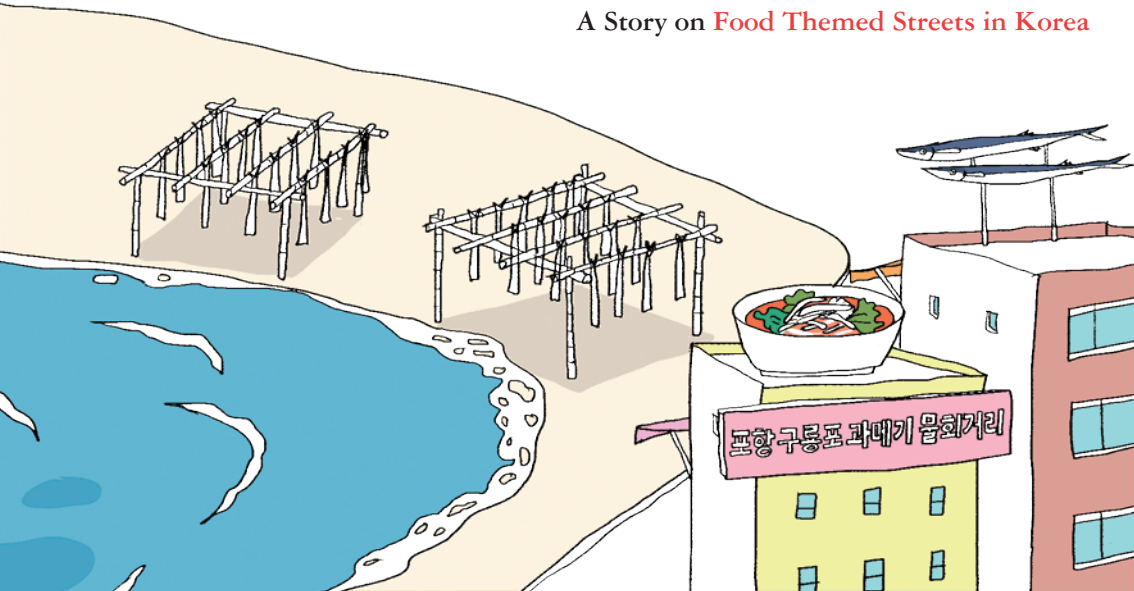


Guide Book

Exotic journey to delicacies across the country

Delight your five senses!

A Story on Food Themed Streets in Korea









음식테마거리

KOREAN FOOD STREET

“Sol Sol, Food Themed Streets” signifies Korea’s delicious food streets chosen by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST) and the Korea Tourism Organization (KTO).

The design motif of the slogan is a bowl that represents the full and rich taste of Korean food, while ‘sol sol’ imitates a savory aroma gently rising from the bowl.

-  Violet – The emotions in Korean food culture
-  Orange – The taste of Korean food
-  Green – The freshness of Korean food
-  Yellow – The joy of Korean food

Guide Book

Exotic journey to delicacies across the country

Delight your five senses!

A Story on Food Themed Streets in Korea

Let's feel the true charm of Korea's food culture on **food themed streets**.

Food Themed Streets?

If you want a memorable and tasty trip to Korea, you should visit one of the food themed streets. Since 2012, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and the Korea Tourism Organization have selected streets across the country where visitors can experience specialty foods and culture of each region. Let's start on our journey on these food themed streets where different stories and tastes of foods representing Korea are hidden.

Food Themed Streets That Will Captivate Your Five Senses!

- Namhansanseong Baeksuk (Whole Chicken/Duck Soup) Street in Gwangju
- Guryongpo Gwamegi (Half-dried Saury) & Mulhoe (Cold Raw Fish Soup) Street in Pohang
- Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong

※These are newly selected food themed streets in 2014.

Along with taste and fun, each food themed street

- Provides the taste of the most famous food in the region.
- Features a cluster of eateries with long tradition.
- Allows you to experience the local culture embedded in foods.
- Offers you many things to do and see in the region.
- Enables you to explore the unique lifestyle and culture of the region.



Myeong-dong Style Dakgalbi Street in Chuncheon

Chodang Tofu Street in Gangneung

Sindang-dong Tteokbokki Street in Seoul

Namhansanseong Baeksuk (Whole Chicken/Duck Soup) Street in Gwangju
Areas around Namhansanseong-ro, Jungbu-myeon, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do Food Sanitation Division of Gwangju City Hall in Gyeonggi-do ☎031-760-8435 Merchants Association <http://www.nhssv.co.kr>

Snow Crab Street in Yeongdeok

Anjirang Offal Street in Daegu

Chueotang Street in Namwon

Juksun Food Village in Damyang

Millak-dong Hoe (Raw Fish) Street in Busan

Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong
Areas around Sijang-gil, Jungang-gil and Yeongsu-gil, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do Civil Petition Division of Hampyeong County Office ☎061-320-3355 Merchants Association ☎061-322-2764

Guryongpo Gwamegi (Half-dried Saury) & Mulhoe (Cold Raw Fish Soup) Street in Pohang
Areas around Homi-ro, Guryongpo-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do Public Health & Hygiene Division of Pohang City Hall ☎054-270-3132 Merchants Association ☎054-284-4312

The Eight Food Themed Streets Selected in 2012~2013



Sindang-dong Tteokbokki Street in Seoul

Areas around Dasan-ro and Toegyero (Sindang-dong), Jung-gu, Seoul
Market Economy Department of Jung-gu Office ☎ 02-3396-5083

Chodang Tofu Street in Gangneung

Chodangsundubu-gil (Chodang-dong), Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do
Tourism Department of Gangneung City Hall ☎ 033-640-5420 / <http://www.cdtofu.kr>

Chueotang Street in Namwon

Areas around Uichong-ro (Cheongeo-dong) and Yocheon-ro (Jukhang-dong), Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do
Culture & Tourism Department of Namwon City Hall ☎ 063-620-6179 / <http://chueo.kr>

Anjirang Offal Street in Daegu

Areas around Daemyeong-ro (Daemyeong-dong), Nam-gu, Daegu
Merchants Association of Anjirang Offal Street ☎ 053-425-4119 / <http://www.안지랑곰창.com>

Millak-dong Hoe (Raw Fish) Street in Busan

Areas around Gwanhaebyeon-ro and Millaksubyeon-ro (Millak-dong), Suyeong-gu, Busan
Culture & Public Information Department of Suyeong-gu Office, Busan ☎ 051-610-4372 / <http://www.minrakroad.com>



Juksun (Bamboo Shoot) Food Village in Damyang

Areas around Hyanggyo-gil, Jungnongwon-ro and Seowon-gil (Hyanggyo-ri), Damyang-eup, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do
Tourism & Leisure Department of Damyang County Office ☎ 061-380-3155-8

Snow Crab Street in Yeongdeok

Areas around Ganggudaeye-gil and Yeongdeokdaege-ro (Ganggu Port), Ganggu-myeon, Yeongdeok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do
Culture & Tourism Department of Yeongdeok County Office ☎ 054-730-6533

Myeong-dong Style Dakgalbi (Spicy Chicken) Street in Chuncheon

Areas around Geumgang-ro 62beon-gil (Joyang-dong), Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do
Tourism Department of Chuncheon City Hall ☎ 033-253-3700

Namhansanseong Baeksuk (Whole Chicken/Duck Soup) Street in Gwangju

The location and origin of Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju 08

The origin and effect of Namhansanseong *Baeksuk* 10

How to make Namhansanseong *Baeksuk* 12

Restaurants on Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju 14

Attractions around Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju 16

Map of the attractions around Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju 18

Tourist Attractions in Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do 20

Accommodations on Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju 21

Guryongpo Gwamegi (Half-dried Saury) & Mulhoe (Cold Raw Fish Soup) Street in Pohang

The location and origin of Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang 24

The origin and effect of Guryongpo *Gwamegi* & *Mulhoe* 26

How to make Guryongpo *Gwamegi* & *Mulhoe* 28

Restaurants on Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang 30

Attractions around Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang 32

Map of the attractions around Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang 34

Tourist Attractions in Pohang 36

Accommodations on Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang 37

Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong



The location and origin of Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong 40

The origin and effect of Hampyeong Cheonji *Hanu Bibimbap* 42

How to make Hampyeong Cheonji *Hanu Bibimbap* 44

Restaurants on Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong 46

Attractions around Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong 48

Map of the attractions around Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong 50

Tourist Attractions in Hampyeong 52

Accommodations on Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong 53



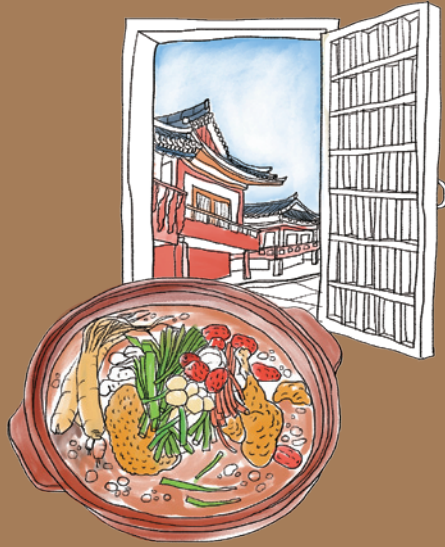
Appendix

General Information on Korea 56

List of foreign branches of Korea Tourism Organization 58

Map of Korea 60





Namhansanseong Baeksuk
(Whole Chicken/Duck Soup)
Street in Gwangju

To enjoy *Baeksuk* that tastes richer with the spirit of Namhansanseong Fortress, visit Namhansanseong Baeksuk Street in Gwangju City of Gyeonggi-do Province.

A Story about Namhansanseong Baeksuk (Whole Chicken/ Duck Soup) Street in Gwangju



Location 📍 Areas around Namhansanseong-ro, Jungbu-myeon, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do

Contact Food Sanitation Division of Gwangju City Hall in Gyeonggi-do ☎ 031-760-8435 🌐 <http://www.gjcity.go.kr> Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives 🌐 www.ggnhss.go.kr Merchants Association (President) ☎ 011-416-2515 🌐 <http://www.nhssv.co.kr>

How to find us 🚇 Subway - Bus • Sanseong Station (Seoul Subway Line 8) Exit 2 → Take bus#9 (runs frequently / 30mins) or 52 (runs every 30-40mins / 15mins) → Get off at the final stop (Namhansanseong Fortress Parking Lot)
 🚌 Airport Bus • Take bus#5300 → Get off at the Moran Station stop and transfer to Subway Line 8 → Get off at Sanseong Station (refer to the above for further directions)

* On weekends and holidays, a non-stop shuttle bus#9-1 runs between Sanseong Station (Subway Line 8) and Namhansanseong Fortress



Sanseong-ri, the Ancient Historical Village

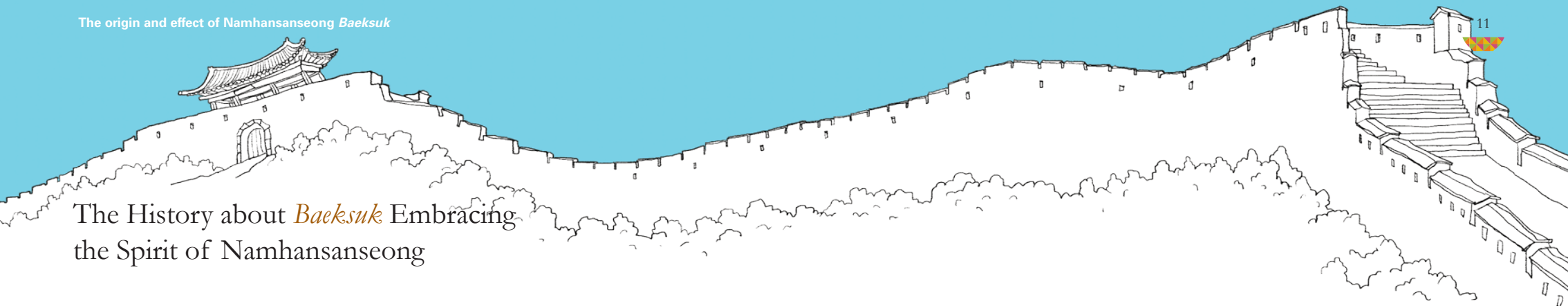
Namhansanseong is a natural fortress that was built to protect the Hangang River basin area and the capital region. It had never been defeated throughout its centuries-long history throughout Baekje, Unified Silla, Goryeo and Joseon periods. The fortress holds a particular significance in history in that it contains an ancient village that is still resided by people.

When you walk up the winding forest trail to the fortress, you will encounter the village, named Sanseong-ri, located 400m above sea level in the Jungbu town of Gwangju City in Gyeonggi-do Province. The village is enclosed by the fortress and has a small friendly neighborhood of traditional houses called *hanoks*. Most of the residents were born and raised here and have been operating restaurants for two or three generations. The most historical and famous food is *baeksuk*, a boiled meat dish that is usually made with chickens or ducks. 59 restaurants out of 65 offer chicken and duck *baeksuk* dishes. The restaurant owners organized a merchants' association to procure chickens and ducks together and also promote good neighborly relationships through recreational activities. A visit to the village will offer you the best taste and hospitality.

Chicken and Duck Baeksuk with Over 100-Year Old History

The dishes prepared in Sanseong-ri have been made only with ingredients grown in the fortress, as the village was nestled deep in the mountain. The famous dishes of this village have at least a 100-year old history. Today, chicken *baeksuk* has become richer and more nutritious with medicinal herbs added to the dish. And more recently, as ducks are an increasingly popular source of food, duck *baeksuk* has become another specialty of the village. *Baeksuk* dishes are believed to restore one's energy with medicinal herbs extracted into the deep-flavored soup. Also enhanced by the spirit of the fortress, *baeksuks* here are incomparably better than other *baeksuks* offered elsewhere.





The History about *Baeksuk* Embracing the Spirit of Namhansanseong

A Story about King Injo and the Chicken *Baeksuk* Table for the King

In 1636, 44 years after the Japanese invasion of 1592, Qing Empire Hong Taiji and his 100,000-strong forces invaded the Joseon Dynasty. King Injo of Joseon took refuge in Namhansanseong Fortress. The food stored in the fortress was only for 50 days, and the weather was bitter cold. Some ministers insisted to fight to the end while others argued for friendly relations with the Chinese. King Injo resisted for 47 days but was forced to open the doors and surrender as many people died because of extreme cold and hunger.

Behind the history is a sad story related to chicken *baeksuk*. The court lady who prepared meals for King Injo made the last meal for the king in despair, using the last chicken left in the fortress. The king tried the meal with tears, but he could barely eat a leg of the chicken, indicating how devastated he was.

The Benefits of *Dak* (Chicken) *Baeksuk*

Baeksuk refers to a meat or fish that is boiled with water without any seasoning. *Dak* (chicken) *baeksuk* is good for everyone. It tastes soft and savory and is effective for weight control as it contains high protein and low fat. The whole chicken used in the dish is stuffed with sweet rice, ginseng, jujubes, chestnuts, mung beans and more, boosting one's energy and virility.

Sweet rice fully stuffed in the chicken contains a high level of prolamin that protects the gastric mucosa. Saponin contained in ginseng has an anti-cancer effect, enhances the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs when consumed together and helps recover from surgery. The compound also helps overcome fatigue, facilitates nerve cells and stabilizes central nerves, so it is good to improve one's memory and relieve stress.

The Benefits of *Ori* (Duck) *Baeksuk*

There is a saying that goes, "When someone is eating a duck, you should even go to the extent of stealing it to have some," indicating how good it is for health. The unsaturated fatty acid content in duck is more than twice that of pork, five times higher than chickens and ten times higher than beef, so it is effective for preventing atherosclerosis, high blood pressure and other adult diseases. The linoleic acid and arachidonic acid contents in duck lower cholesterol levels, neutralize accumulated heavy metals and detoxify the body. The alkalescent meat prevents the acidification of body fluids, and its high collagen content is good for the skin. In particular, it has high levels of vitamin A that enhances the immune system to protect the body from bacteria and viruses and improves brain development and memory. Duck also has high contents of calcium, phosphorous and potassium that are beneficial to the growth of children.

Ori (duck) *baeksuk* is made with a stuffed whole duck and various medicinal herbs, creating soft and chewy meat and a savory soup. A healthy food should also be pleasant to eat. In that sense, *ori baeksuk* is one of the ideal foods that satisfy both taste buds and nutritional values.



The Secret Taste of Namhansanseong Dak/Ori Baeksuk

Dak Baeksuk/Ori Baeksuk

Baeksuk dishes offered in the Namhansanseong area are characterized by low fat, clean, chewy and soft texture of the meat. The meat is boiled so thoroughly that there is no effort required to pick the meat from the bone.

The Merchants Association procures chickens and ducks directly from a slaughterhouse in the fortress. When chickens and ducks are ordered by restaurant owners, they are caught and treated on the spot and delivered to the restaurants in about 5 minutes.



☆☆☆
Chicken

☆☆
Pottery

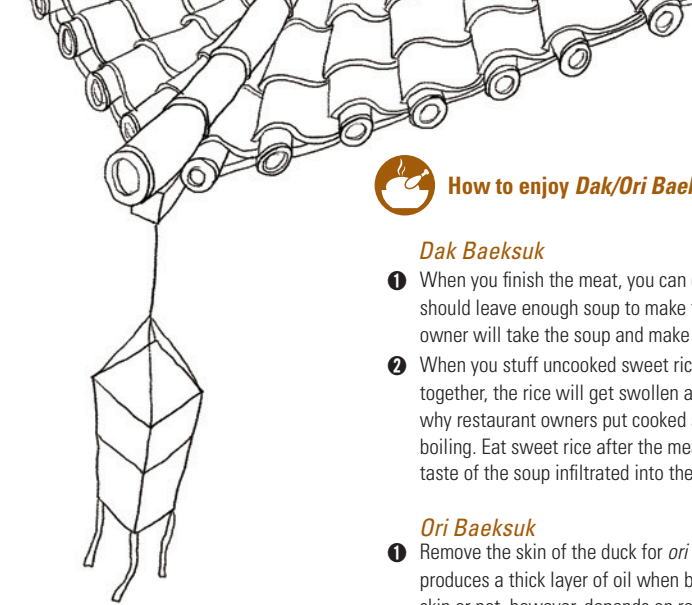
Pottery is ideal for keeping food warm. It is also environmentally friendly and hygienic.

☆☆ Porridge
The sweet rice porridge is chewy and flavorful.

<Ingredients for Baeksuk>

☆☆☆☆
Meat Broth
The meat broth with medicinal herbs extracted into the water is the secret to the rich taste of the baeksuk.

- Mung beans
- Job's tears
- Jujubes
- Licorice root
- Black rice
- Chestnuts
- Ginseng
- Angelica gigas
- Kalopanax
- Gingko nuts
- Oriental raisin tree



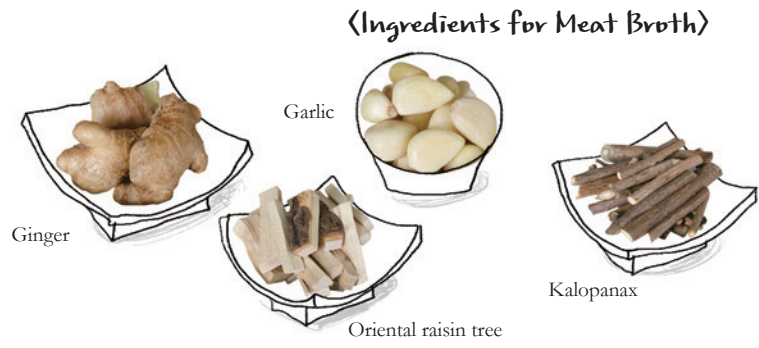
How to enjoy Dak/Ori Baeksuk to its fullest 🎵

- ### Dak Baeksuk
- When you finish the meat, you can enjoy sweet rice porridge. You should leave enough soup to make the porridge. (The restaurant owner will take the soup and make sweet rice porridge to serve.)
 - When you stuff uncooked sweet rice in the chicken and boil them together, the rice will get swollen and absorb all the broth. That is why restaurant owners put cooked sweet rice in the chicken before boiling. Eat sweet rice after the meat to enjoy the healthy and savory taste of the soup infiltrated into the rice.
- ### Ori Baeksuk
- Remove the skin of the duck for *ori baeksuk* because the oily skin produces a thick layer of oil when boiled hard. Whether to remove the skin or not, however, depends on restaurants.



Put about 10 ingredients in a rough cotton cloth, then put the cloth in water and boil for hours to make the broth. The broth recipe is the secret of each restaurant that has been kept for generations.

- ### TIP.
- It is recommended to make a reservation in advance, as *dak baeksuk* and *ori baeksuk* take time to prepare and cook.
 - When you wait for *dak baeksuk* and *ori baeksuk* to be prepared, enjoy traditional appetizers such as *dotori-muk* (acorn jelly salad), *nokdu-jeon* (mung bean pancake), *haemul-pajeon* (seafood and green onion pancake) and *jumeok-sondubu* (home-made tofu).
 - There are two kinds of *baeksuk*: nutritional *dak baeksuk* for health and simple *dak baeksuk* for youngsters. The latter, which is more home-made like, is made only with basic ingredients, such as ginseng, jujubes, garlic, chestnuts and ginger, and offered at a more affordable price.



<Ingredients for Meat Broth>

- Ginger
- Garlic
- Oriental raisin tree
- Kalopanax

The Savory Taste of Chicken/Duck *Baeksuk* in Namhansanseong

The North Gate of Namhansanseong

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------|
| 16 | Gyegok Sanjang | ☎031-743-0599 |
| 17 | Sup Sogeuro | ☎031-746-8020 |
| 18 | Yujinsa-daek Janchinal | ☎031-743-6563 |
| 19 | Yongmaru | ☎031-746-9206 |
| 20 | Seokchon | ☎031-749-9338 |
| 21 | Doljip | ☎031-742-8960 |
| 22 | Songnimjeong | ☎031-743-6615 |
| 23 | Meokgeori Changgo | ☎031-744-2594 |
| 24 | Baeksong | ☎031-747-5564 |
| 25 | Dongchon | ☎031-746-5335 |
| 26 | Cheongsujang | ☎031-743-6579 |
| 27 | Cheongwajeong | ☎031-743-6590 |
| 28 | Banwoljeong | ☎031-743-6562 |

Namhansanseong Rotary

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------|
| 29 | Seoksanjeong | ☎031-749-0518 |
| 30 | Baekjejang | ☎031-743-4296 |
| 31 | Cafe Oroji | ☎031-749-4006 |
| 32 | Sanseong Minsokjip | ☎031-743-6585 |
| 33 | Kingane Bindae-tteok | ☎031-743-6552 |
| 34 | Eunhaengnamujip | ☎031-743-6549 |
| 35 | Jangan Maeul | ☎031-743-6598 |
| 36 | Neutinamujip | ☎031-743-6555 |
| 37 | Gibun Joeun Nal | ☎031-746-5155 |
| 38 | Suragan | ☎031-743-6556 |
| 39 | Gogung | ☎031-746-2516 |
| 40 | Hanokjeong | ☎031-743-6583 |
| 41 | Sherit | ☎031-746-6567 |
| 42 | Pajeon Doende | ☎031-746-1034 |
| 43 | Jangseong | ☎031-743-6600 |
| 44 | Cheonilgwan | ☎031-743-6590 |
| 45 | Nammungwan | ☎031-743-6560 |
| 46 | Gohyangsancheon | ☎031-742-7583 |
| 47 | Choga | ☎031-745-9893 |

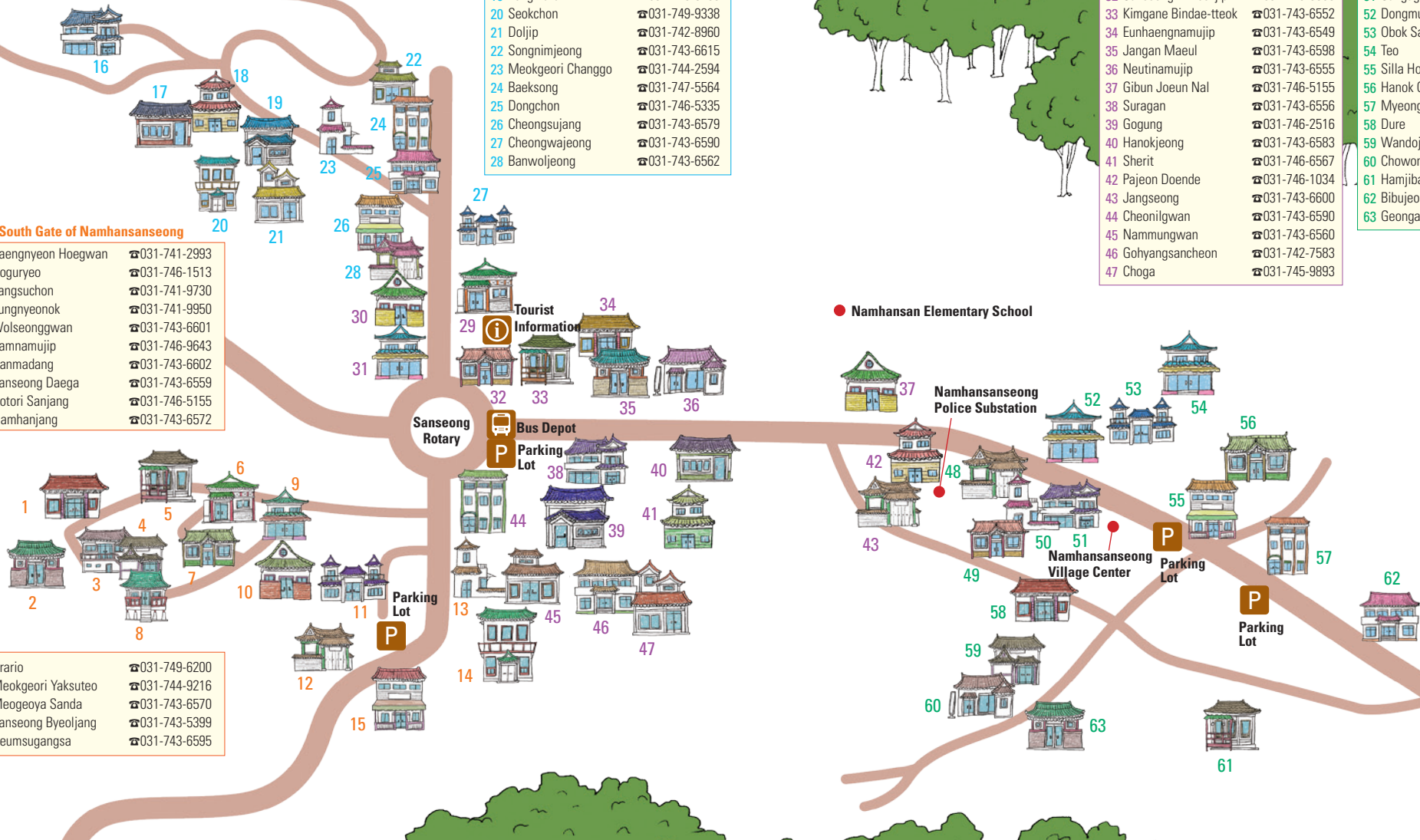
The East Gate of Namhansanseong

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|
| 48 | Jae Neomeo Jumak | ☎031-748-3405 |
| 49 | Obok Sundubu | ☎031-746-3567 |
| 50 | Sanseong Sundubu | ☎031-749-4763 |
| 51 | Sangagung | ☎031-744-0607 |
| 52 | Dongmunjip | ☎031-743-6609 |
| 53 | Obok Sanjang | ☎031-743-6566 |
| 54 | Teo | ☎031-749-2511 |
| 55 | Silla Hoegwan | ☎031-743-6614 |
| 56 | Hanok Cheheom | ☎031-746-5664 |
| 57 | Myeongil Garden | ☎031-731-0681 |
| 58 | Dure | ☎031-743-3531 |
| 59 | Wandojip | ☎031-746-7127 |
| 60 | Chowonujip | ☎031-742-9399 |
| 61 | Hamjibak | ☎031-744-7462 |
| 62 | Bibujeong | ☎031-743-2199 |
| 63 | Geonganghan Bapsang | ☎070-8883-3080 |

The South Gate of Namhansanseong

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Baengnyeon Hoegwan | ☎031-741-2993 |
| 2 | Goguryeo | ☎031-746-1513 |
| 3 | Jangsuchon | ☎031-741-9730 |
| 4 | Pungnyeonok | ☎031-741-9950 |
| 5 | Wolseonggwan | ☎031-743-6601 |
| 6 | Bamnamujip | ☎031-746-9643 |
| 7 | Hanmadang | ☎031-743-6602 |
| 8 | Sanseong Daega | ☎031-743-6559 |
| 9 | Dotori Sanjang | ☎031-746-5155 |
| 10 | Namhanjang | ☎031-743-6572 |

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------|
| 11 | Arario | ☎031-749-6200 |
| 12 | Meokgeori Yaksuteo | ☎031-744-9216 |
| 13 | Meogeoya Sanda | ☎031-743-6570 |
| 14 | Sanseong Byeoljang | ☎031-743-5399 |
| 15 | Geumsugangsa | ☎031-743-6595 |



A Route with a Story to Namhansanseong Fortress (Routes 1-5)

Namhansanseong Fortress is Korea's 11th UNESCO World Heritage item. The strong fortification stretches 12km along the curvy ranges of the mountain. When you walk along the fortress, you will see a panoramic view of parts of Seoul and Gyeonggi-do Province behind a thick forest.

East Gate

1

It was the most frequently used gate located in the southeast of the fortress. Also known as 'Jwaingmun Gate,' it measures 3.2m wide and 4m high. It was built at the lowest level compared with other gates and fitted with stairs, so carts could not pass the gate.



West Gate

2

Also known as 'Uingmun Gate,' the West Gate is located at 450m above sea level on the northeast edge of the fortress. In 1637, King Injo of Joseon and his son approached the camp of the Qing Empire through the west gate to surrender to the Manchus. The gate measures 1.46m wide and 2.1m high.



South Gate

3

The South Gate is located at 370m above sea level in the southwest of the fortress. Also known as 'Jihwamun Gate,' the impressive gate was already there before the construction of the fortress (1624). It is the only gate that has kept a signboard. It is the largest and most frequently used gate by tourists today.



North Gate

4

Located at 367m above sea level, it is presumed to have been built in 1624. It was built by putting 10 arch stones on the pillars, measuring 3.25m wide and 3.65m high. It was restored in 1779 and named 'Jeonseungmun Gate.'



Temporary Palace

5

The palace, known as 'Haenggung,' was where the king stayed on his journey out of the capital. It was built in 1626 as a shelter for the king to take refuge waiting for local reinforcements during a foreign invasion or rebellion. It is the only temporary palace that has a shrine that keeps ancestral tablets of kings.



Sueojangdae Command Post

6

The Sueojangdae Command Post is a military tower used as a watch post as well as a control post. It is the only one that remains among the five command posts built in the fortress. Located at the peak of Cheongnyangsan Mountain, it is the most magnificent structure in the fortress. The 'Sueojangdae' signboard was added to the outer wall when it was restored in 1836.



The Namhansanseong Fortress has five main walking routes as well as a number of sidetracks, so visitors can make their own journey. Whatever route you choose, it will be a meaningful experience to visit various historic places in the fortress, which will take about half a day.

Sungnyeoljeon Shrine

A

No.2 Tangible Cultural Property of Gyeonggi-do

The Sungnyeoljeon Shrine keeps the tablets of King Onjo, the founder of Baekje, and Lee Seo who directed the construction of the fortress. Ancestral ceremonies are conducted on the 5th day of the 9th lunar month by the Confucian Society of Gwangju. It was built in 1638 and named 'Sungnyeoljeon' by King Jeongjo in 1795.



Cheongnyangdang Shrine

B

No.3 Tangible Cultural Property of Gyeonggi-do

The Cheongnyangdang Shrine was built to offer solace to Lee Hoe who directed the construction of the southeast part of the fortress but was falsely accused and put to death. It preserves the portraits of Lee Hoe, his wife and Great Monk Byeokam. 'Cheongnyangdang' was named after Cheongnyangsan Mountain where the fortress is located.



Hyeonjeolsa Shrine

C

No.4 Tangible Cultural Property of Gyeonggi-do

The Hyeonjeolsa Shrine was built in 1688 under the orders of special mayor Lee Sebaek to commemorate Hong Ikhan, Yun Jip and O Dalje who refused to stop their resistance to the Qing army. It is a symbol of the upright spirit of the loyal subjects.



Chimgwaejeong

D

No.5 Tangible Cultural Property of Gyeonggi-do

Chimgwaejeong was known as an armory, but it most likely served as an office that managed weapon production considering that it has a floor-heated room, wooden floor and a corridor-like veranda. Special mayor Lee Gijin renovated the structure in 1751 and named it 'Chimgwaejeong.'



Yeonmugwan

E

No.6 Tangible Cultural Property of Gyeonggi-do

Yeonmugwan is a martial arts training hall built in 1625 during the construction of the fortress. The girder in the center of the building features dragon paintings on the front and back sides and phoenix paintings on both sides.



Jisudang Pavilion

F

No.14 Cultural Relic of Gyeonggi-do

The Jisudang Pavilion was built in 1672 by county magistrate Lee Sehwa. At the time, it was surrounded by three ponds, but only two remain today. A memorial stone for Lee Sehwa has been erected east of the pavilion. A rice paddy occupies the spot considered to be the third pond.





Tourist Information about Namhansanseong Fortress (Tour to Temporary Palace)

Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives ☎ 031-777-7500 <http://nhss.ggcf.kr>
 Contact (Tour to Temporary Palace) ☎ 031-746-2811

Cultural Tour Guide to Namhansanseong Fortress

Language: Korean, Japanese
 Contact: Namhansanseong Information Center ☎ 031-746-1088
 Reservation: <http://cafe.daum.net/welcomens>



Enjoy Chicken/Duck *Baeksuk*,
 Explore Nearby Attractions!

- Route 1** 3.8km long / 1hr 20mins
 Sanseong Rotary – North Gate (0.4km) – West Gate (1.1km) – Sueojangdae Command Post (0.6km) – Yeongchunjeong Pavilion (0.3km) – South Gate (0.7km) – Sanseong Rotary (0.7km)
- Route 2** 2.9km long / 1hr
 Sanseong Rotary – Yeongwoljeong Pavilion (0.4km) – Sungnyeoljeon Shrine (0.2km) – Sueojangdae Command Post (0.6km) – West Gate (0.7km) – Gukcheongs Temple (0.1km) – Sanseong Rotary (0.9km)
- Route 3** 5.7km long / 2hrs
 Management Office – Hyeonjeolsa Temple (0.1km) – Beolbong Peak (1.8km) – Janggyeongs Temple (1.5km) – Mangwolsa Temple (1.1km) – Jisudang Pavilion (1.0km) – Management Office
- Route 4** 3.8km long / 1hr 20mins
 Sanseong Rotary – South Gate (0.7km) – South Command Post Site (0.6km) – East Gate (1.1km) – Jisudang Pavilion (0.5km) – Gaewonsa Temple (0.3km) – Sanseong Rotary (0.6km)
- Route 5** 7.7km long / 3hrs 20mins
 Management Office – East Gate (0.6km) – East Command Post Site (1.1km) – North Gate (1.6km) – West Gate (1.1km) – Sueojangdae Command Post (0.6km) – Yeongchunjeong Pavilion (0.3km) – South Gate (0.7km) – East Gate (1.7km)

Namhansanseong Cultural Festival 🎵 Namhansanseong Fortress is the first capital of the Baekje Kingdom founded by King Onjo. The festival is held to raise awareness about the significance and historical meaning of the fortress and promote the development of the local culture and art. The festival features *daedonggut* (shamanic ritual), *sungnyeoljeon jehyang* (memorial ritual), street parade, royal parade, original play “*Ah! Namhansanseong*”, the changing of the South Gate guards, and a pops orchestra performance. ● When: between September and October every year ● Where: the parking lot at the North Gate of Namhansanseong Fortress ☎ Contact: Gwangju Institute of Culture, Gyeonggi-do 031-760-2723-5 www.gjcity.go.kr

※ This map shows the walking routes of Namhansanseong Fortress. Please note the distance between each major attraction.

Four Tourist Attractions that You Must Visit in Gwangju



Namhansanseong Village The village is located near the South Gate of the fortress. It offers various experience programs, such as pottery making, herbal soap making, topiary and tomato picking. The farmers' market at the village sells locally grown fresh farm products (vegetables, grapes, pears, tomatoes, rice, beans, oyster mushrooms, etc.) at affordable prices. The village information center is open from Monday to Friday, and the experience programs run from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 📍 745, Namhansanseong-ro, Jungbu-myeon, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do 📞 031-746-1090 🌐 [http://namhansanseong.invil.org\(experience program reservation & product purchase\)](http://namhansanseong.invil.org(experience program reservation & product purchase))



Aengjabong Peak & Cheonjinam Holy Ground The peak is in the shape of a nightingale sitting on eggs. It overlooks Yangjasan Mountain to the east and Mugapsan Mountain to the west. The 668m high mountain is relatively low but has thick forests and valleys with clean water. The peak is also known for its Cheonjinam Holy Ground, the birthplace of Korea's Catholic Church, where Catholics took refuge from the Catholic persecution programs of 1801. 📍 Usan-ri, Toechon-myeon, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do 📞 Forest Service & Parks Division of Gwangju City Hall in Gyeonggi-do 031-760-4774 🌐 <http://tour.gjcity.go.kr>



Gyeongang Wetland Eco Park The wetland was naturally created after the fields and lowlands were flooded due to the construction of Paldang Dam in 1973. It has become a place to observe and learn about a wide range of aquatic plants, migratory birds and sedentary birds. The eco park contains a wetland learning center and walking trails allowing strollers and bicycle riders to enjoy a relaxing time. 📍 • Areas around 447, Jeongji-ri, Toechon-myeon, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do • Forest Service & Parks Division of Gwangju City Hall in Gyeonggi-do 📞 031-760-4774



Gyeonggi Ceramic Museum The museum features a permanent exhibition about traditional ceramics (white and blue porcelains, grayish-blue-powered celadon, etc.), which were made in royal kilns during the Joseon Dynasty, as well as contemporary works that inherit the tradition. Special exhibitions are also on display to show the traditional ceramics culture and history. A ceramics shopping mall offers locally-made ceramic products. 📍 727, Gyeongchung-daero Gonjiam-eup, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do 📞 031-799-1500 🌐 <http://www.ggcm.or.kr>

A Night in Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do

Gwangju City of Gyeonggi-do Province served as an entrance to the capital city of Seoul. The city is known for Namhansanseong Fortress and the 500-year-old tradition of white porcelains from the Joseon Dynasty. More recently, it has become popular among tourists for its relics and natural surroundings. A night in the city that has historical, cultural and natural charms will be a pleasurable experience.

Accommodations in Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do

Name	Contact	Location	Type
Leisure & Pension Redia	031-749-4210	Jungbu-myeon	Homestay
Hill White House	010-3647-0521	Jungbu-myeon	Homestay
Chogajip Minbak	031-767-2293	Namjong-myeon	Homestay
Jongyeoul House	031-767-0240	Namjong-myeon	Homestay
Hyejine Minbak	031-767-6879	Namjong-myeon	Homestay
Neutinamu Minbak	031-767-9285	Namjong-myeon	Homestay
Samni Minbak	031-767-9293	Namjong-myeon	Homestay
Tres Belle Minbak	031-768-3917	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Jeongon Minbak	031-767-3917	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Chowon	031-767-0044	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Supsogui Jeongwon	031-767-7676	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Chowonuijip	031-769-1325	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Huin Yeoul	031-765-3998	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Dreaming House	031-769-1278	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Pharos Minbak	031-769-2554	Toechon-myeon	Homestay
Konjiam Resort	031-8026-5000	Docheok-myeon	Condominium
The Korean Folk Village	031-766-9677		

※ There is no BENIKEA chain, Goodstay lodgings or Hanok Stay lodgings in Gwangju City.





Guryongpo Gwamegi (Half-dried Saury) & Mulhoe (Cold Raw Fish Soup) Street in Pohang



To enjoy the mouthwatering taste of the sea,
visit Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street
in Pohang!

A Story about Guryongpo Gwamegi (Half-dried Saury) & Mulhoe (Cold Raw Fish Soup) Street in Pohang



Location 📍 Areas around Homi-ro, Guryongpo-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Contact Food Sanitation Division of Gwangju City Hall in Gyeonggi-do 📞 Environment & Public Hygiene Division of Pohang City Hall 054-270-3132 🌐 <http://phtour.ipohang.org>
📞 Merchants Association 054-284-4312

How to find us 🚗 KTX • Seoul Station → Singyeongju Station (2hrs 10mins / runs frequently) → Take a limousine to Pohang and get off at Pohang Intercity Bus Terminal (40mins) → Take bus#200 and get off at the Guryongpo Modern Culture and History Street stop (40mins) 📞 **Contact** <http://www.포항터미널.kr> 📞 1666-2313 * Pohang Station (KTX) is to open in 2014. (2hrs 10mins) 🚌 Bus • Seoul Express Bus Terminal → Pohang Intercity Bus Terminal (4hrs 30mins) → Take bus#200 and get off at the Guryongpo Modern Culture and History Street stop (40mins) 📞 **Contact** Seoul Express Bus Terminal at 1688-4700, <http://www.terminal.co.kr>



Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street with All the Delicacies of Pohang

When you drive along Yeongilman Bay from downtown Pohang for about 30 minutes, you will see a small village with a cluster of fishing boats floating in the blue sea, a flock of seagulls flying in the sky and a friendly neighborhood of low-roofed houses. This is Guryongpo Village that is famous for its *gwamegi* (half-dried saury) & *mulhoe* (cold raw fish soup). The Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street near Guryongpo Port is lined with restaurants that offer *gwamegi*, *mulhoe* and snow crab dishes. The village is a traditional fishing town where residents have been fighting against the raging sea. As a result, the area has always been full of affordable and delicious seafood. *Gwamegi* and *mulhoe* from this village have become popular specialties of Pohang.

Gwamegi and Mulhoe, the Gifts from the Sea

Local fishermen, while harvesting fish in Yeongilman Bay, once caught herrings and tried half-dried herrings that tasted so good that they began mass-producing dried herrings called *gwamegi*. *Mulhoe* originates from when fishermen were so busy that they had no time to have a meal, so they put thinly sliced fresh fish and vegetables into a bowl of cold water mixed with red chili paste and slurped the soup. The dish, which was initially the fishermen's quick meal, has become popular among the people of Pohang for its cool and refreshing flavor and is now one of the specialties of the region.

Guryongpo with Optimal Conditions for its Delicacies

Sitting close to Homigot Cape, Guryongpo Village is abundant with fresh seafood throughout the year. It is also where cold northwesterly winds and sea breezes meet, creating optimal temperature, humidity and wind conditions for the best quality *gwamegi* dish. *Gwamegi* and *mulhoe* dishes of the village are now the characteristic tastes of Pohang. Satisfy your taste buds with the foods and delight your eyes with the glittering coastal scenery of the village.



A Perfect Combination of Chewy *Gwamegi* and Savory *Mulhoe*

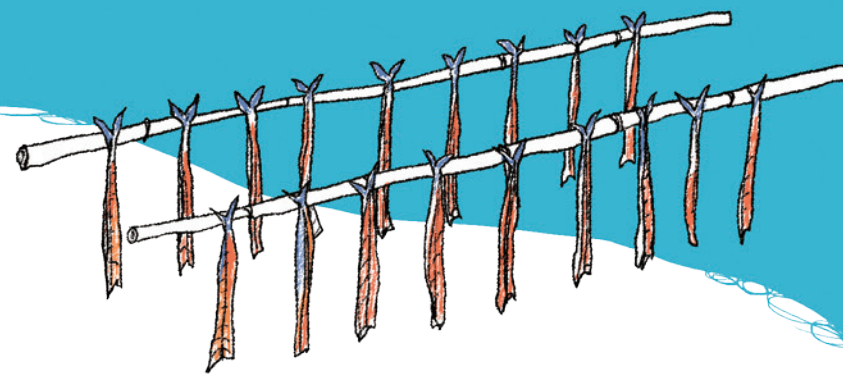
Gwamegi, the Most Common Dish in Guryongpo

Gwamegi is a half-dried herring or saury dish. It is a kind of fermented raw fish. Herring or saury is dried with winds from the sea, offering a savory taste with little fishy flavor. To make the highest quality *gwamegi*, fresh herring or saury is repeatedly frozen at plus/minus 10 degrees Celsius under 10~40% humidity and wind at 10m/sec. Guryongpo has these optimal natural conditions. *Gwamegi* used to be made with herring, as the fish was mainly harvested off Yeongilman Bay, but today, herring harvest has been reduced and saury has become the major source.

The name '*gwamegi*' is closely related to the local dialect. It is a combined word of 'gwanmok' and 'megi': gwanmok refers to the drying of herring with a skewer through the eyes of the fish, and megi is the village's dialect for the eyes. The *gwamegi* dish is available almost everywhere in the village when it gets cold outside: not only in Guryongpo Market and restaurants, but also in fruit shops, shoe stores and small grocery stores.

Nutritional Value of *Gwamegi*

The reddish brown *gwamegi* is rich in protein. Dried herring or saury is believed to be more nutritious than their raw counterparts. It has high levels of protein, unsaturated fatty acids of DHA and EPA and omega-3 fatty acids that lack in meat, helping prevent coronary sclerosis, strokes and heart diseases. The high content of essential amino acids is good for children's growth. The aspartic acid, unsaturated fatty acids and essential amino acids contained in *gwamegi* are effective against hangovers, so the dish is served well with alcoholic beverages. It helps make your skin smooth and boost your stamina. Besides, it is offered at affordable prices. *Gwamegi* is for everyone who wants to enjoy a tasteful and healthy food.



Mulhoe, the Fishermen's Fast Food

Mulhoe is a cold raw fish soup that originates from fishermen in Pohang. To deal with the cold and hunger on the ship, they began eating thinly sliced raw fish in water mixed with red chili paste, together with a little *soju* (traditional distilled liquor). *Mulhoe* is also called '*saengseonnaengguk*' (chilled fish soup) and '*sulguk*' (liquor soup), as it was eaten by fishermen the morning of a heavy hangover.



The taste of *mulhoe* lies in the slurping of the cold soup mixed with adequate amounts of water, seasoning and raw fish. The soft texture of raw fish and the spicy seasoning create a clean, savory taste. The *mulhoe* dish in Pohang is made with natural live fish. Fresh raw fish caught and served on the same day is the key to the flavor. White flesh fish, such as sole, flounder, flatfish, rockfish and spotty belly greenling, are most commonly used. Another secret of the taste is in the red chili paste seasoning. Each *mulhoe* restaurant uses its own red chili paste made with a long-held secret recipe, offering a slightly different taste of *mulhoe*.

Mulhoe is highly effective in restoring the body and treating a hangover, as it contains a high level of protein. Raw fish dishes are relatively expensive, but the fresh savory *mulhoe* is available at an affordable price throughout the year.





The Secret Taste of Guryongpo *Gwamegi* & *Mulhoe*



Mulhoe in Pohang tastes less sour. The sour taste is reduced on purpose to create a balanced taste when cooked rice is put into the cold soup.



Rice



Pohang *mulhoe* is famous for its unique seasoning. Red chili paste, ginger, garlic and vinegar are mixed and naturally fermented for six months. The taste of the seasoning differs with each restaurant, as they use different ingredients and recipes.



Red Chili Paste

Water (soup base)

Use clean water kept cold at 4°C, which eliminates impurities and unpleasant odors and, therefore, helps maintain the clean and soft taste of raw fish.



Cabbage, Sea Mustard, Dried Laver, Shallot, Garlic, Chili Pepper, Red Chili Paste with Vinegar, *Ssamjang*

Help remove the fishy flavor and maintain the chewy and savory taste of *gwamegi*.

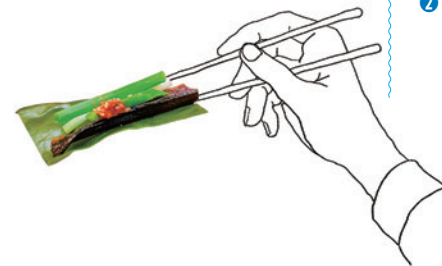


Raw Fish

Restaurants buy freshly caught fish in Homigot Cape which is one of the best live fish production areas in the country.

Gwamegi

High quality *gwamegi* has a glossy blue hue on the skin and a reddish brown flesh.



How to eat *Gwamegi* & *Mulhoe* to its fullest

Gwamegi

- 1 Put *gwamegi* on cabbage, sea mustard or dried laver. (Use all of the three to eliminate fishy flavor)
- 2 Add chili pepper, garlic or shallot to the wrap and enjoy it! A glass of *soju* will be a perfect match for the dish.
- 3 Take the dish out to the seaside and enjoy it better with the cool sea breeze.

Mulhoe

- 1 Put about 3 spoons of red chili paste to raw fish and vegetables and mix them.
- 2 Eat the raw fish first.
- 3 Add water halfway through, if you want, to enjoy the cold soup together.
- 4 Put cooked rice in the soup and taste it.

TIP.

Gwamegi

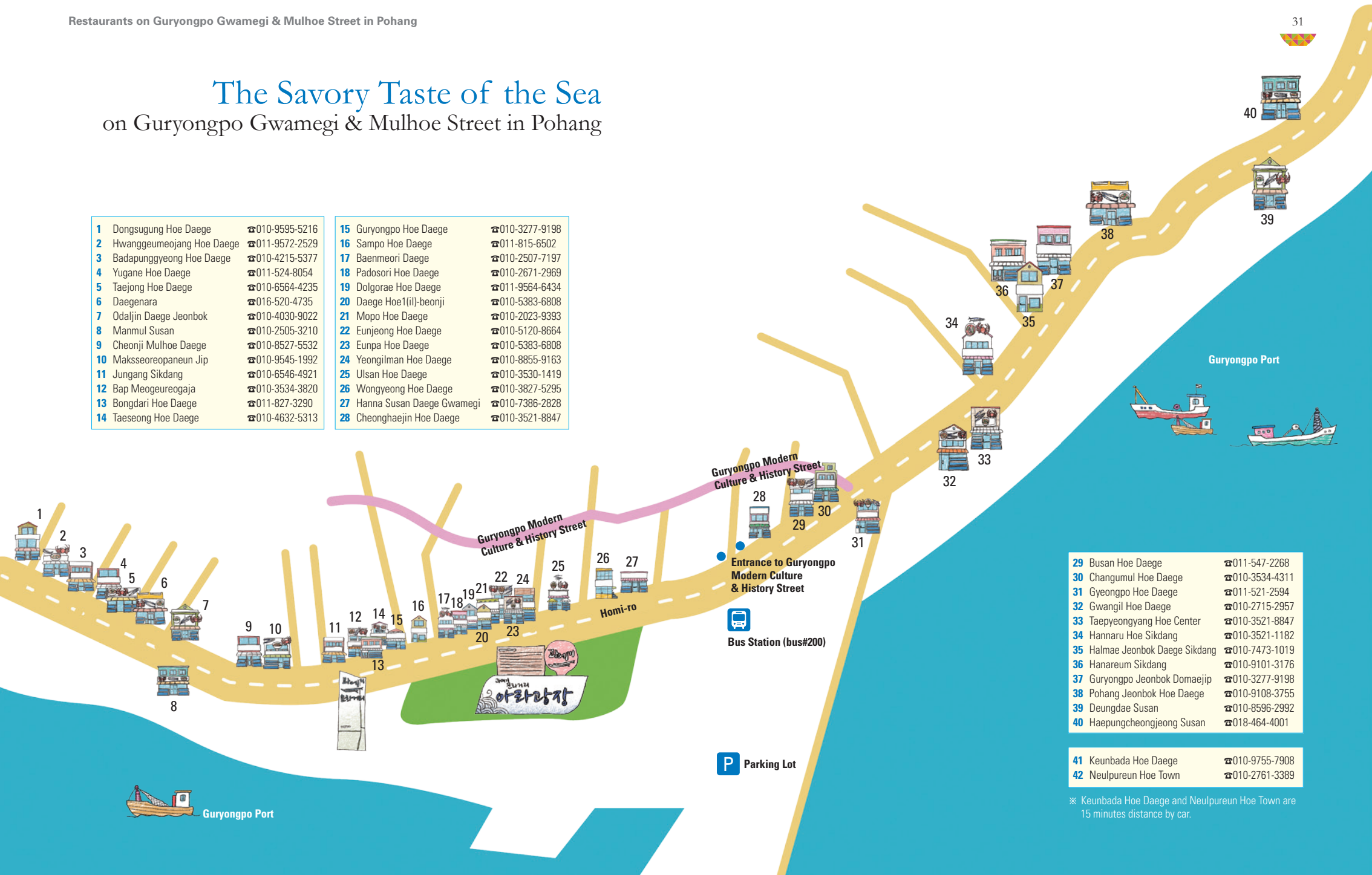
- 1 To taste the true flavor of *gwamegi*, dip it (or wrapped in sea mustard) in red chili paste with vinegar, which is chewier and cleaner.
- 2 If *gwamegi* is new to you, try it by wrapping it in *kimchi* to further remove fishy flavor.

Mulhoe

- 1 Add ice to the soup in the summer. Eat raw fish before the ice melts because raw fish swollen in water does not taste good.
- 2 Visit Guryongpo *Gwamegi* & *Mulhoe* Street to taste the *mulhoe* dish made with natural live fish at an affordable price. Eating it at the seaside, while watching seagulls flying in the sky and smelling the sea breeze, is another tip for your taste buds.

The Savory Taste of the Sea on Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street in Pohang

1 Dongsugung Hoe Daege	☎010-9595-5216	15 Guryongpo Hoe Daege	☎010-3277-9198
2 Hwanggeumeojang Hoe Daege	☎011-9572-2529	16 Sampo Hoe Daege	☎011-815-6502
3 Badapunggyeong Hoe Daege	☎010-4215-5377	17 Baenmeori Daege	☎010-2507-7197
4 Yugane Hoe Daege	☎011-524-8054	18 Padosori Hoe Daege	☎010-2671-2969
5 Taejong Hoe Daege	☎010-6564-4235	19 Dolgorae Hoe Daege	☎011-9564-6434
6 Daegenara	☎016-520-4735	20 Daege Hoe1(il)-beonji	☎010-5383-6808
7 Odaljin Daege Jeonbok	☎010-4030-9022	21 Mopo Hoe Daege	☎010-2023-9393
8 Manmul Susan	☎010-2505-3210	22 Eunjeong Hoe Daege	☎010-5120-8664
9 Cheonji Mulhoe Daege	☎010-8527-5532	23 Eunpa Hoe Daege	☎010-5383-6808
10 Maksseoreopaneun Jip	☎010-9545-1992	24 Yeongilman Hoe Daege	☎010-8855-9163
11 Jungang Sikdang	☎010-6546-4921	25 Ulsan Hoe Daege	☎010-3530-1419
12 Bap Meogeureogaja	☎010-3534-3820	26 Wongyeong Hoe Daege	☎010-3827-5295
13 Bongdari Hoe Daege	☎011-827-3290	27 Hanna Susan Daege Gwamegi	☎010-7386-2828
14 Taeseong Hoe Daege	☎010-4632-5313	28 Cheonghaejin Hoe Daege	☎010-3521-8847



29 Busan Hoe Daege	☎011-547-2268
30 Changumul Hoe Daege	☎010-3534-4311
31 Gyeongil Hoe Daege	☎011-521-2594
32 Gwangil Hoe Daege	☎010-2715-2957
33 Taepyeongyang Hoe Center	☎010-3521-8847
34 Hannaru Hoe Sikdang	☎010-3521-1182
35 Halmæ Jeonbok Daege Sikdang	☎010-7473-1019
36 Hanareum Sikdang	☎010-9101-3176
37 Guryongpo Jeonbok Domaejip	☎010-3277-9198
38 Pohang Jeonbok Hoe Daege	☎010-9108-3755
39 Deungdae Susan	☎010-8596-2992
40 Haepungcheongjeong Susan	☎018-464-4001

41 Keunbada Hoe Daege	☎010-9755-7908
42 Neulpureun Hoe Town	☎010-2761-3389

※ Keunbada Hoe Daege and Neulpureun Hoe Town are 15 minutes distance by car.



Guryongpo Port

Enjoy Gwamegi, Fall in Love with the Beautiful Sea of Guryongpo

Guryongpo is a traditional fishing village with a scenic view of the East Sea. Experience the passionate life of the people in Guryongpo where the broad local dialect is heard from fishermen and the natural environment co-exists with people.

1

Janggilri Complex Sea Fishing Park in Guryongpo

4 4376, Donghaean-ro, Guryongpo-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 Fisheries Promotion Division of Pohang City Hall 054-270-2764

The uninhabited island of Boritdol located in Donghaean-ro of Guryongpo has become known for its spectacular scenery and big catches of fish. A fishing park has been created here, attracting both anglers and tourists.



4

New Millennium Memorial Hall

4 136, Haemaji-ro, Homigot-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-270-5855

From the hall, one can see the magnificent sunrise over Homigot Cape and a clear view of the East Sea. Homigot Sunrise Square where Homigot National Sunrise Festival is held, hand-shaped bronze sculptures symbolizing coexistence, and Homigot Lighthouse and Lighthouse Museum are all within the view of the best observatory in the East Coast.



2

Guryongpo Modern Culture and History Street

4 153-1, Guryongpo-gil, Guryongpo-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 Guryongpo Modern History Museum 054-276-9605

The street in Jangan-dong of Guryongpo was once occupied by the Japanese during the Japanese colonial rule, and some Japanese houses still remain intact in the street. The Korean soap opera "Eyes of Dawn" was filmed here for scenes of a Japanese street.



5

Homigot Sunrise Square

4 136, Haemaji-ro, Homigot-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-270-5855
web http://homi-got.ipohang.org/homi-got/

Homigot Cape is located in the easternmost part of the Korean peninsula. If the peninsula is seen as a tiger shape, the cape forms the tail. It is known for the first and most spectacular sunrise in Korea. Choe Namseon, a cultural activist, picked the place as one of the ten sights of Korea.



3

Guryongpo Beach

4 6, Homi-ro 426beon-gil, Guryongpo-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 Guryongpo-eup Office 054-270-6561

The beach is about 24km and 1.5km away from Pohang and Guryongpo, respectively. The curved sandy beach stretches 400m long and 40m wide in about 19,800m² of area that can accommodate up to 10,000 visitors a day. One can see the sunrise above Yeongilman Bay and enjoy sea angling in the sea.



6

National Lighthouse Museum

4 136, Haemaji-ro, Homigot-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-284-4857
web www.lighthouse-museum.or.kr

The National Lighthouse Museum is the only national lighthouse museum in Korea, which was established to promote historical and cultural significance of lighthouses, their contributions to marine safety and the role of the sea. It offers visitors a learning experience.



Find Hidden Treasures In the City of Pohang

The port city of Pohang was one of the major bases for industrialization. It has maintained historical and traditional places and lifestyles in the middle of the city. Experience the naturally gifted city surrounded by mountains and sea.

A

Coastal Road from Homigot Cape to Imgok-ri

4 Gangsa-ri (Dogu-ri), Homigot-myeon (Donghae-myeon), Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

The 162km-long coastal road is lined with famous beaches and historic sites. It is the best driving road in the East Coast, where drivers can visit cultural assets and relics of Pohang and watch the beautiful Yeongilman Bay.



D

Pohangham Corvette

4 205, Unha-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 3 Pohangham Corvette Experience Center 054-231-3882

The Pohangham Corvette has equivalent specs with the Cheonanham, a Navy ship that sank off the West Coast near Baengnyeongdo Island due to North Korea's torpedo attack. As a 1,200-ton patrol ship of the Navy, the Pohangham Corvette completed its 30-year service defending the waters and retired with honor.



B

Irwolji Pond

4 Chungmu-ro, Ocheon-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-245-6062

Irwolji Pond had been known as 'haedalmot' (pond of sun and moon) from the Silla period, but it was later called 'irwolji' in Chinese when Korea adopted Chinese characters. It was also called 'cheonjeji' (pond for a ritual for the heavenly gods) and 'gwangbokji' (pond of the returned light of sun and moon).



E

Songnim Forest

4 Areas around Songdo Beach in Songdo-dong, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

The forest was created by a farmer who started planting seedlings of trees that are resistant to winds from the sea, such as pine trees. Later, the Pohang city designated it as a windbreak and maintained it by installing amenities and cultural facilities. Now, it is frequently visited by residents for forest bathing, relaxation and physical exercise.



C

POSCO Museum and Nightscape

4 14, Donghaean-ro 6213beon-gil, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-220-7720-1

The museum shows the past, present and future of POSCO, a steel-making company. The night scene of the museum that is lit with numerous LED lights is another sight to see in Pohang, which can be seen from Songdo Beach, Yeongildae Beach and Haedo Park.



F

Oeosa Temple

4 1, Oeo-ro, Ocheon-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
3 054-292-2083

The Oeosa Temple was built during the reign of King Jinpyeong of Silla. The name 'oeosa' originates from an ancient story. Great Priest Wonhyo and Zen Master Hyeongon once competed to bring dead fish back to life. When a fish returned to life, they insisted it was attributed to their own power, hence 'o' (me) 'eo' (fish) 'sa' (temple).



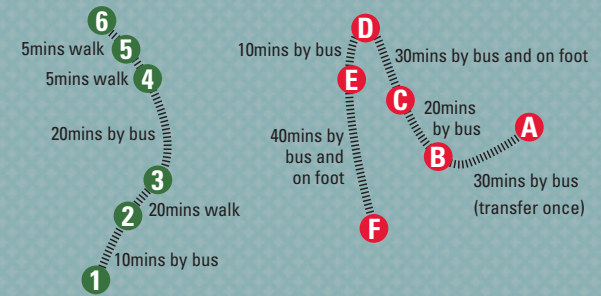


Enjoy Gwamegi & Mulhoe, Explore Nearby Attractions!

Guryongpo in Pohang is not only full of delicious seafood but also the friendly atmosphere of the neighborhood. Visit tourist attractions in Pohang and experience the vibrant life and the warm hospitality of the people.

Pohang City Tour Bus

Departure: Pohang Station / Intercity Bus Terminal (in front of Grand Avenue)
 Fee: Day Tour - 6,000 won for an adult / 4,000 won for students, disabled persons, and seniors 65 years old or older
 Half Day Tour & Night Tour - 4,000 won for an adult / 3,000 won for students, disabled persons, and seniors 65 years old or older
 Contact: www.hdair.kr ☎ 054-278-8500



※ This map shows the major attractions in the Nam-gu district of Pohang that are within an hour of Guryongpo Gwamegi & Mulhoe Street by public transport.

Guryongpo Gwamegi Festival 🎵 The festival takes place in and around Ara Plaza in front of Guryongpo Port between November and December every year to promote the village's winter delicacy of *gwamegi*. Various events are held, such as the tasting and selling of *gwamegi*.
 ☎ Contact: 054-270-2241 (Tourism Promotion Division of Pohang City Hall)

Homigot National Sunrise Festival 🌅 Homigot National Sunrise Festival is the largest sunrise festival in the country, held in Homigot Cape, sitting in the easternmost part of the Korean peninsula. One of its famous events is the making of *tteokguk* (sliced rice cake soup) for 10,000 servings. • When: from December 31 to January 1 every year, at Homigot Tourist Site in Homigot-myeon

Four Tourist Attractions that You Must Visit in Pohang



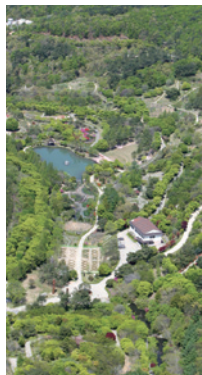
Jukdo Market Jukdo Market is the largest traditional market in the East Coast. It sells sliced raw shark, dogfish meat, sunfish and other fish that cannot be easily seen elsewhere. The market contains a makhoe (raw fish) town, mulhoe (raw fish soup) alley, haejang-guk (hangover soup) alley and sujebi (hand-pulled dough soup) alley, which are always boisterous with merchants and visitors negotiating prices. The market not only offers savory and affordable dishes, but it also has 12 parking lots for up to 700 cars and can be easily accessed by public transportation as it sits in the center of the city. 📍 13-1, Jukdosijang 13-gil, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 🌐 Jukdo Market Culture & Tourism Promotion Team of Pohang 054-244-5888



Hwanho Park As the largest park in the city, Hwanho Park offers a variety of things to see and enjoy through various cultural events and exhibitions held by the Pohang Museum of Steel Art located in the park. A natural trail along the pine forest leads to an observatory that provides a spectacular view. The night scene of POSCO and Yeongildae Beach from the park is particularly worth trying. 📍 Areas around Hwanho-dong, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 📞 Pohang City Park Management Agency 054-270-6591



Naeyeonsan County Park and Bogyongs Temple / Twelve Falls Naeyeonsan Mountain (710m) is famous for Bogyongs Temple and the Twelve Falls. In the summer, visitors can take a rest beneath the thick forests around the temple to escape the scorching heat. The magnificent Twelve Falls in Cheonghagol Valley capture the eyes of visitors, as the wide stream falls from the cliff. The mountain trails have been well paved, so everyone can enjoy hiking. 📍 Jungsan-ri, Songna-myeon, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 🌐 Pohang City Hall <http://phtour.pohang.org> 📞 Tourism Promotion Division of Pohang City Hall 054-270-2241



Gyeongsangbuk-do Arboretum The Gyeongsangbuk-do Arboretum is the largest arboretum in the East, as it has 179,226 plants of 1,510 species in a 3,222ha area. The exhibition halls have wood specimens, medicinal herbs and stuffed animals on display. Outside of the arboretum is a resting area with beautiful artificial ponds. The arboretum offers visitors a chance to learn and relax, and it can be a romantic place for couples. 📍 647, Sumogwon-ro, Jukjang-myeon, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 🌐 <http://www.gbarboretum.org> 📞 054-260-6100

A Night in Pohang

On New Year's Day, Homigot Cape in Pohang is packed with people who come to see the first sunrise in the country. Pohang is gifted with beautiful mountains and the sea. Visit the city to feel nature's invigorating energy.



Goodstay in Pohang

Goodstay

Name	Contact
Yeonsan Spa Park	054-262-5200
Apple Tree Hotel	054-241-1234
Eco Hotel	054-282-8787

Other Accommodations in Guryongpo-eup, Pohang

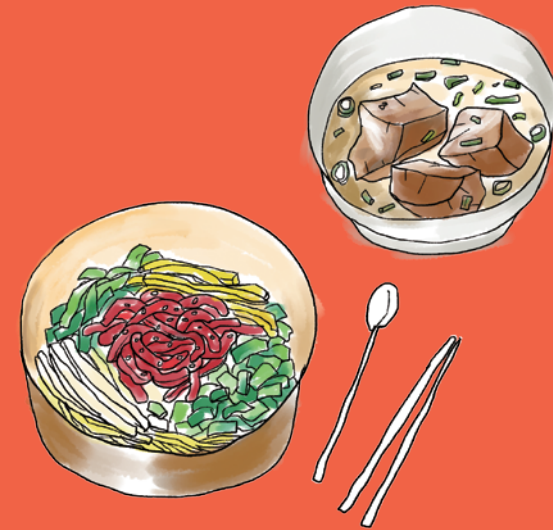
Name	Contact
Jajaknamu Hotel	054-276-5858
Marinjang Inn	054-284-2225
MGM Grand Motel	054-284-4555
Gupo Motel	054-284-0882
Geoseongjang Inn	054-276-8823
Gangdongjang Inn	054-276-2886
Aqua Motel	054-284-6900
Yeongdong Inn	054-276-3813
Geumgangjang Inn	054-276-3011
Yeongbinjang Inn	054-276-2729
Sindo Inn	054-276-2733
Guryongpo Ara Pension	054-282-2840
EL Mar Pension	010-4611-3080
Haegung Pension	054-276-2509
Hwangbo Gyeongbu Minbak	054-276-4332
Gang Sangryong Minbak	054-276-5415
Homigot Spa Land	054-276-8800

BENIKEA near Pohang



Name	Contact
BENIKEA Hotel Pohang	054-282-2700

※ There is no Hanok Stay in Pohang.



Hampyeong Cheonji
Hanu Bibimbap Street
in Hampyeong

To taste the chewiest and freshest
Yukhoe Bibimbap, visit Hampyeong
Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong!

A Story about Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street in Hampyeong



Location 📍 Areas around Sijang-gil, Jungang-gil and Yeongsu-gil, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do

Contact 📞 Civil Petition Division of Hampyeong County Office 061-320-3355 🌐 <http://tour.hampyeong.go.kr> 📠 Tourist Information Center of Hampyeong County Office 061-320-3733

How to find us 🚆 **Train** • At Yongsan Station or Yeongdeungpo Station, take Saemaeul or Mugunghwa train to Hampyeong (approx. 4hrs 30mins)→At Hampyeong Station, take a bus to Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street (15mins) 📞 **Contact / Reservation** 1544-7788 <http://www.korail.com> **Bus** • At Seoul Express Bus Terminal, take the express bus to Gwangju (Honam Line) (3hrs 30mins)→ At Gwangju Intercity Bus Terminal, take the intercity bus to Hampyeong (30mins)→At Hampyeong Intercity Bus Terminal, walk 5mins to Hampyeong Cheonji Hanu Bibimbap Street 📞 **Contact** • Seoul Express Bus Terminal 1688-4700 <http://www.terminal.co.kr> • Gwangju Geumho Terminal (U-square) <http://www.usquare.co.kr> 062-360-8114 • Hampyeong Bus Terminal 061-322-0660

Hampyeong Yukhoe Bibimbap that Reflects the Richness of Hampyeong

Hampyeong is known as ‘Hampyeong Cheonji’ meaning an extensive area with fields and mud flats surrounded by clean water and air. Hampyeong had optimal environments for keeping cattle, as it did not have any factories around and provided natural conditions and broad grasslands, attracting many cattle growers to the region. As it became famous for its quality cattle, a cattle market was established with more and more people gathering in the area to buy cattle. The cattle market developed from the early 1900s. At that time, a large number of transactions were made, and it was even said that ‘the Hampyeong cattle market controls the cattle price in Jeollanam-do Province.’ At its peak, 700-800 cows were traded in a single day from dawn to sunset. The cattle market opened along with the Hampyeong 5-day market. The 5-day market was packed with people who came from across the country to buy goods.



A 100-year-old Traditional Taste Passed Down Generations along Hanu Bibimbap Street

At the 5-day market where various foods were sold, local women, in particular, offered *bibimbap*, which was easy to prepare, by bringing ingredients from their house. Then, they started adding fresh beef that came from the slaughter house beside the cattle market in the *bibimbap* dish to improve the taste. The beef-topped *bibimbap* soon became popular with visitors, resulting in the Hampyeong *yukhoe* (beef tartare) *bibimbap* dish. In 1995, the cattle market was relocated from the 5-day market site to a modern facility across the river. The empty place was then occupied by restaurants that have since been serving the traditional *yukhoe bibimbap* for two or three generations. The Hanu (beef) Bibimbap Street is a must to visit when the 5-day market opens (the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd and 27th of every month). Taste a spoonful of *yukhoe bibimbap* together with *seonjiguk* (ox blood soup) in the friendly traditional marketplace.



The History about Hampyeong Yukhoe Bibimbap that is Juicy and Savory

The Origin of *Bibimbap*

Bibimbap was initially called ‘*goldongban*’ which means a food prepared by mixing rice and various side dishes including meat. The first record about *goldongban* appeared in “*Sinijeonse*”, an anonymous cookbook written in the late Joseon period, which mentioned ‘*bubuimbap*.’ The recipe reads ‘cook rice, stir-fry meat and various vegetables’, use an assorted soup’, which is similar to the modern recipe. There is another record about a traditional custom: people used to eat up the foods of the year on the 30th day of the 12th lunar month by mixing them together to make a *goldongban* dish.

Features of Hampyeong *Yukhoe Bibimbap*

There are many regions that are known for delicious *bibimbap* dishes across the country, including Hampyeong, Jeonju and Jinju. What makes Hampyeong *yukhoe bibimbap* more special is the *yukhoe* and parboiled vegetables that are mixed with rice, as well as the clean *seonjitunguk* that is made by slowly simmering beef ribs and *dwaegi bigye* (steamed pork fat) slices that are served on the side. *Seonjitunguk* requires as much effort as *bibimbap* for the preparation process. Beef ribs are simmered overnight to make a broth, which is then mixed with fresh *seonji* (ox blood) and boiled over high heat to produce a clean *seonjitunguk* without any unpleasant smell and impurities. The soup tastes clean and hearty. The steamed pork fat slices are served on a plate, which can be added to the *bibimbap* to enjoy the flavor more.

Jeonju *Bibimbap*Jinju *Bibimbap*Chewy, Fresh *Yukhoe**Seonjitunguk*

Steamed Pork Fat Slices

Hampyeong *Yukhoe Bibimbap*

The key to the taste of Hampyeong *yukhoe bibimbap* lies in high quality ingredients. Restaurant owners purchase only the beef of freshly slaughtered cows from the butcher early every morning. The beef is sticky enough to adhere to a plate when the plate is tilted and does not smell at all. The beef is also bought at a low wholesale price. Ten or more vegetables put in *bibimbap* are seasonal vegetables privately grown or locally purchased. Sesame oil is freshly extracted every morning to be put on the table. Another secret of the taste is the *dadaegi* that is used instead of the red chili paste. *Dadaegi* is made by fermenting a mix of red pepper powder, crushed garlic and salted shrimps, which is the determining element of the *yukhoe bibimbap* dish.

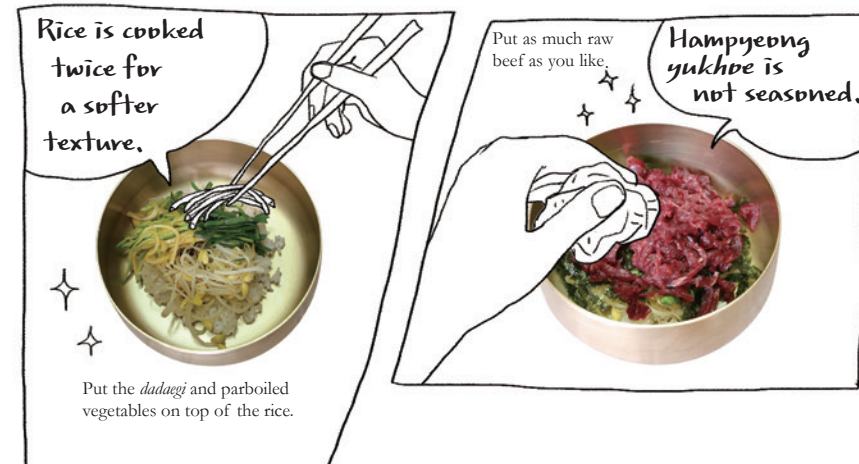
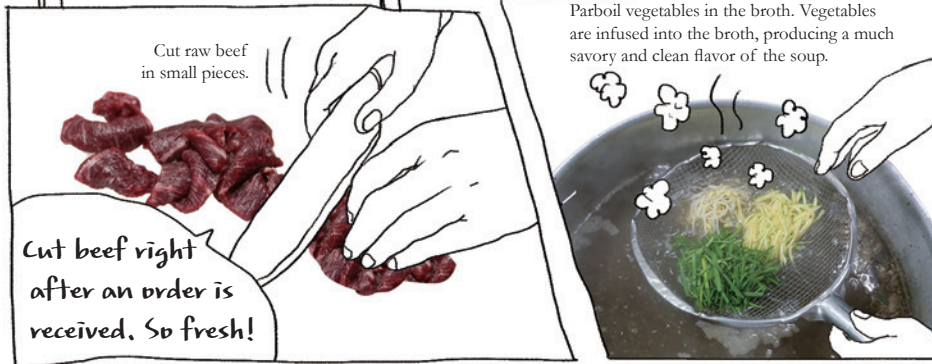
The Benefits of Hampyeong *Yukhoe Bibimbap*

The beef cut used in Hampyeong *yukhoe bibimbap* is the rump, which is not oily. Beef rump is rich in iron and vitamin B, which is good for pregnant women and people who suffer from anemia. The lysine content is helpful for children’s development. High levels of various vitamins and minerals are also beneficial to the skin. Offered at an affordable price (7,000 won for each bowl), Hampyeong *yukhoe bibimbap* of a 100-year-old tradition is a healthy, nutritious and economical choice for all.

The Secret Taste of Hampyeong Yukhoe Bibimbap



Warm the brass bowl in hot water before putting food inside.



How to enjoy Hampyeong Yukhoe Bibimbap to its fullest 🎵

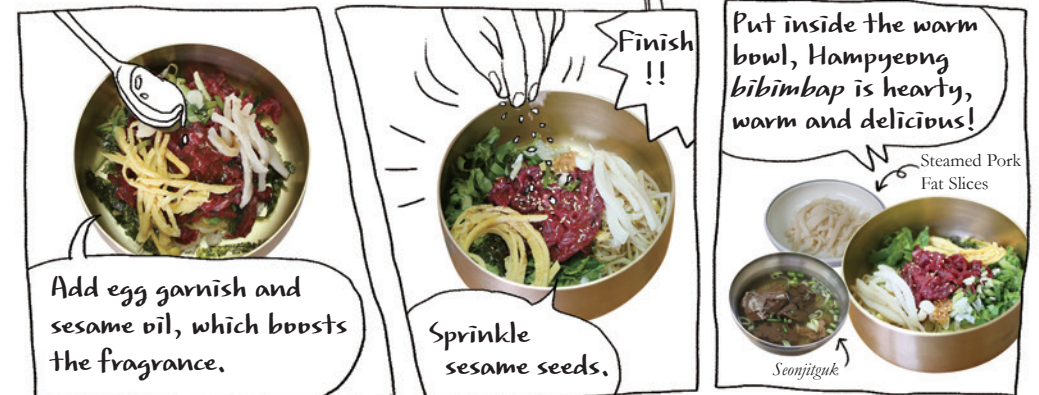
- 1 Put *dadaegi*, instead of red chili paste, in Hampyeong *yukhoe bibimbap*. Add red chili paste, which is served on a small dish, if you like it.
- 2 Mix *yukhoe bibimbap* lightly with chopsticks to keep the taste of each ingredient intact.
- 3 Pork fat slices are steamed to remove oil and have a hard boiled taste. Add them to *bibimbap* or enjoy them separately.
- 4 Eat *bibimbap* together with aged *kimchi* to enjoy the true taste of the southern region.

TIP.

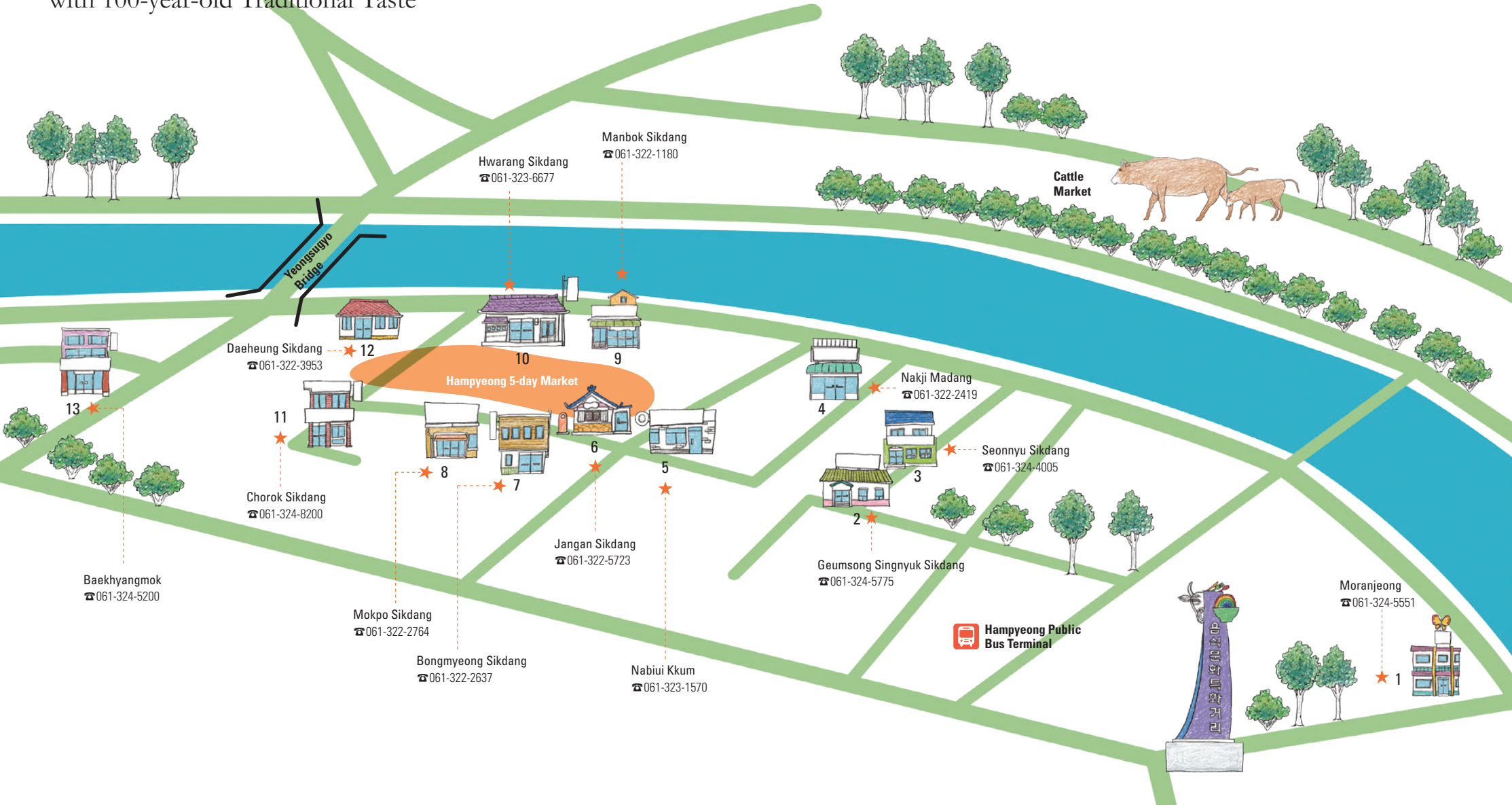
- 1 If you cannot eat raw meat, say so when you order. Raw beef will be parboiled in the broth before it is put in the dish. Or, you may order *yukhoe dolsot-bibimbap* (hot stone pot bibimbap), in which raw meat is cooked by the heat of the hot stone.
- 2 For children and foreigners, *bibimbap* is served without *dadaegi*, which is made with spicy red pepper powder, and is served with soy sauce instead.
- 3 Unlimited rice and *seonjitung* are provided free of charge.



Tasteful Seasonings



A Story about Hampyeong Yukhoe Bibimbap Street with 100-year-old Traditional Taste



Fall in Love with the Charm of Ecological Environments in Hampyeong

Hampyeong has been developed into Korea's major eco-tourism site based on its natural ecological environments. Children can have fun watching butterflies, and parents can delight their taste buds with Hampyeong Cheonji beef. Let's go on a visit to Hampyeong.

1

Hampyeong Expo Park

📍 27, Gonjae-ro Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-2212

The expo park features beautiful landscapes adorned with flowers and trees. It contains Butterfly/Insect Eco Center, Golden Bat Eco Exhibition Hall, Butterfly/Insect Specimen Exhibition Hall, Korean Freshwater Fish Museum, Fossil Exhibition Hall, Forest Insect Village, Artificial Marsh Park, Horticultural Therapy Center, Insect Eco School, and water play facility.



4

Dolmeori Beach / Tideland Eco Experience Center

📍 616-10, Dolmeori-gil, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3823



The beach offers a beautiful rias shoreline and an extensive shiny sandy beach. It is

a famous destination for a summer vacation, as it has wooden pavilions set up in the nearby pine forest and a cross-tie bridge. Tideland Eco Experience Center offers a chance to look into organisms that live in the mud flat along a learning trail.

2

Daedong Hackberry Forest

📍 438-13, Hakdong-ro, Daedong-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do

The forest is presumed to be 350 years old and listed as the No.108 Natural Monument. Seven kinds of trees, including hackberry, zelkova and yeddo hornbeam, grow here. The line of trees is believed to have been created to complement the geological drawbacks of the area based on the theory of feng shui.



5

Germanium Seawater Spa Resort

📍 69, Seoksan-ro, Sonbul-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-322-9487, 9489



Put red-hot pottery stones (containing over 300 higher germanium content than the national average), which were heated by pine firewood, in a pool of seawater, as well as wormwood, charcoals and a straw bag. Soak a towel in the seawater heated with the stones, put the towel in a sore spot of the body and rub it smoothly, which is believed to be effective for arthritis, skin ailments and after-pains.

3

Hampyeong Eco Park

📍 1398-77, Hakdong-ro, Singwang-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3514 🌐 www.ecopark.or.kr

It is the no.1 eco park in the country, which keeps traditional flowers and butterflies in artificial eco centers. It consists of a permanent exhibition hall, Cymbidium Goringii Cultivation Center, Oriental Orchid Center, Wild Orchid Center, Korean Flower Eco Experience Center, Youth Campground and Trailer Camp.



6

Anak Beach

📍 132, Anak-gil, Sonbul-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3611

It is a small beach stretching about 200m. Surrounded by a pine forest, the beach has a driving road along the embankment and offers a fantastic view of the sunset, attracting many visitors who want to take a rest and relax.



Meet the Spirits of the Ancestors That Remain in the Open Fields of Hampyeong

With clean water and air, Hampyeong Cheonji has an ideal environment for living. It also has many historical stories that have been passed down. Let's share the stories of Hampyeong to meet the ancestors.

A

Jasanseowon Confucian Academy

📍 688, Gonjae-ro, Eomda-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3249

Jasanseowon Confucian Academy was built by the followers of Jeong Gaecheong who established Neo-Confucianism in Korea. He was exiled and died of an illness after he was involved in a conspiracy that led to the persecution of 1589. It preserves the *Udeungnok* Wooden Block listed as No.146 Tangible Cultural Property of the region.



D

Mopyeong Village

📍 61-4, Sangmo-gil, Haebo-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-322-0477(Sangmo Senior Citizen's Center) 🌐 www.mopyeong.com

Mopyeong Village is a major green village in Hampyeong. The village offers stays in traditional houses including Mopyeongheon, a house believed to have been built with pine trees that were soaked in seawater for seven years and dried for 15 years, and the Head House of Papyeong Yun Clan.



B

Gomakcheon Stone Bridge

📍 629, Gomak-ri, Hakgyo-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3249

The bridge was built by Great Priest Gomak in 1274. It applied woodworking to the stone structure. The bridge remains to date even after nearby roads (Gwangju - Mokpo) were once flooded in water. It is listed as No.1372 Treasure.



E

Kkonmureut Park

📍 209, Yongcheonsa-gil, Haebo-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3617(Haebo-myeon Office)

Kkonmureut, or red spider lily, grows in the wild near Yongcheonsa Temple. The flower garden was ranked 48th in the top 100 sights of Korea. The park offers a magnificent view of the flowers and alpine black swallowtail butterflies. It takes about 40 minutes to walk around the park. Kkonmureut Festival is held in mid September when the flower is in full bloom.



C

Hampyeong Folk Museum

📍 112, Munhwa-ro, Nasan-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-320-3853

The museum was built in the unique shape of a pumpkin and a beetle. It is a space for culture and art and displays folk articles, offering a chance to experience the wisdom and wits of the ancestors. The museum park exhibits sculptures of Lee Geonyong, and visitors can experience pottery making with the sculptor.



F

Yongcheonsa Temple (Stone Lantern)

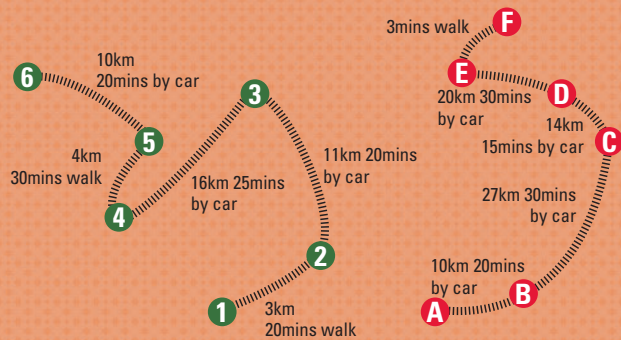
📍 209, Yongcheonsa-gil, Haebo-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do
☎ 061-322-1822



The temple was built by an Indian monk under the rule of King Seongdeok and King Gyeongdeok during the Silla Kingdom. A stone lantern in the temple was erected in the 17th century (1685) as the year was engraved on it. The top stone is in a unique gabled-roof shape, and the column has turtles carved on the sides. It is no.84 Tangible Cultural Property.

Enjoy *Yukhoe Bibimbap*, Explore Nearby Attractions!

Hampyeong offers an untapped natural beauty. Let's start healing our souls in the region that has various delicacies and the wonders of nature.

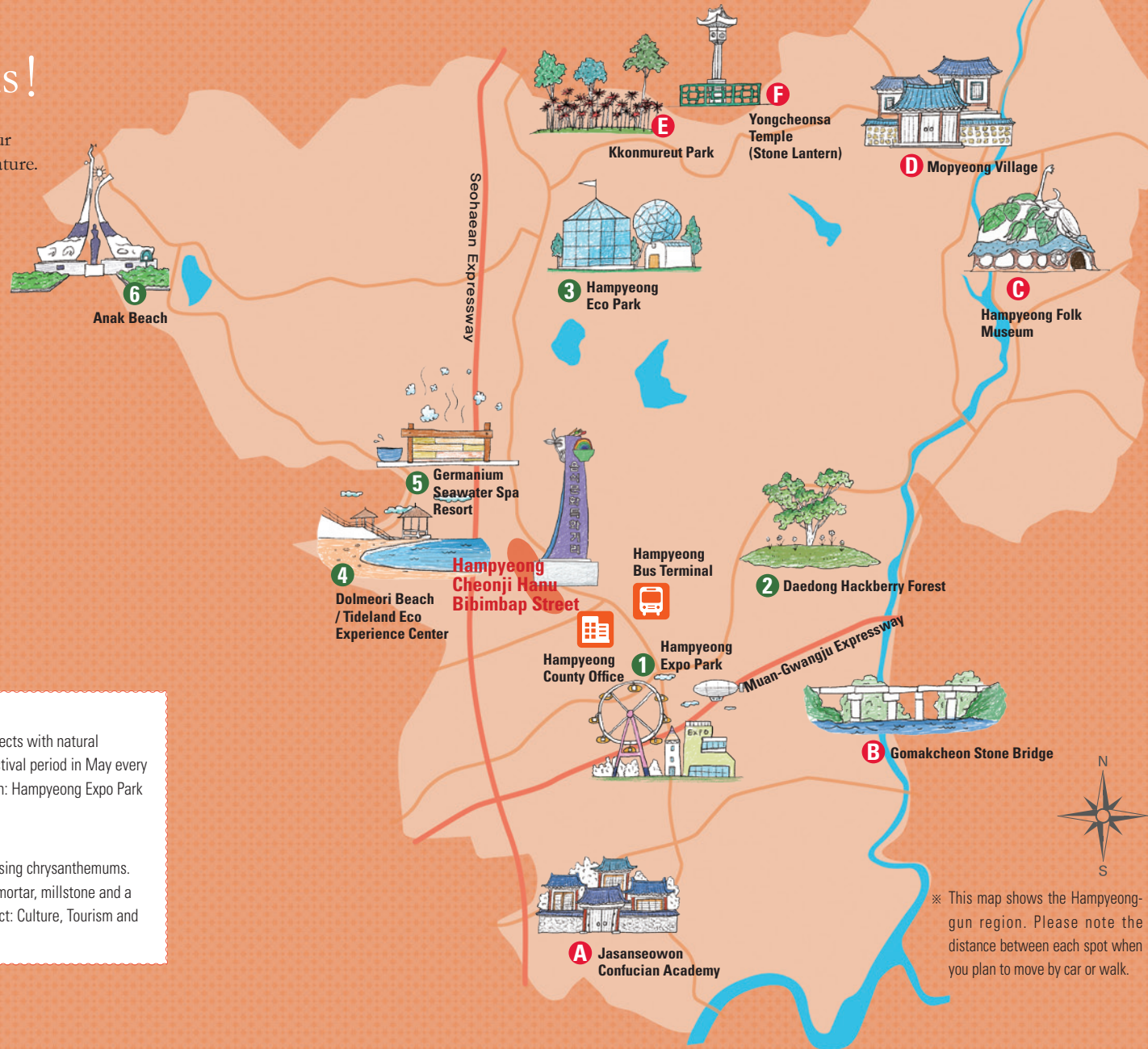


Hampyeong Butterfly Festival 🎵

The eco-friendly festival is the world's only festival that displays live butterflies and insects with natural backgrounds. Tens of thousands of butterflies fly over the flower gardens during the festival period in May every year. Various events are held as part of the festival. • When: May, every year • Location: Hampyeong Expo Park 📞 Contact: Hampyeong County Office www.hampyeong.go.kr

Hampyeong Grand Chrysanthemum Festival 🎵

The festival shows colorful chrysanthemums in full bloom and various artworks made using chrysanthemums. A traditional folk experience center opens to display traditional items, such as a stone mortar, millstone and a back rack. • When: late October, every year • Location: Hampyeong Expo Park 📞 Contact: Culture, Tourism and Sport Division of Hampyeong County Office 061-320-3364



※ This map shows the Hampyeong-gun region. Please note the distance between each spot when you plan to move by car or walk.

Four Tourist Attractions that You Must Visit in Hampyeong



Hampyeong 5-day Market The market opens on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd and 27th of every month. The 100-year-old market sells all the specialties of the southern region. If you don't have anything to buy here, just walking around and eating delicacies will be fun. The traditional market also serves as a unique cultural and networking space for the local residents, and it is an exotic experience for visitors. The cattle market opens on the same dates.

📍 49-1, Sijang-gil, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do



Ilgang Kim Cheol Memorial Hall The Ilgang Kim Cheol Memorial Hall was built to commemorate Kim Cheol (penname, Ilgang), who led the founding and operation of the provisional government of Korea. The ancestral shrine, the mental culture hall and the museum are used as cultural spaces for local residents. The Shanghai Provisional Government of Korea structure was recreated here. The museum displays photos and relics of Kim Cheol, materials about independent activists of the time, and a scene of the provisional government's gathering. 📍 873-1, Ilgang-ro, Singwang-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do ☎ 061-320-3384



Sindeok-ri/Yedeok-ri Ancient Tombs Sindeok-ri Ancient Tombs is an important historic site that may help identify the exchanges of ancient culture taken place between Korea and Japan, as it is the first keyhole-shaped tombs that have stone chambers inside. Yedeok-ri Ancient Tombs is listed as No.143 Monument of Jeollanam-do Province and is assumed to have large jar coffins inside. Both sites were made in Baekje style, indicating that an independent society existed in the area from the late 3rd century to the 6th century. 📍 •Sindeok-ri Ancient Tombs: 176-178, Yedeok-ri, Worya-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do •Yedeok-ri Ancient Tombs: 170-3, Yedeok-ri, Worya-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do



Seokdu Fishing Village Seokdu Village was designated as a 'fishing village' in 2002 by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries. It is known for a seawater spa and an artificial seawater pool. It offers visitors an experience of catching eels and picking clams in the months of July and August. When Dolmeori Beach opens in the summer, the village runs an eco experience center supported by the Ministry of Environment, where participants can experience the mud flat with experts' guide. A mud flat aquarium is another sight to see, which holds about 30 live organisms. 📍 589, Dolmeori-gil, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do ☎ 061-320-3412

A Night in Hampyeong

The clear air under the blue sky and gentle breeze in Hampyeong captivates the minds of visitors. The friendly local lodgings will soothe the weary travelers to relax and unwind.



Other Accommodations in Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do

Goodstay in Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do



Name	Contact
Hampyeong Dynasty	061-320-7717

Hanok Stay in Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do



Name	Contact
Mopyeongheon	061-323-6078

※ There is no BENIKEA chain in Hampyeong.

Name	Contact
New Champs-Elysees Hotel	061-323-1200
Moa Motel	061-324-2266
Hampyeong Inn	061-323-8123
Semyeongjang Inn	061-322-2470
Yeongsujung Inn	061-322-1345
Show Muin Motel	061-324-4431
Luckyjang Inn	061-322-0770
Boeun Motel	061-322-4457
Korea Inn	061-322-6500
Gukje Inn	061-322-0880
Hill Top Motel	061-323-7047
Leeds Inn	061-323-8822
Gyeonginjang Inn	061-323-8895
White Motel	061-322-1123
Yega Pension	061-323-7500
Saseumirang Baerang	061-323-9600

Appendix



General Information on Korea

List of foreign branches of Korea Tourism Organization

Map of Korea





Location The Korean Peninsula is located in North-East Asia. It is bordered by the Amnok River (Yalu River) to the northwest, separating Korea from China, and the Duman River (Tumen River) to the northeast which separates Korea from both China and Russia. The country itself is flanked by the Yellow Sea to its west and the East Sea to the east. There are several notable islands that surround the peninsula including Jeju, Ulleungdo and Dokdo.

The Korean peninsula is roughly 1,030 km (612 miles) long and 175 km (105 miles) wide at its narrowest point. Korea's total land area is 100,033 sq km, and it has a population of 48,955,203 people (as of 2013 by CIA).

Because of its unique geographical location, Korea is a very valuable piece of land and an international hub of Asia.

Mountains cover 70% of Korea's land mass, making it one of the most mountainous regions in the world. The lifting and folding of Korea's granite and limestone base create a breathtaking landscape of scenic hills and valleys. The mountain range that stretches along the length of the east coast falls steeply into the East Sea, while along the southern and western coasts, the mountains descend gradually to the coastal plains that produce the bulk of Korea's agricultural crops, especially rice.

Administrative Division The Korean Peninsula is divided just slightly north of the 38th parallel. The Republic of Korea in the south and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north are separated by the Demilitarized Zone.

The Republic of Korea consists of eight provinces and one special self-governing province (do); the capital Seoul; the six metropolitan cities of Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon and Ulsan, and 74 cities (si); and 85 counties (gun).

Weather Korea has a temperate climate and four distinctive seasons. Spring (March-May) Sunny and warm weather is common. However, it is a sudden cold snap and large daily temperature ranges. Summer (June-August) With sweltering weather and an average temperature of 27°C. The rainy season between mid-June and early July. Fall (September-November) The weather is sunny and warm, but it starts to get chilly in the morning and evening. Winter (December-February) It is cold and dry at around -6-7°C. It often snows.

Language Hangeul (한글), Korea's official alphabet, was first invented by King Sejong during the Joseon Dynasty. Originally called Hunminjeongeum (훈민정음), the language was conceived in 1443, and further promulgated by the King in 1446. At the time of its inception, the language consisted of 17 consonants and 11 vowels; however, since then, 3 of the originally established consonants and 1 vowel have fallen into disuse, bringing the total number of characters to 24. Syllables are formed by the selective combination of vowels and consonants to create words.

The official name for the Korean language was changed to 'Hangeul' in 1910. Hunminjeongeum Proclamation Day was called 'Gagya Proclamation Day' up until 1926, and it wasn't until 1928 that it was changed to its current title, 'Hangeul Proclamation Day'.

The chart below represents the 24 Hangeul characters together with their romanized equivalents. 'The Hunminjeongeum,' a historical document which provides instructions to educate people on the use of Hangeul, is registered with UNESCO. UNESCO awards a 'King Sejong Literacy Prize,' every year in memory of the inventor of Hangeul. Hangeul written in syllabic units made up of two, three, or four letters.

The National Flag of Korea

The Korean flag is called "Taegukgi" (태극기) in Korean. Its design symbolizes the principles of the yin and yang in Oriental philosophy. The circle in the center of the Korean flag is divided into two equal parts. The upper red section represents the proactive cosmic forces of the yang. Conversely, the lower blue section represents the responsive cosmic forces of the yin. The two forces together embody the concepts of continual movement, balance and harmony that characterize the sphere of infinity. The circle is surrounded by four trigrams, one in each corner. Each trigram symbolizes one of the four universal elements: heaven(☰), earth(☷), fire(☲), and water(☵).

The National Flower of Korea

The national flower of Korea is the mugunghwa (무궁화), rose of Sharon. Every year from July to October, a profusion of mugunghwa blossoms graces the entire country. Unlike most flowers, the mugunghwa is remarkably tenacious and able to withstand both blight and insects. The flower's symbolic significance stems from the Korean word mugung, meaning immortality. This word accurately reflects the enduring nature of Korean culture, and the determination and perseverance of the Korean people.

The National Anthem of Korea

Korea's national anthem is "Aegukga," which means "Love the Country." In 1896, the Dongnip Sinmun (Independence News) published various versions of lyrics for this song. It is not known exactly what music they were sung to in the early days. Records show that a Western-style military band was formed during the time of the Dae-han Empire (1897-1910) and that the "Dae-han Empire Aegukga" was composed in 1902 and played at important national functions. The original words of Aegukga appeared in written form around 1907 to inculcate

allegiance to the nation and foster the spirit of independence as the country faced threats of foreign annexation. Over the years, the lyrics went through several versions until they were adopted as the national anthem in the present form in 1948.

Before the birth of the Republic in 1948, the words were often sung to the tune of the Scottish folk song, Auld Lang Syne. Maestro Ahn Eak-tay (1905-1965), then living in Spain, felt that it was inappropriate to sing this patriotic song to the tune of another country's folk song. So, he composed new music to go with the lyrics in 1935, and the Korean Provisional Government in exile adopted it as the national anthem. While Koreans outside the country sang the anthem to the new tune, those at home continued to use Auld Lang Syne until Korea was liberated in 1945.

In 1948 the government of the Republic of Korea officially adopted the new version as the national anthem and began to use it at all schools and official functions.

Fast Facts

- 1) Official Name – Republic of Korea
- 2) Capital – Seoul
- 3) Language – Korean
- 4) Location – East longitude 127 degrees 30' / North latitude 37 degrees 00'
- 5) Area – 99,720km² of South Korea, 109th in the world (CIA)
- 6) Population – Approximately 48,955,203 in South Korea, 25th in the World (CIA)
- 7) GDP – 1.1635 trillion dollars, 15th in the world (as of IMF, 2012)
- 8) Government System – Democratic
- 9) Website – <http://www.korea.go.kr>
- 10) Time – KST (UTC+9)
- 11) Currency – Won
- 12) Electricity – 220V



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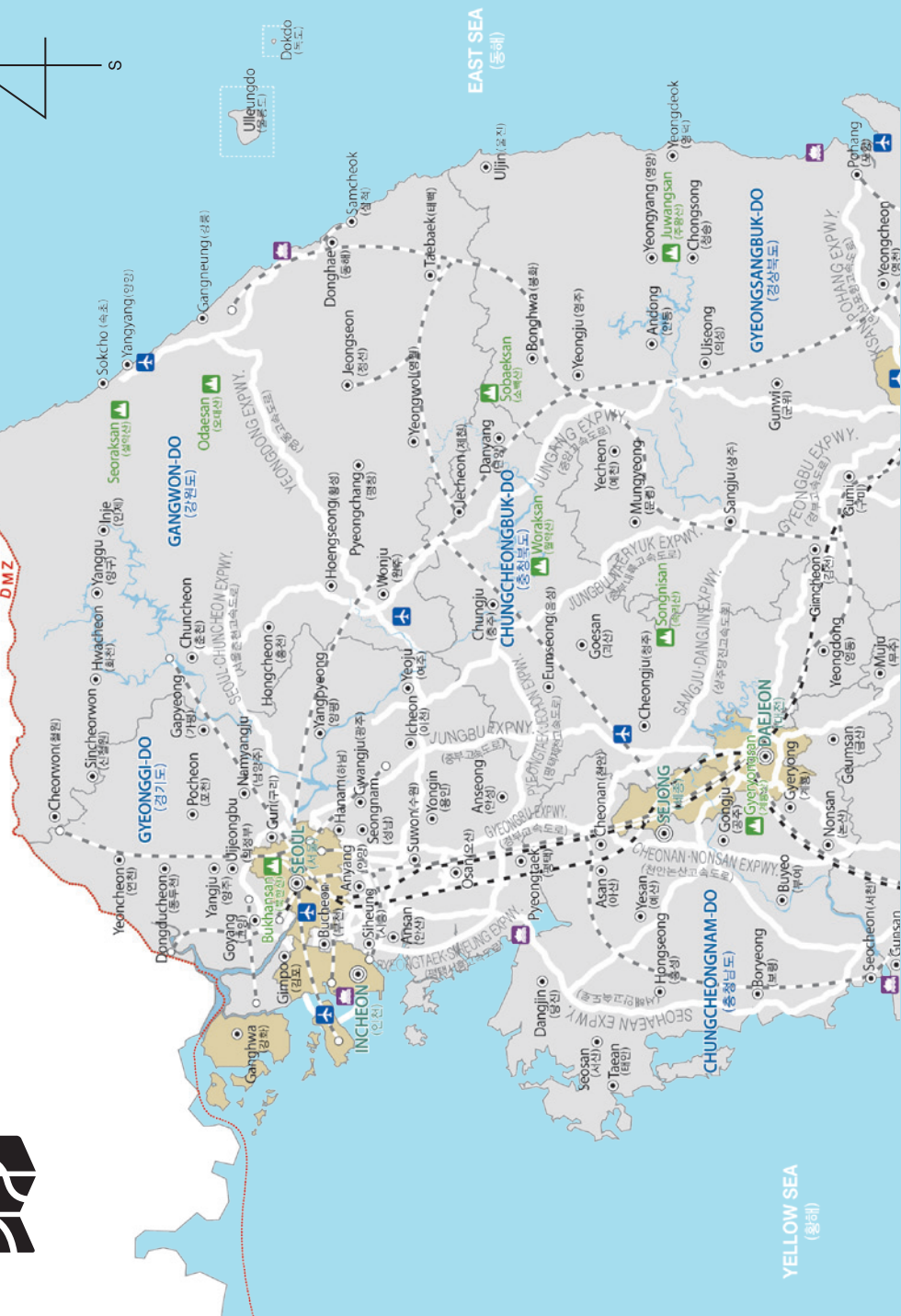
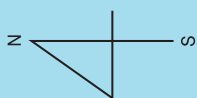
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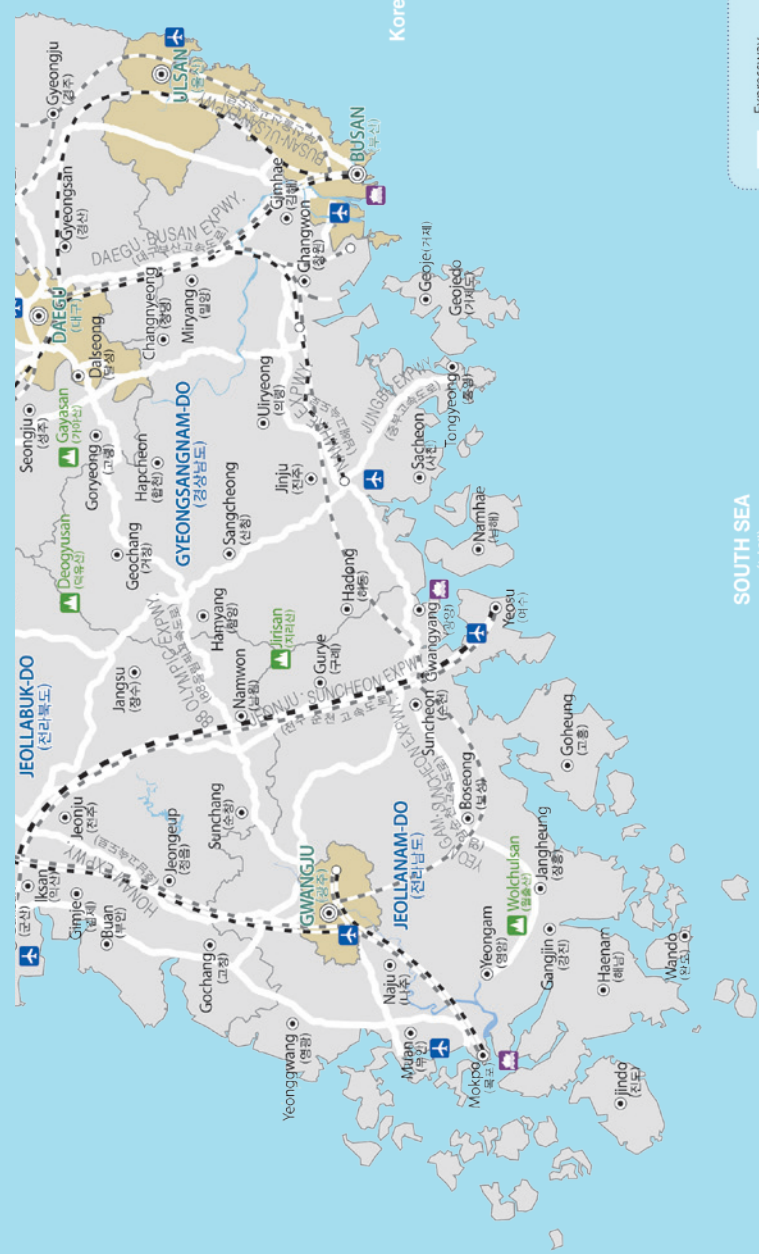


Map of Korea



YELLOW SEA (황해)

EAST SEA (동해)



SOUTH SEA (남해)

Korea Strait

- Expressway
- Railroad
- KTX
- Metropolitan Cities
- City (si) / County (gun)
- Airport
- Ferry Terminal
- Mountain

JEJU SPECIAL SELF-GOVERNING PROVINCE
(제주특별자치도)

- Jeju (제주)
- Hallasan (한라산)
- Seogwipo (서귀포)

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