

Traditional Cultural Heritage Guided Tours

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
10:30 12:00	Closed	KOR JPN	KOR JPN	KOR ENG	KOR ENG	KOR ENG	KOR ENG
14:00 15:30		KOR ENG CHN	KOR ENG CHN	KOR JPN CHN	KOR JPN CHN	KOR ENG CHN	KOR ENG JPN
Duration approx. 40 minutes For more info 02-2264-4412							

Hours, Location, and Parking

Hours of Operation 9:00 to 21:00 (April to October),
9:00 to 20:00 (November to March)

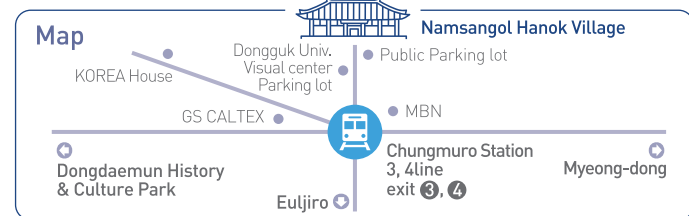
Closed Hanok Village and Seoul Namsan Gukakdang - Every Monday

Admission Fee Free

Direction **Subway/** Line 3 or 4 at Chungmuro Station
Exit 4 (3 minutes of walking distance)

Bus/ Line 104, 105, 140, 421, 463, 507, 604, 7011
Get off at Toegyero3-ga, Hanok Village ·
Korea House · Chungmuro Station

Parking Please use public transportation as the parking lot is not available. Please refer to the '① Guide' on the website for nearby parking lots.



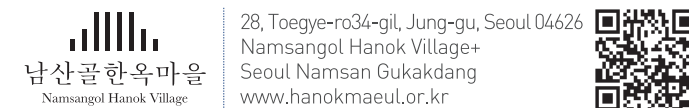
Management Company Insight Motion Co., Ltd

Namsangol Hanok Village

Management Office 02-6358-5533 namsangol@hanokmaeul.or.kr
Hands-on Experience 02-6358-5544 nstraditional@hanokmaeul.or.kr
Wedding Ceremony 02-6358-5543 marryme@hanokmaeul.or.kr

Seoul Namsan Gukakdang

Performances/ Venue 02-6358-5500 sngt@sntt.or.kr
Interpark 1544-1555



28, Toegye-ro34-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 04626
Namsangol Hanok Village+
Seoul Namsan Gukakdang
www.hanokmaeul.or.kr



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Namsangol Traditional Culture Hands-on Experience Programs



Learn all about Korean traditional culture! Everyone can enjoy traditional hands-on activities at home as well as at Namsangol Hanok Village.

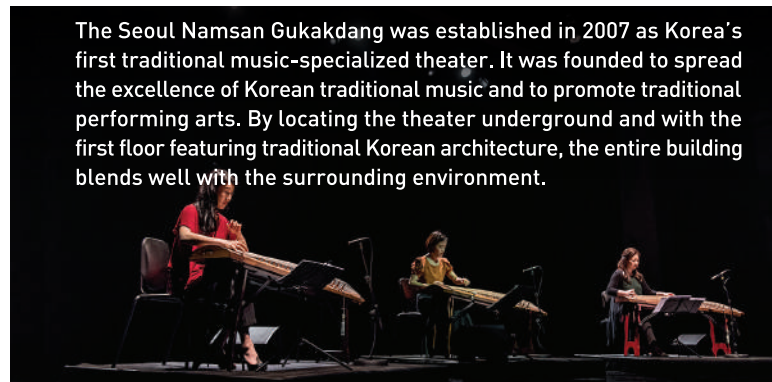
Online Activities April to November

Onsite Activities April to October
Friday, Saturday, Sunday 10:00-17:00
(excluding July and August)

Reservation Click on 'traditional experiences' on the homepage
Inquiry www.hanokmaeul.or.kr

Seoul Namsan Gukakdang Performance

The Seoul Namsan Gukakdang was established in 2007 as Korea's first traditional music-specialized theater. It was founded to spread the excellence of Korean traditional music and to promote traditional performing arts. By locating the theater underground and with the first floor featuring traditional Korean architecture, the entire building blends well with the surrounding environment.



Traditional Wedding Ceremony



Namsangol Hanok wedding ceremonies are conducted according to the rites and rituals of a traditional Korean upper class wedding.

Period March – October (Saturdays and Sundays)
Time 11:00, 13:00, 15:00 **Place** Min Family's House
in Gwanhun-dong
Duration 1 hour
For more info 02-6358-5543

- Available dates for the traditional wedding ceremonies can be found on the NHV website and weddings will take place only by reservation.
- This is not a reenactment but an actual wedding ceremony.
Our traditional wedding ceremony can also be held as a "Renewal of Vows" ceremony on occasions such as the 25th or 50th anniversary celebrations.

Namsangol Hanok Concert

Small-scale house concert performed in the traditional houses in Namsangol Hanok Village
Artists of different music genre perform with the peaceful atmosphere and beauty of Hanoks in the backdrops.



Seasonal Festivals



NHV organizes Korean traditional customs events in accordance with the season. Please check the NHV website for schedules and contents.

New Year's Day (Lunar Jan. 1st)

New Years is the start of the year and the biggest holiday in Korea. People visited family and relatives and wished for good fortune.

Onset of spring (Solar Feb. 4th)

Onset of spring "Ipchun" is an auspicious event that starts the spring season.

Daeboreum (Lunar Jan. 15th)

Daeboreum is the first full moon of the New Year, the time when people plan and read their fortune for the whole year. This was the time to pray to the village patron saint. It was customary to crack nuts with one's teeth and eat "ogokbap" or five-grain rice. The villagers played tug-of-war and "Jwibulnori".

Chuseok (Lunar August 15th)

Chuseok is the time of abundance. Traditionally Koreans prayed to their ancestors with freshly harvested crops and fruits and shared this bounty with their neighbors.

Dongji, The Winter Solstice (Solar Dec. 22nd)

Dongji is the day with the shortest daylight and the longest night. It is customary to eat red bean porridge that was believed to chase away bad luck.



Namsangol Exhibition



Namsangol Art Lab

We provide an exhibition space, using traditional houses, for up-and-coming artists, so that you can meet various types of exhibitions that interpret Hanok differently through the Art Lab.

Namsangol House Museum

Available as a summer and winter season program, it is a modern experiential exhibition program that displays works that various genres such as paintings, crafts, and sculptures, as well as modern technologies, such as AR and media art, to show how Hanok can be harmonized in different ways.



Namsangol Vacation

A summer vacation experience following the retreat methods of our ancestors!
Experience a special summer vacation and survive scorching hot summer while drinking traditional drinks in a cool Hanok.

NAMSANGOL HANOK VILLAGE

Namsangol Hanok Village



The Namsangol Hanok Village consists of 5 hanoks, Gugakdang (Traditional Theater), Traditional Garden and Seoul Millennium Time Capsule Square. It is a place full of pleasure for those who seek out traditional culture. NHV presents a new value to tradition and suggests a contemporary living culture.

Hanok

- 1 Carpenter Yi Seung-eop's House in Samgak-dong
- 2 General Kim Choon-yeong's House in Samcheong-dong
- 3 Min Family's House in Gwanhun-dong
- 4 Yun Taek-yeong's Jaesil in Jegi-dong
- 5 Yun Family's House in Ogin-dong

Seoul Namsan Gugakdang

- 6 Seoul Namsan Gugakdang (Traditional Theater)
- 7 The Courtyard

Traditional Garden

- 8 Cheongnyujeong Pavillion
- 9 Gwaneojeong Pavillion & Gwaneoji Pond
- 10 Mangbungnu Pavillion
- 11 Pigeumjeong Pavillion
- 12 Cheonugak Pavillion
- 13 Cheonghakji Pond
- 14 Seoul Millennium Time Capsule

Amenities

- 15 Main Gate
- 16 Information Map
- 17 Craft Art Gallery
- 18 Cafe Dalgang
- 19 Traditional Garden Management Office
- 20 Hanok Village Office
- 21 Cultural Tour Guide Office
- 22 Wondumak Rest area

Hanok

Hanok Village in Pil-dong on the northern foot of Namsan was a famous summer vacation spot during the Joseon Dynasty with its valley and Cheonugak Pavillion.

It was also called Cheonghak-dong, the place where the gods live, because of its beautiful scenery. The city of Seoul moved and restored five Hanok houses of folklore heritage that were scattered throughout the city and established Namsangol Hanok Village on April 18th 1998. It is now a traditional culture and art space that allows us to learn more about the lives of our ancestors.



1. Carpenter Yi Seung-eop's House in Samgak-dong

▶ 36-2, Samgak-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul, Relocated and Restored [Seoul Folklore Cultural Heritage No.20]



This house was built by master carpenter Yi Seung-eop in the 1860s. He participated in the reconstruction of Gyeongbokgung Palace from 1865 to 1868. A special roofing technique was used for the anchae (inner quarters), kitchen, and the main room, whose front and back roofs are different in length. The banisters and toenmarul (wooden porch) all around the anchae depicts the convenient and practical beauty of classical architecture. This house clearly shows Seoul residential culture and construction techniques in late Joseon dynasty.

2. General Kim Choon-yeong's House in Samcheong-dong

▶ 125-1, Samcheong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Relocated and Restored [Seoul Folklore Cultural Heritage No.8]



Built in the 1890s, this house belonged to Kim Choon-yeong, who served as the General of the Five Commands during late Joseon. Though it has the general style of a commoner's house, the firewall facing the street gives an elegant construction to the house. Also, we can see how Hanok adapted to urban, populated surroundings through the main gate, which is curved instead of being straight, and the efficient way of arranging each unit of the building.

3. Min Family's House in Gwanhun-dong

▶ 30-1, Gwanhun-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Relocated and Restored [Seoul Folklore Cultural Heritage No.18]



This building which is presumed to be built in the 1870s is a part of the Min Yeong-hui mansion. While relocating and remodeling the remaining inner quarters "anchae", the opposite room which had been torn down, was restored. The sarangchae (guesthouse) and byold anchae (separate house) were rebuilt. The house displays the features of an upper class home such as including the rare type of parallel arrangement of the main room and the kitchen, and its spacious wooden structure with two gojul (interior columns).

4. Yun Taek-yeong's Jaesil in Jegi-dong

▶ 224, Jegi-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Relocated and Restored [Seoul Folklore Cultural Heritage No.24]



This house was established by Haepung Buwongun Yoon Taek-yeong in 1907 when his daughter, Empress Sunjeonghyo, became the wife of Emperor Sunjong (1874-1926). The main purpose of this building was to provide a comfortable space for Emperor Sunjong during his stay for ancestral rites. The house has form of 元 which is rare in Korea, where the family shrine is situated over ground, and the sarangchae and anchae are symmetrically built.

5. Yun Family's House in Ogin-dong

▶ 47-133, Ogin-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Restored and Newly Built



This house is presumed to have been built in the 1910s. It belonged to Yun Deok-yeong, the uncle of Empress Sunjeonghyo (1894-1966). The house is a replica, due to the original house being too fragile and damaged to be relocated. The spacious square-shaped anchae has a floored room that was used as a sarangchae, and the main gate at its side. The top of the anchae front column is decorated in an Ikgong-style.

Traditional Garden

NHV restored the damaged topography by growing trees native to Namsan and created a valley. The pond and pavilions were restored so that we too can appreciate what our ancestors used to relish during their leisure time.



Cheonugak Pavillion, Cheonghakji Pond

This was a summer vacation spot during the Joseon dynasty. Now it is a pavilion where many people can gather.

Seoul Millennium Time Capsule

To celebrate Seoul's 600th anniversary as the capital of Korea, 600 items representing the city and its residents were buried on November 29, 1994. The time capsule is scheduled to be opened on November 29, 2394, which is the city's 1,000th anniversary.



- The most outstanding design, among submissions from Seoul's citizens, was selected via a competition.
- The Square's meteorite-shaped crater symbolizes perpetuity
- The outer circumference of the Square is 42m while the inner circumference is 27m. The Square is 5.7m beneath ground level.
- The central flagstone has a circumference of 7.5m and is 0.7m thick. It is made of granite.
- The Square has 12 lights representing the signs of the zodiac and an entrance chamber, etc.
- The time capsule is 1.3m in circumference, 1.7m in length, and weighs 2.5tons. The capsule is patterned after Bosingak Bell



Seoul Namsan Gugakdang

Seoul Namsan Gugakdang is a 300-seat performance hall dedicated for traditional Korean music, and it was built in 2007 with the goal of promoting traditional performing arts and the excellence of Korean traditional music. The performance hall is located on the first basement (B1) floor where various traditional performances can be enjoyed.



The Courtyard

When you enter into the gate of Seoul Namsan Gugakdang, you will be welcomed by a courtyard with cozy lawn surrounded by Hanok the Korean traditional house. Various performances and events can be held in this courtyard while enjoying the atmosphere of a quiet Hanok.

