

# Jeolla Region Course A. Jeonju



## 74. Gyeonggijeon Shrine

Gyeonggijeon Shrine was erected in 1401 in order to enshrine the portrait of Yi Seong-gye, the founder of the Joseon Dynasty. At the near-by hanok (traditional Korean house) village, visitors can experience traditional food and culture.

75, Gyeonggijeon-gil, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do



## 75. Jeonjuhyanggyo Confucian School

Hyanggyo served as public educational institutions in provincial regions during the Joseon Dynasty. Jeonjuhyanggyo Confucian School was first established in 1410 and now accommodates a huge volume of wooden printing blocks.

75, Gyeonggijeon-gil, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do



## 76. Jeonju History Archives

The Jeonju History Archives was one of the history archives that preserved the *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty) during the Joseon Dynasty. Only the *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* in the Jeonju History Archives survived the Japanese invasions of 1592, allowing the cultural heritage to be kept alive today.

44, Taejo-ro, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do

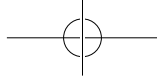


## 77. Jeonju Hanji Museum

The Jeonju Hanji Museum allows visitors to learn the tradition and history of hanji, traditional Korean paper, while at the same time witness its usage in daily modern life. The museum provides an exhibition of hanji handicrafts and tools for making hanji, as well as hands-on hanji making programs.

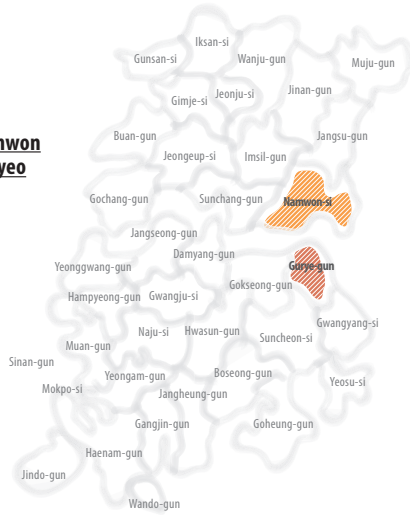
106, Yeam 2-gil, Deokjin-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do

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# Jeolla Region Course B.

## Namwon Guryeo



## 78. Gwanghalluwon Garden

Gwanghalluwon Garden, built in 1419 during the mid-Joseon Dynasty, served as the setting for the famous classic Korean novel *Chunhyangjeon* (the Story of Chunhyang). A Chunhyangje festival is held every May.

1447, Yocheon-ro, Namwon-si, Jeollanam-do



## 79. Site of Commemorative Stone to Hwangsandaechep Battle

This is the battlefield where Yi Seong-gye, the founder of the Joseon Dynasty, combated incursions by Japanese raiders at the end of the Goryeo Dynasty (1380). In the 10<sup>th</sup> year of King Seonjo of the Joseon Dynasty (1577), a monument was erected to commemorate the battle. It was destroyed by Japan during the Japanese colonial era but was re-commissioned in 1957.

7, Bijeon-gil, Unbong-eup, Namwon-si, Jellabuk-do



## 80. Hwaeomsa Temple

Hwaeomsa Temple was founded in 544 during the Baekje Dynasty. The temple is host to a diversity of relics, including the Avatamsaka Sutra Stone Inscriptions, *Dharani Sutra in Ink on White Paper* and Gakhwangjeon Hall, the largest wood structure among existing wooden buildings in Korea.

539, Hwaeomsa-ro, Masan-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do

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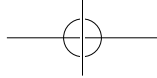
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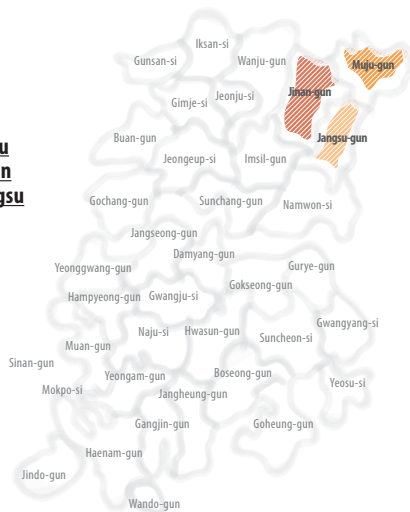
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Jeolla Region  
Course C.

**Muju  
Jinan  
Jangsu**



81.  
**Jeoksangsan Mountain  
History Archives**

The Jeoksangsan Mountain History Archives was one of the history archives established to store the *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty) after the Japanese invasions of 1592. The Jeoksangsan Mountain version of the *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* is believed to currently be held in North Korea.

960, Sineseon-ro, Jeoksang-myeon, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do



82.  
**Jangsuhyanggyo  
Confucian School**

As a Confucian school built in 1407, Jangsuhyanggyo Confucian Academy represents the architectural conventions of a Confucian school from the early Joseon Dynasty. The academy holds books including *Hyanggyojorye* (Regulations of a Confucian school).

31-14, Hyanggyo-gil, Jangsu-eup, Jangsu-gun, Jeollabuk-do



83.  
**Jungnimjeongsa Temple**

This is the birthplace of Baek Young-seong, a Buddhist representative among the 33 National Representatives of the March First Independence Movement of Korea. Yong-seong Memorial Hall displays his handwritten manuscripts, sentencing, medals and Buddhist ritual implements.

31, Jungnim 2-gil, Beonam-myeon, Jangsu-gun, Jeollabuk-do



84.  
**Yeongmojeong Pavilion**

Yeongmojeong Pavilion was built in 1869 to commemorate the filial behavior of Sin Ui-yeon, an exemplary son from the Joseon Dynasty. There is a hanging board inscribed with Yeongbyeognu Pavilion, along with a message for the framework-raising ceremony written by Yun Seong-jin, a government official of the Joseon Dynasty.

676, Nochon-ri, Baegun-myeon, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do

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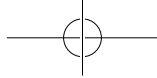
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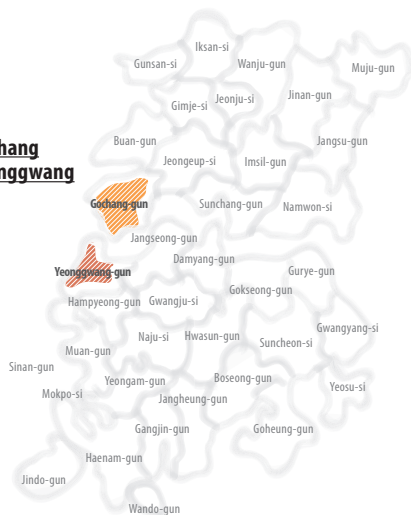
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# Jeolla Region Course D.

## Gochang Yeonggwang



### 85. House of Sin Jae-hyo Gochang Pansori Museum

This is the home where Sin Jae-hyo, who compiled pansori epic chant, once lived. The Gochang Pansori Museum is located here along with the house.

**House of Sin Jae-hyo-Gochang Pansori Museum.**  
100, Dongri-ro, Gochang-eup, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do



### 86. Naesanseowon Confucian Academy

Naesanseowon Confucian Academy was built in 1635 in honor of the memory of Gang Hang, who contributed to the development of Confucianism in Japan. Inside the academy is Jangseogak house (library) that preserves his manuscripts.

101, Ganghang-ro, Bulgap-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do



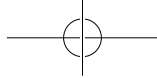
### 87. Bulgapsa Temple

Bulgapsa Temple is said to have been built in 384 by Marananta, the Indian monk who first propagated Buddhism to Baekje. Inside the grounds is a Buddhist museum that contains Mahayana scriptures, including the *Saddharmapundarika Sutra* (Lotus Sutra) and *Vajracchedika Prajnaparamita Sutra* (Diamond Sutra), as well as theory books related to the Seon (Zen) sect.

450, Bulgapsa-ro, Bulgap-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do

  
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# Jeolla Region Course E. Damyang



## 88. Historic Site of Gasa Literature

This historic site accommodates the Myeonangeong Pavilion, Songgangeong Pavilion and Sikyeongjeong Pavilion, around which great writers of the Joseon Dynasty including Song Sun and Jeong Cheol promoted gasa (narrative songs) literature.

382-11, Myeonangeong-ro, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do



## 89. Gasa Poetry Hall

The Gasa Poetry Hall stores and exhibits relics related to gasa (narrative songs) literature, which thrived during the Joseon Dynasty. It houses *Songgangjip* (a collection of gasa poems by Jeong Cheol) and his handwritten works, along with wood blocks of *Songgangjip* and *Giamjip* (a collection of works by Jeong Hong-myeong).

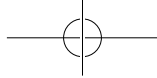
877, Gasamunhak-ro, Nam-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do



## 90. Soswaewon Garden

Soswaewon Garden, built in 1530 during the Joseon Dynasty, is a classic example of a private garden in which the original style and beauty of traditional Korean gardens are well preserved. It includes a painting of Soswaewon Garden carved in wood and the poem *Soswaewon Sasjippalyeongsi* by Kim In-hu.

17, Soswaewon-gil, Nam-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do



# Jeolla Region

## Course F. Gwangju



### 91. May 18 Memorial Park

The May 18 Memorial Park was established to mark the May 18<sup>th</sup> Democratization Movement in Gwangju. Inside the park is the Archives of the May 18 Democratization Movement, exhibiting the Human Rights Documentary Heritage 1980 Archives for the May 18<sup>th</sup> Democratic Uprising Against the Military Regime\*, designated as part of UNESCO's Memory of the World.

152, Naebang-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju



### 92. Pochungsa Shrine

Pochungsa Shrine was established in 1601 to honor Go Gyeong-myeong, a guerrilla leader during the Japanese Invasions of 1592. The relics exhibition hall displays a handwritten manuscript for his *Masanggyeokmun* (patriotic appeal written from horseback) and the wooden printing blocks of *Jebongmunjip* (a collection of the writings of Go Gyeong-myeong).

767, Pochung-ro, Nam-gu, Gwangju



### 93. Wolbongseowon Confucian Academy

Wolbongseowon Confucian Academy was founded in 1578 to commemorate Gi Dae-seung (pen- named Gobong), a master of Korean Neo-Confucianism. Woodblocks of Gobongjip (a collection of works of Gobong) are preserved in the jangpangak house (publishing center).

133, Gwangnok-gil, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju

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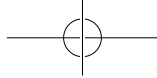
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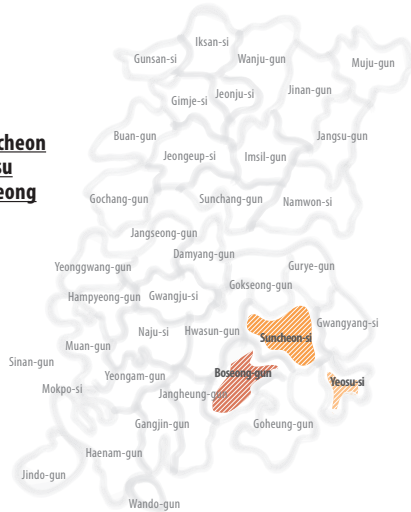
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# Jeolla Region Course G.



## 94. Songgwangsa Temple

As a Buddhist temple built in 867 during the Silla Period, Songgwangsa Temple stands as one of the three top temples in Korea with Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon and Tongdosa Temple in Yangsan. This temple houses records including *Goryeogojongjeseo* (Edict of King Gojong of Goryeo), *Goryeo gomunseo* (Roster of Slaves from the Goryeo Dynasty) and *Tibetan beopji* (a statute book in Tibetan).

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



## 95. Seonamsa Temple

Founded in the 6<sup>th</sup> century during the Silla Period, Seonamsa Temple now serves as the headquarters of the Taego Sect. There is an assortment of treasures, including Daeungjeon Hall, Iljumun(one-pillar gate), the seal case of National Preceptor Doseon and a portrait of Uicheon.

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



## 96. Gosodae Pavilion

This was the site at which Admiral Yi Sun-sin established strategies and issued commands during the Japanese invasions of 1592. Chungmugong Daecheopbigak, a commemorative stone to a sweeping victory by Admiral Yi, can be seen here.

13, Goso3-gil, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do



## 97. Exhibition Center of Boseong (Town with Good Records-keeping)<sup>1)</sup>

Boseong is the fifth Town with Good Records-keeping designated by the National Archives of Korea. The collection at the exhibition center includes a land tax payment receipt, tenancy certification and rent books from the 1920s to 1930s; a farming diary from the 1960s; and various receipts and election-related records from the 1970s.

Ganggolmaeul, Deukryang-myeon, Boseong-gun, Jeollanam-do

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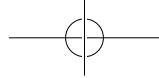
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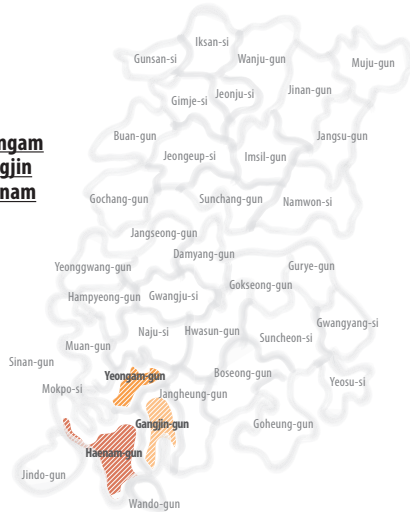
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# Jeolla Region Course H.

**Yeongam  
Gangjin  
Haenam**



## 98. Historic Site of Dr. Wangin

This historic site was designated to mark the impact of Dr. Wangin, who contributed to the development of ancient Japanese culture as a scholar of the Baekje Dynasty. The site consists of a shrine to Wangin and the exhibition hall.

440, Wangin-ro, Gunseo-myeon, Yeongam-gun, Jeollanam-do



## 99. Dasan Chodang

Dasan Chodang is the house where Jeong Yak-yong (pen-named Dasan), a prominent thinker of the Joseon Dynasty, studied and compiled *Silhak* (Practical Learning). There are hanging boards including *Dansanchodang* and *Bojeongsanbang* written by Kim Jeong-hui (pen-named Chusa)

308, Muwisa-ro, Seongjeon-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do



## 100. Historic Site of Gosan Yun Seon-do

This historic site holds records related to the poet Yun Seon-do (pen-named Gosan) and painter Yun Du-seo of the Joseon Dynasty. The Gosan Yun Seon-do Artifact Museum displays *Geumswaedongjipgo* (a collection of Yun Seon-do's poetry) and the ancient Korean map, *Donggukyeojido* by Yun Du-seo, which predates *Daedongyeojido* (Map of Korea by Kim Jeong-ho) by 150 years.

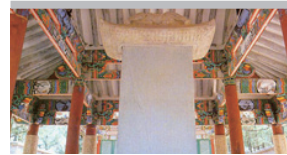
135, Nogudang-gil, Haenam-eup, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do



## 101. Daeheungsa Temple

Daeheungsa Temple is known to have been built in 544 during the Silla Period and houses a number of calligraphic works by master calligraphers of the Joseon Dynasty, including a hanging board for Muryangsujeon Hall written by Kim Jeong-hui.

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



## 102. Commemorative Stone to Myeongnyangdaecheop Battle

This monument marks a great victory of Admiral Yi Sun-shin who led 12 battleships to defeat a Japanese fleet of 133 warships in the Myeongnyang Strait during the Japanese invasions of 1592.

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