Easy and Comfortable Seoul Tours City Tour Bus

Gwanghwamun ▶ Deoksugung ▶ Namdaemun Market ▶ Seoul St. ▶ USO ▶ Yongsan St. ▶ National Museum of Korea ▶ The Korean War Memorial Hall ▶ Army Base in Yongsan ▶ Itaewon ▶ Crown Hotel ▶ Myeongdong Namsangol Korean Town / House of Korea ▶ Sofitel Ambassador Hotel ▶ The National Theater of Korea N Seoul Tower ▶ Hyatt Hotel ▶ Shilla Hotel ▶ Dongdaemun Market ▶ Daehakro ▶ Changgyeonggung ▶ Changdeokgung ▶ Insa-dong ▶ Cheongwadae ▶ The National Folk Museum of Korea ▶ Gwanghwamun

Gwanghwamun ➤ Deoksugung ➤ Cheonggye Square ➤ Dongdaemun Market(Dongdaemun Design Plaza &Park) Cheonggye Cheon Museum ▶ Hwaghakkyo (Seoul Folk Flea Market) ▶ Daehakro ▶ Changgyeonggung ▶ Changdeokgung ► Insa-dong ► Seoul Museum of History ► Agriculture Museum ► Gwanghwamun On Saturdays after 14:00 and holidays, the bus does not stop by Deoksugung and Cheonggye Squar

1 : Gwanghwamun ▶ Mapo Bridge ▶ Yeouido ▶ Seogang Bridge ▶ Gangbyeonbukro ▶ Seongsu Bridge 2 : Gwanghwamun ▶ Mapo Bridge ▶ Seogang Bridge ▶ Hannam Bridge ▶ Dongjak Bridge ▶ Seongsu Bridge ► Hannam Bridge ► Namsan Public Library ► Namdaemun Market ► Cheonggye Square

emun Doosan Tower (Clothing and Fashion arcade) > Bangsan, Joongbu Market > Lotte Young Plaza (Sogon-dong, City Hall, Deoksugung) ▶ Seoul Station ▶ Namdaemun Market ▶ Myeong-dong ▶ Jonggak. Jongno Street of Youth ► Tapgol Park Ilnsa-dong, Nagwon Arcade) ► Sewoon Electronics Plaza (Jongno Jewelry Shop Street) ► Gwangjang Market ► Dongdaemun Shopping Center, Dongdaemun ► Pyeonghwa Fashion

Market, Cheongnyangni Fruit Wholesale Market) ▶ Majang-dong Livestock Market ▶ Sindang Station Joongang Market (Kitchen utensils, Tteokbokki Street)

and Clothing Market ▶ Dongmyo, Soongin-dong Dookkaebi Market ▶ Seoul Yangnyeong Market(Gyeong-dong

	Schedule				
	Category	Course	Runs		
	Single-decker Bus	City Circulation Course	First bus 9:00/Last bus 19:00 (30-minute intervals)		
		Nighttime I	20:00		
	Double-decker Bus	Cheonggye/Royal Palaces	First bus 10:00/ Last bus 17:00 (1-hour intervals))		
		Nighttime II	20:00		
		Traditional Markets	First bus 9:30 / Last bus 18:30 (30-minute intervals) The schedule may be subject to change without prior notice depend on weather or during vehicle inspection. (Operating Hours-Winter 9:30-18:45; Summer 9:30-20:00)		
	Purchasing Tickets: Tickets may be purchased at the departure points or on board from the guide				

(CACIGOIVE OITI	icais and damission roos to tourist attractions.			
Category	Course	Adult	Under high school student	
Single-decker	1-Day Pass(City Circulation Course)	10,000	8,000	
Bus	Nighttime I	5,000	3,000	
Double-	1-Day Pass (Cheonggye/Royal Palaces/Traditional Markets)	12,000	8,000	
decker Bus	Nighttime II	10,000	6,000	
 Directions 	and inquiries: 02-777-6090 / 1544-4239 www.seoul	citybus.com/	www.seoultrolley.com	



Seoul City Walking Tours with Seoul Cultural Tourism Volunteer Guides

☆서울특별시



See. Eat. Sleep. Shop. Interact.

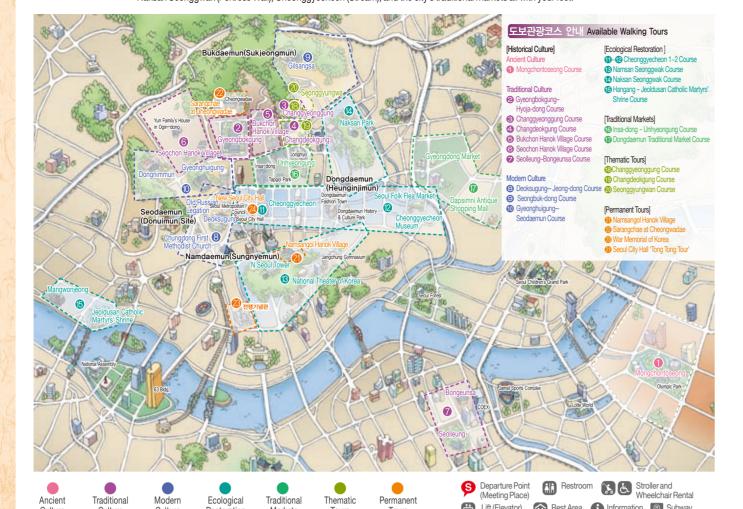
www.visitseoul.net



Pleasant Tour of Seoul

Seoul City Walking Tours introduce Korean culture and history through English-speaking guides that accompany you as you visit the city's major on Foot

See Seoul in its historical splendor through its royal palaces, the serene and warm traditional villages still preserved, as well as centuries-old remnants of ancient civilizations. You may enjoy ancient structures like Mongchontoseong (Earthen Fortification), Gyeongbokgung (Palace), Naksan Seonggwak (Fortress Wall), Cheonggyecheon (Stream), and the city's traditional markets all with your feet.



1 Experience the History of the Three Kingdoms Period Mongchontoseong Course

This walking tour lets you enjoy a relaxed atmosphere in downtown Seoul while walking along wide green trails of the Olympic Park. The park serves as a charming rest area that offers vast green spaces as well as music fountains and sculpture works. The course includes relics of the Baekje Dynasty, such as Pungnaptoseong (Mud Rampart) and Mongchontoseong (Earthen Fortification), and you can also learn about the history of the three ancient kingdoms that once reigned on the Korean Peninsula.



2 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Exit 4, Gangdong-gu Office Station)

Located within Mongchontoseong, this children's museum functions as an educational institute and a cultural center. The permanent exhibition hall displays relics of Seoul's ancient history and culture; a special exhibition hall

(Mud Rampart) (Historic Site No. 11) Fortification) (Historic Site No. 297)

conducted by the Department of any gate of Olympic Park to take a

University, this mud rampart was built at out the famous "Single Tree" standing

the time between prehistoric times and alone on the wide green field of grass.

the early Baekje period. You can use

a circumference of about 2.7km measure

730m north to south and 540m east to

Seoul was the capital city of Baekje

from 18 BC to 475 AD, with the

ancient kingdom developing its own

splendid culture in the Seoul area

for five centuries. At the Hanseon

Baekie Museum, vou can see historica

artifacts showing the history and

culture of Baekie: it includes relics

excavated from Pungnaptoseong

of Seokchon-dong.

Closed on: Mondays, January 1 **3** 02-2152-5800

nttp://baekjemuseum.seoul.go.kr

Songpa-gu was home to the capital city

of the ancient Korean kingdom Baekje

and two Baekje earthen fortifications of

still remain in the area. Officially named

"Earthen Fortification in Pungnap-

ri, Gwangju," Pungnaptoseong is

assumed to have been built prior to the

construction of Monachontoseona.

According to the excavation survey

Archaeology of Seoul National

Originally, it had a circumference of about

3.5km; now, however, only 2.7km-long

parts have survived since the flood of 1925. west.

the Three Kingdoms period

3 The Tribulations of Joseon's Royal Family Changgyeonggung Course

Changgyeonggung (Palace) was originally built by King Seongjong, the ninth ruler of the Joseon Dynasty, as living quarters especially for the three dowager queens in 1483 (14th year of King Seongjong's reign). During Japanese occupation, the Japanese had changed its name to "Changgyeongwon"; following its restoration in 1983, however, the palace recovered its lost dignity and original name. The palace is remembered by Koreans as the site of numerous trials and tribulations of the Korean royal family.



2 hours (Meeting Place: Ticket Office of Changgyeonggung (Palace))

(Historic Site No. 123) King Seongjong built this hall for his Changgyeonggung is a royal palace built by King Seongiong in 1483, During

Changgyeonggung(Palace)

Japanese occupation, a zoo and a park were set up in the complex. Today, the palace recovered its original appearance thanks to restoration. The main gate, onghwamun, and the main hall, Myeongjeongjeon, feature architectural styles from the 17th century. Closed on : Mondays

Myeongjeongjeon(Hall)

As the main hall of Changgyeonggung (Palace), Myeongjeongjeon is the oldest among the buildings in the royal palaces of the Joseon Dynasty. It was used to hold national events and receive foreign envoys. In 1544, the coronation through several fires and restoration until ceremony of King Injong, the 12th ruler of it was reconstructed in 1834 (34th year of the Joseon Dynasty, was held at this hall.

sleeping chambers for kings and queens and the largest one among the halls of the inner court. It was built with Changgyeonggung (Palace), going

mother, Queen Dowager Insu. It was also the birthplace of King Jeongjo and King Heonjong. It was severely damaged during the Japanese invasion of 1592 but was restored in 1616 (8th year of King Gwanghaegun's reign), only to be burnt down again in 1830 (30th year of King Sunjo's reign) and reconstructed in 1834. The wooden board hung on the hall is engraved with royal calligraphy by King

Gyeongchunjeon(Hall)



4 Beauty Recognized by UNESCO Changdeokgung Course

Changdeokgung (Palace) was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Site list in 1997 in recognition of its marvelous landscapes blending harmoniously with its surroundings. The complex houses many pavilions and ponds as well as a rear garden adorned with forests. This walking tour takes visitors around this beautiful palace, where the Joseon royal family resided for the longest period of time.



Constructed originally in 1405 as a Injeongleon was the main hall of (Palace). Changdeokgung is an "to govern wisely." It was used for The palace was designed especially foreign envoys.

World Heritage site in 1997.



As the main gate of Changdeokgung, terraced flower garden, flower-patterned Donhwamun is the oldest wooden walls, and various window bars. of royal palaces. The word "donhwa" means "to teach and influence people."

Nakseonjae hall was built in 1847 (13th used as sleeping chambers by many royal family members, such as the dynasty's last een Empress Sunjeonghyo, Princess Deokhye, and the last heir to the throne, King Yeongchin, and his consort. Yi Bangja. The hall is exquisitely decorated with a

2 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Ticket Office at the Main Gate of Changdeokgung(Palace))

Bukchon Hanok Village is formed with nearly 900 buildings of hanok

Bukchon refers to the area between Gyeongbokgung (Palace) and Changdeokgung

visitors can experience authentic and preserved Korean traditional culture at hanok guesthouses, museums, and craft workshops in every alley of the village.

(Korean traditional houses). Through this walking tour,

Palace) featuring well-preserved traditional Korean hanok (houses). During the Joseon era, this village was populated by royal family members and aristocrats. Today, it is a popular spot for shooting films and TV dramas since it has

Bukchon Scenic View No.8: 1 Complete View of Changdeokgung (Palace)

This museum exhibits the lifestyles of Bukchon women through their household

a glimpse into how Korean women led their lives for countless generations

wares and everyday items - kimchi pots, iron cauldrons, and other curiosities give

Craft Workshop Road in Wonseo-dong Alley at 11 Gahoe-dong

4 Hill at 31 Gahoe-dong Downward Alley in Gahoe-dong

Stone Step Path in Samcheong-dong

Closed on: Mondays @ 02-736-3957, 3968

Rukchon Museum

www.bomulaun.com

Hansangsoo Embroidery

© 02-3707-8388, 8270 🖳 http://bukchon.seoul.go.ki

Bukchon Scenic View No.8

preserved the appearance of Seoul of the old days.

5 Traditional Culture of Hanok Village Bukchon Hanok Village Course

Traditional 2 Charming Rendezvous Between Past and Present Gyeongbokgung-Hyoja-dong Course

This walking tour presents the glorious 600-year history of the Joseon Dynasty as well as the major policies and activities of the former and current presidents of Korea. The tour starts at Gyeongbokgung (Palace) as the main royal palace of the Joseon Dynasty, where you can appreciate its scenic stone wall paths, halls, and ponds. The course continues to Cheongwadae (Office of the President), where you may enjoy a leisurely stroll while taking a glimpse into the workings of the Korean government.



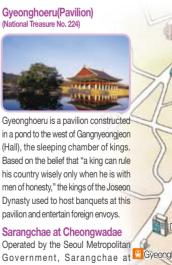
Constructed originally in 1395, Gyeongbokgung was the principal in a pond to the west of Gangnyeongjeon palace of the Joseon Dynasty for ve centuries. The precincts include Geunjeongjeon (Hall) as the main venue for official events and sleeping chambers for royalty. The National Palace Museum of Korea and the pavilion and entertain foreign envoys. National Folk Museum of Korea are also Sarangchae at Cheongwadae located inside the palace. Closed on: Tuesdays ⊚ 02-3700-3900

www.royalpalace.go.kr Geunjeongjeon(Hall) (National Treasure No. 223)

throne hall where important guests and 2 hours (Meeting Place: Ticket Office of Gyeongbokgung(Palace)

official ceremonies were held. Naturally.

it is the largest and most imposing



Cheongwadae is an exhibition hall on the former presidents of Korea and the history and culture of Seoul.It consists of various halls including the Republic of Korea Hall that introduces e history of Korea, Hi Seoul Hall, and esidential Hall Closed on: Mondays 👩 02-723-0300



Established by Han Sangsu, a master in embroidery and titleholder of the 80th Important Intangible Cultural Property, the museum displays her beautiful works of embroidery, related items and historical relics. Closed on: Mondays, January **©** 02-744-1545

comprehensive collection of Korean traditional talismans

Gahoe Folk Art Museum



Four generations of the Yun family hav shamanistic art in the world and a been living in this historic house starting repository of Korean indigenous culture from the father of former president Yun and beliefs, including folk paintings and Posun since 1910. This large house with 99 units is a private asset, so it is not

3 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Exit 3, Anguk Station(Line 3))



secondary palace to Gyeongbokgung Changdeokgung, and its name means exceptional example of restoration as holding major official events including the majority of the palace was heavily king's coronation ceremony, royal damaged throughout its existence. audience, and formal reception of to blend in with its uneven and sloping Nakseonjae(Hall)(Treasure No. 1764)

surroundings following the principles of Located on the border of Changdeokgung geomancy. It was declared a UNESCO and Changgyeonggung along with Seokbokheon hall and Sugangjae hall, the Donhwamun(Gate)(Treasure No. 383) the king's concubine, Lady Kim, and later

Appenzeller Noble Memorial

2 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Ticket Office of Seonjeongneung)

Seoul Museum of Art

Located near the stone wall path Chungdong First Methodist

Museum of Art annually holds invitational This is the first Protestant church of Joseon a German woman named and displays diverse contemporary art
It played an important role as the center
guests in the royal palace. The hotel was of the enlightenment movement because later purchased by the Ewha School in of its location near Paichai and Ehwa 1917 and was replaced by the Ewha

was destroyed during the Korean War. Currently, only the three-story tower is left



Tongin Market is a traditional market poet Yun Dong-ju of modern times. Still, overall structure of the building features for ceremonial rituals. The front gate located in Tongin-dong, Jongno-gu. There are many residences and ateliers Western-style red bricks and pillars but of Sajikdan, designated as Treasure topped with a tiled roof; thus creating No. 177, is located within the park. an interesting harmony of Western and Moreover, there are many attractions Korean architecture styles. In particular, near the park, including the Jongno this building displays the typical Public Library, Children's Public Library, ([characteristics of a Western missionary's Dangunseongjeon (Dangun Shrine), and house of the early 20th century.

site. Note, however, that the tree withered with specialized jobs such as interpreters as the alma mater of Yuk Young-soo, Dynasty. After building a new capital in away after its branches were seriously and physicians. It was also home to the first lady of former president Park Hanyang (present-day Seoul) in 1395, damaged by a typhoon in 1990. Only the many artists such as Jeong Seon and Chung-hee. The dormitory of Paiwha he established Jongmyo (Royal Shrine) bottom part of the tree currently remains. Kim Jeong-hui of the Joseon era and Girls' High School was originally built to hold memorial services for royal renowned painter Lee Jung-seop and as a missionary house in 1916. The ancestors and Sajikdan as the venue



natural monument once stood at this Village was occupied by the middle class Paiwha Girls' High School is known Taejo, the founder of the Joseon





The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty were registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2009. This walking tour introduces you

to two of these tombs -- Seolleung and Jeongneung -- then takes you to Bongeunsa, a traditional Buddhist temple situated in the middle

Jeongneung(Royal Shrine)

(Historic Site No. 199)

7 Cultural Legacy in the Busy Streets of Seoul Seolleung-Bongeunsa Course

6 Hidden Old Alleys of Seoul Seochon Hanok Village Course

Be enchanted in the quiet hidden alleys of Seochon, all in the midst of a bustling downtown.

Lacebark Pine Site in Tongui-dong Tongui-dong Hanok Village

A lacebark pine tree designated as a During the Joseon era, Seochon Hanok

Phours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Exit 3, Gyeongbokgung Station(Line 3)

Purchase coupons issued at the Dosirak that still remain intact.

Tongin Market

entire market

Café and you can sample side dishes,

snacks, and rice cakes offered at the



eolleung(Royal Shrine) (Historic Site No. 199) lleung is the royal tomb of King | Jeongneung is the royal tomb of King | [

Queen Janggyeong, was buried; note, afterlife. Closed on : Mondays ■ http://seonjeong.cha.go.k



Royal Tombs of the Joseon

Dvnastv(Designated as the UNESCO

thanks to the pro-Buddhist policies Dynasty, and his consort. Queen Dynasty, It is a single mound tomb At least 40 out of the 44 tombs of the of the mid-Joseon period. The monk Jeonghyeon, King Seongjong is said to where the king is buried alone, Placed Joseon Dynasty were registered on the examination was held at this temple, have completed the political and social on the throne after a coup d'état. King UNESCO World Heritage list and six so it became the birtholace of many system of Joseon by opening the offices Jungiong tried to stabilize the political tombs are located in the Seoul area. eminent monks including Samyeong

to Neo-Confucian literati and publishing situation but had to struggle with strong Stone sculptures and shrines and even and Seosan. The Panjeon hall houses a the Gyeongguk Daejeon (National Code). opposition from the meritorious elite the surrounding landscape are well-collection of 3,438 woodblocks engraved Interestingly, each of the tombs is located group. Originally, his tomb was built preserved, displaying the royal culture with Buddhist scriptures including the on a different hill, although they are bound in Huireung where his first consort, of the Joseon era and their belief in the Avatamsaka Sutra. The wooden panel hung on this hall was left by Kim Jeonghowever, that his second consort, Queen Holidays: Opening hours differ by hui, a renowned calligrapher of the Munjeong, moved his tomb to the current season, so please check in advance Joseon era, three days before his death. Royal Tomb Museu m of the Joseon Dynasty

15min Tomb of King Seongjong 15min Monument House 15min Tomb of Queen Jeonghyeon 15min Jeongneung 15min Shrine Shrine Shrine Or Shrine Daeungjeon 15min Maitreya Buddha 15min Maitreya Buddha 15min Panjeon 8 History of the Great Han Empire Deoksugung-Jeong-dong Course Constructed as a royal library in 1897, galleries for students.

The serene stone wall path around the Deoksugung palace may seem romantic, but it was the stage for some major intrigues around

the turn of the 20th century. Get a historical and cultural tour of Deoksugung, and then walk along the paved trail to visit the Seoul Museum of Art and the Seoul Museum of History. houses a performance hall as well as Jungmyeongjeon(Historic Site No. 124)



pavilions as well as Western-style including poet Kim So-wol, novelist No 1907. gardens and fountains. This unique Do-hyang, Korean linguist Ju Si-gyeong, 🛮 🖸 Closed on: Mondays, Lunar New Year's Day, Joseon Dynasty palace serves as an and the first Korean president Syngman and Chuseok architectural testimony of Korea's Rhee. It was regarded as the cradle of ©02-732-7524 deoksugung.go.kr transitions towards modernity

Closed on: Mondays

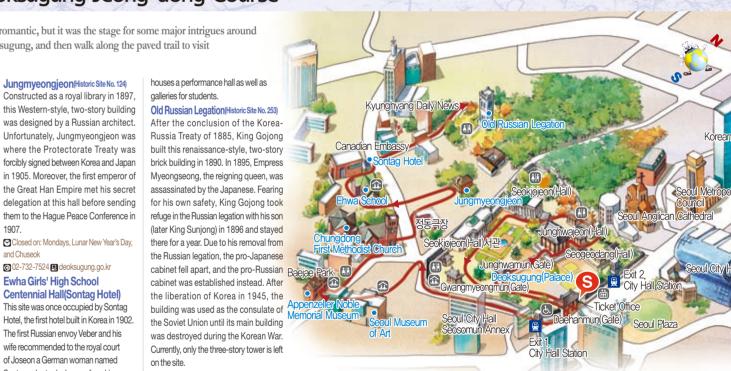
of Deoksugung(Palace), the Seoul Church(Historic Site No.256) exhibitions of great artists of the world, constructed in Korea and the only such as Chagall, Matisse, and Picasso, standing church built in the 19th century. works as well.

Closed on: Mondays and legal holidays

fortunately, Jungmyeongjeon was Russia Treaty of 1885, King Gojong where the Protectorate Treaty was built this renaissance-style, two-story forcibly signed between Korea and Japan brick building in 1890. In 1895, Empress 1905. Moreover, the first emperor of Myeongseong, the reigning gueen, was traditional wooden buildings but As one of the first modern educational the Great Han Empire met his secret assassinated by the Japanese, Fearing also modern-style buildings such as institutes founded in Korea, the Paichai delegation at this hall before sending for his own safety, King Gojong took Seokjojeon and Jeonggwanheon | School has produced many intellectuals | them to the Hague Peace Conference in | refuge in the Russian legation with his son

> new education and culture; today, it is **Ewha Girls' High School** Centennial Hall(Sontag Hotel) This site was once occupied by Sontag Hotel, the first hotel built in Korea in 1902. The first Russian envoy Veber and his wife recommended to the royal court Sontag, who took charge of cooking Western dishes and entertaining foreig

(later King Sunjong) in 1896 and stayed there for a year. Due to his removal from the Russian legation, the pro-Japanese cabinet fell apart, and the pro-Russian cabinet was established instead. After the liberation of Korea in 1945, the building was used as the consulate of the Soviet Union until its main building





9 Alleys Full of Humanity Seongbuk-dong Course

This walking tour takes you to Seoul's historical and cultural traces hidden in the back streets of Seongbukdong. Learn about key Korean historical figures, such as Han Yong-un, a distinguished monk, poet, and independence activist, and Monk Beopjeong, author of renowned essay Musoyu (Non-possession) through a visit of Ginsangsa temple. This course also includes the villa of Lee Jongseok, a fish merchant



Choi Sunu House

This is the house of Choi Sunu (pen-celebrated restaurant owned by Kim the time. name: Hyegok), a former director of Yeong-han (Buddhist name: Gilsanghwa), Simujang(Seoul Mon the National Museum of Korea and an famous for her essay My Love Baek art historian who devoted his entire life Seok, based on her love story with the to shedding light on Korean cultural genius poet. She donated the restaurant legacies. At this house, he wrote his to the eminent monk Beopjeong, monumental art essay titled *Leaning* author of *Musoyu* (Non-Possession), Against an Entasis-style Pillar of who transformed the building into a in the exhibition hall and read or purchase fourth weekends. his famous books as well.

* Closed during winter (December ~ March)



Lee Jongseok's Villa

around him. The house exhibits the Suveonsanbang.

and wrote most of his novels here. For a common hanok(Korean traditional house), a typical layout is to separate Muryangsujeon. Visitors can see his Buddhist temple. Visitors can participate Han Yong-un (pen-name: Manhae) was a men's quarters and women's quarters; photo albums and keepsakes displayed in templestay programs every third and Buddhist monk, poet, and independence note, however, that both quarters are activist during the Japanese occupation. arranged in a single building in this He was accused of participating in the house, showing the characteristics March First Independence Movement of a modernized hanok during the in 1919 and imprisoned before he built 1900s. Currently, the house is operated this house with the support of the people as a traditional teahouse named records he left in prison, his keepsakes, Closed on: Mondays, Lunar New Year's Day, © 02-764-1736

Lee Taejun's House

3 hours (Meeting Place: Town Bus Stop at Hongik Middle and High Schools)

This is a house of Lee Taeiun(pen-name

Sangheo), a writer who wrote many

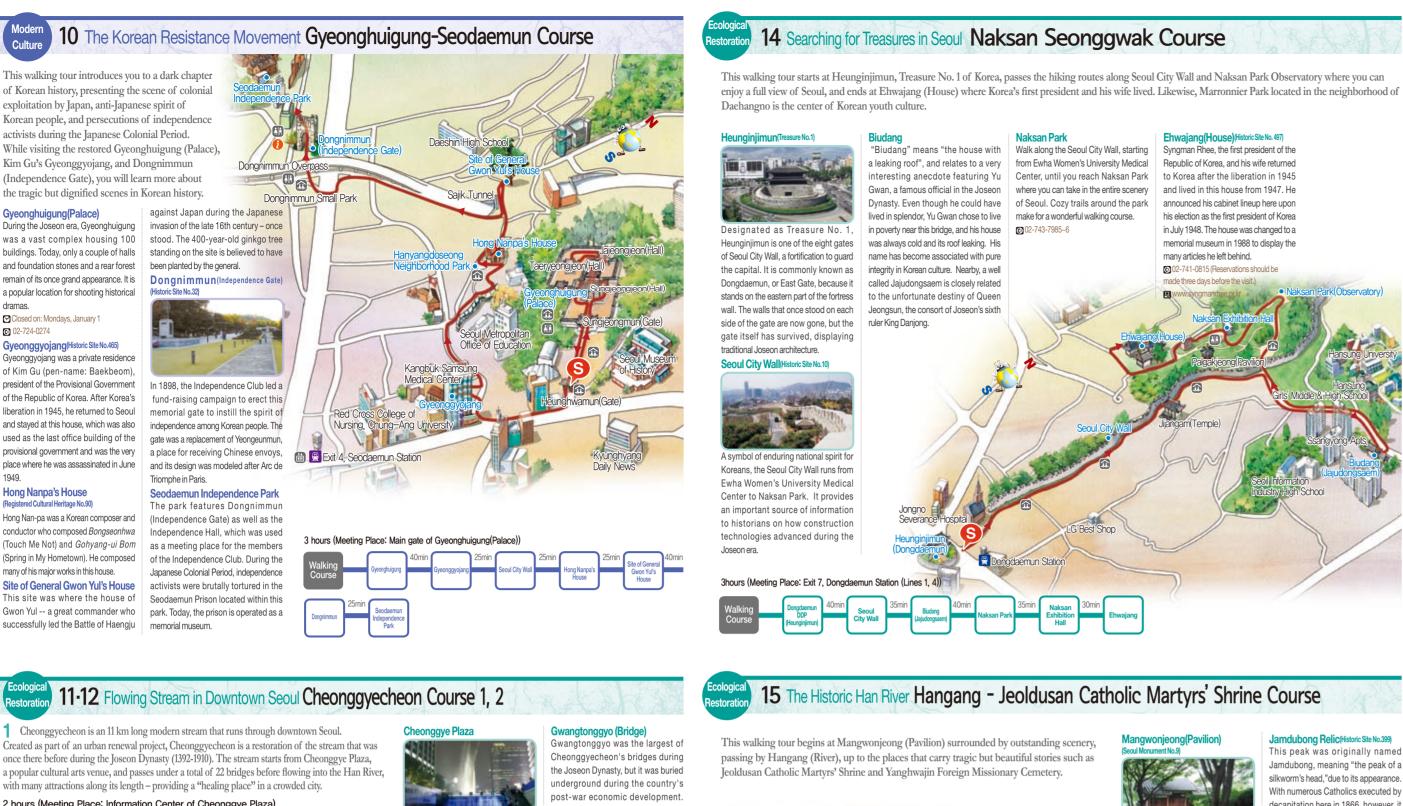
novels such as Dalbam(A Moonlit Night),

Doldari(A Stone Bridge), and Hwangjin

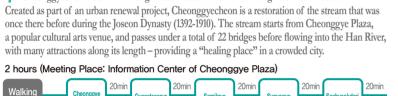
He named this house "Suyeonsanbang"













2 Cheonggyecheon is an 11 km long stream that runs through downtown Seoul. Its

restoration is a source of pride for Koreans as the hodgepodge of shacks around the stream

have been replaced with modern highrises. The Cheonggyecheon Museum has a dedicated

permanent exhibit which shows the transformation of the stream through the decades.

This walking tour combines elements of Korean history and culture along the Seoul City

colonial rule, and continues to the Ahn Jung-geun Memorial Hall, passing through Namsan

Wall trail. It begins at Jangchungdan Park, a symbol of Korean resistance to Japanese

Mountain. In addition, historical relics from the Joseon era at Supyogyo (Bridge) are

3 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Exit 6, Dongguk Univ. Station(Line 3))

explored as well as modern cultural hotspots of N Seoul Tower and the National Theater

2 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Cheonggyecheon Museum

respite from the bustle of the city. The very popular with tourists. Candlelight Fountain adorned with tricolored lightings and Spring Tower in the Park (Dongdaemun DDP) diverse cultural events and festivals.

where visitors can see what it was like to Established in September 2005 to commemorate the completion of the in the 1950s and 1960s. Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project, a Closed on: Mondays, January 1 two-year restoration process that played ©02-2286-3410 🖪 www.cgcm.go.kr a pivotal role in Seoul's future vision of Seoul Folk Flea Market an environment-friendly urban space. This is the largest flea market in Korea.

learn about the stream's turbulent history, everyday goods, souvenirs, traditional om being buried underground to being goods and traditional food, allowing restored. It is comprised of a permanent visitors to enjoy shopping and eating all collection exhibition room, a temporary under one roof. exhibition room, an auditorium and Closed on: Second and fourth Tuesdays of classrooms for presentations and various the month @02-2232-3367 cultural activities, and an experience zone

ridge): Seoul Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 18

transform the area into a park and named

it Jangchungdan Park. After Korea's

liberation in 1945, the park facilities

were completely demolished, and

Supyogyo – which was once located in

Cheonggyecheon 2(i)-ga - was moved

Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project.

Seoul City Wall(Historic Site No. 10)

in 1895 (32nd year of King Goiong's Seou

13 History and Culture Intertwined on the Trails of Seoul City Wall Namsan Seonggwak Course

Recently restored to its former glory. Gwangtonggyo has an old-fashioned stream, the Cheonggye Plaza is an charm which makes it one of the most eco-friendly park offering a peaceful photogenic places on the stream and

Dongdaemun Design Plaza & Seoul was designated as one o plaza serves as a great venue for holding UNESCO's Creative Cities in 2010. As part of a large urban development project, a complex of park and fashion plazas designed by world-renowned

architect Zaha Hadid is being constructed www.ddp.or.kr

live on the banks of the Cheonggyecheon

National Theater of Korea

© 02-2280-4114 🖪 www.ntok.go.kr

Smoke-signal Station and

Namsan Seoul Tower

Jangchungdan (Altar) was originally the summit. You can use a high-speed

erected for civilians and officials who elevator to get to the tower's observatory

were killed when Empress Myeongseong and dine at a rotating restaurant while

was assassinated by the Japanese enjoying the night view of downtown

to the entrance of the park during the Ahn Jung-geun (1879-1910) was a

The Seoul City Wall was built by King (1910 - 1945). The memorial hall

to defend the new capital Hanyang personal belongings, notes and related

Sejong and King Sukjong repaired the calligraphy from prison.

reign). Note, however, that the Japanese 02-3455-9288 nseoultower.com

colonial government installed many Patriot Ahn Jung-geun

other facilities around this altar to Memorial Hall

Built in 1950, this is the first national

theater established in Asia. As one of the

most popular performance halls in Korea.

it holds various performances with great

artistic value based on Korean traditional

Namsan (Mountain) is one of the best

places in the city to get a panoramic

view of Seoul. Smoke-signal stations

were installed on this mountain during

the Joseon era; today, N Seoul Tower,

the world's tenth tallest tower, stands on

activist during the Japanese occupation

2 hours and 30 minutes (Meeting Place: Exit 7, Hapjeong Station (Lines 2, 6))

his pavilion was built in 1424 (sixth year

oughly means "a pavilion for Shring

river," is the fourth longest river in the Korean Peninsula after Amnokgang, umangang, and Nakdonggang rivers. It colorful lightings at nighttime.

As a critical transportation point that to the public executions of Catholics in the late Joseon era and the posthumous decapitation of Kim Ok-gyun, a reformist activist who had led a coup in 1884.

Jamdubona Relic(Historic Site No.399) This peak was originally named

lamdubong, meaning "the peak of a kworm's head,"due to its appearance. Vith numerous Catholics executed by ecapitation here in 1866, however, it ame to be known as Jeoldusan, or beheading mountain." In 1966, the Catholic Church of Korea turned the of the reign of King Sejong) as a villa for area into a park by establishing a church Prince Hyoryeong, King Sejong's older building and a martyrs' museum. brother. The name "Mangwonjeong" Jeoldusan Catholic Martyrs'

appreciating the splendid scenery of the The Jeoldusan Martyrs' Museum was mountain and river." This pavilion has built to commemorate the martyrs who ome to bear many historic episodes of sacrificed their lives to keep their Roman

Catholic faith. This mountain symbolizes the horrific persecution suffered by many Catholics in the 19th century. Now this past bloodshed has been forgiven, and it is remembered through this peaceful and beautiful resting place designed in the style of Korean traditional architecture. Closed on: Mondays(only for the martyrs'

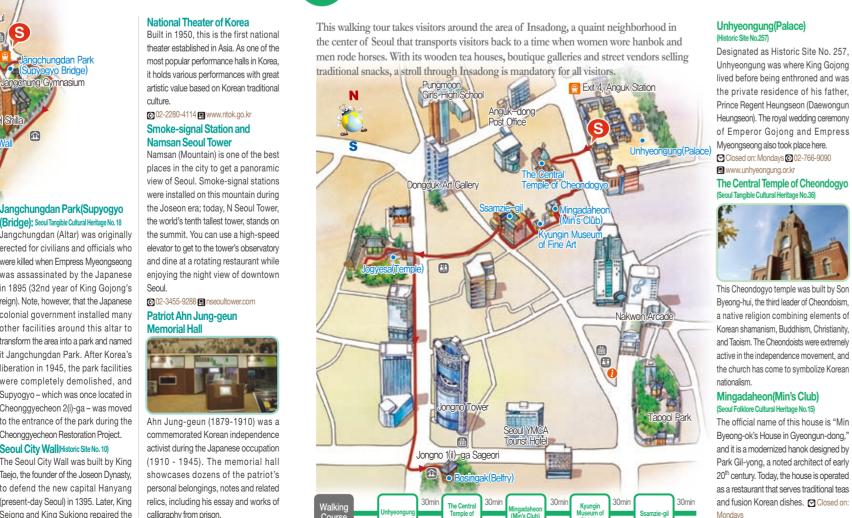
Yanghwajin Foreign Missionary

is the final resting place for Korea's which was the first western-style hospital in Korea, founded in 1885. The cemetery is known as Foreign Missionary

lifeline of Korea, providing many riverside rks and walking trails during daytime mpressive landscapes decorated Allen, the first director of Gwanghyewon,

connects the capital and Ganghwa, foreign missionaries buried here. Yanghwanaru was also a silent witness ☐ Closed on: Sundays ☐ 02-332-9174

16 Traditional Culture in Central Seoul Insa-dong - Unhyeongung Course



Kyungin Museum of Fine Art Historic Site No.257) Designated as Historic Site No. 257, Unhyeongung was where King Gojong lived before being enthroned and was

the private residence of his father, Prince Regent Heungseon (Daewongun Heungseon). The royal wedding ceremony Here, traditional and modern culture of Emperor Gojong and Empress intermingle through exhibited works, Myeongseong also took place here. events and the traditional ritual of Korean tea drinking. The museum is built in the style of a hanok, a typical Korean house. The Central Temple of Cheondogyo It is composed of six main exhibition halls, a workshop and a beautiful sculpture garden which contains a traditional teahouse.

> Closed on: January 1. Lunar New Year's ay, and Chuseok 002-733-4448~9 vesa(Temple This temple was first built in 1395 and has

Byeong-hui, the third leader of Cheondoism, undergone several transformations. It now a native religion combining elements of serves as the main temple for the Korean Korean shamanism, Buddhism, Christianity, Seon Buddhist school. The temple also and Taoism. The Cheondoists were extremely opens its doors to templestay participants active in the independence movement, and where anyone can live like a Buddhist monk the church has come to symbolize Korean for a few days. The lacebark pine tree in the recinct is designated as Natural Monument

No. 9, and is five hundred years old. ul Folklore Cultural Heritage No.15) The official name of this house is "Min Byeong-ok's House in Gyeongun-dong," and it is a modernized hanok designed by

Bosingak is a belfry where a large bell, designated as National Treasure No. 2. Park Gil-yong, a noted architect of early had once hung. It was used during the 20th century. Today, the house is operated Joseon Dynasty to keep time. The bell as a restaurant that serves traditional teas was rung 33 times every morning at and fusion Korean dishes. Closed on: about 4 a.m. to signal the end of the night curfew and the start of a new day, and



the Dongdaemun Traditional Market course offers a glimpse of what life was like for Korean ancestors. It covers the Seoul Yangnyeong Market, one of the largest medicinal herb markets in Korea, up to the Dapsimni Antique Shopping Mall where you can feel the depth of the years and the scent of time

(Historic Site No.436)

Built in 1475 to honor the gods of ancestors' extensive knowledge of forming a cluster of about 160 shops. a symbolic gesture to plow the land prescriptions, and hands-on programs

The site of the Seoul Yangnyeongsi Herb

This mall is a "living museum" where you

Market, Gyeongdong New Market Medicine Museum in Dongdaemun-gu can see, touch, and even purchase more Gyeongdong Old Market, Gyeongdong

3hours (Meeting Place: Exit 1, Jegi-dong Station(Line 1))

was once occupied by Bojewon, a relief than 20,000 antique furniture and items Building, and Hansol Donguibogam. institute for people suffering from poverty at home and abroad. Antique shops and illness during the Joseon era. The from Cheonggyecheon (Stream) and

museum provides a wealth of information Hwanghak-dong moved to this alley near

This is the area where Bojewon was services and medicines to the poor

and sick. Because of this institute around the neighborhood of Jegi-dong

agriculture, Korean kings have made oriental medicine, diverse constitutional Seoul Yangnyeong Market and agriculture and its related policies to the Closed on: Mondays, January 1, Lunar New founded by the royal order. As a kind ear's Day, and Chuseok **©** 02-3293-4900~3 of national medical center during

on oriental medicine, such as Korean Exits 1 and 2 of Dapsimni Station, finally

Yongdu-dong, and Jeonnong-dong in still remain including Seoul Yangnyeong

18 Hidden Stories of Life within the Palace Changgyeonggung Course

This walking tour course is designed to enable participants to experience the natural environment of Changgyeonggung (Palace), from newly planted plum trees, apricot trees, and cherry trees to centuries' old pagoda trees and lacebark pine trees that witnessed historical scenes around the royal palace. In harmony with the palace, these trees heighten the beauty of the traditional buildings and tell visitors their stories. Available on: Saturdays and Sundays 10:00, 14:00





Visitors of this course can see and learn about the historical and ecological background of the trees planted in Changdeokgung Palace. Every plant and every leaf of grass in the palace has a deeper meaning behind it. Let's find out what the trees and plants of Changdeokgung Palace have to say.

Available on: Saturdays and Sundays 10:00, 14:00



court during the Zhou Dynasty in China. well. Changdeokgung (Palace) has 32 its flowers and trees made for a relaxing near this hall for handy supplies. The trees were featured in Donggwoldo, a saw-leaf zelkova trees about 300 years rest area for women living in the palace, painting illustrating the former appearance old. of Changgyeonggung (Palace) and Changdeokgung (Palace); these 300-year-

old trees are also known as Scholar Trees.





shut off from all outside contact.



Chinese classics. The three highest state branches, saw-leaf zelkova trees have formed by making stairs at a corner of the their study, Seongjeonggak served as councilors are said to have discussed | long been preferred as rest areas. In | courtyard toward a nearby hill. Originally, | the palace pharmacy. Back in the old national affairs while sitting under the Korea, this tree was usually planted it was constructed to prevent earth from days, an apricot stone was regarded as a three pagoda trees planted in the royal around pavilions and in royal palaces as running down to the palace building, but panacea so many of them were planted



2 hours (Meeting Place: Ticket Office at the Main Gate of Changdeokgung(Palace))



Seoul Cultural Tourism Volunteer Guide Program Tour guides from Seoul City are available even without prior reservation. However, a reservation is required for large groups.





Closed on: Tuesdays Inquiries: 02-2264-4412 • Meeting Place : Exit 3 and 4, Chungmuro Station

Sarangchae at Cheongwadae • Language : English, Japanese, Chinese • Operation Hours: 10:30, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00 Closed on : Mondays







International Korea

in 1483. A year later, he mobilized the

laborers of Jangwonseo, an office in

charge of supplying flowers and fruits to

palace wall could not be easily seen. Since

then, weeping willows have proliferated

at Changgyeonggung. Because of their

graceful silhouettes, willows have come to

The lacebark pines were planted at

Changgyeonggung when Korean envoys

prought their seeds back from Beijing.

Koreans have traditionally been fond of the

color white, and it is believed to be goo

fortune if the barks become whiter.

ent the female form in Korean culture

the royal household, to plant willow tree around the palace so that the inside of the

seeing the poor prince in such situation that (Palace) for his three dowager gueens

King Jungjong, the 11th ruler of and recall the memories of the queens that

at Hwangyeongjeon (Hall). During Lacebark Pine Tree of Chundance

the Joseon Dynasty, passed away resided there

his last days. Joseon's only female

doctor, Dae Janggeum (subject of

he internationally acclaimed Korear

drama of the same name), stayed by

his side, trying desperately to save

him. In commemoration of her efforts

a huge apricot tree was planted when

Hwangyeongjeon (Hall) was restored.

Weeping Willow Tree of Chundangji

According to Donggwoldo, a painting

Changdeokgung(Palace), there were

peach trees around Okcheongyo

Many flowering trees such as plum

trees, apricot trees, and cherry trees -

which used to adorn the royal palace

were planted around the bridge during

the restoration work; thus adding elegant

Crown Prince Sado's Pagoda Tree

Crown Prince Sado, a son of King Yeongjo,

in the courtyard of Munjeongjeon(Hall);

he died eight days later one hot summer

day in 1762(38th year of King Yeongjo).

The pagoda tree standing in front of

the tragedy that befell Crown Prince Sado.

was sealed alive in a wooden rice chest (Pond)

The tree is said to have felt so much pain King Seongjong built Changgyeonggung

in Front of Seoninmun(Gate)

beauty to the palace

(Bridge) over Geumcheon(Stream

depicting the former design of Hwangveongie

Changgyeonggung(Palace) and Dae Janggeum

• Language: Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese • Operation Hours : 09:30~17:00

War Memorial of Korea

• Inquiries: 02-709-3139 • Meeting Place: Exit 11 and 12, Samgakji Station

New City Hall Building 'Tong Tong Tour • Language: Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese • Operation Hours: 10:00, 14:00 (about 1 hour)



• Meeting Place: Exit 4 and 5, City Hall Station • Admission : Free

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
AM 10:00	Closed	English	Korean	Korean	Japanese	Korean / English / Chinese (Run every 20 minutes)	Korean / English (Run every 20 minutes
PM 14:00		Korean		Chinese	Korean	Korean / Japanese / Chinese / English (Run every 20 minutes)	

What is "Seoul City Walking Tours"?

"Seoul City Walking Tours" is a free tour program designed for tourists who want to see Seoul's top tourist attractions on foot under the expert guidance of multilingual tour guides. Reservations for this program can be made via the Internet and mobile web (dobo.visitseoul.net) for free

Walking Tour Reservation Information

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You cannot cancel or adjust the tour course or time in person with your guide. Meeting Place Assemble at the designated meeting place for each tour.

Mondays ~ Fridays(09:00~18:00): 02-6925-0777 / dobo@seoulwelcome.com Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays(09:00~22:00): DASAN Call Center 02-120



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Pleasant

(Tourism Policy Department) Publisher Mayor of Seoul Planning-Production Seoul Tourism Organization

city wall with more advanced techniques. Closed on: Mondays, January 1, Lunar Nev the city gates were opened. Now a bell-The view of Seoul from the trails of the Year's Day, and Chuseok tolling ceremony is held every day (except ⊙ 02-3789-1016, 1026 ■ www.patriot.or.kr hours (Meeting Place: Ticket Office of Unhyeongung (Palace)) on Mondays) at 11:30 for an hour.

2 hours (Meeting Place: Main Gate of Sungkyunkwan University)

Daeseongjeon, Mon Dongmu, Seomu, J

named Bukhak, and the lumber from the demolished Jasuwon was used for the construction of Bicheondang.

dynasty, the area stored both statues and ladies called Jasuwon (or Jasugung). still a lot of ginko trees. There are also a lot Yugilgak tablets, but in the Joseon dynasty, only Note, however, that it was demolished of ginko trees in Daehakro, where Seoul Yugilgak was a repository for the bows and replaced by an educational institute National University used to be.

and arrows used in daesarye. As ar archery rite wherein the king shot arrows with his subjects during important

national events, Daesarye was usually held at Seonggyungwan.

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* The 3D illustration map may vary slightly from the actual distance.