

4 Main Gates & 4 Auxiliary Gates Hanyangdoseong

Four Main Gates of Hanyangdoseong



Heunginjimun Gate
[Dongdaemun]
* Treasure No. 1



Donuimun Gate
[Seodaemun]
* The gate was demolished & buried in 1915 during the Japanese Colonial Period.
(Old photo of Donuimun National Museum of Korea Collection)



Sungnyemun Gate
[Namdaemun]
* National Treasure No. 1



Sukjeongmun Gate
[Bukdaemun, Sukcheongmun]

Four Auxiliary Gates of Hanyangdoseong



Hyehwamun Gate
[Honghwamun Gate]



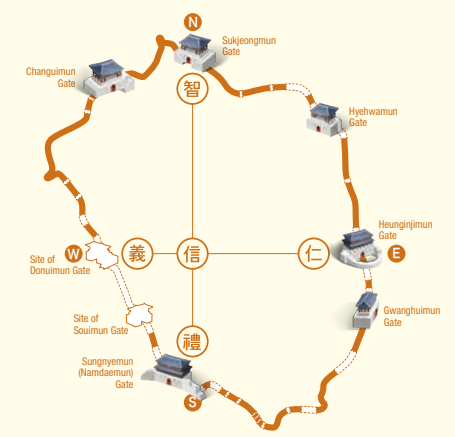
Souimun Gate
[Sodeokmun]
* The gate was demolished & buried in 1914 during the Japanese Colonial Period.
(Old photo of Souimun National Museum of Korea Collection)



Gwanghuimun Gate
[Sigumun / Sugumun]



Changuimun Gate
[Jahamun]



4 Main Gates & 4 Auxiliary Gates Hanyangdoseong

Hanyangdoseong has four main gates and four auxiliary gates. The main gates are Heunginjimun Gate, Donuimun, Sungnyemun Gate and Sukjeongmun Gate, while the auxiliary gates are Hyehwamun Gate, Souimun Gate, Gwanghuimun Gate and Changuimun Gate. In addition, the five-arch flood gate and two-arch Water Gate to the south of Heunginjimun Gate were built to transport water from Cheonggyecheon Stream to outside the wall.

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너와 나의 서울



Things to Remember when Visiting Hanyangdoseong

- Hanyangdoseong is a precious cultural heritage that harmonizes nature and humanity, tradition and modernity.
- Many cultural heritage sites are located around the Hanyangdoseong. Visitors are sure enjoy their outings even more if they visit these additional attractions.
- The natural environment of the four inner mountains is also a valuable heritage. It is prohibited to take or use any inflammable materials in these mountains.
- Please show consideration for the inhabitants of the nearby residential areas.
- As there are no parking lots near the Hanyangdoseong, please use public transport.

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HANYANGDOSEONG
GUIDE BOOK

HANYANGDOSEONG,
the Seoul City Wall

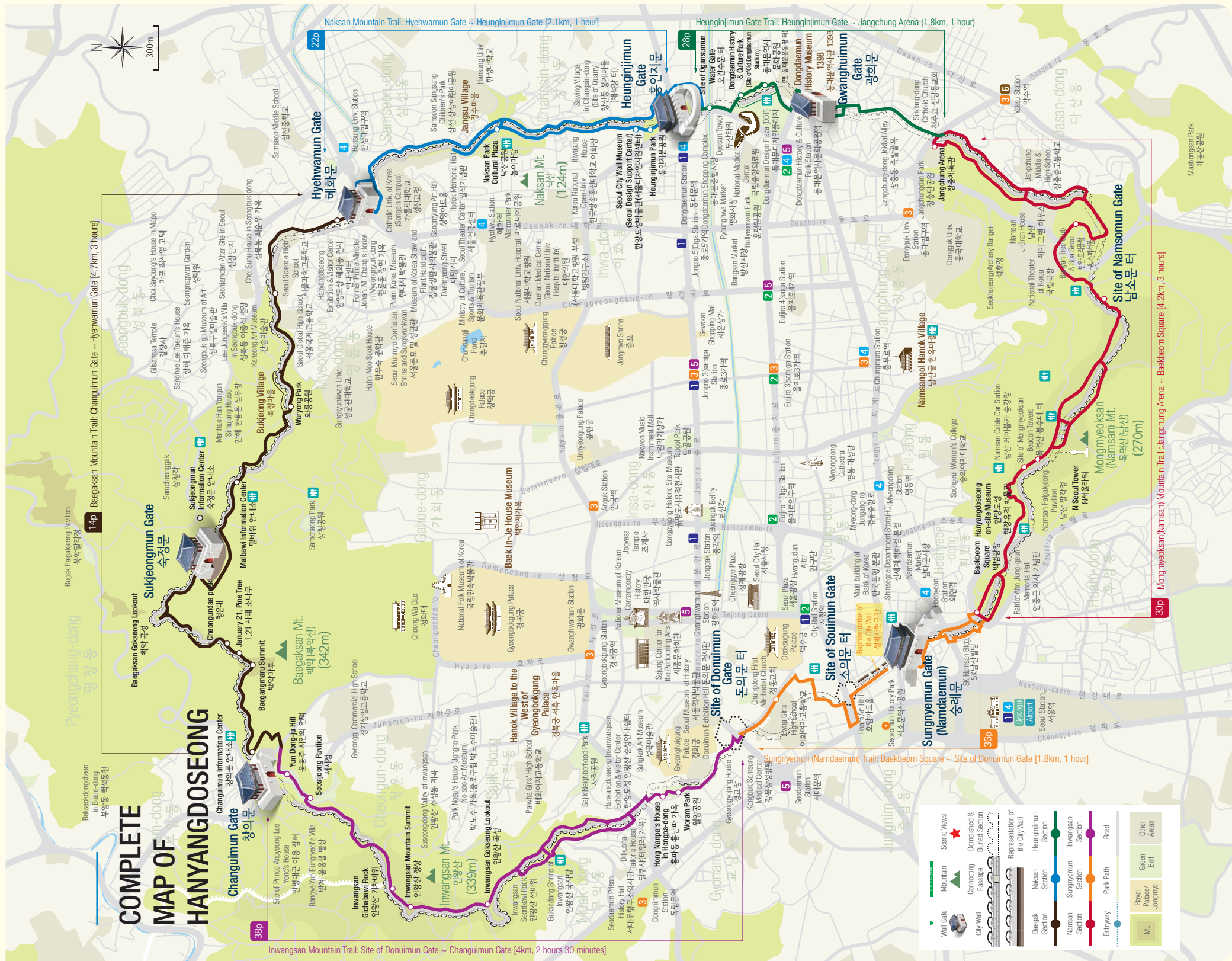
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Hanyangdoseong, the Seoul City Wall

[Historic Site No. 10]

Overview Hanyangdoseong, which follows the ridges of Baegaksan (Bugaksan), Naksan (Naktasan), Mongmyeoksan (Namsan) and Inwangsan, the four main mountains surrounding the center of Seoul, has been reconstructed and repaired several times since its initial construction in 1396. The wall measures between 5 and 8m high and is 18.6km long and it served as city wall to safeguard the capital for over 500 years throughout Joseon Dynasty.



*Panoramic View of the Baegaksan Mountain Walking Trail by Hanyangdoseong

Embracing History

圖全善首



*<Treasure No.853> Suseon Jeondo (Complete Map of Seoul)
[1840's | by Kim Jeong-ho (presumed) | 82.5cm x 67.5cm | Korea University Museum Collection]

The term Suseon, meaning "the prime goodness", comes from Shiji (史記, Records of the Grand Historian) written by Sima Qian, and was used to represent the philosophy of "establishing the good example starts from its capital city." Suseon jeondo is a comprehensive map of Hanyang, today's Seoul.

Korean history is engraved in Hanyangdoseong. The wall preserves a succession of building technics and structure developed by the Korean people from the Three Kingdoms period onwards. It also shows the whole process of building-technic development during Joseon.

Hanyangdoseong was originally built about 620 years ago. The actual construction work continued for 98 days, half in the winter and half in the summer of 1394. Some 197,400 people were mobilized for the construction of the wall, which was divided into 97 sections of around 600 feet. The sections were named in the order of the characters in the Thousand Character Classic, a primer for teaching Sino-Korean. Workers from same counties and prefectures were assigned to a specific section. Originally, wall sections on flat ground were built of rammed earth, while those on mountainous terrain were built of stone. However, in 1422, the earthen sections of the wall were replaced with stone as well. In 1704, another massive restoration and rebuilding project was carried out, as parts of the wall had collapsed over the course of time. And since then several restorations have been carried out, too. During the construction of the wall, records of the works were inscribed on the stone blocks of the wall.

Hanyangdoseong lost a large part of its former appearance during the country's modernization. In 1899, the first tram lines were built to connect Seoul with outlying communities, and the wall gates lost their original function. Thereafter, the wall connected to the gates were demolished for the expansion of the city's road networks from 1907. In the Japanese colonial period, Japanese governors deliberately dismantled the wall gates or neglected to be damaged. Donuimun and Souimun Gate were dismantled and Gwanghuimun and Hyehwamun Gate were seriously damaged. Also the wall was damaged in that local residents built their houses too near to it. After Korean liberation from Japan, the wall continued to be damaged in the rush of modernization.

Reconstruction of Hanyangdoseong began at a site around Sukjeongmun Gate, behind Presidential residence, shortly after a unit of North Korean Special Forces infiltrated Seoul on 21 January 1968. That project was extended to the entire wall section from 1974. However, the authenticity of Hanyangdoseong was damaged in places as conservation and restoration works were overly focused on rejoining severed sections. Seoul Metropolitan Government fully recognized these problems, and established the department exclusively responsible for the wall, Seoul City Wall Division in September 2012. And the city government drew up master plan for the conservation and management of Hanyangdoseong in accordance with the criteria for UNESCO World Heritage Sites in October 2013.

At present, 70% (13.1 km) of the entire Hanyangdoseong has been preserved or restored. although Gwanghuimun and Hyehwamun Gates had to be relocated near their original sites.

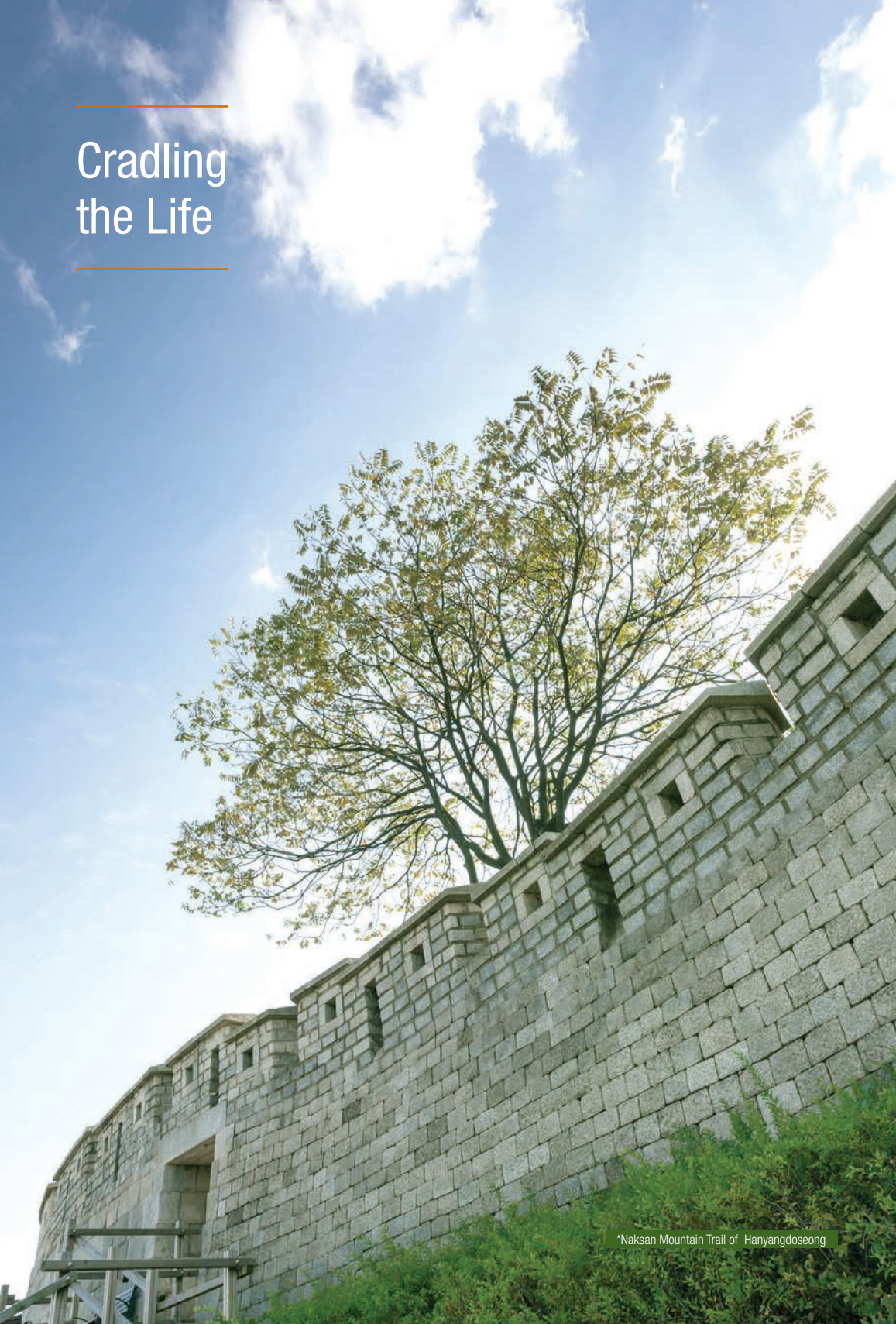


[A stone block of the wall, inscribed as "Gangjayukbaekcheok"]
A Stone of the wall, written as "Gangjayukbaekcheok" was discovered in an embankment near the Namsan J-Gran House. The stone block is the record of the construction section and length. The original position of this stone is unknown, as the embankment was built with the stones acquired from the demolished wall.



[Excavation site of Hanyangdoseong at the foot of Hoe-hyeon, Namsan] In 2013, a section of the wall (94.1m), which had been demolished in 1925 (during the Japanese Colonial Period) to build the Joseon Shinto Shrine was excavated. This section of the wall, built with both original stone blocks from the wall and new stone blocks used for its repair, shows the layers of 600-years history of the wall.

Cradling the Life



*Naksan Mountain Trail of Hanyangdoseong

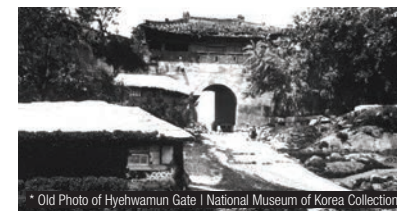
Hanyangdoseong, which protected the Seoul area for some 600 years, closely affected the daily life of the people inside. Residents were informed of the opening and closing times of the city gates by a bell sound. The bell was struck thirty-three times to lift the curfew in the early morning and twenty-eight times to announce the curfew in the evening. The bell rang in the early morning was called bara, and the bell rang in the evening was called injeong. The gates of private houses were opened and closed according to the tolling of the bell, so the opening and closing times of the city gates controlled the rhythm of the citizen's life.

Hanyangdoseong was also a boundary between life and death. Everyone who died, whether king or commoner, had to be buried outside the wall. Thus, living within the wall signified life itself to the people in Seoul.

Hanyangdoseong represented the capital itself. People headed towards the capital from countryside would see the wall in the distance and realized they were nearing their destination. The wall meant something different to the scholars who traveled to the capital to take the state examinations, success in which would land them a government post. Some of those candidates, hoping to pass the exam, would walk around the entire wall. This practice became popular among local residents and developed into a traditional amusement going around the wall and enjoying the beautiful scenery.

Hanyangdoseong helped unite the capital with its suburbs. Since quarrying was prohibited inside the wall, stones used for the wall had to be supplied from outside. Although the wall was built on the ridges of mountains such as Baegaksan, Naksan, Mongmyeoksan (Namsan) and Inwangsan, the stone materials for the wall came from hilly areas outside the wall.

The capital defense system was anchored by Hanyangdoseong. The wall alone was insufficient for defending the capital. During times of external invasion or civil rebellion, the wall was never used for the purpose of defense. Therefore, people commonly complained about all the work to build the wall in that is useless. On September 11, 1971 in lunar calendar, King Yeongjo proclaimed the decree on guarding the walls, declaring, "In an emergency, I will be the first to go up to the fortified wall to defend the city with the people." Moreover, the king assigned each defense section to a community inside the wall so that they could protect their own section with their own weapons in event of an emergency.



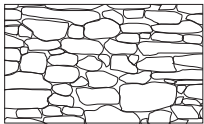
[Hyehwamun Gate] Hyehwamun Gate from outside the wall. Hyehwamun Gate served as a passageway to city of Uijeongbu and Pocheon from the capital.



[Naksan Mountain Trail] Naksan is the lowest among the four mountains surrounding Hanyangdoseong, and visitors can enjoy diverse landscape of the city wall while walking along the trails.

Looking Forward To The Future

Hanyangdoseong is the outcome of a succession of developments regarding the structure and the techniques used to construct walls on both mountainous terrain and flat ground since Goguryeo. Hanyangdoseong pairs royal palaces and walls of Bukhansanseong and Namhansanseong, which protected the capital city. The shape of the stone blocks and inscriptions on them indicate the construction date and time period.



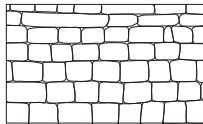
The wall construction in the reign of King Taejo (1396)

The wall were completed by two separate projects in January and August of 1396(lunar calendar). The stone sections of the wall were built on mountainous terrain, while rammed earth sections were constructed on flat ground. Natural stones were shaped for use in the construction of the wall.



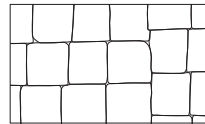
The wall construction in the reign of King Sejong (1422)

The wall reconstruction project in January of 1422(lunar calendar) replaced the rammed earth sections with natural stones chiseled into kernel shape.



The wall construction in the reign of King Sukjong (1704~)

The stone blocks used in the rebuilding of the wall were made in a standardized size of 40~45cm in length and width, preserving the wall more solid than before.



The wall construction in the reign of King Sunjo (1800~)

Square(60cm x 60cm)stone blocks were used to construct the wall. Stone blocks with character engravings can be seen along the parapet.

Hanyangdoseong was built along the natural topography around Seoul. Respect for nature is a long-held tradition of the Korean people. Thus, the wall, which was built in this natural way, became a part of the natural environment over time and a subject of culture and art.

Hanyangdoseong is one of the world's longest and oldest city walls. It is rare to find city walls the size of Hanyangdoseong in any city with a population of ten million people or more. Although some sections are damaged, 70% of the entire length of the wall has been preserved or rebuilt.

Hanyangdoseong was registered on UNESCO's World Heritage Tentative List on November 23, 2012. Getting Hanyangdoseong listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is an expression of the Korean people's desire and resolution to preserve the natural and historical landscape of Seoul and to hand it down to future generations. The most important factor in preserving any cultural heritage is the love by the residents who live with it.



* Panoramic view of Seoul from the Namsan Mountain Trail (Jamdubong Photo Island 점두봉 포토아일랜드) of the wall

Beautiful Hanyangdoseong

Tourist Attractions of Hanyangdoseong

North of Naksan Mountain in Samseon-dong with a magnificent atmosphere of Hanyangdoseong

➡ 24p



POINT-TO-POINT From within the wall, only a roof of the wall, roughly the shoulder height of a man, can be seen. The excursion trail of the wall on the Naksan Trail is arranged outside the wall so that visitors can appreciate magnificence and solidness of the wall at a glance.

Wall around Heunginjimun Park (Dongdaemun City Wall Park), where inscribed stone blocks are clearly in evidence

➡ 26p



POINT-TO-POINT Along the wall are various stones bearing inscriptions. The stone blocks are laid at the wall around the entrance to Heunginjimun Park (Dongdaemun City Wall Park). In the 14th and 15th centuries, the names of the counties and prefectures in charge of constructing the section were written, while in the 15th century the name and position of the supervisors and lead technicians were engraved on the stone blocks.

Backstreet of Jangchung Arena, where can find an original appearance in the reign of King Sejong

➡ 32p



POINT-TO-POINT In the reign of King Sejong, the natural stones used to build the wall were chiseled into kernel shapes. A section of the wall built in this way remains well preserved in the backstreet of Jangchung Arena. Many inscribed stone blocks can also be seen in this section.

Wooden stairway to the east of Namsan, where can find an original appearance in the reign of King Taejo

➡ 32p



POINT-TO-POINT Built in the reign of King Taejo, the section of the wall beside the wooden stairway, which runs along the eastern ridge of Namsan, still looks like it did 600 years ago.

Beautiful Views around Hanyangdoseong

Magnificent View with Mountains
Hanyangdoseong Blends in with Nature along the Ridge of Baegaksan Mountain

➡ 16p



POINT-TO-POINT The section of the wall that follows the ridges of Mounts Baegaksan and Inwangsan has become a part of the natural surroundings, creating a sublime view. This photo of the wall was taken from Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout.

Night View from Naksan
Hanyangdoseong, a Grand Addition to the City's Nightscape

➡ 26p



POINT-TO-POINT Lights have been installed along the Naksan Trail, making it an excellent place to enjoy a stroll even in the evening. If you follow the circuit path to the top, you can admire night view of Seoul, as seen in this photo of the wall taken from the top of Naksan.

Harmony between Sungnyemun Gate and the Dense Forest of Buildings.
Hanyangdoseong in downtown area, which becomes more familiar to the citizens

➡ 36p



POINT-TO-POINT The section of the wall on flat ground around city stands in harmony with the dense forest of buildings in downtown area. It is a wonderful cultural heritage that is easily accessible anytime. This photo shows Sungnyemun Gate and its right- and left-hand sides of the wall, which was damaged by fire in 2008 and restored in 2013.

Harmony between City and Nature
Hanyangdoseong - Embracing Seoul and Its population of Ten Million

➡ 42p



POINT-TO-POINT Looking down at Inwangsan Mountain from Gokseong lookout, it is possible to imagine the picturesque view of old Hanyangdoseong stretching along the foothills of Inwangsan and gently folding the downtown area. The photo shows the section of the wall along the western ridgeline of the mountain.



Link to the Home Page

Baegaksan Mountain Trails

< Baegaksan (Bugaksan) Mountain, Seoul (Scenic Site No. 67) >

Trail Changuimun Gate → Hyehwamun Gate
Distance 4.7km **Duration** about 3 hours

The Baegaksan Trail runs from Changuimun Gate to Hyehwamun Gate, and crosses Baegaksan (Bugaksan, 342m), which was the main mountain of Seoul four inner mountains in old Seoul according to geomantic theory and the highest one among them. After a unit of North Korean Special Forces infiltrated Seoul in 1968, public access to this area was limited for about forty years. It was finally reopened to the public in 2007.

Visiting hours : Winter (Nov. ~ Feb.) 09:00-17:00 (entrance allowed until 15:00)
Spring & Fall (Mar. ~ Apr., Sep. ~ Oct.) 07:00-18:00 (entrance allowed until 16:00)
Summer (May ~ Aug.) 07:00-19:00 (entrance allowed until 17:00)

Notice : Open 365 days a year, including holidays





Link to the Mobile Application



Baegaksan Mountain Trail

Trail Changuimun Gate → Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout

Distance 1.7km **Duration** about 1 hour 20 minutes

- ❗ **Notice** : Please do not wander off the designated trails and do not take photographs of the historical sites and/or other facilities or equipment.
- 🚌 **Transportation** : [Changuimun Gate] **3** Gyeongbokgung Station Exit 3 → Green bus No. 7212, 1020 or 7022 → Get off the bus off Jahamungogae Ridge → 2 minutes on foot

[Changuimun Gate] Changuimun Gate, situated on the northwest section of the wall, between Inwangsan and Baegaksan Mountains, is the only auxiliary gate whose pavilion has survived to the present day. This pavilion was destroyed in 1592 during the war against Japan, and was reconstructed in 1741. To commemorate the successful coup that crowned King Injo as the new King of Joseon, the names of those who made major contributions were engraved in a board which is still hung in the present day. Changuimun is now also known as Jahamun, since the scenery around the gate seems similar to that of scenic site Jahadong in Gaegyeong, the capital of Goryeo.



[Baegangmaru Summit] Baegangmaru Summit is the highest point of the wall; a stone post inscribed with Baegaksan, Altitude of 342m stands there. During the first construction project, the whole length of the wall was divided into 97 sections, which were named in the order of the characters in the Thousand Character Classic. The first section was called Cheon (天; sky) and the last one Jo (祔; condolences). Baegangmaru summit is the first 'Cheon (天; sky)' section of the wall.



[January 21, Pine tree] There is a pine tree on the circuit path running down towards Cheongundae peak from Baegangmaru summit (top of mountain). This approximately 200-year-old pine tree bears the traces of about fifteen bullets made during the gun battle between the South Korean military and police and the North Korean Special Forces unit, who infiltrated Korea on January 21, 1968. From this spot, a wide panorama between Bukhansan Mountain and Baegaksan spreads out beyond the wall.

[Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout] Gokseong Lookouts are rounded, projecting sections of the wall which exist in Inwangsan and Baegaksan. Only Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout is open to the public, and it is one of the best places to admire the mountainous topography of Seoul.

• Seongsuk-gu viewed from Gokseong Lookout



Another Story about Changuimun Gate

Drawing on the arch ceiling A phoenix which is engraved on the front of the arched gate on Changuimun. However, there is popular saying that they are not phoenixes but chickens. As the topography outside this gate resembles a centipede, the chickens are put on there as the natural enemy of centipede to keep the balance of surrounding topography. On Sungnyemun and Gwanghulmun Gates, a dragon is painted on the ceilings.

[Seokpajeong Pavilion (Seoul Museum)] <Seoul Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 26> Seokpajeong and Seoul Museum are situated in the northwest to the Changuimun Gate. Seokpajeong, a beautiful traditional Korean house, was built in the 19th century, and was used as a villa of Yi Ha-eung, the biological father of Emperor Gojong. There were seven buildings, but now only the main quarters, men's quarters, and detached quarters remain. The remaining buildings became part of the Seoul Museum, where visitors can see some 100 paintings by Korean modern and contemporary artists including Lee Jung-seob, Park So-keun, Cheon Gyeong-ja, Kim Gi-chang, and Oh Chi-gyun.

What you need to know about the wall

[Circuit path of the Wall outside Connecting Passage] There used to be a circuit where soldiers would patrol around the inside and outside of the wall during the Joseon. Connecting Passage is a small doorway used for patrol and maintenance of the wall.



Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walk along the Wall] Changuimun Gate → Changuimun Gate Information Center → Dolphin Rest Area → Baegaksan Rest Area → Baegangmaru Summit → January 21, Pine Tree → Cheongundae peak → Connecting Passage → Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout (1 hour 20 minutes on foot)

[Recommended Walks] Police Commissioner Choi Gysuk Statue → Yun Dong-ju Literary Museum → YooGeum Museum → Seokpajeong Pavilion (Seoul Museum) → Whanki Museum → Changuimun Gate (1 hour on foot)

1 Baegaksan Mountain Trail



Link to the Mobile Application

Pyeongchang-dong
평창동

Bugak Palgajeong Pavilion
북악팔각정

Buam-dong
부암동

Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout
백악곡성

Baegaksan Chotdaebawi Rock
백악춧대바위

Sukjeongmun Gate
숙정문

Samcheonggak
삼청각

Sukjeongmun Information Center
숙정문 안내소

Samcheong Tunnel
삼청터널

Malbawi Information Center
말바위 안내소

Scenic Views (To Jongno-gu)
우수조망명소 (종로구 방향)

Scenic Views (To Seongbuk-gu)
우수조망명소 (성북구 방향)

Seongbuk Friendship Place
성북 우정의 공원

Myungsu School
명수학교

Samseongyo
삼선교

Waryong Park
와룡공원

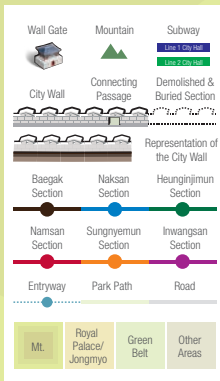
Sungkyunkwan Univ.
성균관대학교

Samcheong Park
삼청공원

Malbawi Walking Trail
말바위 등산로

Sungkyunkwan Univ.
성균관대학교

Choong Ang High School
중앙고등학교



Malbawi Information Center~
Waryong Park [1km, about 30 minutes]

Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout~ Malbawi Information Center [800m, about 30 minutes]

Bukchon Hanok Village



Baegaksan Mountain Trail 2

Trail Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout → Malbawi Information Center

Distance 1.8km **Duration** about 1 hour

Notice : Please do not wander off the designated trails and do not take photographs of the historical sites and/or other facilities or equipment.

Transportation : [Sukjeongmun Gate Information Center] **4** **Hansung Univ. Station Exit 6** → **Green bus No. 1111 or 2112**

→ Get off at Myungsu School → 20 minutes on foot

[Waryong Park] **1** **3** **Anguk Station Exit 2** → **Jongno Town Bus No. 02**

→ Get off at the Sungkyunkwan Univ. Back Gate → 20 minutes on foot

[Malbawi Information Center] **2** **5** **Gwanghwamun Station Exit 2** → **Jongno Town Bus No. 11**

→ Get off at Samcheong Park → 20 minutes on foot

[Sukjeongmun Gate] Sukjeongmun Gate is the main north gate of the wall. Its pavilion was rebuilt in 1776.



[Malbawi Information Center and Scenic Views] Malbawi is a large rock in Samcheong Park. There are two opinions about the origin of the rock's name because of its different meanings in the same sound. Some said that the word "Mal" means "the last one" because the rock is positioned at the foot of Baegaksan, while others said that it means "horse" as people tethered their horses to the rock.

There are two excellent view points around Malbawi; one directs to Seongbuk-gu, another directs to Jongno-gu. To get to the points, it needs to carefully check the signs since the main trail splits into several different places such as the Sukjeongmun Gate Information Center, Malbawi Information Center, Samcheong Park, and Waryong Park.



[Bukchon Hanok Village] Bukchon, an old community located in the area between Gyeongbokgung and Changdeokgung Palaces, was residential area to royal family members as well as the families of high government officials in Joseon. In this area, different types of several hundred Korean traditional houses (hanok) clustered together, including Yun Po-sun's House in Anguk-dong, which is the only remaining traditional house built in the 19th century. Most of the houses were built in the 1910s and 1920s or, in the case of the urban-style hanok, from the 1930s.



Another Story about Sukjeongmun Gate

Why is Sukjeongmun Gate always closed? In Asia, the north traditionally represents shadows, darkness, and femininity, while the south represents light, masculinity, and brightness. Regarding the topography of Seoul, the north side of the city is characterized by hillside and the south side is low-lying ground, so it is said that yin, or feminine, energy is stronger. Thus, Sukjeongmun Gate, the north gate usually remains closed except in times of severe drought.

There was also a popular saying that if Sukjeongmun Gate was opened, the local women would become lustful. In the Chinese Classic mulberry was often referred to the dating place. Coincidentally, there were some facilities related to mulberry outside Sukjeongmun Gate such as Seonjamdan, being used to pray for a rich silkworm harvest. It might be one of the reason that people referred Sukjeongmun Gate to those sayings.

Guide to
Circuit
Path of the
Wall

[Walk along the Wall] Baegaksan Gokseong Lookout → Baegaksan Chotdaebawi Rock → Sukjeongmun Gate → Malbawi Information Center → Scenic Views → Waryong Park (1hour on foot)

[Recommended Walks 1] **3** **Anguk Station Exit 2** → Bukchon Traditional Culture Center → The Han Sang Soo Embroidery Museum → Bukchon Museum → Jeongdok Public Library → Yun Posun's House in Anguk-dong

→ National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Korea, Seoul → Samcheong Park (1h 30 minutes on foot)

[Recommended Walks 2] **4** **Hansung Univ. Station Exit 6** → Seoul Myungsu School → Seongbuk Friendship Place → Samcheonggak

→ Sukjeongmun Gate Information Center → Sukjeongmun Gate (40 minutes on foot)



Link to the Mobile Application



Baegaksan Mountain Trail 3

Section Waryong Park → Hyehwamun Gate

Distance 1.2km **Duration** about 40 minutes

Notice : Notice : Visitors are recommended to be quiet for the residents of Bukjeong Village.

Transportation : [Bukjeong Village / Waryong Park] **4** **Hangsung Univ. Station Exit 6** → **Seongbuk Town Bus No. 03**
→ Get off at Palgakjeong Pavilion → 5 minutes on foot

[Hyehwamun Gate] **4** **Hangsung Univ. Station Exit 5** → 5 minutes on foot

[Bukjeong Village] Picturesque Bukjeong Village spreads out beyond the connecting passage, which is located on the wall towards Seongbuk-dong, near Waryong Park. The village consists of a cluster of some 500 tiled-roofed houses built in the 1960-70s, and is a well-known shooting location for TV dramas and films set in 1960-70s Seoul.



Hyungpil. The museum houses many first-class works of art and leading Korean cultural properties, including an original copy of *Hunminjeongeum*, *The Proper Sounds for the Instruction of the People* (Haerye Edition), and Celadon Prunus Vase with Inlaid Cloud and Crane Design.

[Choe Sun-u's House in Seongbuk-dong] <Registered Cultural Heritage No. 268> This house was inhabited by Choe Sun-u (1916-1984), an art historian and former director of the National Museum of Korea. The house is composed of main quarters and an outer quarter. When the house was in danger of being demolished, the National Trust of Korea came to the rescue, and the house earned the title "Citizens' Cultural Heritage No. 1." Built in the 1930s, it is a typical example of a middle-class family residence in Seoul.

[Hyehwamun Gate] It is Dongbukmun (Northeast Gate), one of the four auxiliary gates on the wall. It was originally called Honghwamun Gate at the time of its construction in 1396, but was renamed as Hyehwamun Gate in 1511. The pavilion was demolished in 1928, followed by Hongye (half-arched door) in 1938. However, Hyehwamun Gate was reconstructed in its current location, a little further north from its original site, in 1994.



* National Museum of Korea Collection

[Manhae Han Yongun Simujang House] <Seoul Monument No. 7> Simujang, located under Bukjeong Village, was once the home of Han Yongun, a famous Korean Buddhist reformer and independence activist. It is said that he had the house built facing north because he didn't want to see the Government-General of Korea Building, seat of the Japanese colonial administration.

[Lee Tae-jun's House] <Seoul Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 11> Lee Tae-jun (1904-?), a famous Korean writer, lived in this house for about ten years from 1933. He named the house Suyeon Sanbang, literally meaning "Writer's House in the Mountains." One of the auxiliary buildings is now used as a traditional teahouse.

[Kansong Art Museum] Kansong Art Museum is Korea's first private art museum, dedicated to displaying old documents, paintings and calligraphic works collected by the famous Korean art collector Chun

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Traces of Hanyangdoseong] Traces of the wall can be seen from the backstreet of Kyungshin High School to Hyehwamun Gate. Some parts of the wall were used as the school fence (wall), or stone blocks were taken from the wall to build the foundations for houses. Traces of the wall can be seen again in front of the Dusan Villa Building, and they extend for about 150m towards Hanyangdoseong Exhibition & Visitor Center.



Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walk along the Wall] Waryong Park → Connecting Passage → Seoul Science High School → Kyungshin High School → Hyeseong Presbyterian Church → Dusan Villa → Hanyangdoseong Exhibition & Visitor Center → Hyehwamun Gate **(40 minutes on foot)**

[Recommended Walks1] Waryong Park → Connecting Passage → Bukjeong Village → Manhae Han Yongun Simujang House → Seongbuk-gu Museum of Art → Lee Tae-jun's House → Lee Jongseok's Villa in Seongbuk-dong → Kansong Art Museum → Seonjamdan Altar Site in Seoul → Choe Sun-u's House in Seongbuk-dong **(1 hour on foot)**

[Recommended Walks2] Seoul Science High School → Former Prime Minister Johan. M. Chang's House in Myeongnyun-dong → Hahn Moo Sook House → Poem Korea Museum → Museum of Korea Straw and Plant Handicraft → Hyehwa-dong Rotary → Hyehwamun Gate **(30 minutes on foot)**

2

Naksan
Heunginjimun Gate
Trail

Link to the Home Page



Naksan Mountain Trails

Section Hyeonhwamun Gate → Heunginjimun Gate

Distance 2.1km **Duration** about 1 hour

Heunginjimun Gate Trail

Section Heunginjimun Gate → Jangchung Arena

Distance 1.8km **Duration** about 1 hour

This trail runs from Hyeonhwamun Gate to Heunginjimun Gate, passing via Naksan Mountain (126 m), the lowest one among the four inner mountains of Seoul. Naksan is also known as Naktsan (literally meaning "Camel Mountain") due to its resemblance to a camel's humps, and as Taraksan ("Milk Mountain") as there was a government office in charge of supplying milk. This course is relatively easy due to its gentle slope. Alert visitors will notice the different shapes of the stones depending on the time of construction of the wall, as they walk along the path behind the Catholic Univ. of Korea.

☑ Opening hours : 24 hours

📢 Notice : Visitors are recommended to be silent for the residents of Bukjeong Village.





Naksan Mountain Trail 1

Section Hyehwamun Gate → Naksan Park Cultural Plaza
Distance 1.0km **Duration** about 30 minutes

Notice : Please do not climb or lean on the wall for the protection.
Transportation : [Entrance to Naksan] **4 Hansung Univ. Station Exit 4** → 3 minutes on foot / **4 Hyehwa Station Exit 1** → 5 minutes on foot
 [Top of Naksan Park] **4 Hyehwa Station Exit 2** → 15 minutes on foot

[Jangsu Village] Situated next to the wall in the southeast of Naksan Park, Jangsu Village originally formed as a shantytown after the Korean War, and was named Jangsu(longevity) Village as the majority of the population was over 60 years old. When the village was designated as a redevelopment area due to its narrow alleys and old buildings, the inhabitants managed to halt the redevelopment project, and a village regeneration project was carried out instead. Jangsu Village is considered a successful case of a village regeneration project being conducted with residents' participation.



Another Story about Jansu Village
Village Regeneration Project The Jangsu Village regeneration project was conducted to improve the residential environment by enhancing the characteristics and historical value of the village, unlike typical redevelopment projects in which entire communities are demolished to make way for high-rise apartments. Village regeneration projects are now under way at a number of communities, including Bukjeong, Jangsu, and Ihwa.

[Jajidongcheon Well and Biudang House] Jajidongcheon (literally meaning, "Purple Mushroom Village Well") is associated with Queen Jeongsun, the consort of King Danjong. After King Danjong abdicated the throne, she also became a commoner and had to dye fabrics for a living. Whenever white fabric was washed using water from this well, its color automatically turned from white to purple. The Chinese characters of Jajidongcheon ("紫芝洞泉") is engraved on the rock behind the well. She lived in Jeongeobwon Hermitage, praying for the peace of her husband's soul, and the Stele for Jeongeobwon Hermitage, erected in 1771 during the reign of King Yeongjo, stands to the rear of today's Cheongnyongsa Temple.

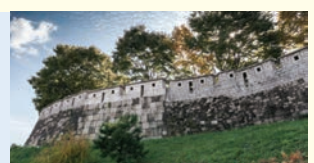
Biudang, the house of Yi Su-gwan, a famous Joseon scholar, was restored in front of what is assumed to have been the site of Jajidongcheon. The site was originally inhabited by Yu Gwan, one of Yi's fifth-generation ancestors on his mother's side. Biudang means "A house is enough to take shelter from the rain." Although Yu Gwan was an important minister, he had to put up an umbrella in the room whenever it rained, i.e. he lived in a very humble way.

[Naksan Park] Naksan Park(Playground) is situated inside the wall, and can be reached from Jangsu Village via the Connecting Passage. Naksan Park, which is also known as the Montmartre of Seoul, offers visitors great views of the city, including splendid views of the sunset and Seoul at night.



Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Belvedere of Hanyangdoseong] The roof of the wall, roughly about the shoulder height of a man, is only visible from inside the wall. The circuit path of the wall on the Naksan Trail is arranged outside the wall so that visitors can see the main structure of the wall (people can also go inside the wall through Connecting Passage). In addition, visitors can observe the magnificent, solid structure of the wall at a glance, and compare the different techniques used to build the wall during the reigns of Sejong, Sukjong, and Sunjo.



Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walk along the Wall] Hyehwamun Gate → **4 Hansung Univ. Station Exit 4** → Stairs → Backstreet of Catholic University of Korea → Jangsu Village → Connecting Passage → Naksan Park Cultural Plaza (30 minutes on foot)
[Recommended Walks] **4 Hyehwa Station Exit 1** → Sangmyung Art Hall → Daehangno Musical Center → Ilseok Memorial Hall → Naksan Observation Plaza 3 → Naksan Observation Plaza 2 → Naksan Observation Plaza 1 → Naksan Park Cultural Plaza (30 minutes on foot)



Naksan Mountain Trail 2

Section Naksan Park Cultural Plaza → Heunginjimun Gate

Distance 1.1km **Duration** about 30 minutes

Notice : Visitors are recommended to be silent for the residents of Ihwa Village.

※ **Guide Tip**: The Seoul City Wall Museum is located on Floors 1-3 of the Seoul Design Support Center, inside Heunginjimun Park (Dongdaemun City Wall Park).

Transportation : [Top of Naksan Park] **1 4** Dongdaemun Station Exit 5 → **Jongno Town Bus No. 03** → Get off at Naksan Junction [Naksan Park / Ihwa Village] **4** **Hyehwa Station Exit 2** → 20 minutes on foot [Heunginjimun Park] **1 4** Dongdaemun Station Exit 10 → 2 minutes on foot

[Ihwa Village] Ihwa Village, just inside the wall on the Naksan Trail, was established many years ago. It used to be regarded as an area that had fallen behind in Seoul, but since 2006, with the government's support, artists have colorful murals on the walls of the buildings and installed sculptures here and there, giving the community a bright and cheerful atmosphere. From the end of the stairway at the top of Naksan, walkers can see the wall, which encloses Ihwa Village.



[Main building of the Former National Industrial Institute] <Historic Site No. 279> This was called the Main building of the Former National Industrial Institute, although it was actually the main building of the Experiment Center, which was constructed in 1912. It is currently being used as the History Archive Office of the Korea National Open University.

[Ihwajang House] < Historic Site No. 497> Ihwajang was the private residence of Syngman Rhee, the first President of the Republic of Korea. He occupied the house upon his return to Korea from America until his presidential inauguration (1947-1948). The annex, called Jogakdang House, is where the president planned the composition of Korea's first Cabinet. Currently, Rhee's adopted son is living in this house to operate this building as the Syngman Rhee Memorial Museum.



[Marronnier Park] Marronnier Park was established in the former location of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the College of Law of Seoul National University, which were moved to the Gwanak Campus in 1975. The park is named after the Marronnier trees that line the streets of Daehak-ro. The red-brick building on the right-hand side of the park, built at the beginning of the 1930s, was used as the main building of Seoul National University. However, after the relocation of the University to the Gwanak Campus, the building became the government office of the Korean Culture & Arts Foundation.

[Sewing Village in Changsin-dong (Site of Quarry)] During the Joseon period, retired court ladies lived in Changsin-dong outside the Naksan section of the wall. After 1960, the area became a center of the apparel industry as subcontractors who made clothing gathered from Dongdaemun shopping complex. There is the steep rocky cliff (40m in height, 201m in width) in the town that was used as a quarry from the Korean Empire period to the early 1960s. Now, the area is packed with houses, even on the cliff.

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Real-name construction system and inscribed stone blocks] Some of the stone blocks used to build the wall have characters inscribed in them, and such stones are most commonly found around the section of the wall next to Heunginjimun Park. In the reigns of Kings Taejo and Sejong, the stones were inscribed with the names of the county and prefecture responsible for constructing a given wall section, as well as the name of that section, while in the mid-Joseon, they were marked with the names of the supervisors and lead technicians, and the construction date. The inscribed stone blocks in the photo on the right can be seen outside the wall, at the end section of the Naksan Trail.



Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walk along the Wall] Naksan Park Cultural Plaza → Ihwa Village → Hanyangdoseong Museum (Seoul Design Support Center) → Heunginjimun Park → Heunginjimun Gate (30 minutes on foot)

[Recommended Walks] **4** **Hyehwa Station Exit 2** → Marronnier Park → Former Administration Building of Seoul National Univ. → Main building of the Former National Industrial Institute → Lock Museum → Ihwajang House → Ihwa Village → Hongdeogib Field → Naksanjeong Pavilion → Naksan Park Cultural Plaza (40 minutes on foot)



Link to the Home Page

Mongmyeoksan(Namsan) Mountain Trails

Section Jangchung Arena → Baekbeom Square

Distance 4.2km Duration about 3 hours

Sungnyemun Gate Trail

Section Baekbeom Square → Site of Donuimun Gate

Distance 1.8km Duration about 1 hours

This walking trail runs from the backstreets of Jangchung Arena to Namsan Park. In early Joseon, a national shrine and beacon platform were built near and at the top of Mongmyeoksan Mountain (Namsan, 270m). Today, as Namsan is the center of the administrative district in Seoul, there is a stone marker inscribed with "the Central Point of Seoul" on the summit. From 1921 to 1925 during the Japanese colonial period, most of the wall in the area were demolished by the Japanese in order to build the Joseon Shinto Shrine; but due to the preservation and restoration projects conducted since the 1970s and the Namsan recovering project carried out in the mid-1990s, most of the wall sections around Namsan have been restored to their original appearance.

☑ Opening hours : Namsan – 24 hours

Sungnyemun Gate - Open all year round (except Mondays), Opening hours: 09:00~18:00
Summer (June ~ Aug.) 09:00~18:30 / Winter (Nov. ~ Jan.) 09:00~17:30





Mongmyeoksan(Namsan) Mountain Trail

Section Jangchung Arena → Namsan Park Bus Stop

Distance 2.6km **Duration** about 1h 30 minutes

Tip : Visitors are advised to check the event schedule of Namsangol Hanok Village, many interesting events are held there.

Transportation : [Namsangol Hanok Village] **3 4 Chungmuro Station Exit 4** → 1 minute on foot

[Jangchungdan Park] **3 Dongguk Univ. Station Exit 6** → 1 minute on foot

[Jangchung Arena] **3 Dongguk Univ. Station Exit 5** → 2 minutes on foot

[Entrance to Namsan] **3 Dongguk Univ. Station Exit 6** → Namsan Shuttle Bus 02, 03, or 04 → Get off at Namsan North Ring Road Entrance

[Jangchungdanbi Monument] <Seoul Tangible Cultural Heritage No.1> Jangchungdanbi was built in 1990 to hold a memorial service for the soldiers who were killed during the Incident of the Year Eulmi(1895). The following year, it became a national memorial to all the people who sacrificed their lives for the country. However, in 1907, the Japanese abolished the memorial service at Jangchungdan, and after the March First Independence Movement (1919), the area was transformed into a park.



[Supyogyo Bridge] <Seoul Tangible Cultural Heritage No.18> Supyogyo was originally built in 1420 under the name of Majeongyo. In 1441, when a water marker (supyo) was installed next to the bridge to measure the water level, it was renamed Supyogyo. In 1760, during the construction of the stream, four characters (庚辰地平) were inscribed on the bridge to mark its position as the basic level for maintenance of a river bed. In 1959, during the work to cover Cheonggyecheon Stream, the bridge was reconstructed inside Jangchungdan Park.

[National Theater of Korea] The National Theater of Korea, a venue for live performances and the arts, was built in Jangchung-dong, Seoul in 1973. It is also the place where Yuk Young-soo (the first lady of the former Korean president Park Chung-hee) was assassinated on South Korean Independence Day in 1974. The theater comprises of the Main Hall Hae, Dal (small hall), Studio Byeol, and Haneul Youth Theater (amphitheater) facilities.

[Namsangol Hanok Village] Namsangol Hanok Village was opened as a park in 1998 after many of the hanok (traditional Korean houses) scattered around Seoul were dismantled and rebuilt in Namsangol. This area was previously occupied by the headquarters of the military police in the Japanese colonial period and the Capital Defense Command after Korea's liberation, and the Seoul City Government purchased the site to establish a park in 1989. The park, which was developed in a nature-friendly style, features a cluster of hanok built during the end of the Joseon period, at the time of the enlightenment of Korea. In 1994, a time capsule was buried just south of the hanok to celebrate Seoul's 600th anniversary as the capital of Korea; it will not be opened until 2394, the 1000th anniversary of Seoul's designation as the capital.



[Seokhojeong Archery Range] Seokhojeong, was established at the foot of Namsan beyond Jangchungdan Park during the reign of King Injo of Joseon. However, it was destroyed during the Korean War and was not rebuilt until 1970. The name Seokhojeong was retained, marking the site of Korea's oldest archery range.

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Central Point of Seoul] Where is the central point of Seoul? The result of a GPS measurement confirmed that the geographical central point of Seoul is on the top of Namsan, where a stone marker bearing the inscription "Central Point of Seoul" was erected.



[Vestiges of the wall Built in King Taejo's Reign] Although the wall was first built over 600 years ago during the reign of King Taejo, most of the original sections have been preserved in their original form. In particular, the long section of wall built during the reign of king Taejo runs parallel to the wooden stairway, which itself runs along the eastern ridge of Namsan.

Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walks along the Wall] Jangchung Arena → Backstreet of Jangchung Arena(Streets inside and outside the wall)

→ Scenic Views(City Wall Pavilion) → Banyan Tree Club & Spa Seoul → National Theater of Korea → Wooden Stairway → Namsan Park Bus Stop **(1 hour and 30 minutes on foot)**

[Recommended Walks 1] **3 4 Chungmuro Station Exit 4** → Namsangol Hanok Village → Seoul 600 Years Time Capsule → Namsan Park **(1 hour on foot)**

[Recommended Walks 2] **3 Dongguk Univ. Station Exit 6** → Jangchungdan Park → Supyogyo Bridge → Seokhojeong Archery Range → National Theater of Korea → Namsan Park **(1 hour on foot)**

[Recommended Walks 3] **6 Ganggangjin Station Exit 1** → Namsan Wild Flowers Park → Namsan Exhibition Hall → Namsan Outdoor Botanical Garden → Namsan Ecological Conservation Area → Namsan Park **(1 hour on foot)**



Link to the Mobile Application
Seoul Museum of Art
서울시립미술관

Representation of the City Wall
성곽재현구간

Sungnyemun Gate(Namdaemun)
승례문

Namdaemun Market
남대문시장

Danam Bldg.
단암빌딩

SK Namsan Bldg.
SK남산빌딩

Millennium Seoul Hilton
밀레니엄 서울힐튼

Saekgum Children's Park
새꿈어린이공원

Wangyeong Tomb
와룡묘

Jamduong Photo Island
잠두봉 포토아일랜드

Namsan Cable Car Station
남산 케이블카 승강장

Namsan Cable Car Station
남산 케이블카 승강장

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Namsan Cable Car Station
남산 케이블카 승강장



Mongmyeoksan(Namsan) Mountain Trail 2

Section Namsan Park Bus Stop → Baekbeom Square

Distance 1.6km **Duration** about 1h 30 minutes

Opening Hours : N Seoul Tower Observatory - Monday~Friday / Sunday 10:00~23:00 | Saturday 10:00~24:00

※The second floor(T2) of the N Seoul Tower Observatory displays various stories about Hanyangdoseong.

Opening Hours of Namsan Cable Car : 10a.m.~11p.m.(The cable car service may be opened one hour longer than the normal opening hours on Fridays, Saturdays, and days before National Holidays depending on the circumstances.)

Transportation : [Namsan Park Bus Stop] **Namsan Shuttle Bus No. 02, 03 or 05**, Get off at Namsan Park

[Namsan Public Library] **Namsan Shuttle Bus No. 02, 03 or 05**, Get off at Namsan Public Library

[Baekbeom Square] **4 Hoehyeon Station Exit 4** → 5 minutes on foot / **4 Myeongdong Station Exit 3** → 10minutes on foot

[N Seoul Tower] The N Seoul Tower is an observation tower located on the summit of Namsan. Rising 480m above sea level, the tower is inarguably Seoul's most popular attraction, offering a 360° view of the city. The tower was originally built in 1969 for telecommunications and broadcasting, including television and radio, and has been open to the public since 1980. After extensive renovations in 2005, the Tower was reopened as a complex cultural space. Various stories about Hanyangdoseong are displayed on the second floor of the Tower Observatory.



[Site of Mongmyeoksan Beacon Towers] <Seoul Monument No. 13> Site of Mongmyeoksan Beacon Towers was the final destination for beacon signals sent from the border areas during Joseon. In the daytime, smoke was used to transmit messages, while at night a signal fire was lit. This beacon platform was built in 1423 and survived intact for over 450 years until 1895. The current Towers was rebuilt in 1993.



[Jamdubong Photo Island] The western summit of Namsan called Jamdubong ("Silkworm Head Peak") because of its shape. The observatory platform on Jamdubong commands a panoramic view of the city, which looks like a dense forest of buildings surrounded by the four inner mountains.



[Namsan Palgakjeong Pavillion and Site of Guksadang Shrine] Namsan Palgakjeong was built at Site of Guksadang of Joseon. In 1925, when the Japanese built the Shinto Shrine, Guksadang was moved to the foot of Inwangsan Mountain. During the First Republic of South Korea, the pavilion, which was modeled on Palgakjeong in Tapgol Park at this site, was named "Unamjeong" after the pen-name of the then President Syngman Rhee, but it was renamed Palgakjeong after the April 19 Revolution.

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Excavation Site in the Hoehyeon area at the foot of Namsan Mountain] The area around the Ahn Jung-geun Memorial Museum on Namsan Mountain was damaged during the construction of the Japanese Shinto Shrine in 1925. In 2013, when the Seoul City Government implemented a project for the preservation and maintenance of Hanyangdoseong, parts of the base of the wall were unearthed in good condition in this area.

[Why are there many statues of independence activists on Namsan?] Many monuments to independence activists are positioned around Baekbeom Square on Namsan, where the Shinto was located during the Japanese Colonial Period. Thus, the dominant image of the area has been switched from a symbol of the Japanese occupation to one of the Korean Independence Movement.

Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walks along the Wall] Namsan Park Bus Stop → N Seoul Tower → Namsan Palgakjeong Pavillion → Site of Mongmyeoksan Beacon Towers → Namsan Cable Car Station → Jamdubong Photo Island → Hanyangdoseong on-site Museum → Patriot Ahn Jung-geun Memorial Hall → Baekbeom Square (1 hour 30 minutes on foot)

[Recommended Walks] **4 Myeongdong Station Exit 8** → Myeong-dong Jungang-ro → Myeongdong Theater → Myeongdong Cathedral → Main building of the Bank of Korea → Namdaemun Market → Baekbeom Square (1 hour on foot)

5

Sungnyemun Gate Trail



Link to the Mobile Application



Sungnyemun Gate Trail

Section Baekbeom Square → Site of Donuimun Gate

Distance 1.8km Duration about 1 hour

Opening Hours : Sungnyemun Gate - Open all year round (but closed every Monday), Opening hours: 09:00~18:00
Summer (June ~ Aug.) 09:00~18:30 / Winter (Nov. ~ Jan.) 09:00~17:30

Transportation : [Jeongdong-gil] **1 2 City Hall Station Exit 10** → 5 minutes on foot
[Deoksugung] **1 2 City Hall Station Exit 2** → 1 minute on foot
[Sungnyemun Gate] **Gyeongui Airport 1 4 Seoul Station Exit 4** → 5 minutes on foot
[Namdaemun Market] **4 Hoehyeon Station Exit 5** → 1 minute on foot

※The circuit path of the inner trail Ewha Girls' High School, which is marked with a dotted line, is only accessible on a program accompanied by an interpreter.

[Sungnyemun Gate] <National Treasure No. 1> Sungnyemun, also known as Namdaemun (South Gate), is the main gate of Hanyangdoseong. Construction of the gate started in 1395 and ended in 1398, although it was rebuilt on three occasions in 1448, 1479, and 1868. Even after the right and left sides of the wall were demolished in 1907, the gate itself remained as a cultural heritage. It was the oldest architecture remained in the Seoul area, but unfortunately, in February 2008, most of the wooden pavilion on the second floor and a part of the platform on the first floor were burned down by fire. The restoration was completed in May 2013, of which the wall stretches 16 meters to the west and 53 meters to the east.



[Namdaemun Market and Chilpae Market] Namdaemun Market was opened in January 1897 as the first permanent urban market in Korea. The Sangpyeongchang (responsible for regulating prices) was originally located here during the early Joseon, and with the enforcement of the Law of Uniform Land Tax in the 17th century, the Tribute Bureau was established here. Then, in 1894, when the decision was made to collect tax payments in money, and there was no longer any need to store rice tributes, this area of the Seonhyecheong Warehouse was given over to merchants for use as a market place.

[Chungdong First Methodist Church] <Historic Site No. 256> Chungdong Church was established by an American missionary named Henry Appenzeller. Built between 1895 and 1897, this gothic-style red-brick structure was Korea's first Methodist church, and served as a channel for the introduction of American culture and civilization to Korea during the period of enlightenment.

[Site of Souimun Gate] Souimun is located southwest of Hanyangdoseong. It was originally built in 1396 as Sodeokmun Gate, but was renamed Souimun Gate in 1744. Funeral biers passed beyond the wall via this gate and Gwanghuimun Gate. However, the gate was demolished in 1914, and only the stone marker with the name "Souimun Gate" remains.

Another Story about Souimun Gate

Souimun Gate, the gate of fear! During Joseon, public executions were carried out in the large yard located outside Souimun Gate. The gate was also called "the gate of martyrs" by foreigners, as many Catholics were martyred outside this gate. The Martyr Memorial Tower in Seosomun History Park is a monument to them.

[Simpson Memorial Hall at Ewha Girls' High School] <Registered Cultural Heritage No. 3> The Simpson Memorial Hall, which was built in 1915, is currently used as the Ewha Museum. The Ewha Hakdang (original name of Ewha Girls' High School) was founded by American missionary Mary Scranton as Korea's first educational establishment for girls or women. The school grounds house numerous monuments including the site of the well where Yu Gwansun (patriot killed in the March First Independence Movement in 1919) used to wash her clothes, a memorial stone for the "cradle of new education for Korean women," the Yu Gwansun Statue, and a stone sign marking the site of the Sontak Hotel.

[Former Russian Legation] <Historic Site No. 253> Former Russian Legation is a Renaissance-style building constructed in the 27th year of the reign of Emperor Gojong (1890). Gojong took refuge there for one year from February 1896 following the assassination of Queen Myeongseong by Japanese soldiers (Incident of the Year Eulmi, 1895). During the Korean War, all of the building was destroyed, except for the tower. It was rebuilt in 1973, and two more restoration projects were conducted in 2007 and 2010.

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Traces of the Wall] The vestiges of Hanyangdoseong on the Sungnyemun Gate Trail can only be seen in the street between The Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry and The Pacific tower and near the bottom part of the wall of Changdeok Girls' Middle School.

Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walks along the Wall] Baekbeom Square → Namdaemun Market → Sungnyemun Gate → Site of Namji Pond → The Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry → Site of Souimun Gate → East Building of Paichai School · Baejae Park
→ Chungdong First Methodist Church → Ewha Girls' High School → Site of Donuimun Gate (**1 hour on foot**)

[Recommended Walks] **1 2 City Hall Station Exit 5** → Seoul Plaza → Cheonggye Plaza → Gwanghwamun Square → Deoksugung Palace
→ Seoul Museum of Art → East Building of Paichai School · Baejae Park → Jeongdong Theater → Simpson Memorial Hall at Ewha Girls' High School → Former Russian Legation → Site of Donuimun Gate (**40 minutes on foot**)



[Link to the Home Page](#)



Section Site of Donuimun Gate ➔ Changuimun Gate
Distance 4km **Duration** 2 hours 30 minutes

Background This walking course runs from Site of Donuimun Gate to the Yun Dong-ju Hill, via Inwangsan (339m), which is situated to the right of Seoul's four inner mountains. Inwangsan is also known as a rocky mountain characterized by unusual rock formations including Chimabawi (Rock of women's skirt), Seonbawi (Rock of meditating monk), and Gichabawi (Rock of train). The name "Inwang" is a Buddhist term, and it is said that a Korean Buddhist monk named Muhak (1327~1405) once declared that if Inwangsan ever became one of the country's principal mountains, Buddhism would flourish here. Access to the mountain was prohibited after a unit of the North Korean Special Forces infiltrated Seoul on 21 January 1968, and it was not reopened to the public until 1993.

📌 Opening hours : 24 hours

Notice : As Inwangsan has many rocky sections, visitors take extra care, especially in winter.





Link to the Mobile Application



Inwangsan Mountain Trail 1

Section Site of Donuimun Gate → Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout

Distance 2km **Duration** about 1 hour

Guide Tip : The Sajik Daeje (National Rite to Gods of the Earth and Grains; Important Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 111) is held at Sajikdan Altar by the Corporate Mutual Association of the Jeonju Lee Clan on the third Sunday of every September.

Transportation : [Site of Donuimun Gate] **5 Seodaemun Station Exit 4** → 2 minutes on foot / **Jongno Town Bus No. 05** → Get off at the Kangbuk Samsung Medical Center → 1 minute on foot

[Gyeonghuigung Palace] **5 Gwanghwamun Station Exit 1** → 5 minutes on foot

[Sajikdan Altar] **3 Gyeongbokgung Station Exit 1** → 5 minutes on foot

[Guksadang of Inwangsan] **3 Dongnimun Station Exit 2** → 20 minutes on foot

[Site of Donuimun Gate] Donuimun, which is also called Seodaemun (West Gate), used to be located at this site. It was originally built in 1396, was replaced with Sejoonmun built for public access in 1413. However, the exact original location of Sejoonmun is unknown. In 1422, during construction work to reduce the size of certain sections of the wall, Sejoonmun was closed and Donuimun was newly built at the current location. Since then, Donuimun has also been called Saemun or Sinmun (both literally meaning "New Gate"), while the nearby street was named Sinmun-ro after the gate. However, in 1915, during the Japanese occupation, when the streetcar service passed via the gate, the gate was dismantled and its building materials were sold off. Currently, a public art work titled "Invisible Gate" stands on the former site of Donuimun.



[Hong Nanpa's House in Hongpa-dong] <Registered Cultural Heritage No. 90> This house was inhabited by Nan Pa Hong Yeong-hu (1898~1941), the composer of such well-known songs as Bongseonhwa (a Balsam), and Hometown's Spring. He composed most of his best-known pieces here. This Western-style building from the 1930s has been preserved well.



[Guksadang Shrine and Seonbawi Rock of Inwangsan Mt.] <Important Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 28> Guksadang was initially built at the summit of Namsan Mountain during the reign of King Taejo of Joseon, but was dismantled and restored at its present location on the western ridge of Inwangsan at the order of the Japanese Imperial government, which built the Shinto Shrine on the site. Seonbawi, above Guksadang, is said to resemble a monk absorbed in Zen meditation. There is a saying that Jeong Dojeon, an influential aristocrat and politician in early Joseon who was opposed to Buddhism, modified the boundary of Hanyangdoseong in order to place this rock beyond the wall.

[Hanok village (Sangchon or Udae), west of Gyeongbokgung Palace] Many urban-style hanok built during the Japanese Colonial Period have been preserved in this community between Inwangsan and Gyeongbokgung. The village, known as Sangchon or Udae in late Joseon, was home to many low-level officials because it was close to the palace and government offices. Towards the end of Joseon, the village found itself at the center of the Yeohang (i.e. classes below the elite) literature, as non-yangban(non-ruling caste) intellectuals organized their poetry club here. Since the modern period, prominent figures like poets Yi Sang and Yun Dong-ju, and the artists No Cheon-myeong, Yi Jung-seop, Cheon Gyeong-ja, and Lee Sang-beom, have lived and worked here.

[Gyeonggyojang House] <Historic Site No. 465> Gyeonggyojang served as the office of the Korean provisional government from 1945 to 1946, and was also the home of Kim Gu, the head of the provisional government, being the focal point of the construction of an independent country and unification movement. It was also where Kim Gu was assassinated by Lieutenant Ahn Du-hui. For the next 60 years since the assassination of Kim Gu, the building was used as the residence of the Vietnamese ambassador, and as a hospital among other functions. In March 2013, Gyeonggyojang was restored to represent the Korean provisional government building right after liberation to be open to the general public.

[Dilkusha (Tailor's House)] Dilkusha ("Palace of Hope" in Hindi) is a western-style building built and inhabited from 1923-42 by Albert Taylor, a gold mine engineer and United Press International correspondent in Seoul. Located next to the house is a 450-year-old ginkgo tree, which is said to have been brought from the home of General Gwon Yul(1537-1599), the Joseon general who led the Korean forces to victory against Japan at the battle of Haengju Fortress(1592). The name of Haengchon-dong originated from this story.

Interesting Facts about the Wall

[Traces of Hanyangdoseong] During the construction of Worum Neighborhood Park, some parts of the wall were unearthed from below the embankment of the wall of Seoul Welfare Foundation building (former offices of the Korea Meteorological Services). Further traces of the wall can be seen behind the parking lot of the town houses around Hong Nan-pa's House in Hongpa-dong.

Guide to Circuit Path of the Wall

[Walks along the Wall] Site of Donuimun Gate → Gyeonggyojang House → Worum Park → Hong Nan-pa's House in Hongpa-dong → Convenience Store(Former Okgyeoni Supermarket) → Connecting Passage → Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout (1 hour on foot)

[Recommended Walks in Section 1] **5 Seodaemun Station Exit 4** → Site of Donuimun Gate → Seoul Museum of History → Gyeonghuigung Palace → Sajik Neighborhood Park → Site of Baeksa Hangbok Lee's House(Pirundae Pavilion) → Hwanghakjeong pavilion → Guksadang Shrine of Inwangsan Mountain (1 hour on foot)

[Recommended Walks in Section 2] **3 Gyeongbokgung Station Exit 2** → Hanok Village to the West of Gyeongbokgung → Park Nosu's House (Jongno Park No-soo Art Museum) → Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan → Inwangsan Park → Inwangsan Beombawi Rock (1 hour on foot)

6

Inwangsan Trail



Link to the Mobile Application



125m

N

Segeomjeong Junction
세검정 삼거리Sangmyung Univ.
상명대학교

Jahamun-ro 자하문로

Buam-dong
부암동Changuimun Gate
창의문Whanki Museum
원각미술관YooGeum Museum
유곡외박박물관Seongbuls Temple
성불사Jahamun Tunnel
자하문 터널Buam-dong Community
Service Center
부암동 주민센터Site of Prince Anpyeong
Lee Yong's House
안평대군 이용 집터Yun Dong-ju Hill
윤동주 시인의 언덕Seosijeong Pavilion
서시정Cheongun Park
청운공원Bangye Yun Eungryeol's Villa
반계 윤응열 별장Buam Mineral Spring
부암약수터Inwangsan Gichabawi Rock
인왕산 깎자바위Seokguram Grotto of Inwangsan
인왕산 석굴암Inwangsan Mt.
인왕산 (339m)Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan
인왕산 수성동 계곡Inwangsan Park
인왕산 공원Inwangsan Beombawi Rock
인왕산 범바위Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout
인왕산 곡성Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout~Changuimun Gate
[2km, about 1h 30 minutes]Inwangsan Mojabawi Rock
인왕산 모자바위Inwangsan Seonbawi Rock
인왕산 선바위Hongje 2-dong Community Service Center
홍제2동 주민센터Hongje-dong
홍제동Hongjimun Gate and
Tangchundaeseong Fortress
홍지문 및 탕춘대성Okcheonam Temple
옥천암Beomnyunsa Temple
범윤사Haamsa Temple
해암사Seonbeopsa Temple
선법사Seokpajeong Pavilion
(Seoul Museum)
석파정(서울미술관)Yongcheonsaem Well Site
용천샘터Inwang Middle School
인왕중학교

Naebu Ringway 내부순환로

City Wall

Connecting Passage

Demolished & Buried Section

Representation of the City Wall

Baegak Section

Naksan Section

Heunginjimun Section

Namsan Section

Sungnyemun Section

Inwangsan Section

Entryway

Park Path

Road

Mt.

Royal Palace/Jongmyo

Green Belt

Other Areas

Inwangsan Mountain Trail 2

Section Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout → Changuimun Gate

Distance 2km Duration about 1 hour and 30 minutes

☑ Opening Hours : Inwangsan Mountain – 24 hours open

Yun Dong-ju Literary Museum – Tuesday ~ Sunday 10:00~18:00 (Closed at every Monday)

🚗 Transportation : [Inwangsan(toward Beombawi Rock)] ③ Muakjae Station Exit 2 → 30 minutes on foot

[Inwangsan (toward the top)] ③ Gyeongbokgung Station Exit 3 → Jongno Town Bus No. 09

→ Get off at Okin Apartment → 30 minutes on foot

[Inwangsan (toward Gichabawi Rock)] ③ Hongje Station Exit 2 → Jongno Town Bus No. 07

→ Get off at Ant Village → 15 minutes on foot

[Yun Dong-ju's Hill] ③ Gyeongbokgung Station Exit 3 → Green Bus No. 7212 or 1020 or 7022

→ Get off at Jahamungogae → 2 minutes on foot

[Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain] <Seoul Monument No. 31> Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain is the source of a tributary of Cheonggyecheon Stream. Because of the beautiful sound of water running between rocks, the valley was named Suseongdong, or "Village of Water Sound." Suseongdong Valley was a center of literary activity in late Joseon: Jeong Seon (1676-1759), a famous painter of the period, painted the landscape of the valley and various poetry clubs, including the Songseogwon Poetry Society, organized by non-gentry writers, held regular meetings there. However, in 1971, during the construction of the Okin Sibeom Apartment, the local topography and landscape were seriously damaged, and it was not until 2010 that the Seoul Metropolitan Government demolished the apartment and restored the area virtually to its original appearance.

[Park Nosu's House and Art Museum] <Cultural Heritage Material No. 1> This two-story brick house was built by Yoon Deok-yeong (1873-1940, an uncle-in-law of Emperor Sunjong) for his daughter in 1938. It was inhabited by the painter Park Nosu from 1972, and was transformed into the Jongno Park No-soo Art Museum in 2011, after being donated to Jongno-gu Office along with some 1,000 of Park's paintings.



[Yun Dong-ju Hill and Literary Museum] This area was established as a park around Changuimun Gate, near the western slopes of Inwangsan Mountain, to commemorate the literary spirit of Yun Dong-ju, a famous poet known for his lyric poetry and resistance poetry against Japan, as he lived near this hill during his time at Yeonhui Vocational School. A large stone inscribed with his most famous poem, Seosi, is located at the top of the hill, near the Yun Dong-ju Literary Museum.



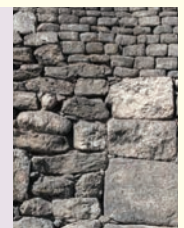
[Hongjimun Gate and Tangchundaeseong Fortress Wall]

<Seoul Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 33> Tangchundaeseong was built in 1719 to connect Hanyangdoseong with Bukhansanseong Fortress. As such, this section of the wall runs from Inwangsan to below Bibong Peak of Bukhansan Mountain in a straight line. Hongjimun, built in 1715, was connected to Tangchundaeseong. Ogansumun Water Gate was also installed next to the gate.

Interesting
Facts about
the Wall

[Suseongdong Valley in Gyeongjae Jeong Seon's Painting] A landscape of Suseongdong Valley, is part of the Album of the Eight Great Views of Baegaksan Mountain and Inwangsan by Jeong Seon (pen-name: Gyeongjae). Suseongdong was restored more or less to its original surroundings based on this painting. The Girin Bridge depicted in the painting is the only stone bridge to have been preserved in its initial form at its original location on the wall.

[The Wall Section Showing Different Building Techniques] Inwangsan trail is a place where it is possible to see the varying techniques used during different periods to build the wall. The long section at the crossroads by Tangchundaeseong fortress, passing via Chimabawi Rock from the top of Inwangsan Mountain, was built with various stone block types at different times, along the path outside the wall.



Guide to
Circuit
Path of the
Wall

[Walks along the Wall] Inwangsan Gokseong Lookout → Inwangsan Beombawi Rock → Top of Inwangsan → Inwangsan Gichabawi Rock → Yun Dong-ju Hill → Changuimun Gate (1 hour 30 minutes on foot)

[Recommended Walks] ③ Muakjae Station Exit 2 → Inwangsan Beombawi Rock → Inwangsan Mt. Summit → Inwangsan Gichabawi Rock → Buam Mineral Spring → Bangye Yun Eungryeol's Villa → Site of Prince Anpyeong Lee Yong's House → Changuimun Gate (1 hour 30 minutes on foot)

Hanyangdoseong in Old Paintings and Photos

Hanyangdoseong in Old Paintings



*Clearing after the Rain on Inwangsan Mountain [1751 | painted by Jeong Seon | Leeum Samsung Museum of Art Collection]

*The Current Appearance of Inwangsan Mt.

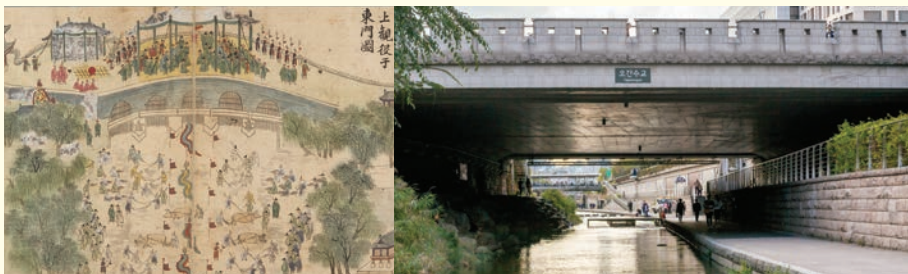
POINT TO REMEMBER Jeong Seon, a master of "true-view" landscape painting lived at the foot of Inwangsan, where Kyungbock High School is now located, and he produced many landscapes of the mountain. In his 1751 work titled Inwangjesaekdo (the picturesque view of Inwangsan after the rain), he depicted the section of Hanyangdoseong running along the ridge of Inwangsan Mountain.



*Changuimun Gate, Album of the Eight Great Views of Baegaksan Mountain and Inwangsan Mountain [Year : unknown | by Jeong Seon | National Museum of Korea Collection]

*The Current Appearance of Changuimun Gate

POINT TO REMEMBER Changuimun Gate is part of the Album of the Eight Great Views of Baegaksan and Inwangsan by Jeong Seon. The painting depicts the gate as seen from inside the wall. Inwangsan is situated to the left of Changuimun Gate, while Baegaksan is on its right. The wall extends from both sides of Changuimun Gate along the ridge of the mountain.



*[In 1760 | Painter : unknown | Leeum Samsung Museum of Art Collection]

*The Current appearance of Ogansugyo Bridge on Cheonggyecheon Stream

POINT TO REMEMBER Juncheon sisa yeolmudo depicts a ceremony to celebrate the completion of Cheonggyecheon dredging project, and was inserted in the Jungcheon gyecheop, a report on the dredging work carried out during the reign of King Yeongjo. In this painting, the battlements above the five-arched water gates are well depicted.

Hanyangdoseong in Old Photos

*Restored plaque / sign-board of Sungnyemun Gate (July 2009)



*Photo of Sungnyemun Gate and its vicinity in early 1904 [Photographer : George Rose | Collection of Cho Sang-sun, head of Stereoscope]

Tourist Attractions around Hanyangdoseong accessible by Subway

LINE 1

[Seoul Station] [Gyeongui Airport](#) [1](#) [4](#) Sungnyemun Gate (Namdaemun) Gate
 [City Hall Station [1](#) [2](#)] Deoksugung Palace / Seoul Museum of Art / Jeongdong Theater / Seoul Plaza / Cheonggye Plaza / Seoul Metropolitan Council / Main building of Bank of Korea / Site of Souimun Gate / Hwangudan Altar / Chungdong First Methodist Church
 [Jonggak Station [1](#)] Bosingak Belfry
 [Jongno 3(sam)ga Station [1](#) [3](#) [5](#)] Taggol Park / Cheonggyecheon Stream / Jongmyo Shrine / Insa-dong
 [Jongno 5(o)ga Station [1](#)] Gwangjang Market/ Dongdaemun Shopping Complex
 [Dongdaemun Station [1](#) [4](#)] Heunginjimun Gate / Igansumun Water Gate / Heunginjimun Park / Pyoungghwa Market

LINE 2

[Chunjeongno Station [2](#) [5](#)] Jeongdong Theater / Son Keechung Sports Park
 [City Hall Station [1](#) [2](#)] Deoksugung Palace / Seoul Museum of Art / Jeongdong Theater / Seoul Plaza / Cheonggye Plaza / Seoul Metropolitan Council / Main building of Bank of Korea / Site of Souimun Gate / Hwangudan Altar / Chungdong First Methodist Church
 [Euljiro 1(il)ga Station [2](#)] Myeongdong Cathedral
 [Euljiro 3(sam)ga Station [2](#) [3](#)] Cheonggyecheon Stream
 [Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Station [2](#) [4](#) [5](#)] Gwanghuimun Gate / Dongdaemun History & Culture Park (Site of Old Dongdaemun Stadium) / Igansumun Water Gate

LINE 3

[Dongnimmun Station [3](#)] Seodaemun Prison History Hall / Independence Park / Dongnimmun Gate / Site of General Gwon Yul's House / Hong Nan-pa's House in Hongpa-dong / Worum Park
 [Gyeongbokgung Station [3](#)] Gwanghwamun Gate / Gyeongbokgung Palace / Sejong Center for the Performing Arts / National Folk Museum of Korea / Tongin Market
 [Anguk Station [3](#)] Changdeokgung Palace / Bukchon Hanok Village / Constitutional Court of Korea / Jeongdok Public Library / Unhyeongung Palace / Bukchon Handicraft Experience Center
 [Jongno 3(sam)ga Station [1](#) [3](#) [5](#)] Taggol Park/ Cheonggyecheon Stream/ Jongmyo Shrine / Insa-dong
 [Euljiro 3(sam)ga Station [2](#) [3](#)] Cheonggyecheon Stream
 [Chungmuro Station [3](#) [4](#)] Namsangol Hanok Village
 [Dongguk Univ. Station [3](#)] Jangchung Arena / Jangchungdan Park / Jangchung-dong Jokbal Alley

LINE 4

[Seoul Station [Gyeongui Airport](#) [1](#) [4](#)] Sungnyemun Gate (Namdaemun)
 [Hoehyeon Station [4](#)] Sungnyemun Gate (Namdaemun) / Baekbeom Square / Patriot Ahn Jung-geun Memorial Hall / Namsan Public Library / Namdaemun Market
 [Myeongdong Station [4](#)] Myeongdong Cathedral / Myeong-dong Jungang-ro
 [Chungmuro Station [3](#) [4](#)] Namsangol Hanok Village
 [Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Station [2](#) [4](#) [5](#)] Gwanghuimun Gate / Dongdaemun History & Culture Park (Site of Old Dongdaemun Stadium) / Igansumun Water Gate
 [Dongdaemun Station [1](#) [4](#)] Heunginjimun Gate / Site of Ogansumun Water Gate / Heuninjimun Park / Pyoungghwa Market
 [Hyehwa Station [4](#)] Marronnier Park / Naksan Park / Ihwa Village / Ihwajang House/ Museum of Korea Straw and Plant Handicraft
 [Hansung Univ. Station [4](#)] Hyehwamun Gate / Hanyangdoseong Hyehwadong Exhibition & Visitor Center

LINE 5

[Seodaemun Station [5](#)] Site of Donuimun Gate / Gyeonggyo-ang House / Gyeonghuigung Palace / Chungdong First Methodist Church / Jeongdong Theater / Cheonggyecheon Stream / Seoul Museum of History
 [Gwanghwamun Station [5](#)] Sejong Center for the Performing Arts
 [Jongno 3(sam)ga Station [1](#) [3](#) [5](#)] Taggol Park/ Cheonggyecheon Stream / Jongmyo Shrine / Insa-dong
 [Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Station [2](#) [4](#) [5](#)] Gwanghuimun Gate / Dongdaemun History & Culture Park (Site of Old Dongdaemun Stadium) / Igansumun Water Gate

Organizations related to Hanyangdoseong

[Hanyangdoseong]

- Home page of Hanyangdoseong [seoulcitywall.seoul.go.kr](#)
- Hanyangdoseong Research Center of the Seoul Museum of History [www.museum.seoul.kr](#)

[Tourist Information Centers [T](#)]

- Gwanghwamun Tourist Information Center ☎ 09:00~22:00 ☎ 02)735-8688
- Namdaemun Market Tourist Information Center ☎ 09:30~18:00 ☎ 02)752-1913
- Dongdaemun Tourist Information Center ☎ 09:00~22:00 ☎ 02)2236-9135
- Myeong-dong Tourist Information Center ☎ 10:30~20:00 ☎ 02)774-3238

[Relevant Organizations]

- Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea [www.cha.go.kr](#)
- Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism [www.mcst.go.kr](#)
- Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation [www.chf.or.kr](#)

[Administrative Districts]

- Jongno-gu Office [www.jongno.go.kr](#)
- Seongbuk-gu Office [www.seongbuk.go.kr](#)
- Yongsan-gu Office [www.yongsan.go.kr](#)
- Seodaemun-gu Office [www.sdm.go.kr](#)
- Jung-gu Office [www.junggu.seoul.kr](#)

[Committees]

- Korean National Commission for UNESCO [www.unesco.or.kr](#)
- ICOMOS-KOREA [www.icomos-korea.or.kr](#)

Tourist Attractions around Hanyangdoseong

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B	Baegaksan Chotdaebawi Rock	18		Dong Pyunghwa Market	28
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	Baegangmaru Summit	16		Ewha Girls' High School	36
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	Bekseokdongcheon in Buam-dong	16		Former Russian Legation	36
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	Bugak Palgakjeong Pavillion	18	G	Gilsangsa Temple	20
	Bukchon Hanok Village	18		Guksadang Shrine of Inwangsan	40
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	Dilkusha (Tailor's House)	40		Hyehwamun Gate	20
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	Dongdaemun History Museum 1398	28		Ihwajang House	26
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	Inwangsan Park	40		Namsan Outdoor Botanical Garden	32
	Inwangsan Seonbawi Rock	40		Namsan Palgakjeong Pavillion	34
J	Jaedong Elementary School Tourist Information Center	18		Namsan Public Library	34
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