

# Exploration of Utdae

Experience the area's history by exploring the traditional Korean houses and enjoy the beautiful scenery along the alleyways, which look the same as they did during the 1960s and '70s.

## Cultural Heritage Assets and Seoul Future Heritage

Kim Bong-su's Commercial Naming Establishment	E5
Pak No-soo Art Museum	B2
Dormitory of Paiwha Girls' High School	C3
Campbell Memorial Hall of Paiwha Girls' High School	B3
Carolina Hall of Paiwha Academy	C3
Site of the House of Yi Hang-bok (Pirundae)	B4
Baekhojeong Archery Pavilion	B3
Sajikdan Altar	C5
Main Gate of Sajikdan Altar	C5
Seoul Community Cultural Center Chebu (Chebudong Evangelical Holiness Church)	D4
Seochon Hanok area	D3
Original Grandmother's Gireum Tteok-bokki	D2
House and Atelier of Yi Sang-beom	C3
Jebi Teahouse (Yi Sang's House)	D3
Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain	A1
Subway Gyeongbokgung Station	E5
House of Hong Jong-mun in Chebu-dong	D4
Tongin Market	D2
House of Hong Geon-ik in Pirun-dong	C4
House of Sin Ik-hui	E1
Hwanghakjeong Archery Range	A4

## Traditional Workshop

Suh Gongim Minwha Gallery	D1
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## Gallery

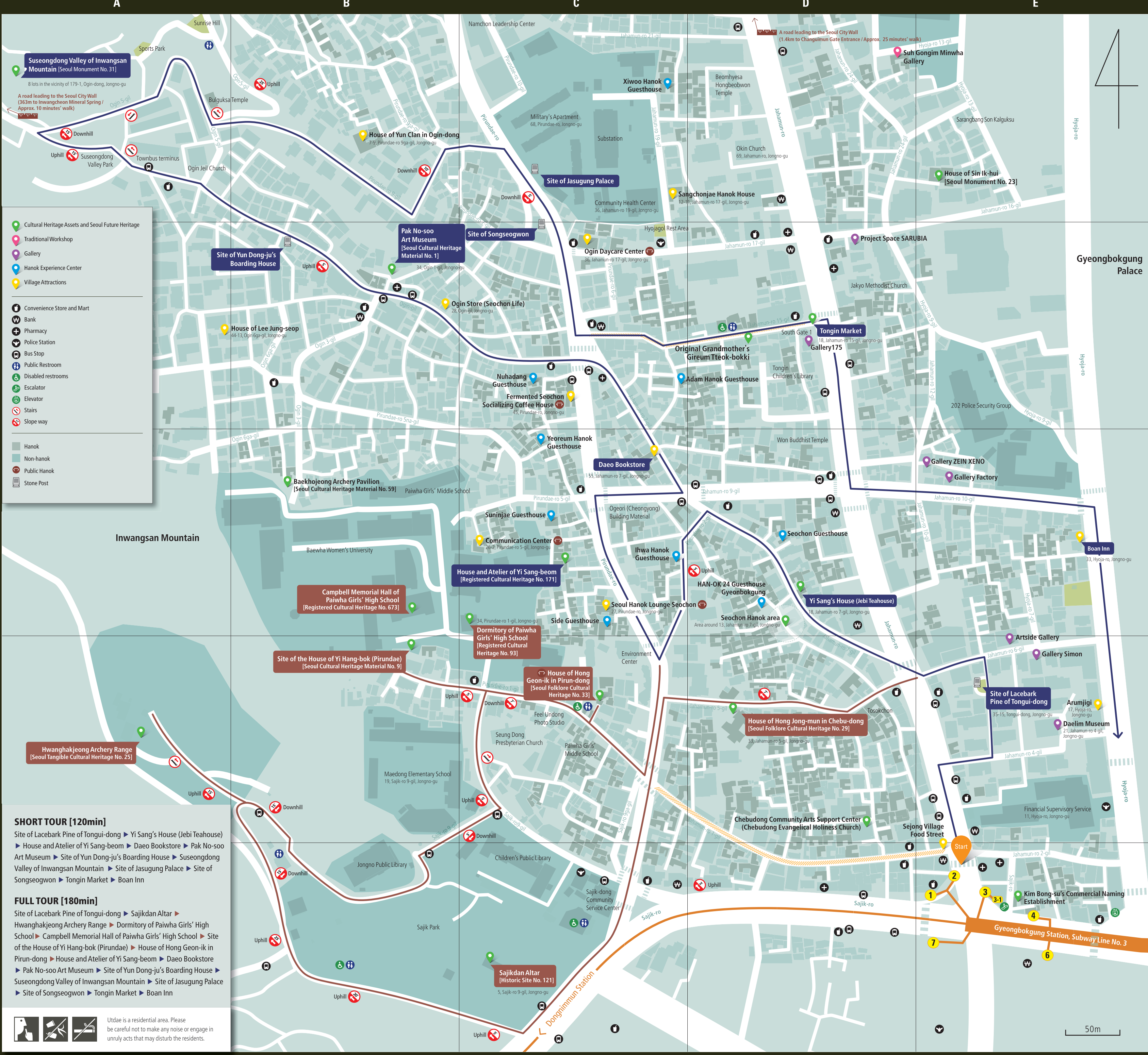
Gallery175	D2
Gallery Simon	E4
Daelim Museum	E4
Artside Gallery	E4
ZEIN XENO	E3
Gallery Factory	E3
Project Space SARUBIA	D2

## Hanok Experience Center

Hanok 24 Guesthouse Gyeongbokgung	D3
Nuhadang Guesthouse	C2
Side Guesthouse	C3
Guest house SEOCHON	D3
Suninjae Guesthouse	C3
Traditional Stay Xiwoo	C1
Adam Hanok Guesthouse	C2
Yeoreum Hanok Guesthouse	C3
Ihwa Hanok Guesthouse	C3

## Village Attractions

Fermented Seochon Socializing Coffee House	C2
Daeco Bookstore	C3
Boan Inn	E3
Sangchonjae Hanok House	C1
Seoul Hanok Lounge Seochon	C3
Sejong Village Food Street	E5
Arumjigi	E4
Ogin Daycare Center	C2
House of Yun Clan in Ogin-dong	B1
Ogin Store (Seochon Life)	B2
House of Lee Jung-seop	A2
Jeokseongol Food Culture Street	E5
Communication Center	C3



### SHORT TOUR [120min]

Site of Lacebark Pine of Tongui-dong ▶ Yi Sang's House (Jebi Teahouse) ▶ House and Atelier of Yi Sang-beom ▶ Daeco Bookstore ▶ Pak No-soo Art Museum ▶ Site of Yun Dong-ju's Boarding House ▶ Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain ▶ Site of Jasugung Palace ▶ Site of Songseogwon ▶ Tongin Market ▶ Boan Inn

### FULL TOUR [180min]

Site of Lacebark Pine of Tongui-dong ▶ Sajikdan Altar ▶ Hwanghakjeong Archery Range ▶ Dormitory of Paiwha Girls' High School ▶ Campbell Memorial Hall of Paiwha Girls' High School ▶ Site of the House of Yi Hang-bok (Pirundae) ▶ House of Hong Geon-ik in Pirun-dong ▶ House and Atelier of Yi Sang-beom ▶ Daeco Bookstore ▶ Pak No-soo Art Museum ▶ Site of Yun Dong-ju's Boarding House ▶ Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain ▶ Site of Jasugung Palace ▶ Site of Songseogwon ▶ Tongin Market ▶ Boan Inn

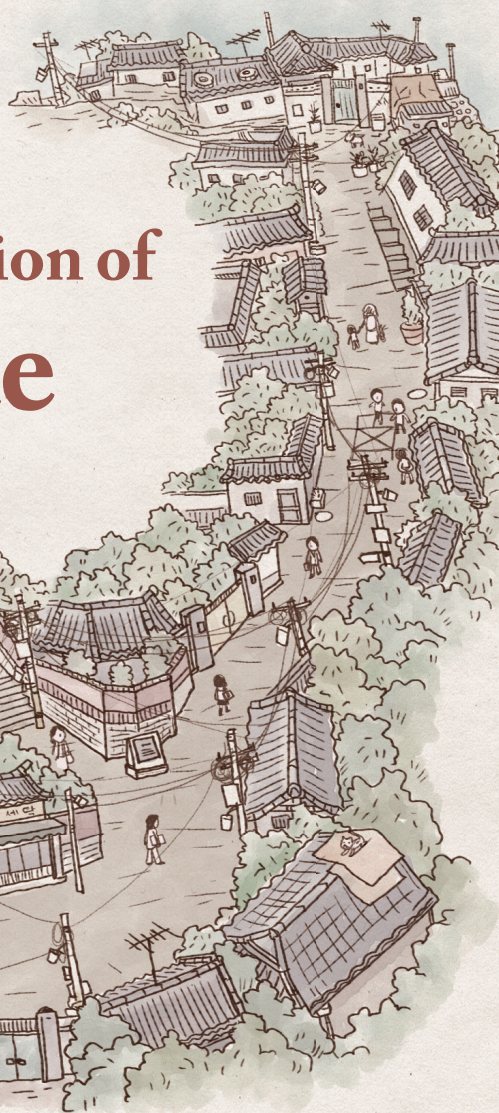


Utdae is a residential area. Please be careful not to make any noise or engage in unruly acts that may disturb the residents.

50m

In the olden days, the area upstream of Gwangtonggyo Bridge over the Cheonggyecheon Stream used to be called Utdae. These days it refers to Seochon, Sejong Village, and the area to the Western Neighborhood of Gyeongbokgung Palace.

# Exploration of Utdae



**Jebi Teahouse (Yi Sang's House)\_D3**

This is the site of the house where poet Yi Sang lived as an adopted child of his father's elder brother in 1912. The well-known poet wrote idiosyncratic poems like *Ogamdo* (Crow's Eye View) and *Nalgae* (Wings). The place is currently used as a cultural space for locals and visitors.



**Kim Bong-su's Commercial Naming Establishment\_E5**

This naming agency was opened in or about 1958 and has been inherited by the current second-generation naming specialist. This naming agency has become well-known as many politicians and business owners have used its service for obtaining good names since the 1960s.



**Tongin Market\_D2**

A back alley traditional market was formed as side street vendors and stores gradually gathered near the former public market in the 1950s. At present, the Dosirak (lunch box) Café there is popular among visitors.



**Chebudong Evangelical Holiness Church\_D4**

Built in 1931, the Chebudong Holiness Church was registered as a Seoul Future Heritage and is Seoul's No. 1 Exemplary Architectural Asset. It was transformed into Chebudong Community Arts Support Center equipped with a concert hall and a village café and was newly opened in 2018.

**[List of Other Future Heritages]**

- Seochon Hanok area  
Area around 13, Jahamun-ro 7-gil, Jongno-gu
- Original Grandmother's Gireum Teok-bokki  
13, Jahamun-ro 15-gil, Jongno-gu

Source: The homepage of Seoul Future Heritage (<http://futureheritage.seoul.go.kr>)



Source: Seoul Museum of History

Utdae is an area upstream of Gwangtonggyo Bridge over the Cheonggyecheon Stream, running from the west side of Gyeongbokgung Palace to the foot of Inwangsan Mountain. As Utdae was located near various royal palaces including Gyeongbokgung, Cheonggyeong, and Gyeongjujigung, as well as the government offices lining Yukjo Street, many low-ranking officials, assistants and servants used to live in this area. In the old days, the area downstream of Gwangtonggyo Bridge over the Cheonggyecheon Stream used to be called Araetae, while the area upstream of the bridge was known as Utdae. During the Joseon Dynasty, many members of the literati resided in the Utdae area. Kim Jeong-hui (pen-name: Chusa), who left behind a number of famous calligraphic works, and Jeong Seon (pen-name: Gyeomjae), who produced several paintings of Suseongdong Valley, also resided in the area.

Visitors can see traces of the Japanese occupation period including the site of the Byeoksu Mountain Villa built by a pro-Japanese collaborator named Yun Deok-yeong, a villa which was presented as a gift to his daughter (current Park No-soo Art Museum), as well as the footprints of artists and independence activists who aspired to liberate Korea from Japan. Visitors will notice various styles of housing, including traditional Korean houses dating from the Joseon Dynasty, clusters of traditional Korean houses built in a modern style under the government's housing plan, and modern housing built after Korea gained its independence from Japan in 1945.

## Introduction to Utdae



Source: jeonjo (Comprehensive Map of the Capital, c. mid-18th century, National Museum of Korea)

The genres poets Yi Sang and Yun Dong-ju are representative literary artists of Utdae during the Japanese occupation of Korea. Yi Sang's works were criticized as being representative of a difficult and able to understand modernism, which was a powerful movement in Europe at that time. As such, owing to his farsighted artist's sensibility, he has earned the title of 'genius poet' in the contemporary period. Yun Dong-ju, together with his junior Jeon Dyeon-uk, wrote poems while lodging at the home of the novelist Kim Song. His poems express his strong inner world and firm intention to break through reality with hope and bravery while overcoming his anxiety, loneliness, and despair.



**Yi Sang and Yun Dong-ju, Genus Poets of Utdae**



**The Broken Lacebark Pine and the former Changgyeong Palace**

During the Joseon Dynasty, the Utdae area was largely inhabited by the middle classes. They used to encounter between civil Official Kim Jeong-hui (pen-name: Chusa) and the so-called Commoner's Literature trend Dynasty the Late Joseon Dynasty



**Site of Byeoksu Mountain Villa (A French-style Mansion) and Pak No-soo Art Museum**

Suseongdong Valley, which was considered to have the best scenic view - together with Baegaksan Mountain and Samcheong-dong - within the capital fortress of the Joseon Dynasty, was introduced as a famous scenic site in a number of ancient geography books including *Dongguk yeollido* and *Hanyang jiyak*. After the demolition of the Gigm Apartment, the valley was restored to its original scenic beauty, although one stone bridge remains here. Jeong Seon (pen-name: Gyeomjae), a famous painter of the Joseon Dynasty who developed a unique style of Korean painting known as *Jingyeong sansuhwa* (Landscape Painting), included Suseongdong Valley in his work titled *Jangdong Jingyeong sansuhwa* (Album of Eight Scenic Views of Jangdong). Close inspection of the painting reveals that the restored scenic view of Suseongdong is very similar to the scenic view depicted in Jeong Seon's painting.



**Progenitor of Gyeomjae Jeong Seon and Suseongdong Valley**

This palace was built during the reign of King Gwanghaegun of the Joseon Dynasty. The royal concubines of earlier kings were allowed to stay at the palace and devote the rest of their life to Buddhism. According to a local legend, King Gwanghaegun built this palace to divert people's attention from a rumor that a new king would appear in the vicinity of Inwangsan Mountain.



**Site of Jasung Palace**

**Site of Songseogwon**

A back alley traditional market formed in the 1950s, the place provides visitors with things to eat, see, and enjoy with Dosirak (lunch box) Café and cultural programs differentiated from those of other markets.

This is the site of the house in which the poet Yi Sang lived for 20 years. The renowned poet made his name in Korean literary circles in the 1920s and 1930s with idiosyncratic poems like *Ogamdo* (Crow's Eye View) and *Nalgae* (Wings)



**Boan Inn**



This is the inn where men of letters such as Seo Jeong-ju, Kim Dong-ri, and Kim Dal-jin published the literary journal *Sin Burak* (Village of Poets). Pursuant to the local villagers' wishes, it is currently used as a gallery.

**Yi Sang's House (Jebi Teahouse)**

**Site of Lacebark Pine of Tongui-dong**

This 16m-tall lacebark pine, once the tallest pine tree in Korea, was designated as the Natural Monument No. 4 in recognition of its beautiful form. However, it has withered away since being damaged by a major storm in 1990, and now only its trunk remains. Recently, four trees descended from the original tree were planted around it to preserve its lineage.



**Gyeongbokgung Station, Subway Line No. 3**

**Sajikdan Altar**

*Sajik* is a compound word of *sa*, meaning 'a god of the land', and *jik*, meaning 'a god of grain'. The Sajikdan Altar was built for the people rather than for the royal family. Rituals for the peace and prosperity of the nation and prayers for good harvests or for rain used to be performed there.



**Dao Bookstore**

**House and Atelier of Yi Sang-beom**



**House of Hong Geon-ik in Pirun-dong**

This traditional Korean house belonged to the painter Yi Sang-beom, who produced impressive paintings of Korea's natural landscape in his distinctive style. It was built during the 1930s in an urban style. The painter lived the house for 43 years.

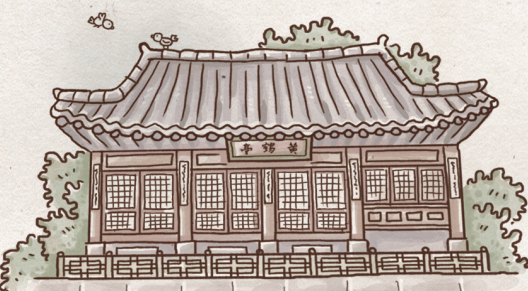
As a hanok first built in the 1930s, it follows the ordinary layout of a traditional hanok and shows the characteristics of traditional houses built in the early modern period. The place is used as a visitor information office and a lounge for locals.

**Site of the House of Yi Hang-bok (Pirundae)**

The site of a house which used to belong to former Prime Minister Yi Hang-bok (pen-name: Baeksa) during the Joseon Dynasty is situated within the premises of Paiwha Girls' High School. A large boulder in the rear yard of the main building contains an inscription that is presumed to have been written by Yi Yu-won (pen-name: Wolseong), a descendant of Yi Hang-bok.

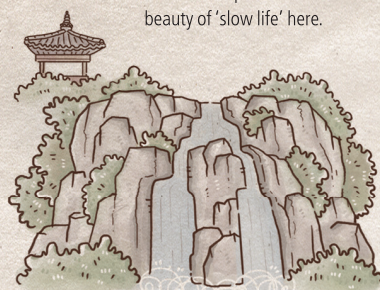
**Hwanghakjeong Archery Range**

One of the archery practice ranges of the royal court during the Joseon Dynasty. Even though archery was prohibited during the Japanese occupation of Korea, the tradition of Hwanghakjeong has been preserved to the present day. Hwanghakjeong is the only archery practice range remaining from the Korean Empire period, and archery events are still held there to this day.



## Suseongdong Valley of Inwangsan Mountain

Utdae, which is depicted in the *Jingyeong sansuhwa* (Painting of Landscape) by Jeong Seon (pen-name: Gyeomjae, 1676-1759), feels like a heavenly paradise in downtown Seoul. Visitors can experience the beauty of 'slow life' here.



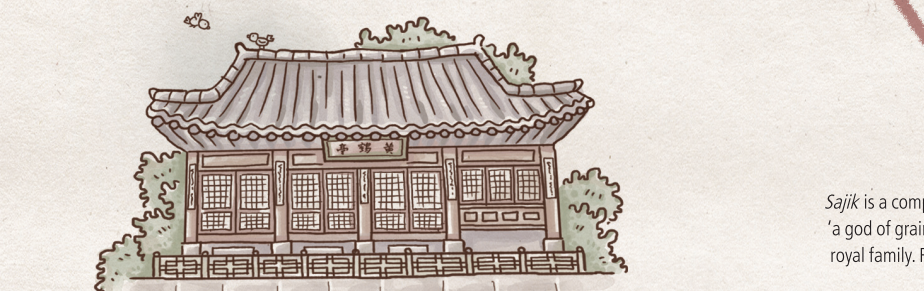
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Hanok Policy Division, Housing Policy Office

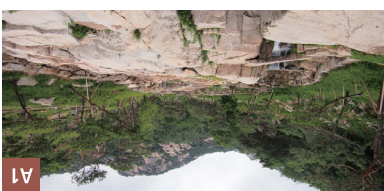


Seoul Hanok Portal QR Code

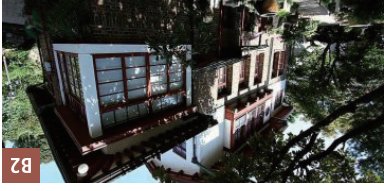
Visit the Seoul Hanok Portal for more information.

"Exploration of Utdae" contains a detailed map of the area, including back alleys, and introduces recommended spots for visitors. Many of the areas have stores that date back to the Joseon Period (1392-1910), the Japanese Occupation Period (1910-1945), and the modern period. This is a residential area. Please do not disturb the local residents.

## Looking around Utdae



**Progenitor of Gyeomjae Jeong Seon and Suseongdong Valley**



**Site of Byeoksu Mountain Villa (A French-style Mansion) and Pak No-soo Art Museum**



**House of Yi Sang-beom, Pioneer of a New Genre of Korean Painting**

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