No. 413)
This is a place where there remain traces of microorganisms that first inhabited Earth. There are layers of grains of small sediments. It provides a key to discovering the origin of life.

Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mursung-ri, Yeongwol (Natural Monument No. 543)
The present-day terrain here has been created by the erosion of the bedrock by the pebbles and sands that have been carried here by the river. The pools of water in various sizes formed by the flowing water also present a unique spectacle.

Eleventh Journey Jeongseon Arirang (Korean folk song)

Auraj Lake
Auraj has been given its name, as two waterways, i.e. the Songcheon Stream from Pyeongchang and the Goljicheon Stream from Samcheok, meet here and flow together. It was the starting point of the wooden rafts used to transport lumber along the Namhanguang River to Seoul, and the sounds of "Arari" made by the wooden raft towers from across the country echoed all the time.

Jeongseon Arirang Training Hall
This place was established to disseminate Jeongseon Arirang to as many people as possible. By booking in advance by phone and visiting in time for the class, you can learn Jeongseon Arirang from certified instructors, free-of-charge. There are accommodations available for groups as well.

Jeongseon 5-day Market
The market, which began to be held in 1964, is one of the most famous traditional markets in Korea. You can purchase wild vegetables and herbs, potatoes as well as crops as affordable prices. The main products offered here are the traditional local foods.

Jeongseon Arirang Theater
At the theater located on the third floor of the Jeongseon Culture & Arts Center, Arirang performances incorporating Jeongseon Arirang are staged regularly. The show starts at 2 p.m. on days that the Jeongseon 5-day Market is held.

Arari Village
You can see various types of traditional houses such as tile-roofed houses, thatched-roof houses, shingled houses, stone houses and hemp stem-roofed houses as well as Stone guardian posts. There are many things that will delight your eyes including a reproduction of Yangban-jeon (The Tale of the Nobleman), a satirical play that is full of humor. You can also receive a Yangban certificate.

Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain (Scenic Site No. 97)
This is a massive 88m waterfall located at 740m above sea level. It is one of the three largest waterfalls in Korea, along with Guryongpokpo Falls of Geungamsan Mountain and Banyongpokpo Falls in Kaesong.

Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang (Natural Monument No. 529)
This is a mineral spring that sprouts water containing dissolved sodium and iron from the ground. Because of its high sodium content, it has a unique taste and color. Since it was first discovered by a Buddhist monk around the 1500s, it became famous for its health benefits, and it has been attracting many visitors ever since.

Twelfth Journey Legends and Tales of Seoraksan Mountain

Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain (Scenic Site No. 100)
Ulsanbawi Rock is comprised of six towering granite rocks that look like a folding screen, and there are five holes in the shape of a crock jar at the peak. You can enjoy a majestic view from Misiryeong-gul, or the Old Misyeong Road.

Heundeulbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain
This is a rock found in front of Gyejiam Heritage located just below the Ulsanbawi Rock. It is one of the eight wonders of Seoraksan Mountain, as it can shaken either by just one person or one hundred people.

Sinheungsang Temple
This temple was founded by Vinaya Master Jangng under the name, "Hyungyeonsa." In 652 (4th year of Queen Jindok's reign over Silla), it has taken on its present-day appearance following repeated destruction and reconstruction work, and it came to be called "Sinheungsang," which literally means "divine-flourishing temple," as it flourished thanks to a propitious site chosen by a divine man. Sinheungsang Temple contains a number of cultural properties including the Wooden Seated Amitayha Buddha Trid (Treasure No. 1721), Wooden Kaligayuba Bodhisattva Trid (Treasure No. 1749), Geungnagdojeon Hall, Sakho (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 14), and Byeju Pavilion (Gangwon-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 104).

Beakdamsa Temple
Beakdamsa was initially founded in the old Hangeysa Temple site in the Silla Period. It had been reconstructed a number of times after being destroyed by fire, before it was fully relocated to the present-day site. There is a tale associated with its name, Beakdam (100 pots of water).

Siboseonyeong Potholes and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain (Scenic Site No. 98)
Siboseonyeong literally means "twelve basins for heavenly maidens." There are eight waterfalls and ponds located consecutively along the valley.

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Thirteenth Journey The Story of the Mining Villages

Coal History Museum
This is a Museum created by remodeling the former Dongwon Coal Industry Sabuk Mining Office. You can take a look at the items used in the old mines, and the lifestyles of miners. You can also explore the mining pots on a train.

Samtan Art Mine
This is a creative culture and arts space reformer from the old Samcheon Tanjwa Building. You can take a look at outstanding installation artworks, which blend well with the mining facilities. Various artistic activities are conducted on a regular basis here.

Taebaek Coal Museum
This is a museum that provides information on the prehistoric sites discovered and surveyed in the basin of the Bukharyang River near Yangju. It presents the artifacts excavated from the Paleolithic Site in Sangmyeong-ri, the Bronze Age sites in Godae-ri and Gongju-ri, the Prehistoric Site in Mandae-ri along the Yangju coast as well as various other sites in Chuncheon, Hwaechon, Hongcheon, and Iye.

Nambu Village, Sanggang-dong
This is a community mainly formed by miners and their families. It presents a unique spectacle with diverse murals. The area, which had become dilapidated following the closure of the mines, was transformed with the power of the arts.

Coal Preparation Plant at Cheoram Station, Taebaek (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 21)
This was Korea's first anthracite coal preparation facility that was established when anthracite began to be used as fuel in full swing. It is considered a major facility that symbolizes the modern industrial history of Korea. In front of Cheoram Station, there is the Cheoram Coal Mine History Town established by preserving the Kkachibul Building.

Employee Residence of Former Samcheok Development Inc., Donghae (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 456)
This is a residence of a mining company built in the Japanese colonial period. It has separate areas for the higher-ranking employees, married couples, and singles relatively well-intact. It provides a glimpse into the lifestyles of miners back in the day.

Fourteenth Journey Prehistoric Sites

Archaeological Site in Munam

First Journey **The 8 Scenic Sites of Gwandong**

The 8 scenic sites of Gwandong have been the subjects of works by numerous poets and painters. Back when it was difficult for people to travel far from where they lived, the landscapes depicted in paintings and poems were the only way they could explore areas outside their hometowns. King Jeongjong wanted to see the 8 scenic spots of Gwandong in person, but instead, he had to send Kim Hong-do to the area and paint the landscapes instead. It now only takes a few hours to visit and explore the sites illustrated in the artworks.

Itinerary: Jukseou Pavilion, Samcheok → Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung → Nakasana Temple and Surroundings, Yangyang → Cheongsanggyong Pavilion

Seventh Journey **Aesthetics of Traditional Landscaping of Korea**

Korean traditional gardens have no boundaries. As implied by the joke, "Whatever I build with my eyes is my land," our gardens are nature itself. Our predecessors considered their residences as a small part of nature, and attempted to embrace the vast natural environment beyond their stone walls, windows and gates. Let's go on a journey to discover the beauty of traditional landscaping of Korea.

Itinerary: Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon → Soyangjeong Pavilion → Sutasa Temple → Seonyeong House, Gangneung → Haejujeong Pavilion, Gangneung

Thirteenth Journey **The Story of the Mining Villages**

The mountainous areas of Gangwon-do, covering Jeongseon, Taebaek and Samcheok, were the center of the coal mining industry that contributed to the modern industrial development of Korea. Now that most of the mines have closed down, how have some of these areas transformed? And what happened to the miners, who worked tirelessly in harsh environments, and their families?

Itinerary: Coal History Museum → Samtan Art Mine → Taebaek Coal Museum → Nambu Village, Sanggye-dong → Coal Preparation Plant at Cheonan Station, Taebaek → Employee Residence of Former Samcheok Development Inc., Donghae

Second Journey **Road to King Danjong's Exile**

King Danjong (1441~1457) is remembered for having the most tragic story in the 500-year history of the Joseon Dynasty. He lost his mother as soon as he was born, and his father at the tender age of 12. After ascending to the throne, he was driven out by his paternal uncle, and was sent to exile in Yeongwol, where he drew his last breath. Perhaps many people pitied him for living such a short life, but there are many stories associated with Danjong that have been passed on in Yeongwol.

Itinerary: Road to King Danjong's Exile → Cheongyeoggo Meandering Stream, Yeongwol → Jagyuru Pavilion and Gaesungcheon House → Nakhwaam Rock and Minchungsan Shrine → Jangneung Royal Tomb, Yeongwol

Eighth Journey **The Horrors of the Korean War and the Tragedy of the Korean People**

War leaves many scars. Amidst the endless bombardment and gunshots, many people lost their loved ones and even the homes that their families lived in for generations. People, who had to divide themselves into friend and foe, have had to carry the traumatic experience with them for the rest of their lives. The bombardment and gunshots may have stopped for a while, but we are still in the midst of war.

Itinerary: Baengnaggyi Battle Field → Korean Workers' Party Headquarters, Cheorwon → Seunglyeo Bridge, Cheorwon → Peace Dam and World Peace Bell Park → Eulji Observatory → Unification Observatory, Goseong → Abai Village, Sokcho

Fourteenth Journey **Prehistoric Sites**

Prehistoric sites provide valuable evidence of how people settled and lived on the Korean peninsula. However, these historic sites that have been discovered are easily viewed by a layman as just a heap of stones or the like. In order to hear the stories from thousands of years ago, there is a need to take a keener interest, and if you make the effort, you'll be able to return home with an invaluable gift.

Itinerary: Archaeological Site in Munam-ri, Goseong → Archaeological Site in Oam-ri, Yangyang → Yangju Prehistory Museum → Dalmens in Cheonjeon-ri, Chuncheon → Chuncheon National Museum

Third Journey **The Beginning and the end of Goryeo Dynasty**

Gangwon-do is a place where Gung Ye (r. 901~908) founded the capital around 1,100 years ago, with the grand aspiration building a massive state of the East that included the Korean peninsula and mainland China. This was where he met Wang Geon (r. 918~943), and their encounter eventually led to the birth of the Goryeo Dynasty. The place that the last king of Goryeo was exiled to and assassinated in was also Gangwon-do. In the land that witnessed the crossroads of history, the birth of heroes, and the fall of a dynasty, we delve into the beginning and the end of Goryeo dynasty.

Itinerary: Peace Observatory, Cheorwon → Wanggok Village, Goseong → Hajdae Rock Beach, Yangyang → Jungyeongmyo and Yeonggyeongmyo Royal Tombs, Samcheok → Royal Tomb of King Gongyang of the Goryeo Dynasty, Samcheok

Ninth Journey **The Environment and Natural Monuments of DMZ**

A ceasefire line was established in the middle of the Korean peninsula following the signing of an armistice on July 27, 1953, and a 900km Zarea became inaccessible, like a vanished land. In the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and Civilian Control Zone (CCZ), public access is strictly restricted, and Mother Nature became the new guardian of the land. Over the past few decades, the ecosystems were naturally restored into a near-primitive state.

Itinerary: Toyoji Reservoir → Cheorwon Crane Hat → Songdeoso Basin → Bisuigumi Village → Dutaeyon Pond → Punchbowl Village → Hwajipo Lake, Goseong

Fifteenth Journey **Byeolsingut(Village Ritual) of the East Coast Area**

Rites performed for the gods or the dead typically begin with an offering and prayers for the souls to rest. These ceremonies are performed by the living with the desire to attain wellness. These rites have, over time, emerged as festivals and a form of culture and the arts. Gangneung Danje Festival, for instance, is a good example of such festivals. Let's go on a journey to witness how humans interact with the gods.

Itinerary: Seonghwangsa and Sansingak Shrines, Daegwallyeong Pass → Seonangdang Shrine on Busan Mountain → Chilsadang Shrine → Gangneung Dano Culture Center → Cheokjudonghaebi and Pyeongutocharbi Stales, Samcheok → Haeisindang Park

Fourth Journey **History of the Female Intellectuals of Joseon Dynasty**

The ideal type of woman in the Joseon period was a "good wife and wise mother." However, there were also women who aspired to lead an independent life and strove to make academic achievements and artistic refinement. They included Sin Saimdang, a painter who has left behind outstanding artworks, Heo Nanseoheon, who made a name for herself as a poet in China and Japan, Im Yunjidang, a Confucian scholar known for her profound knowledge, and Yun Hui-sun, a leader of the independence movement to recover national sovereignty. Let's explore the lives of women who were ahead of their times.

Itinerary: Ojukcheon House, Gangneung → Birthplace of Heo Nanseoheon → Sin Saimdang Sachinsibi Monument → Im Yunjidang Monument → Statue of Yun Hui-sun → Yun Hui-sun Historic Site

Tenth Journey **Geological and Cave Explorations**

Our planet Earth is estimated to be around 4.6 billion years old, yet humans have only been around for about 10,000 years. The time period from when Earth was formed until the beginning of human civilization is referred to as the geological period, and the land that we live on could be described as a product of those long years. Let's listen to the stories of the 4.6-billion-year history of Earth from the rocks and earth.

Itinerary: Early Paleozoic Deposits and Topography of Stream Erosion of Gumunso, Taebaek → Baengnyongdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang → Hwaangul Cave, Jeongseon → Gosagul Cave, Yeongwol → Mudcracks and Stromatolites in Mungok-ri, Yeongwol → Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol

Special Target Sites **Millennium Trail of Enlightenment and Healing Healing Road of Woljeongs Temple on Odaesan**

Odaesan Mountain is the one and only mountain in the Republic of Korea, where the entire mountain is considered a sacred ground by Buddhists. Woljeongs and Sangwonsa temples on Odaesan Mountain have become places of pilgrimage for Buddhists because of Vinaya Master Jajang, who wished to witness Manjusri on Odaesan Mountain but ultimately could not accomplish it, and the two princes of Silla, who wanted to abandon the secular world and follow the path of Buddhism. Walk along the old trail of enlightenment and healing, next to the forests and valleys that led to the millennium temples, Woljeongs and Sangwonsa, which emanate a rustic atmosphere.

Itinerary: Odaesan Mountain → Sogegang Mountain → Woljeongs Temple → Seonjae-gil Trail → Pyeongchang Odaesan National History Archives → Sangwonsa Temple

Fifth Journey **The Donghak Peasant Revolution and the Righteous Army**

In the late Joseon Dynasty, the Confucian thought and strict class system began to crumble with the introduction of new ideologies and doctrines. Pressure from foreign countries, which had been looking to colonize Korea, grew stronger as well. To put up a resistance, people across the country stood up and began voicing their thoughts. The Donghak Peasant Revolution arose with the aim of achieving equality for all and rooting out the foreign forces, and this was followed by the righteous army activities. Let's open our ears to the cries and shouts of the commoners from Gangwon-do Province.

Itinerary: Donghak Peasant Army Battlefield, Pungam-ri → Gimi Manse Park → Uiam Ryu In-seok Historic Site → Grave of Min Geung-ho, the Leader of the Gwandong Changudae Army

Eleventh Journey **Jeongseon Arirang**

In 2012, Arirang, lyrical folk song of Korea, was inscribed on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Arirang is considered one of the top three arirangs of Korea, along with Miryang Arirang and Jindo Arirang. Of the three, Arirang is known to have been conceived first, and influenced all other arirangs. So what aspects of Jeongseon led to the birth of Arirang, which is described as the "spirit of Koreans"? Let's travel to Jeongseon along the winding roads.

Itinerary: Auraji Lake → Jeongseon Arirang Training Hall → Jeongseon 5-day Market → Jeongseon Arirang Theater → Arari Village

Sixth Journey **Seeking the Old Temple Sites**

When you travel to the old Temple sites, you will be met with nothing. It's no surprise, considering that there are only remain traces of the temples, without any majestic buildings or structures. However, it is a journey into the imagination and a trip into a world that transcends time and space. Let's begin a journey to the sites where there is more than meets the eye.

Itinerary: Beodonsa Temple Site, Wonju → Beopcheonsa Temple Site, Wonju → Heungbeopsa Temple Site, Wonju → Mugeollisa Temple Site, Hongcheon → Seollinwon Temple Site, Yangyang → Beonbongsas Temple, Goseong

Twelfth Journey **Legends and Tales of Seoraksan Mountain**

Seoraksan Mountain is arguably the second most beautiful mountain Korea, following Geumgansan Mountain. The towering peaks and the ridges that connect them as well as various rocks in fascinating forms, winding brooks, and waterfalls will take your breath away. Our predecessors created legends and tales, based on the awe-inspiring sights, and every waterfall and rock has its own story. Let's climb up Seoraksan Mountain to encounter the spectacular stories it has to offer amidst its splendid natural environment.

Itinerary: Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain → Heundeulbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain → Sinheungsang Temple → Baekdamsa Temple → Sibiseonyeotang Potholes and Surroundings → Daejeungpokpo Falls → Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang

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Cultural Heritage Administration