

Sosu-seowon

Namgye-seowon

Oksan-seowon

Dosan-seowon

Piram-seowon

Dodong-seowon

Byeongsan-seowon

Museong-seowon

Donam-seowon

SEOWON,

Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

SEOWON, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

Foundation of Seowon



SEOWON,

Korean Neo-Confucian Academies For Inscription on the World Heritage List



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For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

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SEOWON,
Korean
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Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive Summary

• State Party

Republic of Korea

• State, Province or Region

Youngju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Hamyang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province
Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Jangseong County, Jeollanam-do Province
Dalseong County, Daegu Metropolitan City
Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Jeungeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province
Nonsan City, Chungcheongnam-do Province

• Name of Property

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

• Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Id No.	Name of the component	City / County	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated component of the Property (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)	Figure No
1	Sosu-seowon	Youngju	N 36° 55' 31.46" E 128° 34' 48.39"	17.16	73.62	0-2
2	Namgye-seowon	Hamyang	N 35° 32' 54.57" E 127° 46' 59.71"	4.11	78.67	0-3
3	Oksan-seowon	Gyeongju	N 36° 00' 42.14" E 129° 09' 47.91"	6.44	80.83	0-4
4	Dosan-seowon	Andong	N 36° 43' 38.27" E 128° 50' 36.34"	36.73	166.84	0-5
5.	Piram-seowon	Jangseong	N 35° 18' 38.82" E 126° 45' 10.28"	1.38	51.06	0-6
6	Dodong-seowon	Dalseong	N 35° 42' 03.33" E 128° 22' 18.87"	2.32	81.23	0-7
7	Byeongsan-seowon	Andong	N 36° 32' 27.66" E 128° 33' 11.16"	30.08	164.3	0-8
8	Museong-seowon	Jeungeup	N 35° 36' 06.61" E 126° 59' 01.45"	0.84	54.96	0-9
9	Donam-seowon	Nonsan	N 36° 12' 33.21" E 127° 10' 50.75"	3.43	45.23	0-10
Total area (in hectares)				102.49	796.74	

• Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The boundaries of the nominated property are delineated to include all elements that attest to the Outstanding Universsal Value of the property. In the case of flat land, the boundary follows sightlines or land lots; in the case of mountainous area, the boundary follows the ridges.

To safeguard all elements testifying the OUV of the property in its entirety, the boundaries of the buffer zone are delineated in consideration of natural topographic features such as mountains, rivers, streams, flat land, settlement and farmlands adjacent to the property, as well as areas protected under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

- A4 size maps of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone

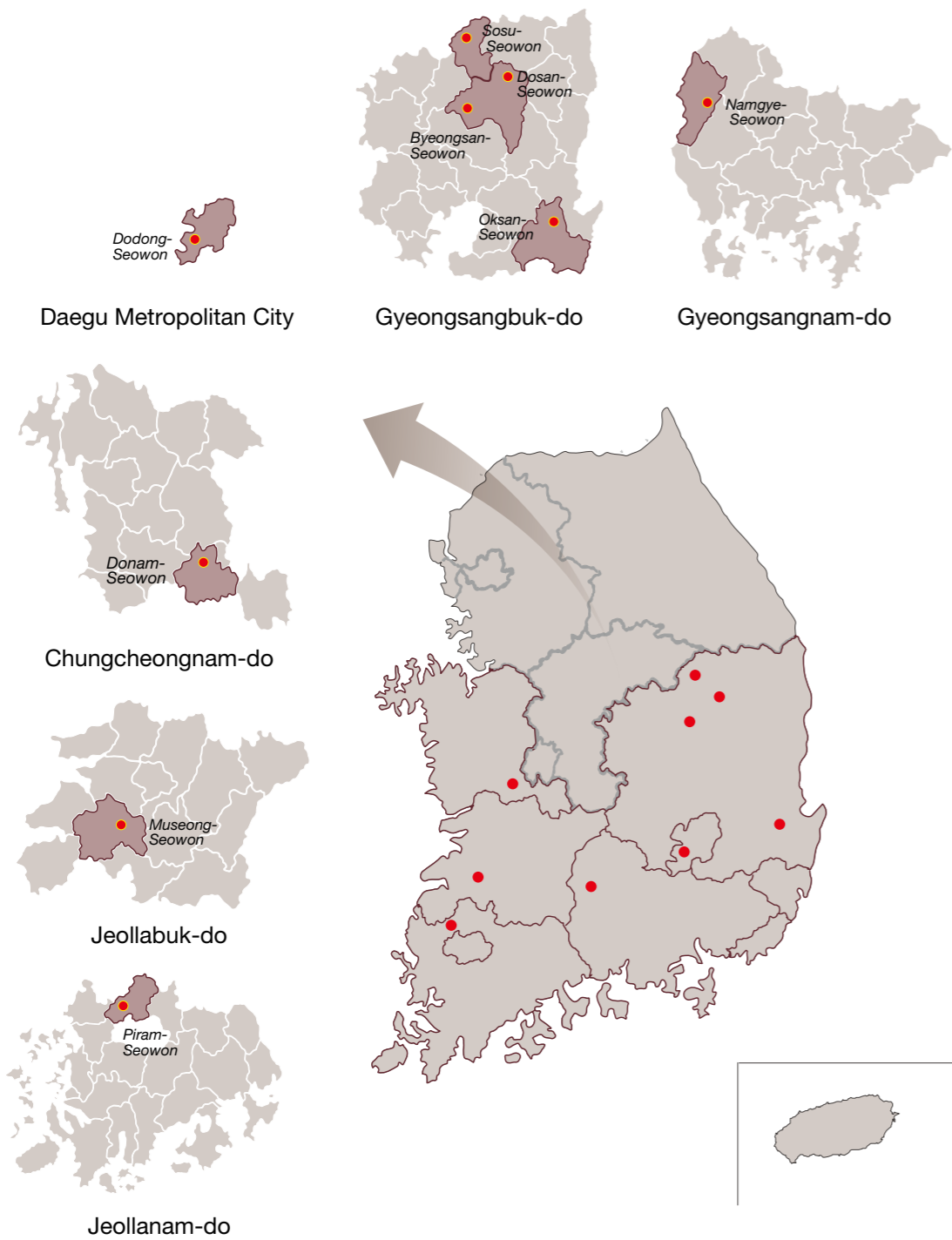


Figure 0-1. Administrative location of the nine components

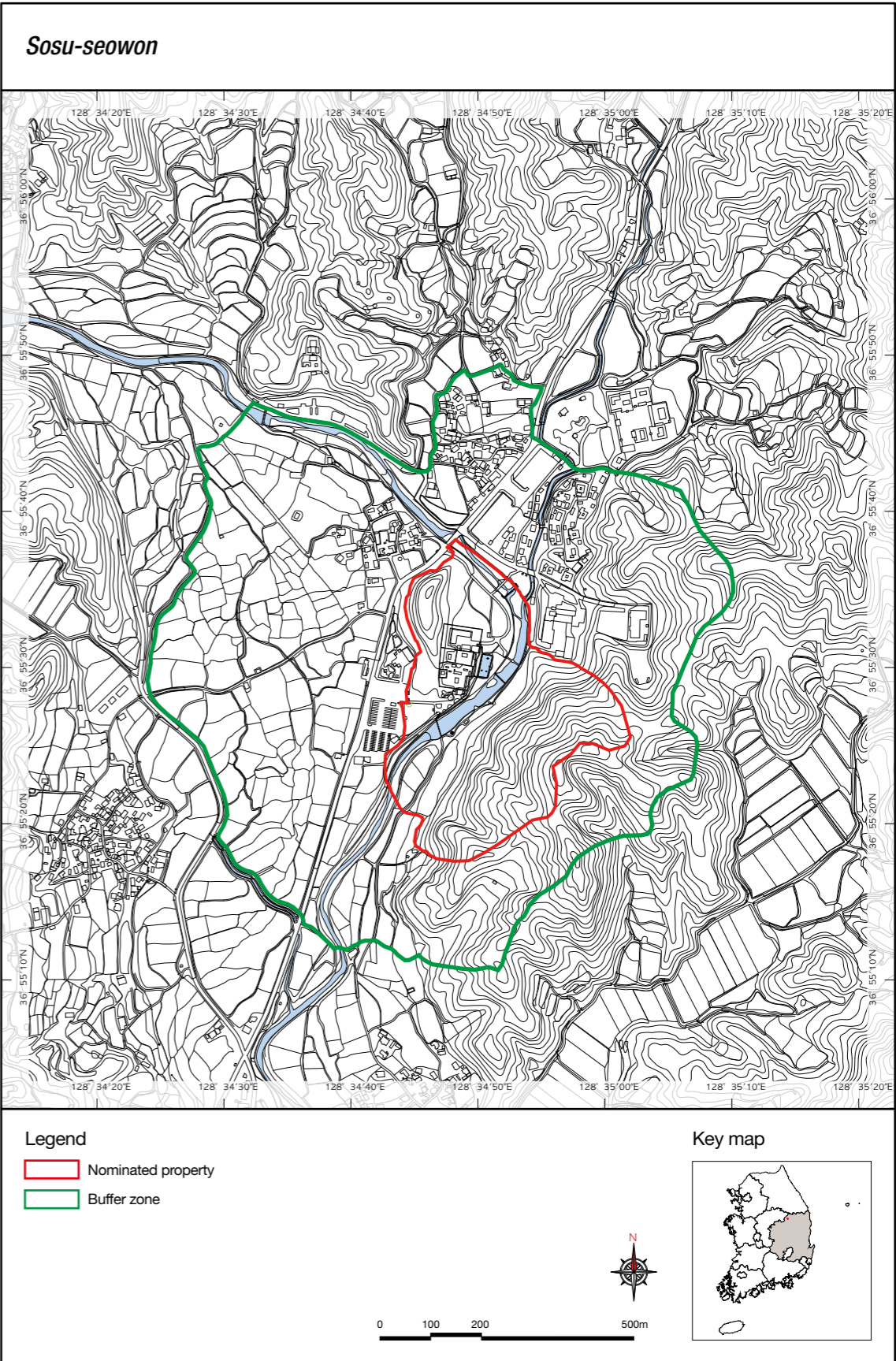


Figure 0-2. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of Sosu-seowon

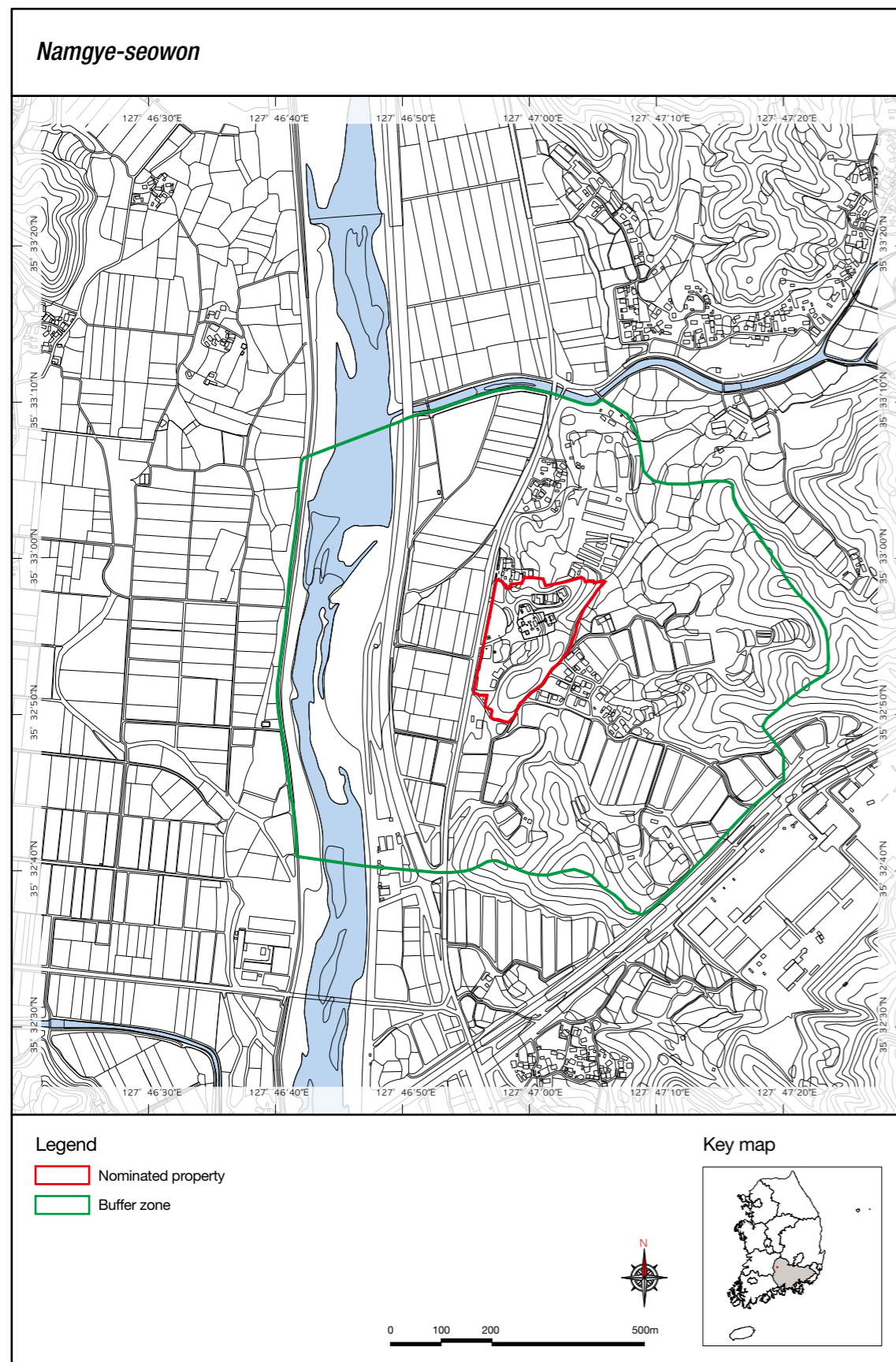


Figure 0-3. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Namgye-seowon*

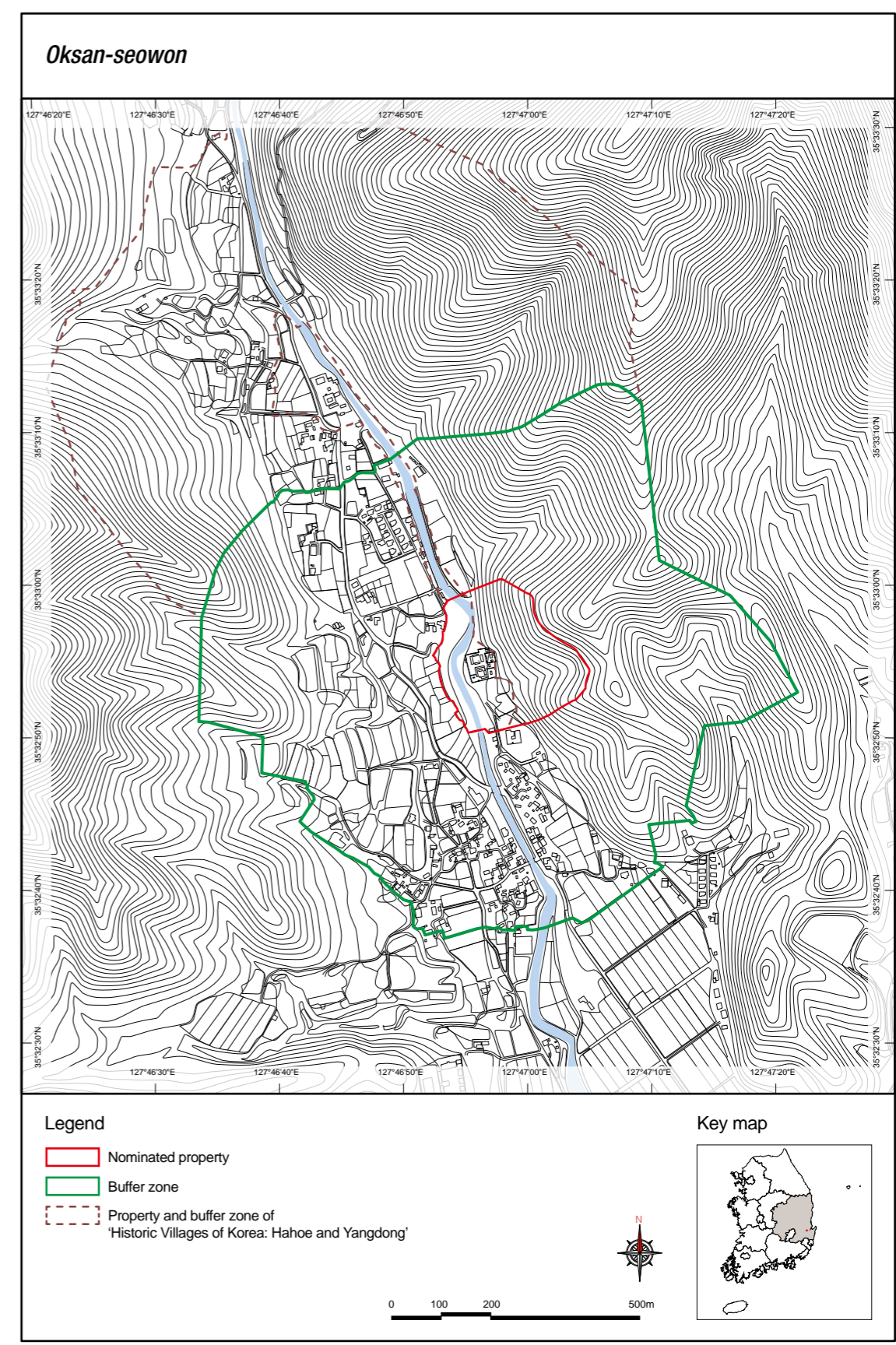


Figure 0-4. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Oksan-seowon*

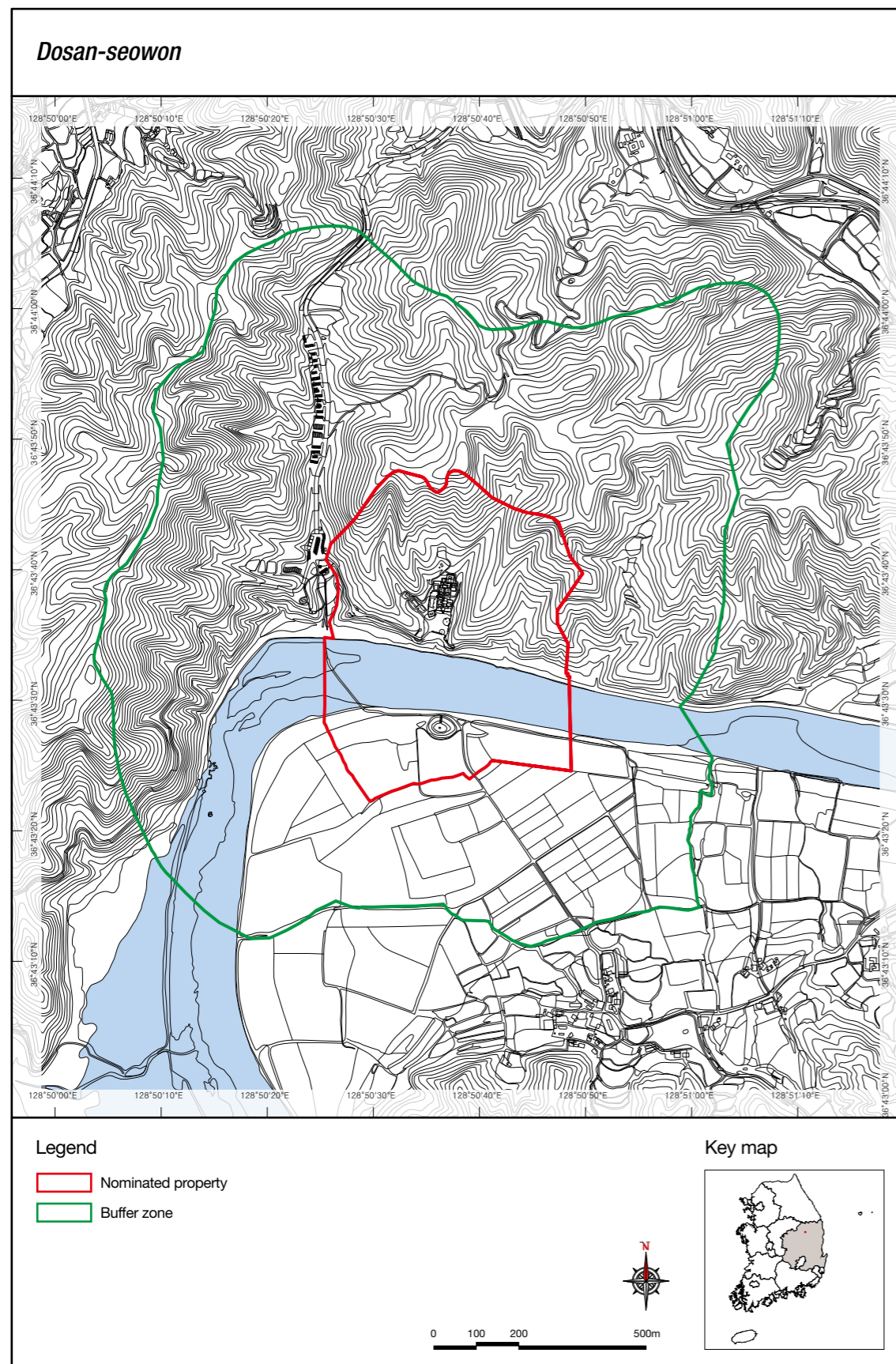


Figure 0-5. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dosan-seowon*

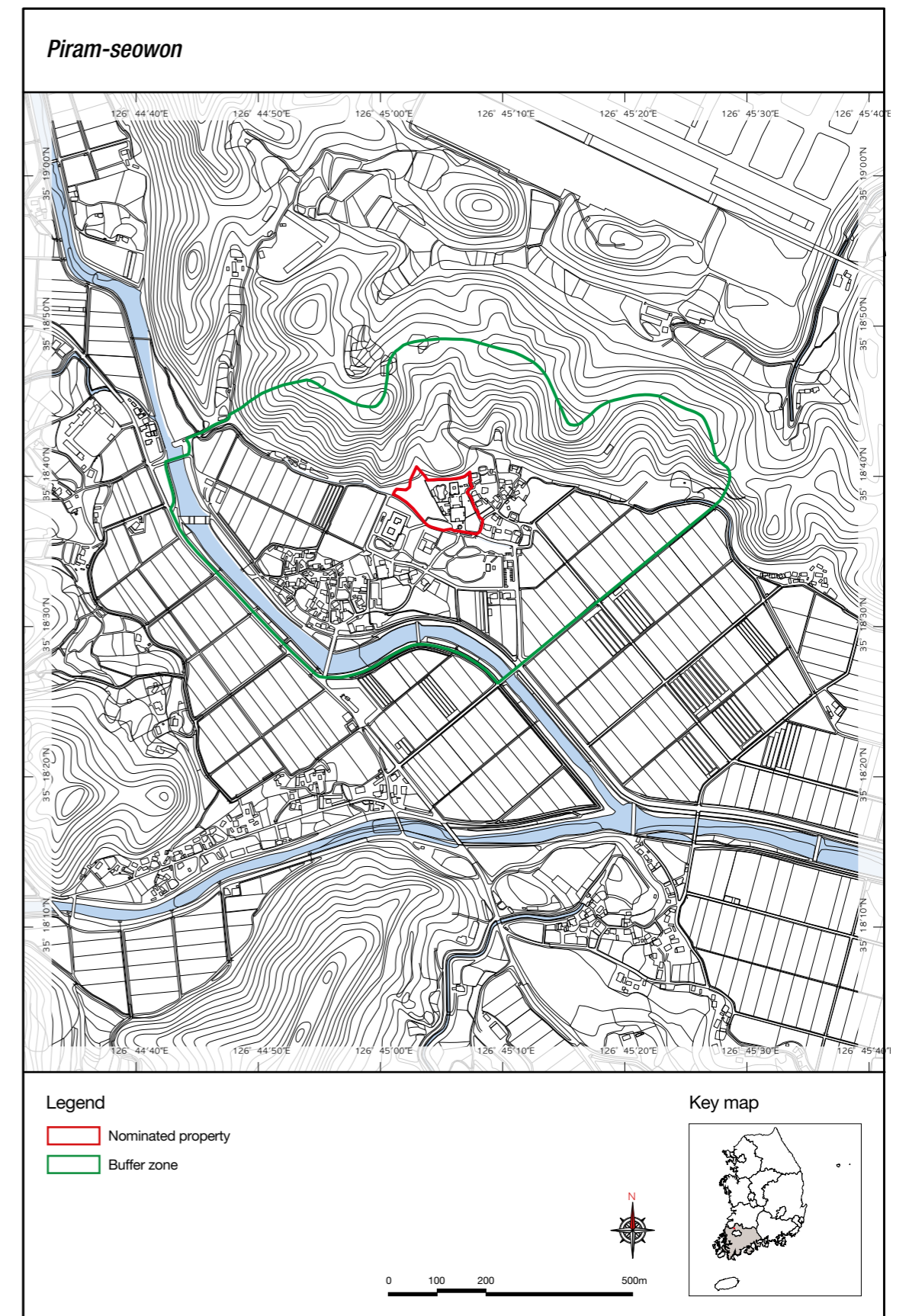


Figure 0-6. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Piram-seowon*

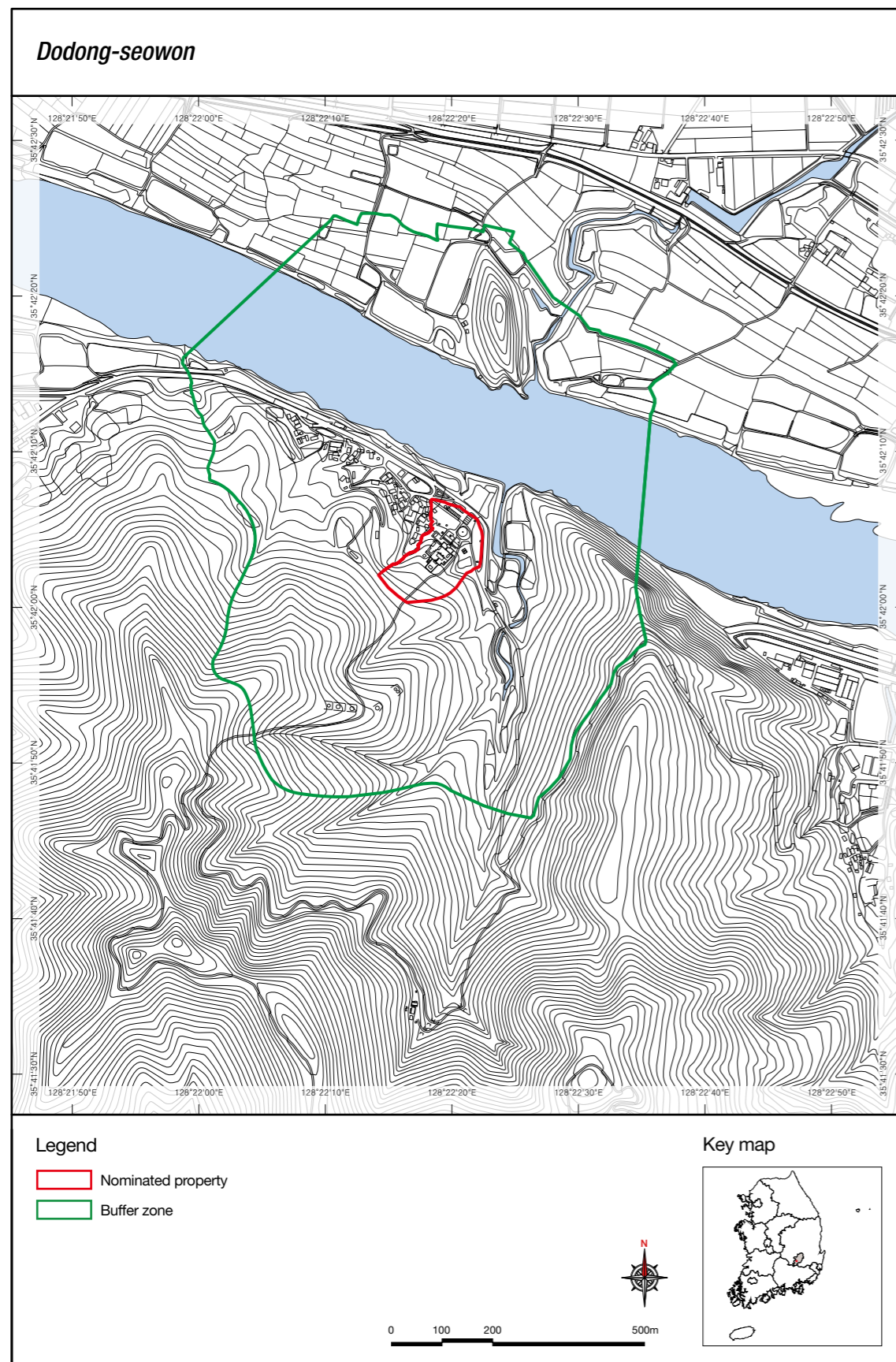


Figure 0-7. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dodong-seowon*

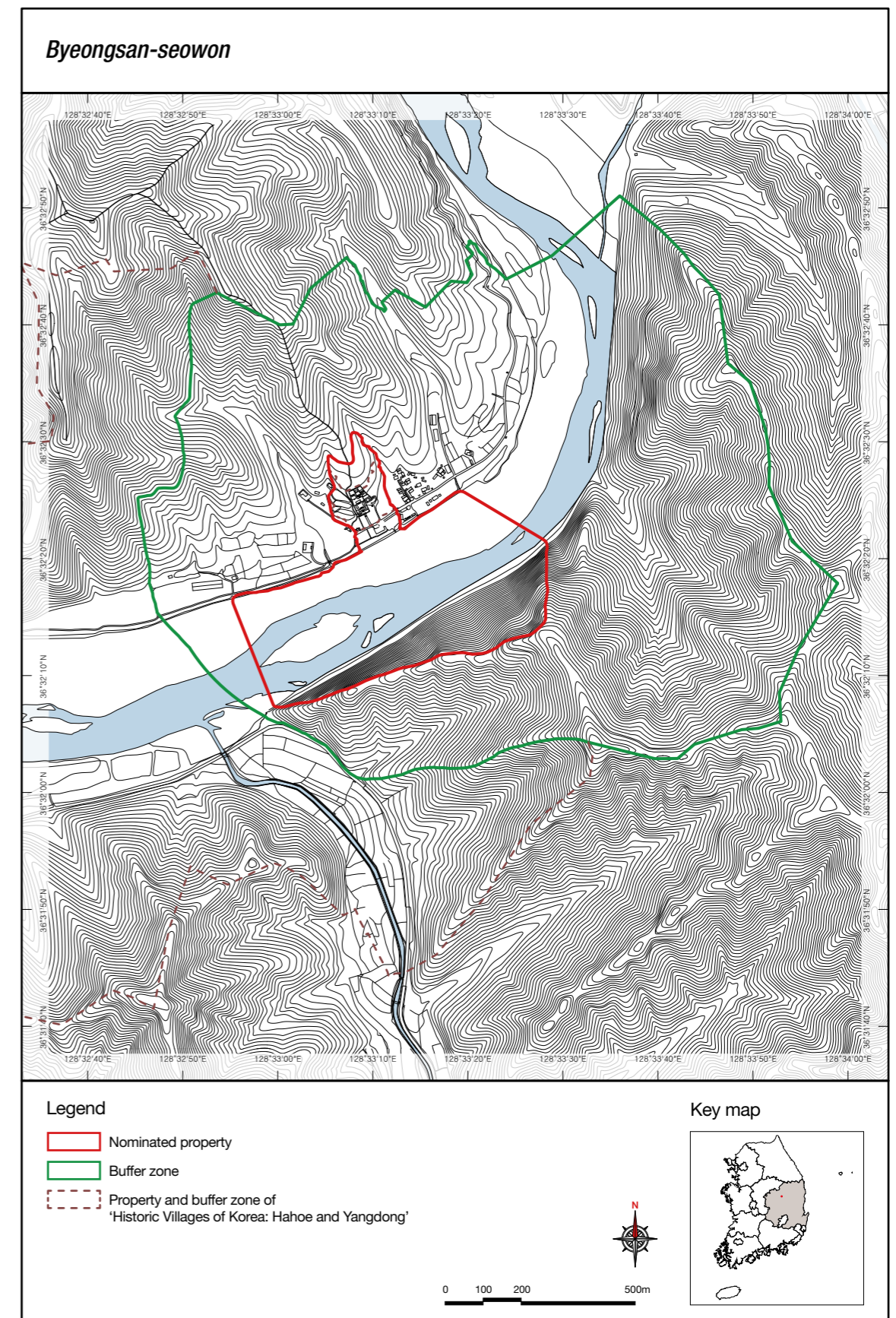


Figure 0-8. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Byeongsan-seowon*

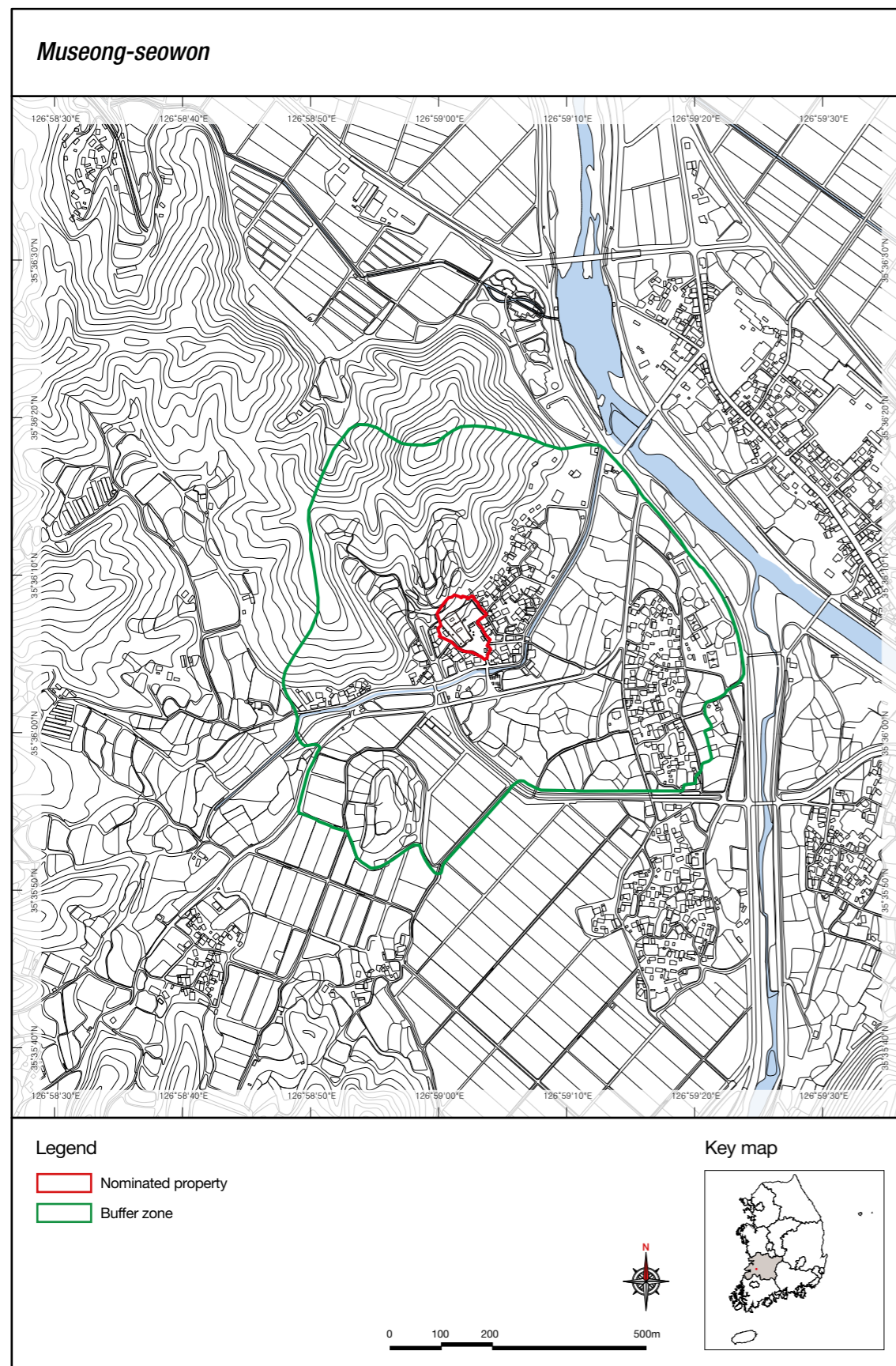


Figure 0-9. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Museong-seowon*

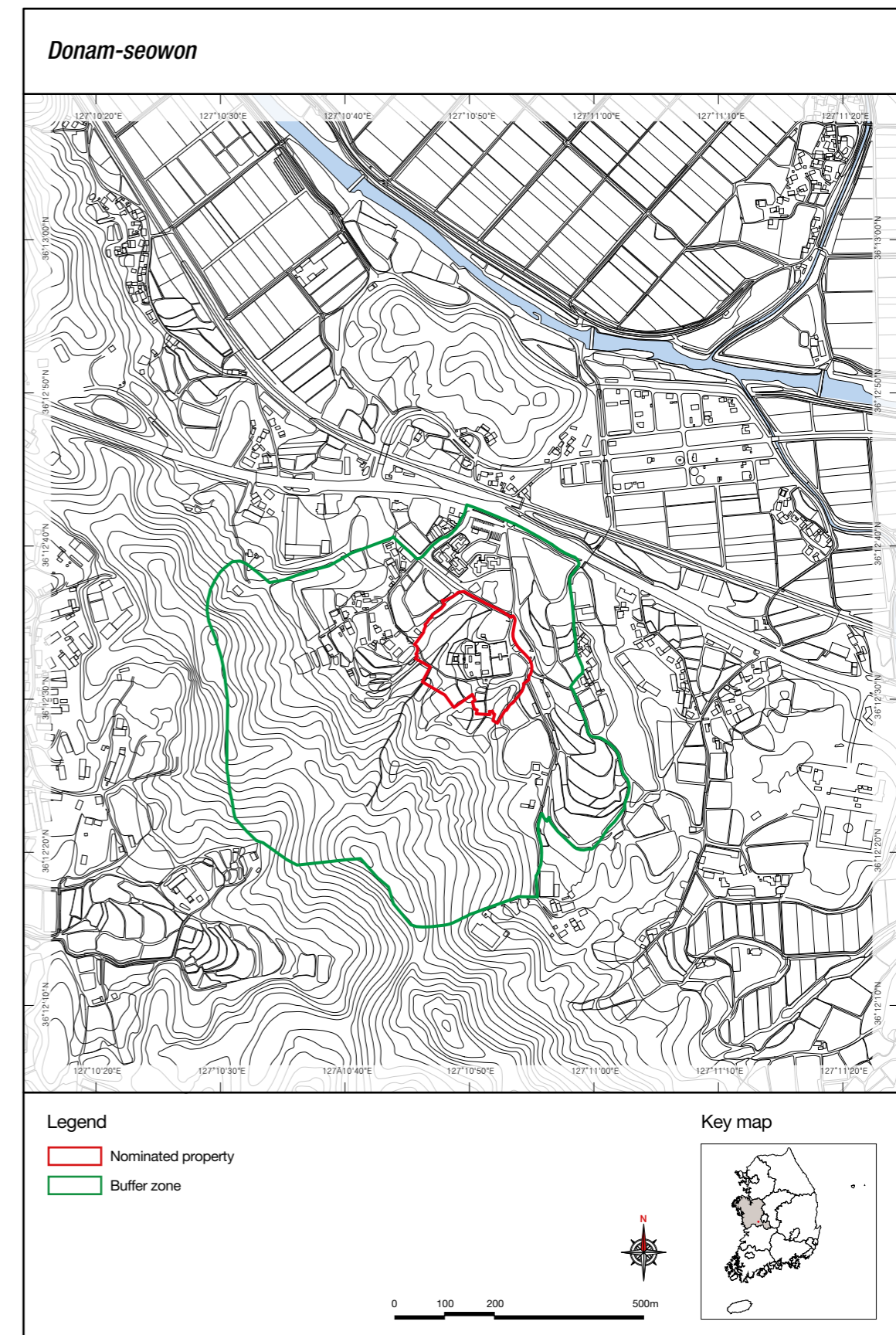


Figure 0-10. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Donam-seowon*

• Criteria under which property is nominated

(iii) *To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared*

The nominated property is an outstanding testimony to the prevalence of Neo-Confucianism in educational and social practices in the Joseon Dynasty. Established from the mid-16th to mid-17th century, the property exhibits a unique tradition of history and intangible values of Neo-Confucianism serving as an underlying base of education. The local literati at the property created an educational system and architectures conducive to fully commit to Neo-Confucian learning. Furthermore, the property offered a venue for various social and political activities, which contributed to disseminating the principles of Neo-Confucianism throughout the nation.

(iv) *To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history*

The nominated property bears exceptional examples of architectural prototypes of Korean Neo-Confucian academies. The efforts at typifying architectural layout had rapidly progressed during the early stage of *seowon* establishment movement and became reference to subsequent academies. The property is conducive to the practices of learning, veneration and interaction with buildings of lecture halls, shrines and pavilions, respectively. Architectural hierarchy is displayed by the use of natural topography and landscape, stylobates, wall fences and gates.

• Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property was established from the mid-16th to mid-17th century through the backing of local literati. The property is comprised of nine components, which are *Sosu-seowon*, *Namgye-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Byeongsan-seowon*, *Museong-seowon* and *Donam-seowon*, all of which are located across the nation.

The property exhibits an outstanding testimony to thriving Neo-Confucian academies that promoted learning of Neo-Confucianism, which was introduced from China and became fundamental to every aspect of Korea. The local literati at *seowon* created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit themselves to learning. They studied Neo-Confucian classics and literary works and endeavored in understanding the universe and becoming ideal person. They venerated late contemporary Neo-Confucian figures, and formed strong academic lineage spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, local literati made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities based on the property.

The nominated property bears an exceptional example of the localization of Neo-Confucian academies. *Seowon* were built in association with the venerated scholars and an environment favorable to cultivate ideal Neo-Confucian scholars, when selecting the site of the property. Each area of veneration, learning and interaction was arranged by making use of natural topography and the landscape to create prototype of *seowon* architecture. Such typification—rapidly established during the early stage of *seowon* establishment movement spanning one hundred year, and became reference to subsequent academies—is clearly demonstrated by the architectural layout. The property is conducive to the practices of learning, veneration and interaction with buildings of lecture halls, shrines and pavilions, respectively. Hierarchy is demonstrated through the use of natural topography and landscape, stylobates, wall fences and gates.

The property as a whole exhibits the unique process of the localized and thriving Neo-Confucianism that had been spread across East Asia. The property represents distinctive culture tradition completed by typification of architectural attributes of *seowon* in Korea. The property comprising

nine components has preserved fully developed attributes that attest to seowon of Korea, and exhibits each stage of how seowon had been developed as an architectural type.

The property as a whole exhibits the OUV, while individual components satisfy integrity on its own.

The property has preserved not only the corresponding buildings in learning, veneration, interaction areas, but also the original topography and surrounding environment. Shrines have been preserved in veneration area; lecture hall, dormitory and library in learning area have been maintained well; and pavilion in interaction area. Important elements in the landscape attesting to the OUV of the property are included in the property area and buffer zone.

Since the property is located far from urban areas and protected in accordance with the CHPA, there are no foreseeable issues in terms of development and environment. Various legal measurements prevent the property from any damage. In addition, daily monitoring is being carried out by on-site managers, while regular monitoring is executed by every three years.

The property preserves high levels of authenticity in multiple aspects, including form and design, materials and substance, traditions, techniques and management system, location and setting,

and the surrounding environment. The property has maintained its original form of the site and surrounding landscape; the architectural layout and buildings in relation to Of the learning, veneration, interaction practices.

Traditionally, local craftsmen applied vernacular construction methods and techniques, which have now been executed by carefully selected certified engineers and experts trained at traditional construction techniques since the mid-20th century.

The nine components are benefitting from both national and communal management. Administrative committee at each seowon has continued to involve in managing seowon, while the CHA and local governments provide legal protection.

Moreover, a diverse range of documentary and intangible heritage proving the entire history of seowon has been well maintained, contributing to the authenticity of the property.

The fundamental legal basis of protecting and managing the nominated property is the CHPA. As state-designated Historic Sites, the property is benefitted from multiple layers of legal protection, including the Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas (hereinafter referred to as “HCEPA”). The boundaries of the nominated property are delineated within legal instruments,

including all elements retaining its OUV. Land utilization and development activities are strictly restricted in accordance with the CHPA, and additional relevant legal measures such as National Land Planning and Utilization Act and Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety. Accordingly, there is little possibility of development and environmental pressure that may have negative impacts on the nominated property.

The nominated property has been managed and protected in accordance with the mid-to-long term programs worked out by the central government or by pertinent local governments with jurisdiction over the nine components.

The CHA carries out a number of researches and education on protection of cultural heritages against natural disasters, fire, and climate change and regular monitoring. The Seowon Foundation has been established to work closely with the related governments to set up the required monitoring indicators of regular inspections of the state of conservation of the nominated property. Although the current tourism pressure is low, all stakeholders are coming up with multiple approaches to minimize any negative tourism impacts, which may arise from the inscription on the World Heritage List.

• Name and contact information of official agency

Organization: Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea (CHA)
Address: Government Complex, 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
Tel: +82-42-481-3180
Fax: +82-42-481-3199
E-mail: koreasoc@korea.kr
Web address: <http://www.cha.go.kr>

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 1

IDENTIFICATION OF
THE PROPERTY



Identification of the Property

1.a State Party

Republic of Korea



Figure 1-1. Map of the Republic of Korea

1.b State, Province or Region

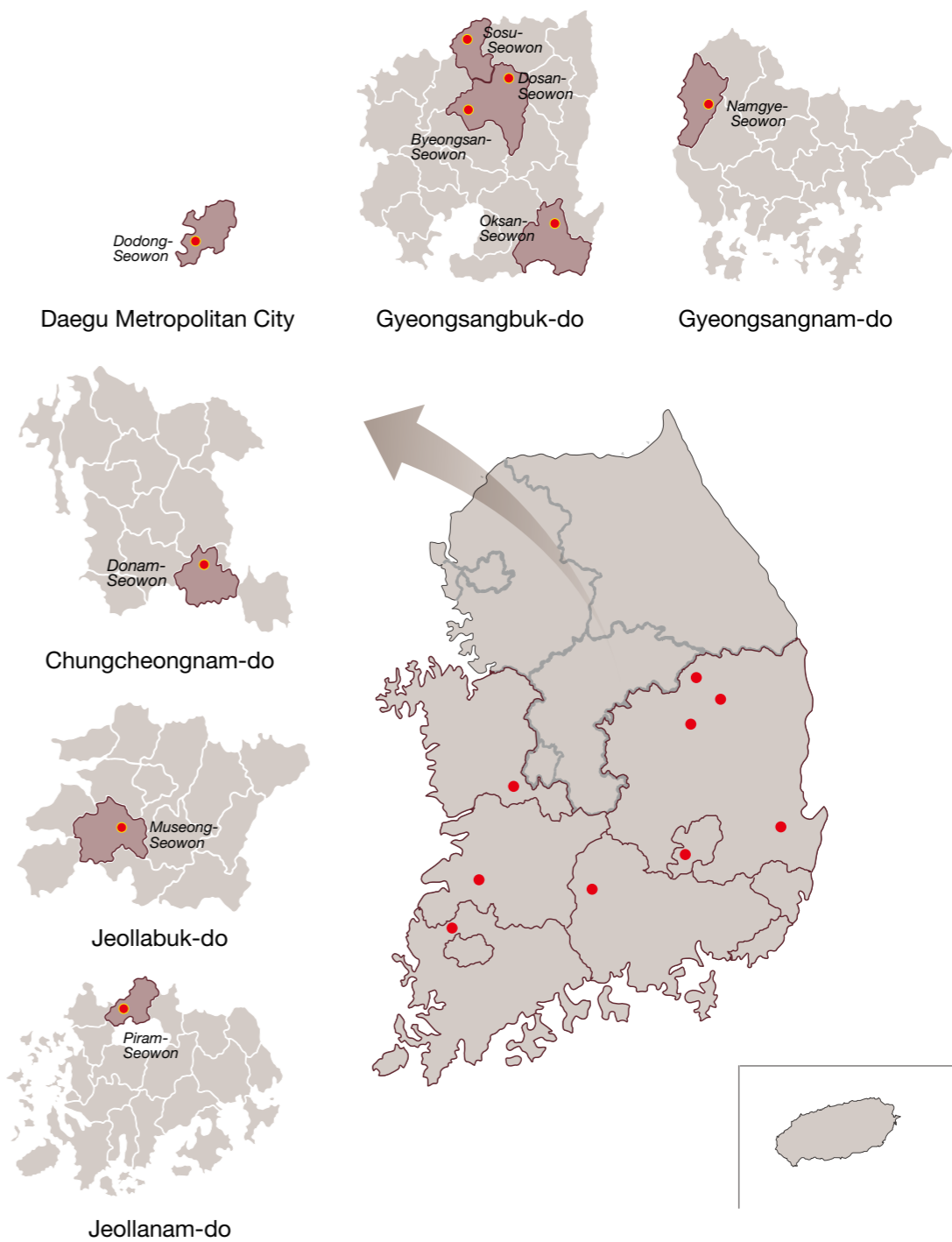


Figure 1-2. Administrative location of the property

1.c Name of Property

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Id No.	Name of the component	City / County	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated component of the Property (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)	Figure No
1	Sosu-seowon	Youngju	N 36° 55' 31.46'' E 128° 34' 48.39''	17.16	73.62	1-3, 1-4
2	Namgye-seowon	Hamyang	N 35° 32' 54.57'' E 127° 46' 59.71''	4.11	78.67	1.5, 1-6
3	Oksan-seowon	Gyeongju	N 36° 00' 42.14'' E 129° 09' 47.91''	6.44	80.83	1-7, 1-8
4	Dosan-seowon	Andong	N 36° 43' 38.27'' E 128° 50' 36.34''	36.73	166.84	1-9, 1-10
5.	Piram-seowon	Jangseong	N 35° 18' 38.82'' E 126° 45' 10.28''	1.38	51.06	1-11, 1,12
6	Dodong-seowon	Dalseong	N 35° 42' 03.33'' E 128° 22' 18.87''	2.32	81.23	1-13, 1-14
7	Byeongsan-seowon	Andong	N 36° 32' 27.66'' E 128° 33' 11.16''	30.08	164.3	1-15, 1-16
8	Museong-seowon	Jeungeup	N 35° 36' 06.61'' E 126° 59' 01.45''	0.84	54.96	1-17, 1-18
9	Donam-seowon	Nonsan	N 36° 12' 33.21'' E 127° 10' 50.75''	3.43	45.23	1-19, 1-20
Total area (in hectares)				102.49	796.74	

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

No.	Name of Components	Map	Scale	Figure	Page
1	Sosu-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1 - 3	32
		Satellite Map		1 - 4	33
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:5,000	5 - 1	206
		Legal restrictions on development	1:10,000	5 - 4	217
2	Namgye-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1 - 5	34
		Satellite Map		1 - 6	35
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:3,500	5 - 1	206
		Legal restrictions on development	1:10,000	5 - 5	218
3	Oksan-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1 - 7	36
		Satellite Map		1 - 8	37
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:3,300	5 - 1	206
		Legal restrictions on development	1:15,000	5 - 6	219
4	Dosan-seowon	Topographic Map	1:12,500	1 - 9	38
		Satellite Map		1-10	39
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:7,000	5 - 1	206
		Legal restrictions on development	1:12,500	5 - 7	220
5	Piram-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1-11	40
		Satellite Map		1-12	41

No.	Name of Components	Map	Scale	Figure	Page
5	Piram-seowon	Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:2,300	5 - 2	207
		Legal restrictions on development	1:12,500	5 - 8	221
6	Dodong-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1-13	42
		Satellite Map		1-14	43
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:2,300	5 - 2	207
		Legal restrictions on development	1:8,000	5 - 9	222
7	Byeongsan-seowon	Topographic Map	1:15,000	1-15	44
		Satellite Map		1-16	45
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:6,200	5 - 2	207
		Legal restrictions on development	1:12,500	5-10	223
8	Museong-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1-17	46
		Satellite Map		1-18	47
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:1,300	5 - 2	207
		Legal restrictions on development	1:9,000	5-11	224
9	Donam-seowon	Topographic Map	1:10,000	1-19	48
		Satellite Map		1-20	49
		Ownership of lot divisions in nominated property	1:2,300	5 - 3	208
		Legal restrictions on development	1:7,600	5-12	225

1.f Area of the nominated property and proposed buffer zone

No	Name	Area of Nominated Area	Area of Proposed Buffer Zone	Total Area
1	Sosu-seowon	17.16	73.62	90.78
2	Namgye-seowon	4.11	78.67	82.78
3	Oksan-seowon	6.44	80.83	87.27
4	Dosan-seowon	36.73	166.84	203.57
5	Piram-seowon	1.38	51.06	52.44
6	Dodong-seowon	2.32	81.23	83.55
7	Byeongsan-seowon	30.08	164.30	194.38
8	Museong-seowon	0.84	54.96	55.80
9	Donam-seowon	3.43	45.23	48.66
Total Area		102.49	796.74	899.23

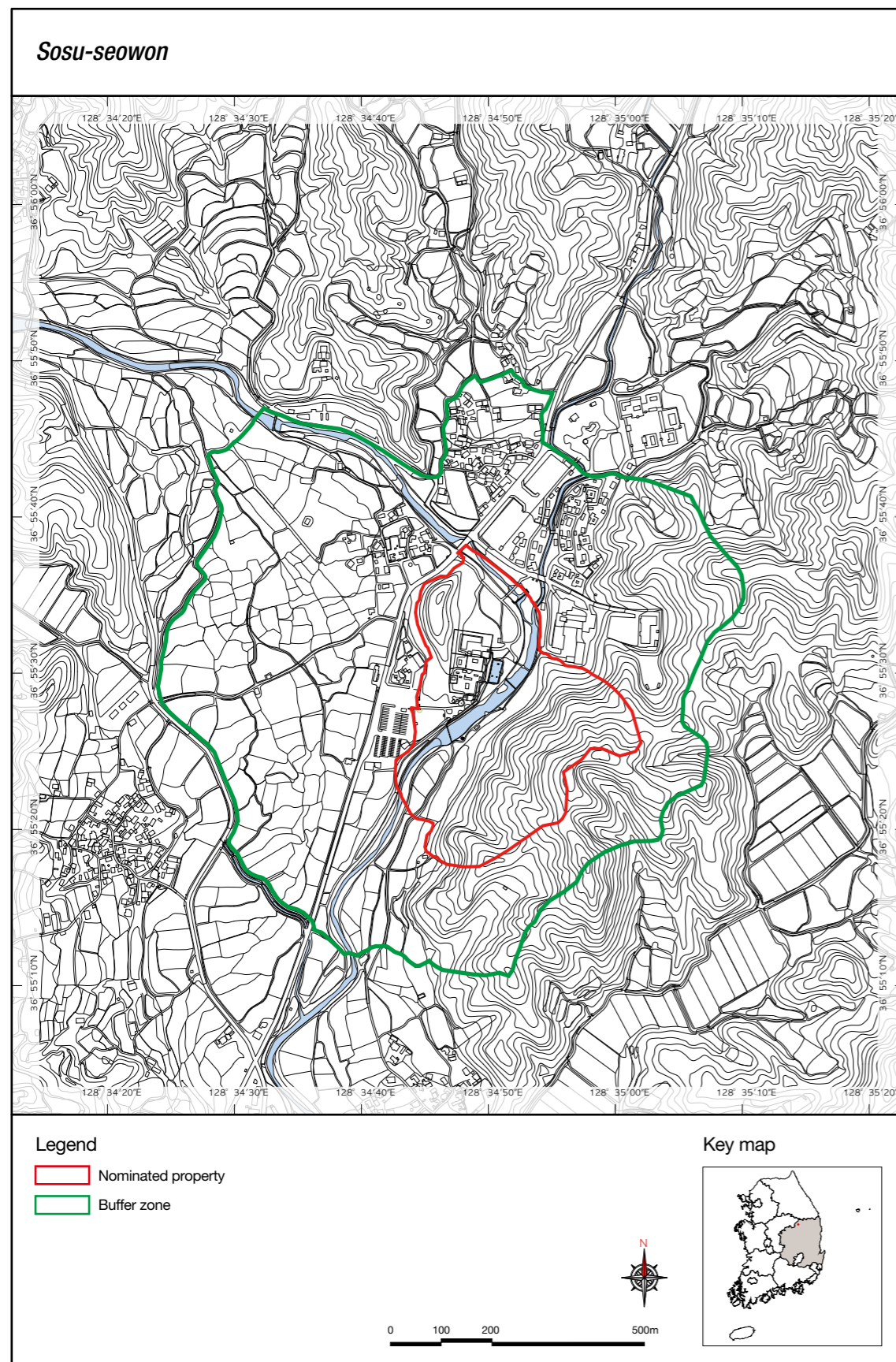


Figure 1-3. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Sosu-seowon*

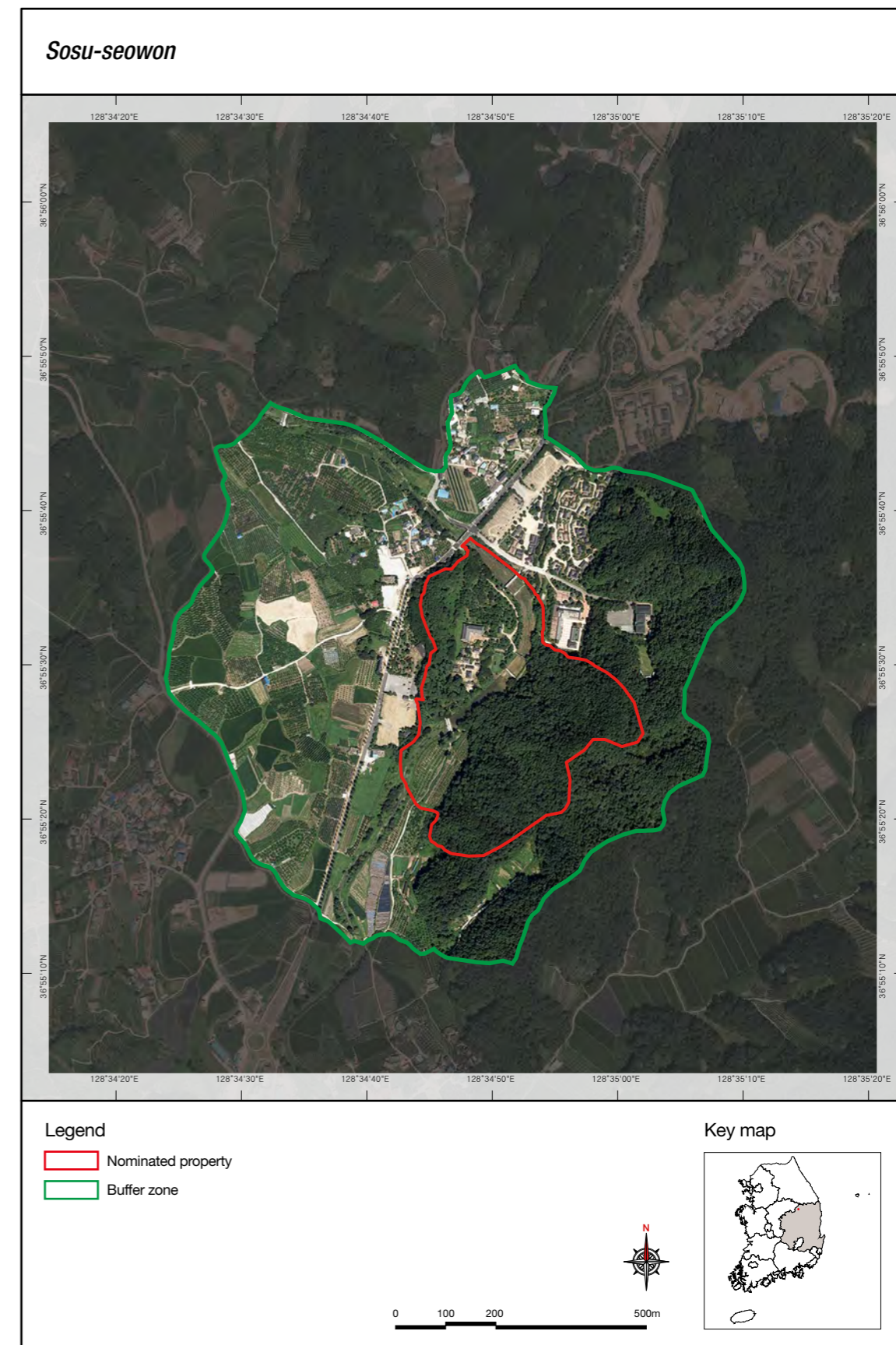


Figure 1-4. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Sosu-seowon*

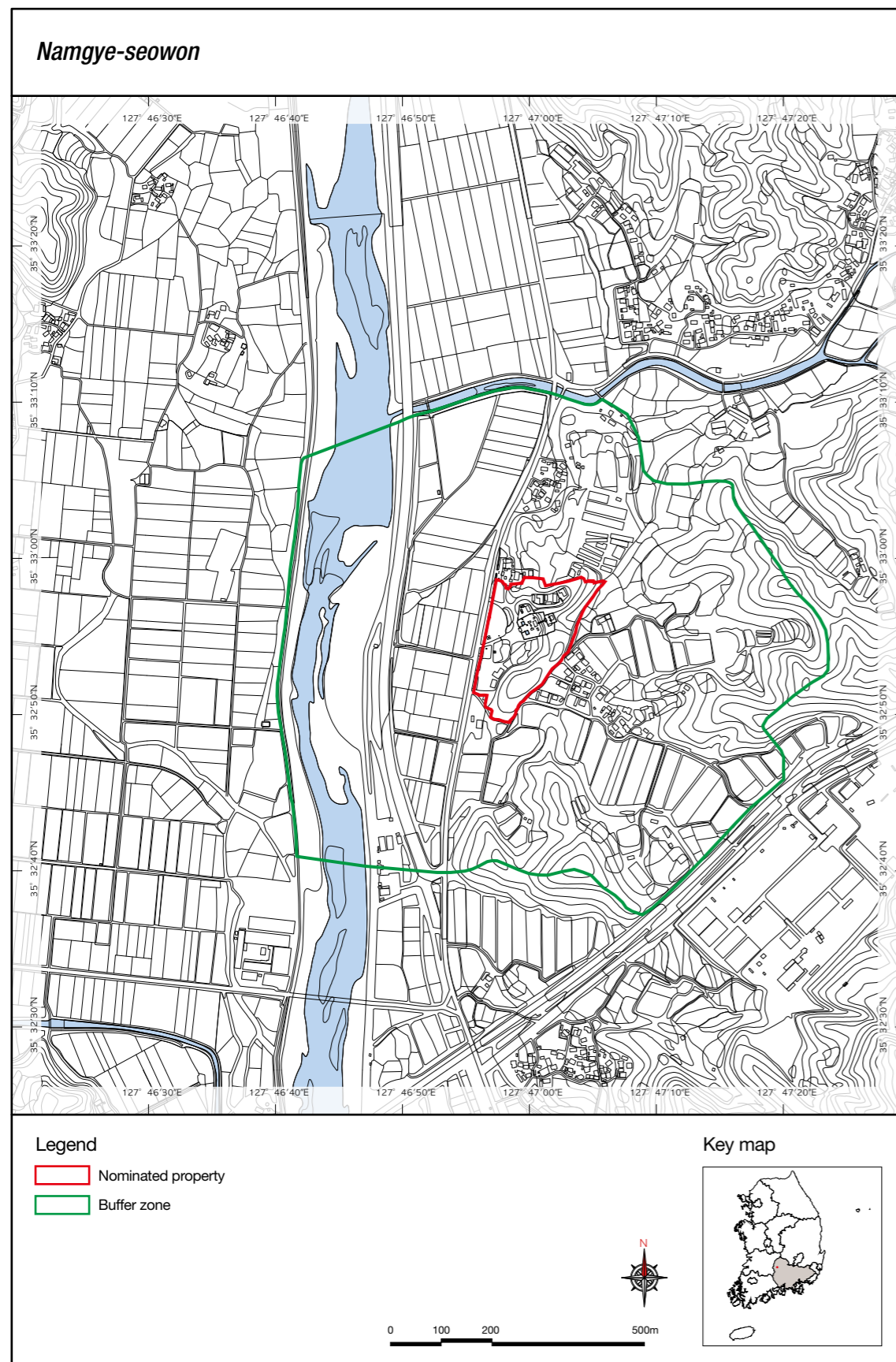


Figure 1-5. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Namgye-seowon*

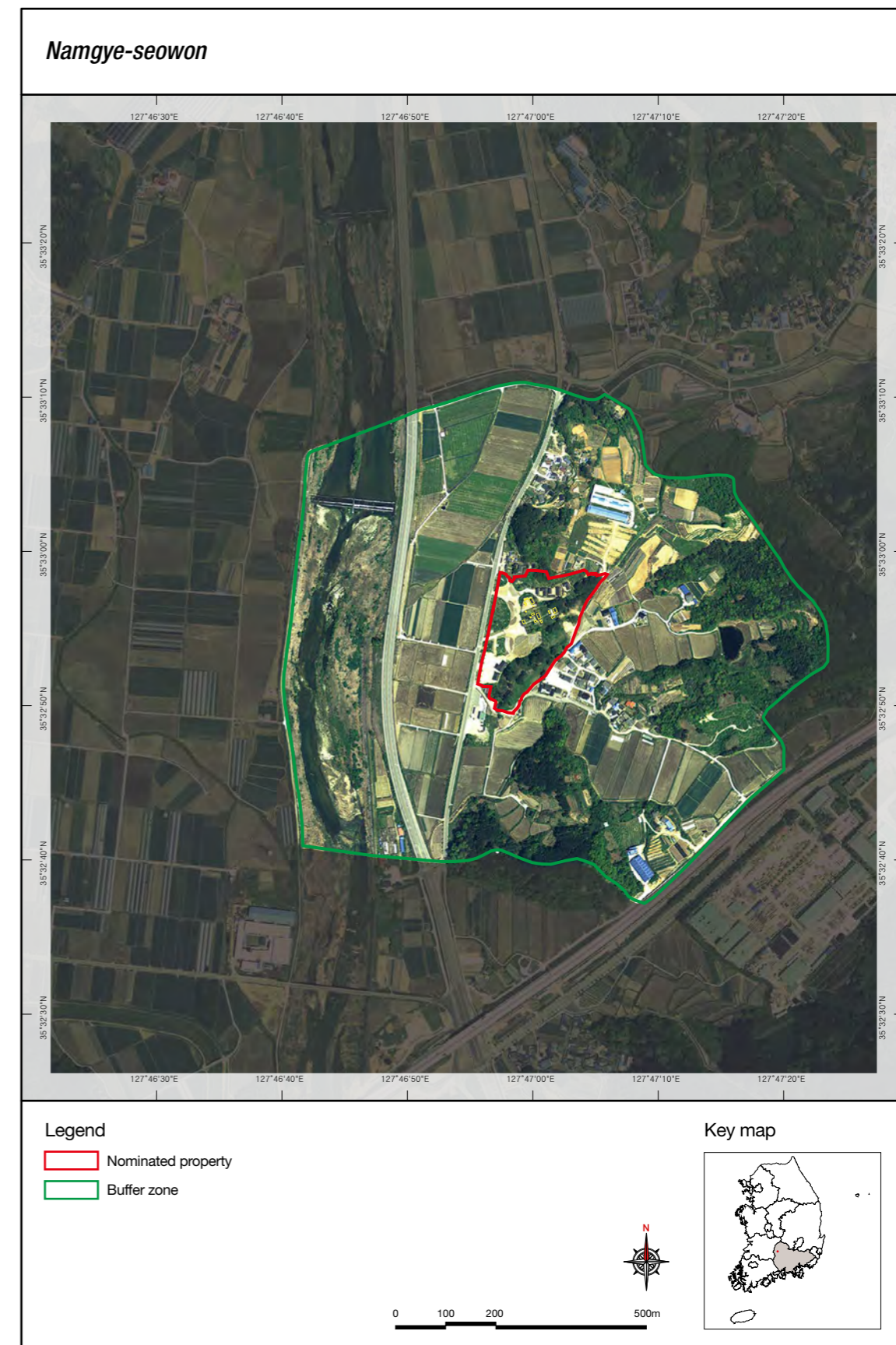


Figure 1-6. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Namgye-seowon*

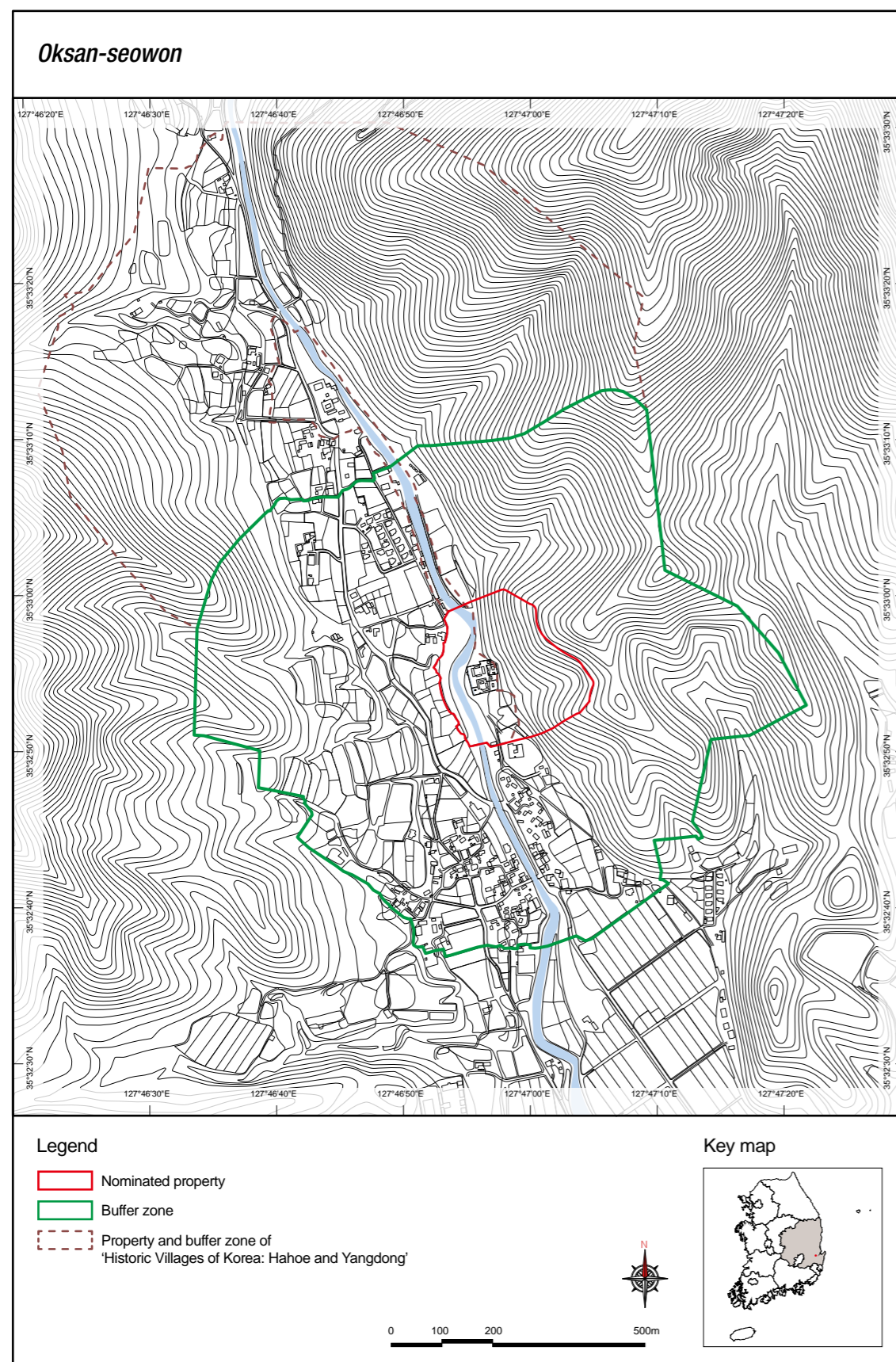


Figure 1-7. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Oksan-seowon*



Figure 1-8. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Oksan-seowon*

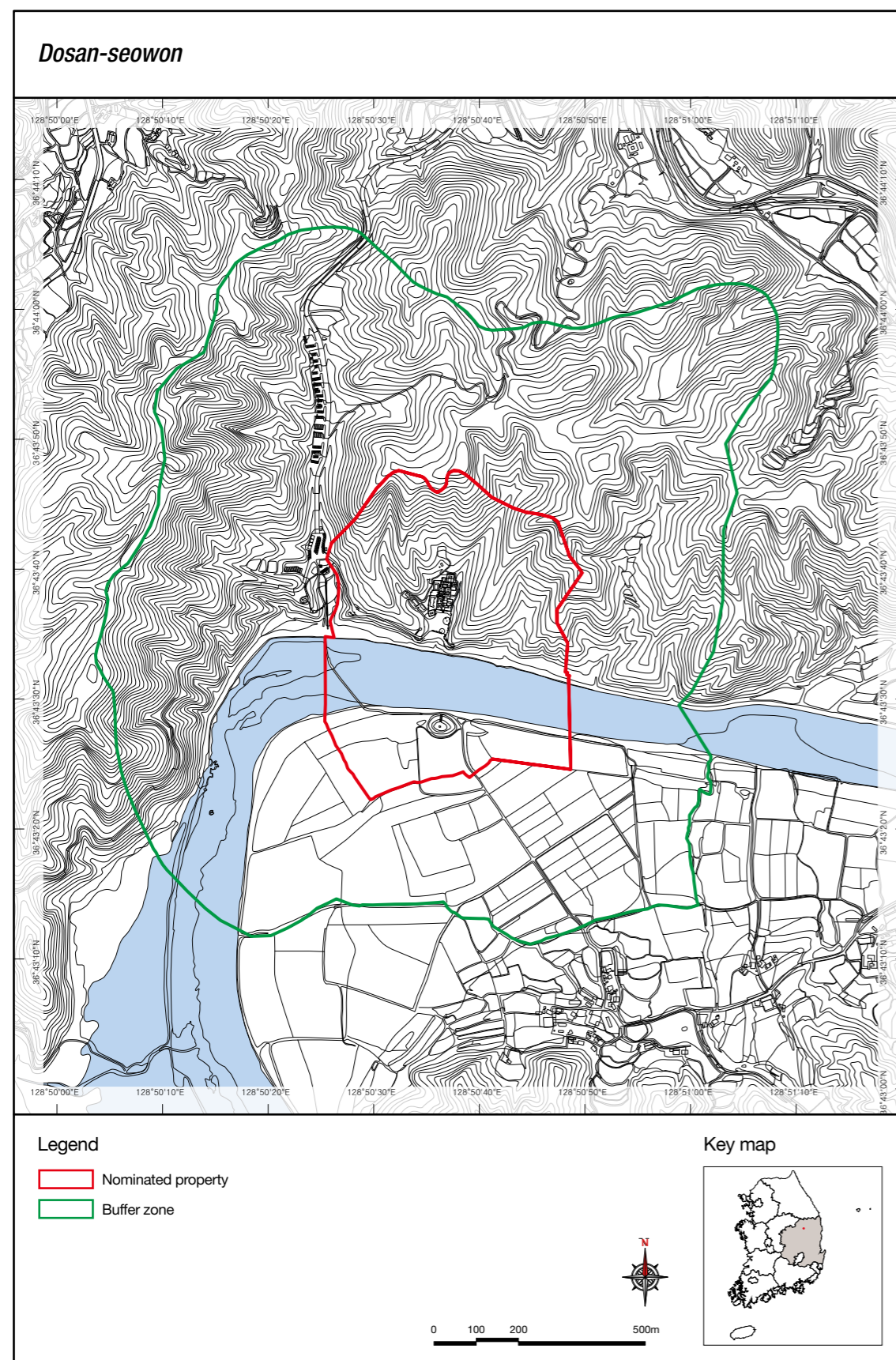


Figure 1-9. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dosan-seowon*

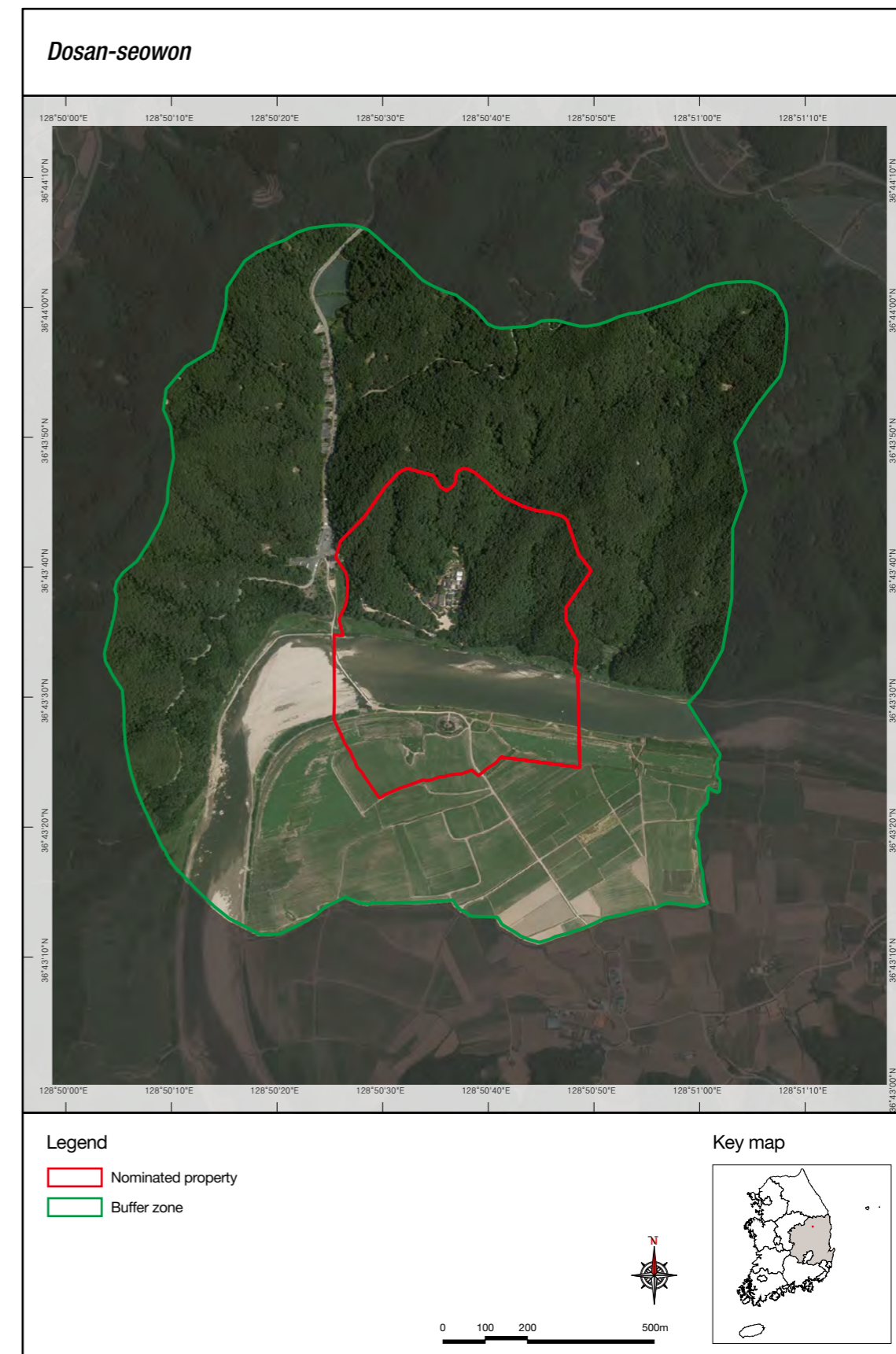


Figure 1-10. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dosan-seowon*

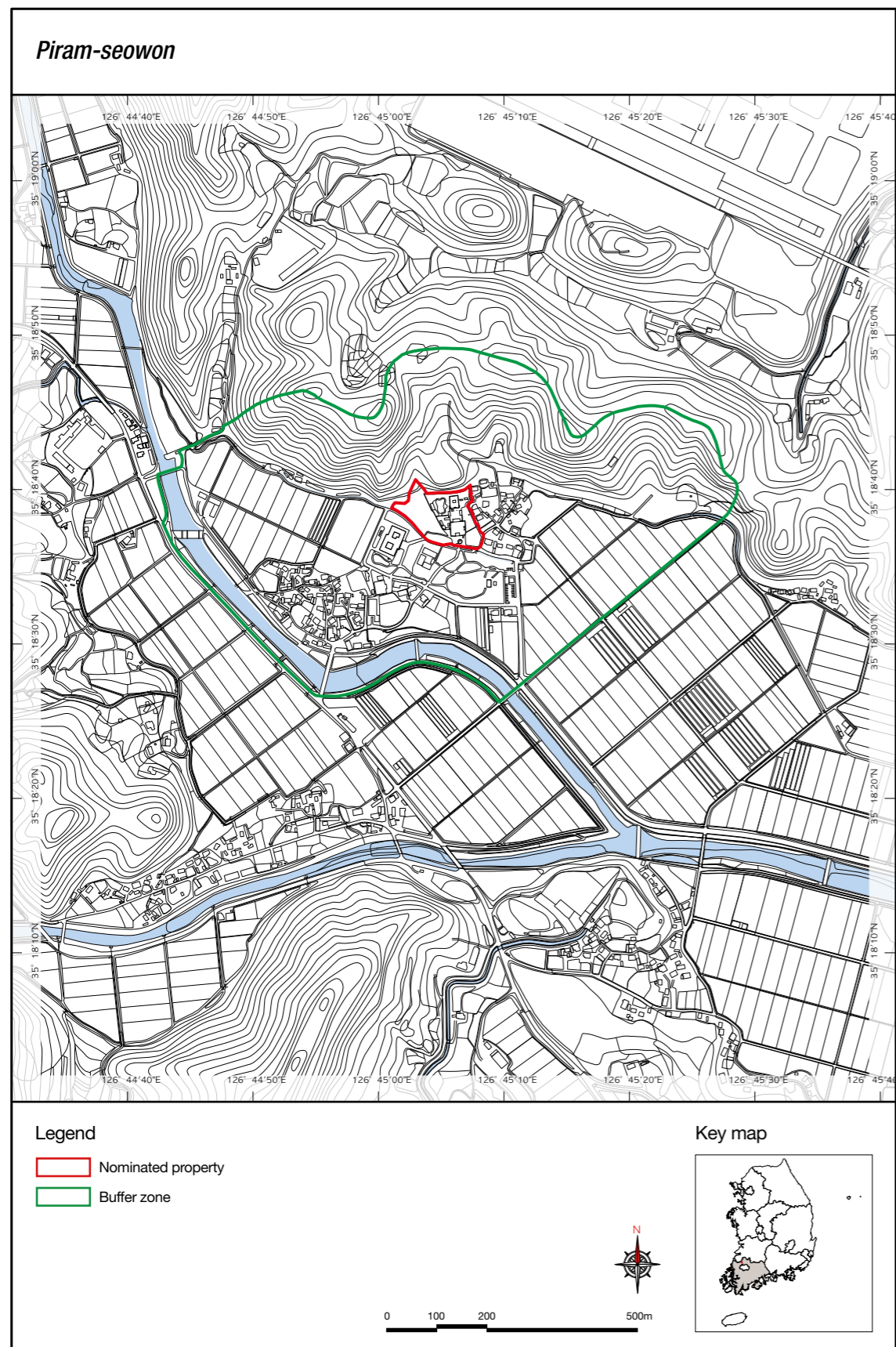


Figure 1-11. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Piram-seowon*

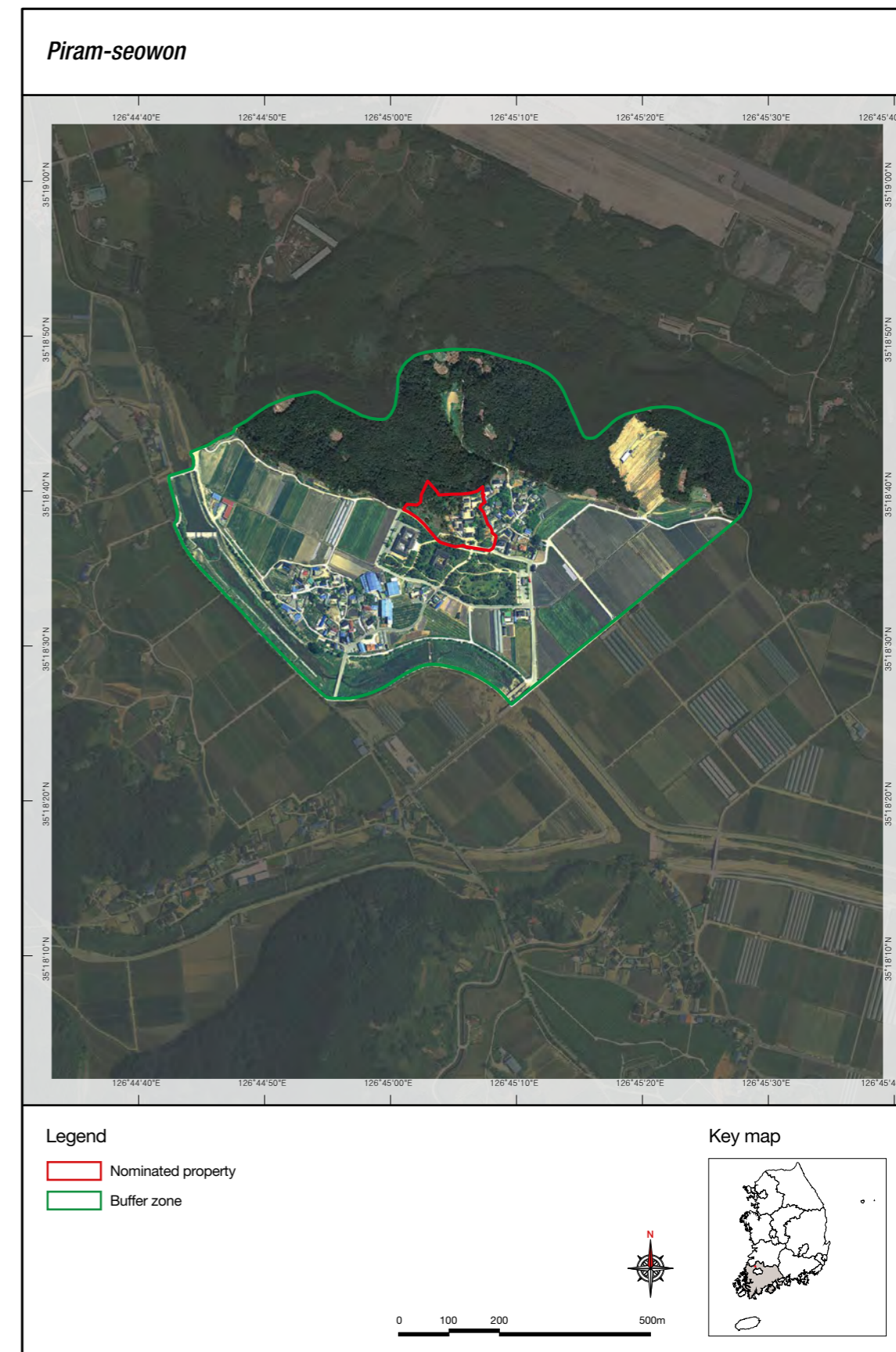


Figure 1-12. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Piram-seowon*

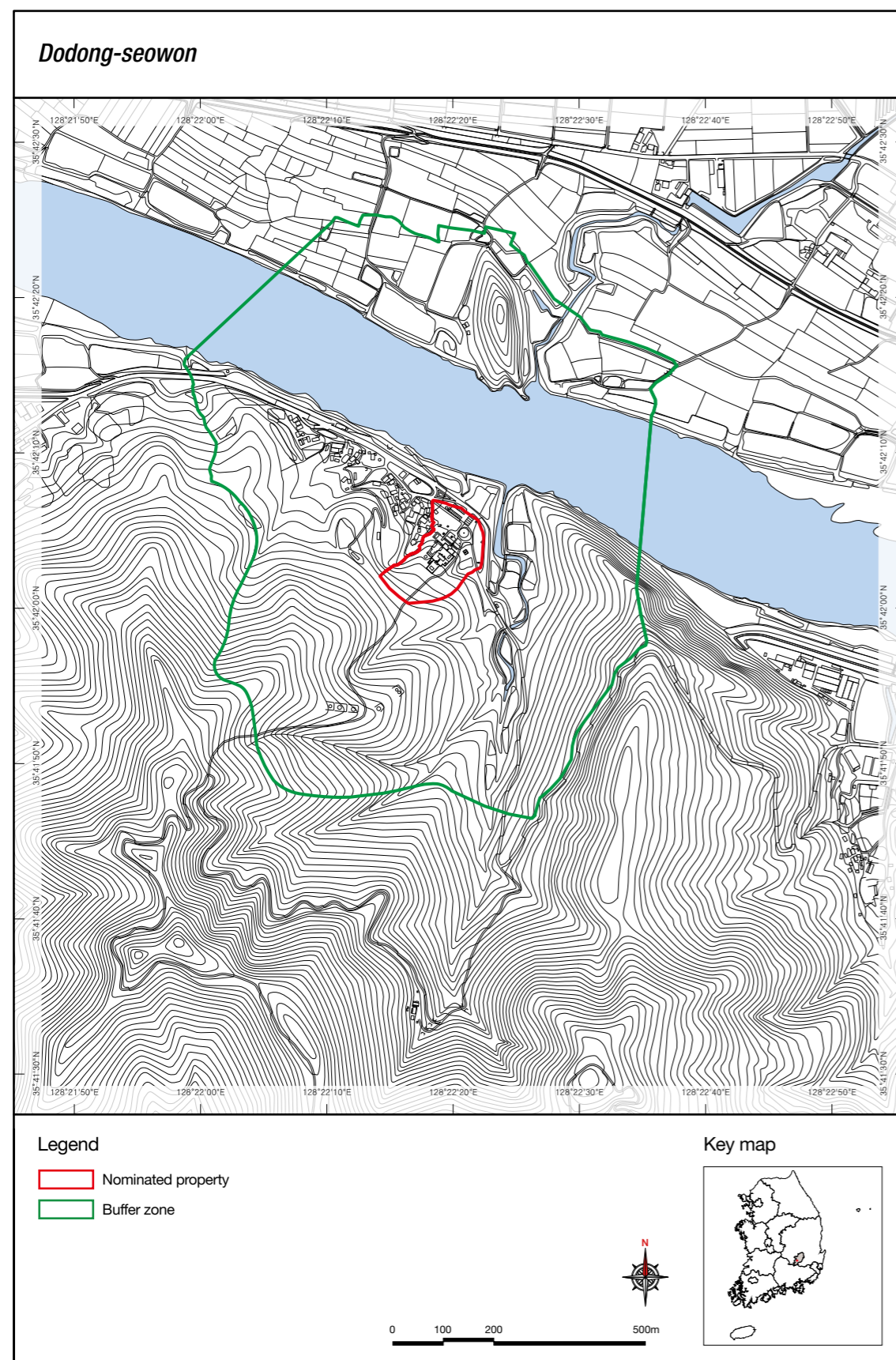


Figure 1-13. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dodong-seowon*

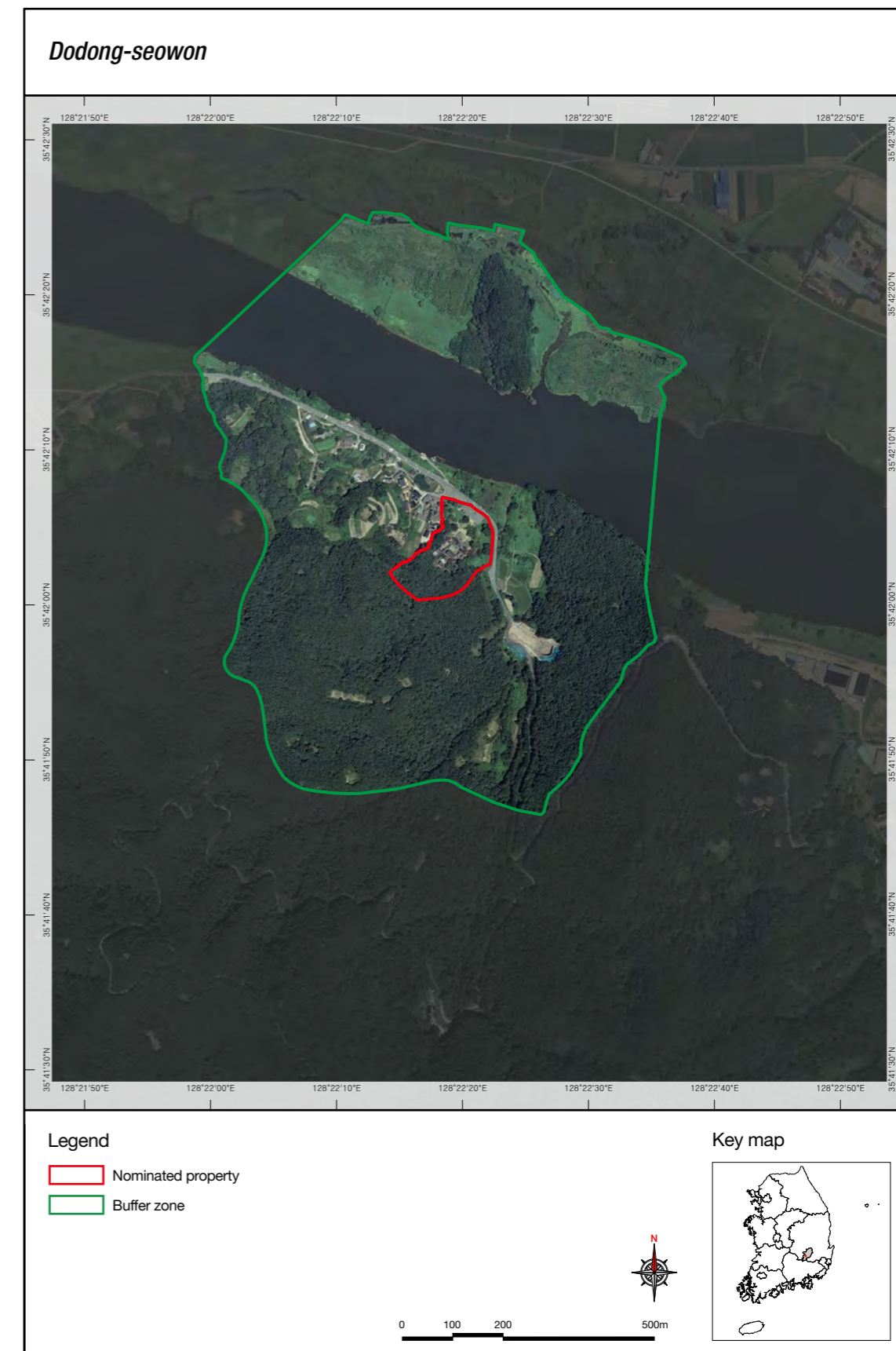


Figure 1-14. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Dodong-seowon*

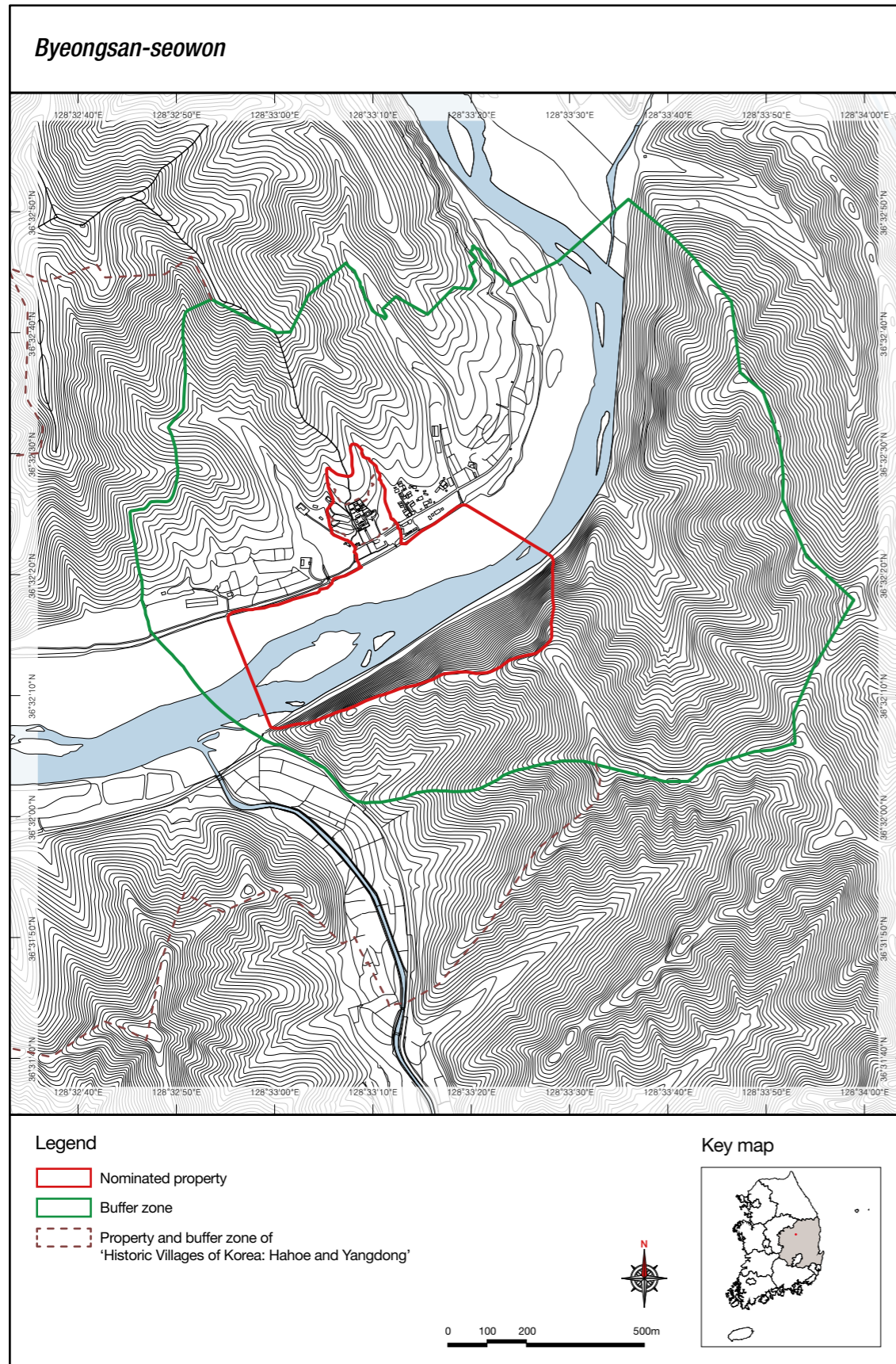


Figure 1-15. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Byeongsan-seowon*

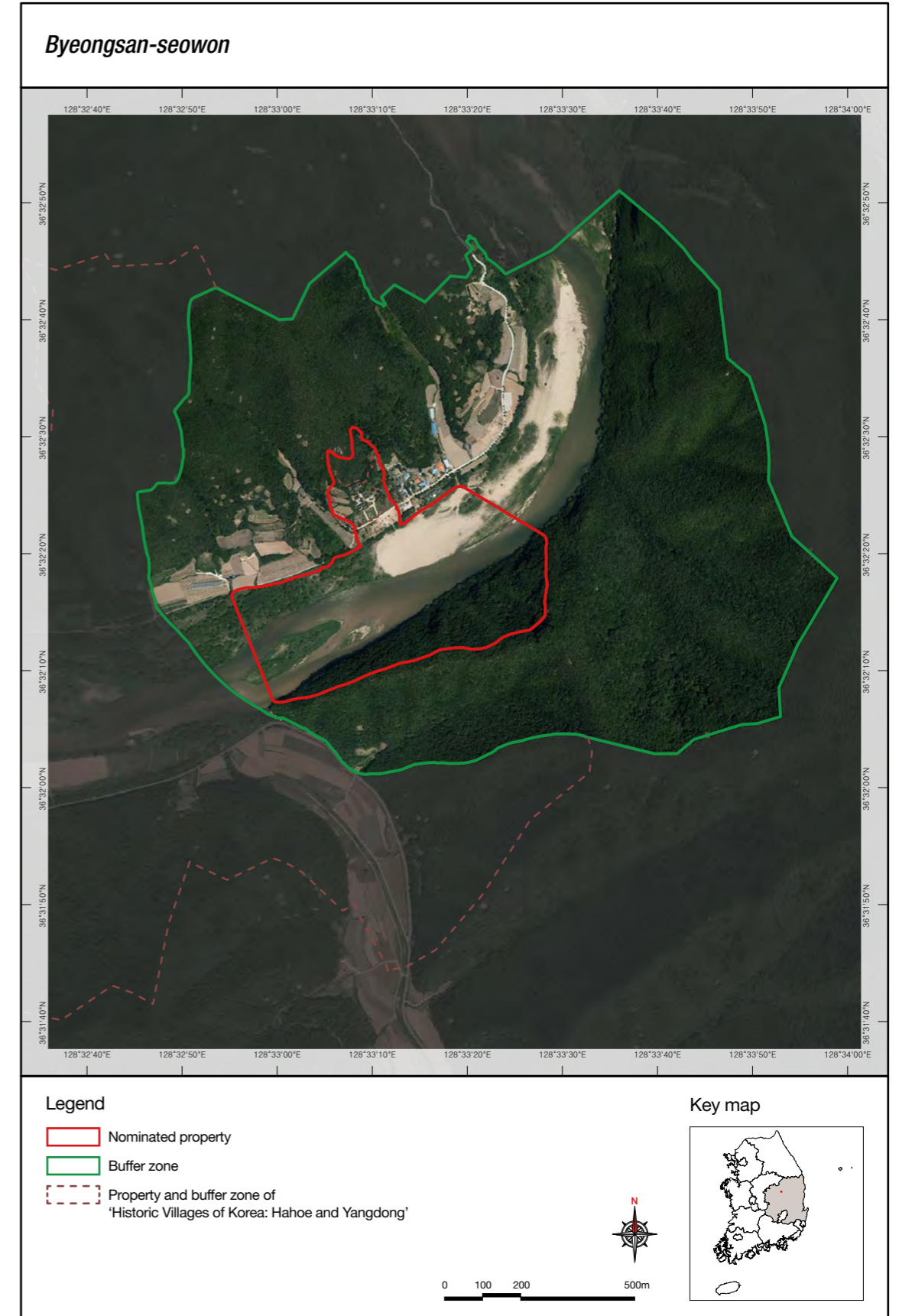


Figure 1-16. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Byeongsan-seowon*

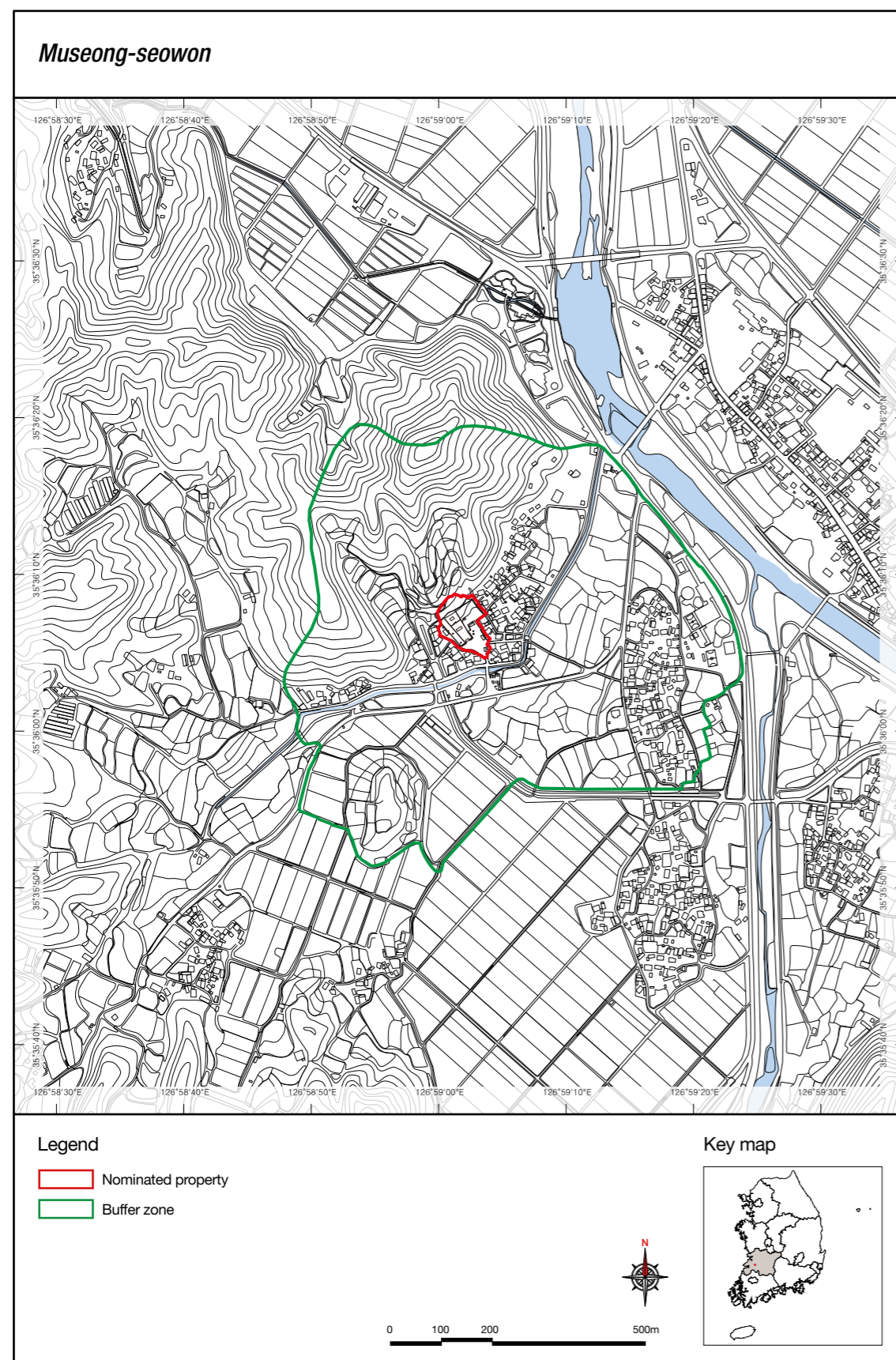


Figure 1-17. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Museong-seowon*



Figure 1-18. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Museong-seowon*

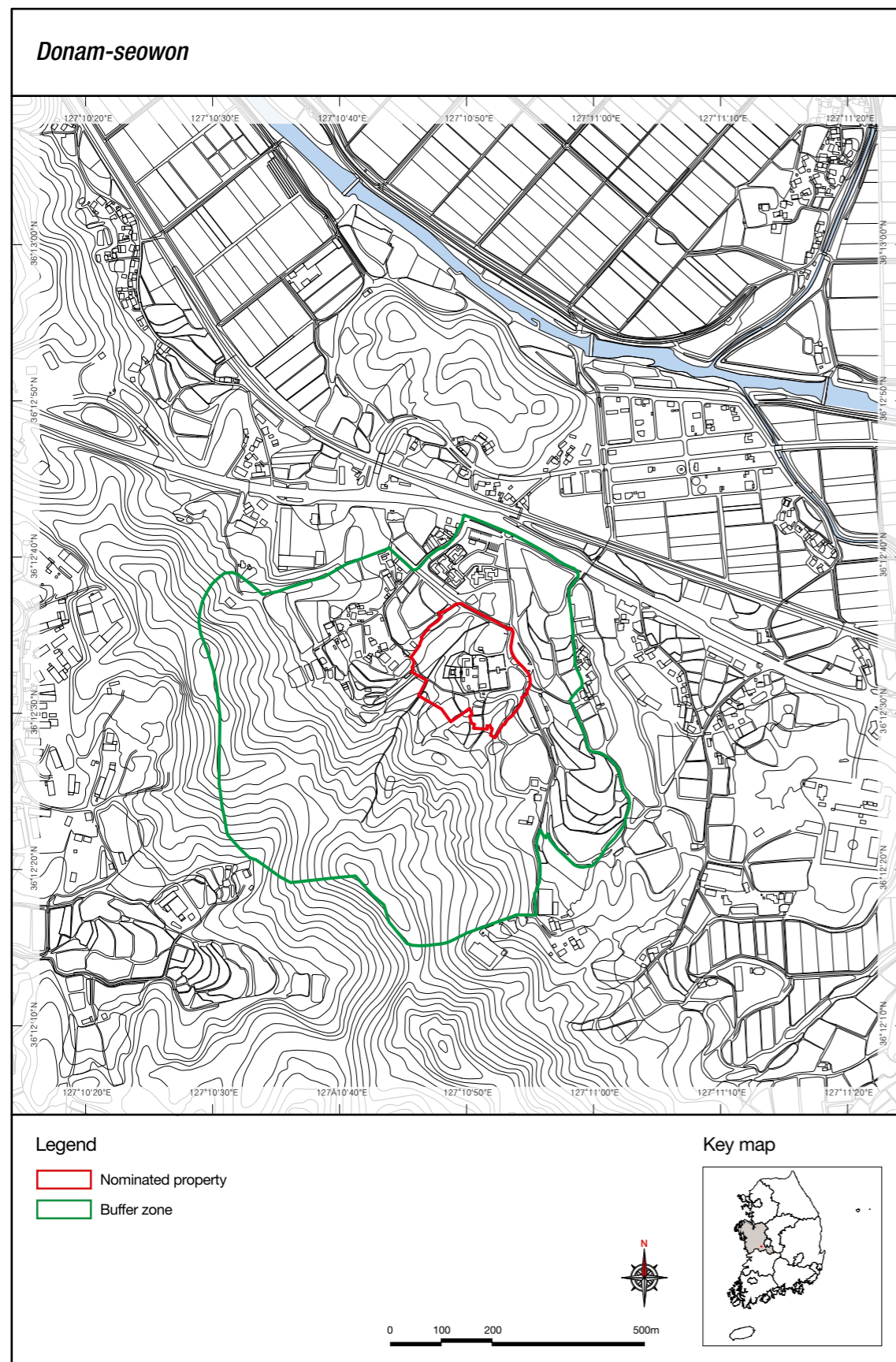


Figure 1-19. Topographic map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Donam-seowon*



Figure 1-20. Satellite map of nominated property and buffer zone of *Donam-seowon*

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 2

DESCRIPTION



2.a Description of Property

2.a.i General Information

2.a.i.1 Overview

The nominated property comprising the nine *seowon* represents a type of Neo-Confucian academies of the Joseon Dynasty, established by the local literati class of *sarim* from the mid-16th to mid-17th century. The property is an outstanding testimony to culture tradition of Korean society firmly based on Neo-Confucianism as a fundamental foundation of education. The property exhibits the localization of *seowon* as a type of Neo-Confucian academies of East Asia.

Confucianism, devised by Confucius (551–479 BCE), is a philosophy, which believes human nature is intrinsically good and therefore pursues an ideal society of moral practice and rationalism. Neo-Confucianism, as a school of thought built on the teachings of 11th century moral philosophers, took shape in the 12th century in the Song Dynasty, largely attributable to Zhu Xi (1130–1200) who synthesized the elite social movement. Neo-Confucianism was a kind of organic holistic understanding of the universe and human being. As a result it had made impacts on politics as well as individual daily lives.

Neo-Confucianism was introduced to Korea in the 13th century to become uniquely adapted to Korean culture. It has made significant impacts on a wide range of aspects, from politics to economy, society and culture, and served as an absolute standard to interpret the worldview, which was towards human, society, nation, nature and cosmology.

The philosophy became prevalent in the 16th century. The local literati called *sarim* formed their own Neo-Confucian scholastic genealogy to make progress on deepening of the study, especially veneration ritual and cultivation of future generation of *sarim*, firmly based on private institutes of *seowon*.

The nominated property comprises nine *seowon* to provide collective understandings of *seowon* academies developed and flourished in Korea. The nominated property collectively represents the blossoming of Neo-Confucianism and the development of *seowon* since the mid-16th century: *Sosu-seowon*, the first example in Korea; *Namgye-seowon*, the first to be established purely through the support of *sarim*; *Oksan-seowon*, a demonstration of *seowon* curricula and housing literary works and documents as well as the introduction of *seowon* institutions; *Dosan-seowon*, developed as the center of a scholastic genealogy; *Piram-seowon*, providing reference to financial aspect of *seowon*; *Dodong-seowon*, a demonstration of the systemization of education through its

detailed regulations; *Byeongsan-seowon*, the birthplace of *sarim*'s public opinion outreach; *Museong-seowon*, a center for the edification of the local community; and *Donam-seowon*, an illustration of how *seowon* expanded from political and social arenas into a major research center for Neo-Confucianism by dedicated to *yehak*, or the study of propriety.

The nominated property is an exceptional testimony to the Korean cultural tradition of developing Neo-Confucian principles to provide a basis for education. It is a manifestation of the unique localization of Neo-Confucian academies as they spread across East Asia.

The nominated property enables the thorough understanding of collective characteristics of *seowon*.

2.a.i.2 Members

The nominated property was operated by local literati known as private individuals of *sarim*, who lived in the rural areas. They were the social leaders paving the foundation for rationalism through their display of morality, dignity and exemplary roles firmly based on the principles of Neo-Confucianism. They aimed at becoming a full Neo-Confucian scholar, thereby reiterating reproduction of students and veneration of the late figures revered for their highest level of achievements. The *sarim* served as both educators and students. Some were

enshrined at *seowon* for veneration by later generations.

Members of *seowon* are composed of rectors, senior administrators, and students. Rectors were in charge of all matters related to the *seowon* and served as working-level supervisors and managers. Normally, a term as rector lasted for one or two years, but depending on the regulations at each *seowon*, rectors could be allowed to serve consecutive terms. Senior administrators include financial administrator, chief councilor, or general administrator, depending on their roles. Their duties were defined as assisting rectors in safeguarding the academy and being responsible for financial affairs, although the details might vary from *seowon* to *seowon*. Not only had they managed the academy, they prepared classes and taught students. Qualifications, terms, and duties slightly differed at each *seowon*. The nominated property houses documents that detail the specific activities of rectors and administrators.

One of the key constituents of *seowon* was the students. Applicants were accepted only through recommendations. According to regulations at *Dodong-seowon*, admissions were allowed only to students of twenty years of age or older, and applicants were screened by admission committees generally consisting of one to five members. Each member could recommend a single candidate to a rector. The selected

students were required to pass an admission exam in order to finalize their spot at the academy. The nine components of the property retain records listing all the admitted students. According to the records of student registers, approximately 10 students were admitted to each *seowon* every year between the mid-16th and mid-17th century. Since each academy operated independently, the number of acceptance varied.

2.a.i.3 Finance

The financing of *seowon* was achieved through various forms of support, including personal donations, with land and bonded servants taking the greatest part of resources. While some of them were supported through systematic aid by the government, most *seowon* were for the most part financed by the local *sarim*. There are surviving ledgers detailing the inflow and outflow of funds.

The royal palace during the Joseon Dynasty bestowed a nameplaque as well as books, land and boding servants only to certain *seowon*. Diverse forms of grants from the government symbolized the state-recognition. Though a number of *seowon* were established during the Joseon Dynasty, not all *seowon* had a chance to receive the state-recognition. The government did not interfere with *seowon*'s educational curriculum or operation. The nominated, property composed of nine *seowon*, is all state-

recognized academies and had been stably maintaining financial base through the supports and interest from the government.

There are ledgers in which records of various aspects of the nominated property were kept, including land ownership, size, location, source of acquisition, the number of farmers, and crop yields. The ledgers provide details on the status of and changes in land ownership. Since land located within the premises of *seowon* was used for the support of the educational activities of *seowon*, it was free from taxation.

Records on servants provided a glimpse into the overall financial operation. The records feature detailed information on the names, age, and marital status

of servants. The servants belonging to *seowon* were responsible for duties related to the *seowon* only.

Documents on lists of donations and financial aid reveal the size of the donations received, which took various forms including rice, books, and paper.

A more comprehensive view of *seowon*'s finances is found in their bookkeeping, which presents lists of revenue and expenses. This bookkeeping strictly required that each new rector learn how to keep the records.

As such, the nominated property has preserved various records related to economic concerns that provide details of *seowon*, financial operation.



Figure 2-1. Overall view of Namgye-seowon

2.a.i.4 Major functions

Learning, veneration and interaction are the essential functions of *seowon*. While serving the conventional purposes of Confucian academies such as lectures and veneration towards Confucius, *seowon* are distinguished from other similar educational institutes for their veneration of distinguished figures from their own era rather than distant sages such as Confucius. They also served as a political and cultural hub and highlighted the importance of gatherings of scholars and to form public opinions. As architectural compositions and types crystallized, function and architectural type became strongly associated.

• Learning

As educational institutes, *seowon* kept their major focus on fostering new generations of scholars. Each *seowon* maintained separate regulations on education and operations. Educational regulations existed in various forms depending on the conditions at the academy. Although *Sosu-seowon* first defined the basic rules for education, subsequent academies established their own as well. The *seowon* curricula were distinctive from today's education in that it offered both individual and group classes. Individual lessons were provided in the form of reading Neo-Confucian textbooks, while group classes promoted discussions on different topics.

The reading curricula were designed to promote autonomous and independent study tailored to each student's learning ability and age. assessment of students took place monthly. Students who did not pass the exam would not progress to the next level until they passed in a subsequent evaluation.

Discussion sessions were designed to facilitate the collective activities of members of the academy. These dialogs were conducted on a regular basis with teachers and students reading specific Neo-Confucian classics followed by a discussion session. On some occasions, major issues of the time such as theories or topics on Neo-Confucianism would be added. Depending on the *seowon*, discussion meetings were held every ten days, fifteen days, or month. After reciting quotes from the Neo-Confucian textbooks, students would hold a question and answer session. Such voluntary exchanges avoided the downsides of pure memorization. Classes featured study protocols to ensure that students and teachers behaved with utmost courtesy and enhanced eagerness and attitude toward learning. After each evaluation of a student, the results were kept in the pertinent records to ensure that the assessment could be built upon in the future. The order of curricula and evaluation followed the academy's regulations. Each session was recorded in a report for submission to a rector.

Materials used in the classes were commentaries or footnotes for Neo-Confucian classics written by Zhu-Xi (1130-1200)—a synthesizer of Neo-Confucianism of China during the Song Dynasty—and his disciples. Neo-Confucian theories pursued by the venerated scholars or collections of literary works were also used in the class. Importantly, the classes offered open discussions on Neo-Confucian theories instead of preparations for the state civil service examination. Each *seowon* had its own curricula, a product of the autonomy each *seowon* enjoyed.

Any classes or sessions designed to enhance the preparation of the state civil service examination were strictly excluded. *Seowon* was a place fully dedicated to the exploration of Neo-Confucian values and principles and human nature with active discussions.

Such curricula stand in a stark contrast to state schools, which were designed to prepare state civil service examination. Though such preparation was mostly involved with Neo-Confucian principles, classes were strongly oriented in memorization conducive to the examination, rather than stimulating academic pursuit. *Seowon* curricula were designed to study Neo-Confucianism writings of the venerated scholars of each *seowon*. Therefore, the way the class conducted differed from academy to academy. For example, *Dosan-seowon's* classes covered human nature

and universe, while *Donam-seowon* focused on the principles of propriety. In this regard, a great deal of writings written by the venerated scholars had been published, and the related printing woodblocks and literary works are preserved at the academy.

The nominated property includes a wide range of documents, such as regulations on lectures, curricula, and lecture formalities, providing a glimpse into the education at each academy. Each component of the nominated property owns more books than is typical of other *seowon* in the Republic of Korea. This shows that the nine components provide excellent data for understanding *seowon* during the Joseon Dynasty.

The nominated property has long provided a repository for a wide range of old documents and printing woodblocks, all of which help identify how *seowon* were managed and intellectual activities were exchanged. This library function of the nominated property contributed greatly to creating conditions that promoted knowledge and culture at a time when access to writings and their distribution were extremely difficult.

Library functions are an essential aspect for supporting study functions. As a space for the study of Neo-Confucian classics and other academic writing by Neo-Confucian scholars, *seowon* required libraries. The significant volume of old documents, literary works, and

woodblocks stored in the nominated property prove its authenticity.

Seowon performed a publication function as well. Publications were mostly posthumous collections and books of the venerated scholars. *Seowon* created woodblocks for their publications.

The nominated property conserved books and documents on Neo-Confucianism in an organized manner. There are two types of materials defining regulations on the keeping of books: a book list detailing the method of acquisition and the number of volumes and a ledger recording the condition of books and a tradition of drying out books by being exposed to the sun to combat moisture.

The current status of preserved written documents at the nominated property is as follows:

Table 2-1. Records preserved at the nominated property

Seowon Preserved records	Registers (Volumes)	Old documents (Categories)	Printing woodblocks
Sosu-seowon	145	110	428
Namgye-seowon	147	717	377
Oksan-seowon	3,977	1,156	1,123
Dosan-seowon	4,605	2,128	4,014
Piram-seowon	245	64	616
Dodong-seowon	23	215	71
Byeongsan-seowon	3,816	5,906	1,914
Museong-seowon	8	83	-
Donam-seowon	11	76	1,839

※Only counting those preserved in *seowon* or entrusted to museum

• Veneration

Veneration for the late enshrined scholars at the shrine has been sustained at the nominated property. Unlike other Neo-Confucian academies in Korea, including the *Seonggyungwan* national academy and *hyanggyo* local school, *seowon* did not conduct veneration towards Confucius. This unique characteristic of *seowon* distinguishes them from other domestic Confucian institutes. Through the process of establishing and passing down their own academic genealogies, Neo-Confucian scholars became naturally interested in honoring domestic scholars. Replacing the more traditional venerated figures with local scholars provides tangible evidence of the Koreanization of *seowon* culture and its orginal development. Another unique feature of *seowon* in Korea is that they refused to include popular beliefs, nature-oriented veneration or vernacular religions, all of which wish to attract good luck.

Seowon served as a venue for local aristocrats to establish their Neo-Confucian lineage by honoring important scholars from the region and their academic achievements while imagining an ideal world of Neo-Confucianism through a new culture of bridging study and edification. The scholars venerated at *seowon* were symbolic figures from the history and development of Neo-Confucianism in Korea who made a significant contribution to the intellectual history of the nation. During the process

of the development of Neo-Confucianism, the local *sarim* secured the position of the scholastic lineage established in the area as well as provided a foothold for their activities. Based firmly in their academies, *sarim* sought to create an ideal world through healthy competition and mutual interaction.

The nominated property has been preserving its individual way of conducting venerating rites. As the foremost function of *seowon*, veneration rituals have continued until today without cessation since the establishment of each academy. Through memorial services for the renowned scholars of Neo-Confucianism, members of each academy honor the academic achievements and virtuous lives of their predecessors. Through veneration, followers pledge to sustain the principles pursued by their teachers as well as consolidate their academic genealogy. The rites also perform the role of disseminating the spirit and culture of Neo-Confucianism into every aspect of life through social education. Transmitted to today, the venerating rites exhibit authenticity of the nominated property.

Unlike other religious rituals, veneration at *seowon* does not imply the characteristics of wishing luck in return. Rather, it promotes emulation of the venerated scholars and building strong solidarity between the participants. The subject of venerated scholars differs by each academy, and their contributions are widely varied.

The formalities of the veneration evolved out of the protocols established by the very first academy, *Sosu-seowon*. However, the nominated property developed its own procedures and content according to the scholar being honored or the preferences of the establishers. *Sosu-seowon* owns a list of veneration procedures based on directions written by Ju Se-bung, the founder of the academy and Yi Hwang, the synthesizer of Neo-Confucianism in Korea.

Alongside the veneration held on the first and fifteenth day of every month, the nominated property conducts regular seasonal rites in spring and autumn and at the beginning of the first lunar month. The New Year rites are held on the fifth or sixth day of the first lunar month in order to pay respects to the venerated scholars. Such rites are closely related to society rooted in agriculture. Irregular rites are conducted mostly for important events as such as when spiritual tablets are temporarily removed and returned, on the occasion of unexpected disasters, when spiritual tablets are added or removed, a name board is bestowed by the government, or officials from the government are participating.

Above all, the spring and autumn rites have been regarded the most important ceremonies in *seowon*. Rites generally start with the preparation, which takes place on the day before the actual ceremony, meaning two days are

required in total. The first day was spent on preparing sacrificial animals. The following day begins with the recitation of a prayer, which lists the procedures for the coming ceremony and officiants conduct the rites accordingly. More information on the list is provided later in this document.

The nominated property honors distinguished figures who achieved

important milestones in the development of Neo-Confucianism in Korea. Moreover, the nominated property has preserved the original form for archetypal tradition of veneration as well as the specialized traditions of the rites unique to each individual component.

The detailed procedure of veneration at *seowon* is at the following :



Figure 2-2. Veneration Procedure

• Interaction

The nominated property served as an intellectual center for *sarim* stayed in the rural area. Either on a provincial or scholastic level, the nominated property became a major institute promoting social activities while forging collective opinions. During the early period of *seowon* establishment movement in the 16th to 17th century, the nominated property sparked novel Neo-Confucian theories and led the formation of opinion in the surrounding community. Each *seowon* served as a local hub dispersed within the various provinces to deliver local political opinions to the central government, promoting communication between the capital and rural area. Such social roles at *seowon* had continued to exist until the 19th century.

As *seowon*-based local intellectual groups of *sarim* class with a deep understanding of humanity were created and the philosophy of Neo-Confucianism developed in Korea, the nominated property reached for a higher level of learning, which considered social values and the utility of teaching.

The key to intellectual activities is to make them public and expand them into social and political arenas. Public opinion is strongly associated with political issues. Scattered around rural areas, the nominated property served to collect diverse opinions. It became an important place for *sarim* to gather for discussions,

study sessions, or intellectual exchanges.

To find a secluded place to appreciate nature and cultivate the mind and body, *sarim* opted for a location near mountains and water. A pavilion is a type of architecture that offers relation while enjoying the surrounding landscape. Often situated in the entrance area of a *seowon*, a pavilion was used by *sarim* to take a break from their long hours of study and appreciate nature while refreshing their mind and bodies.

A pavilion is built in an open area with uninterrupted views and is integrated with the surrounding environment, creating conditions for contemplating the universe. What is notable of this structure is that it was not established from a viewpoint from outside to inside, but the other way around. Rather than appreciating the building itself based on its appearance, pavilions were designed for the enjoyment of nature from within.

Sarim gave nearby natural elements such as trees, stones, rivers, and mountains a name that reflected Neo-Confucian ways of thinking. This was a tactic to encourage social interaction among *sarim* as well as appreciation of the surrounding environment. It was hoped it would encourage members of *seowon* and visitors to share their creative efforts such as composing poetries and exchanging thoughts on Neo-Confucian values.

The nominated property has visitor logs that provide evidence of cultural exchanges between renowned figures from within and without the academy along with information on visitors' names, status, and the addresses of their workplaces. The nominated property has preserved such visitor logs with the oldest at *Sosu-seowon*.

Sarim hosted poetry sessions at *seowon* to exchange knowledge and express their impressions of venerated scholars, figures related to the *seowon*, or its visitors by writing poetries. In general, the creative works were often built on from the poems of previous generations to sustain these creative works and pass them on to the next generation.

Pavilions were an ideal place for the appreciation and enjoyment of nature, promoting literary exchanges on poetry works, and contemplating the relationship between nature and humans. Those who visited commonly composed poems about the venerated scholars, the academy itself, or the surrounding environment. These works remain evident in the form of the many poems hanging on the pavilions of the academies. Literary works related to the academies were also mentioned in the further literary efforts and other written works of renowned scholars during the Joseon Dynasty. Signboards conveying the importance of Neo-Confucianism are visible at *Sosu-seowon* and *Piram-seowon*.

Literary works were not only produced by members of the academy but also by famous figures visiting the *seowon*. Therefore, visitor logs were kept in the records. They provide a list of people and their personal information that allows a better understanding of the visitors.

Cultural activities also influenced the arts, such as painting. As the nominated property is located within scenic landscape, *sarim* who became familiar with nature intrinsically engaged in a series of creative activities such as landscape paintings or creative written works. The painting of *Dosan-seowon* within its natural setting is a prime example.



Figure 2-3. Aerial View of Byeongsan-seowon



Figure 2-4. Seowon Community Meeting at Oksan-seowon

2.a.i.5 Architecture and Setting

The nominated property was established over the course of one hundred years starting from the mid-16th century. This period is considered the introductory stage of *seowon*, and regional architectural and technical experiments were attempted. Since its establishment, the nominated property experienced slight changes due to repairs, maintenance, extensions, and environmental issues. Therefore, the components of the nominated property bear the entire history of *seowon* and share the passage of time.

The standardization of the nominated property is evident in division into veneration, learning and interaction areas along a central axis. Except for *Sosu-seowon*, the first to be built, most *seowon* were designed along a central axis with vertically arranged areas of veneration, learning, interaction from top to bottom.

While sharing features common to *seowon* in Korea, the nominated property has individual characteristics as well. In other words, based on the common architectural forms, the nominated property has developed a creativity conducive to maximizing the surrounding environment and understanding Neo-Confucian idealism. To take advantage of traditional timber structures, the nominated property is designed to offer an open yet enclosed space. Creative

enhancements are evident in a wide range of detailed architectural elements, from laying pedestals to building fences, decorating the timber materials, selecting the location, and arranging the layout of buildings. In addition, the nominated property has embraced traditional Korean architectural techniques such as *ondol*, an under-floor heating system, and *maru*, an open wooden floor, to reflect the national floor culture and allow *seowon* in Korea to organically function as Neo-Confucian institutes. During the process, creativity was once more adopted by incorporating a sense of moderation and restraint to display architectural expressions in a minimal manner. In terms of shrines, the nominated property displays the strategies used to demonstrate the nobility of shrines, and is known for giving birth to *yeje* principle of propriety, an ancient East Asian architectural principle emphasized in Confucianism. To be specific, the views from pavilions provided a whole new way of appreciating the surrounding environment. Relating the *seowon* setting with the landscape is the one of the strongest architectural achievement of *seowon* in Korea.

• Siting

The primary factor for consideration when selecting the setting of the nominated property was the association with the venerated scholars, whether it be their place of teaching or studying

or their home or gravesite. The second factor to be evaluated is the landscape, which was equivalent to the venerated scholars’ interpretation of the universe. Most components of the nominated property were built amid scenery that offers views of mountains, rivers, creeks, or fields harmonized with the surrounding environment. This is because the venerated scholars generally opted for a naturally inspiring place for studying and the cultivation of mind and body. On some occasions like *Museong-seowon*, *sarim*’s places of residence were taken into account when building *seowon* since facilitating their social activities and maximizing their influence were deemed important.

Slight deviation of building arrangement along the central axis provided the framework for spatial orientation of the nominated property like *Dosan-seowon*

and *Byeongsan-seowon* architectural arrangement. Hierarchy of buildings is expressed through a slope with the most significant building on the highest level of ground Rather than being fixed on facing the south, the composition of the buildings allowed numerous variations while making use of the natural topography. Shrines were considered the innermost area and placed on the highest ground, followed by the learning and then the interaction area, which is composed of a pavilion for the enjoyment of nature and the gathering of *sarim*. Perceiving the architecture and landscape as a single frame, the nominated property’s composition features organic connections from the landscape to the pavilion, lecture hall and shrine.

The following is to summarize the setting of each component.

Table 2-2. The setting of the property

Seowon Considered factor		Sosu- seowon	Namgye- seowon	Oksan- seowon	Dosan- seowon	Piram- seowon	Dodong- seowon	Byeongsan- seowon	Museong- seowon	Donam- seowon
Vene- rated figures	Where he culti- vated	○	-	○	-	-	-	○	-	-
	Where he studied	-	-	-	○	-	-	-	○	○
	Where he lived	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Where he was buried	-	-	-	-	-	○	-	-	-
Land- scape	Mountain	○	○	○	-	-	-	○	-	-
	River	-	○	-	○	-	○	○	-	-
	Creek	○	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Field	-	○	-	-	○	-	-	○	○
	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	○	-



Figure 2-5. Aerial view of *Oksan-seowon*



Figure 2-6. Aerial View of *Sosu-seowon*



Figure 2-7. Aerial View of *Dodong-seowon*



Figure 2-8. Aerial View of *Piram-seowon*

• Buildings

The major elements of the shrine, lecture hall, dormitories, and pavilion at the nominated property are the creative outcome of the Korean interpretation of Neo-Confucian concept into architectural type. Characteristics are displayed in the buildings, use of the surrounding area, and architectural details. Veneration, learning, interaction areas of the nominated property are composed of signature buildings that help execute the appropriate functions of each area.

The veneration area is a place for the veneration of distinguished figure, and makes up the most important location in the *seowon*. As a result, this area is placed at the innermost of the central axis. Buildings are composed of a shrine, veneration preparatory chamber, and storage room for utensils and vessels used for rites. Spiritual tablets or portraits of venerated scholars and an observance altar are found inside the shrine, although the composition of the altar, its location, and the procedures for the veneration differ from *seowon* to *seowon*. Veneration preparatory and storage rooms were designed to remain close to the shrine and to hold needed vessels and other equipment. *Sarim*'s view towards the surrounding environment was also reflected in the setting.

Related building of the learning area included a lecture hall, dormitories,

and a library. The lecture hall is mainly manifested in a four or five-*kan* (sometimes used as bay, *kan* is a traditional unit of measurement of Korean architecture, referring to a space between the two supporting columns of traditional structures) with a three-*kan* space in the middle composed of an open floor. The remaining two *kan* are used for bracketing *ondol* rooms. Two sets of stairs, each set with two steps, are leaning toward the building on both the left and right-hand side. *Ondol* room with an underheating system is for rector and teachers, and located on either both sides or a single side of lecture hall. *Maru*, open floor of lecture hall, is a venue for regular discussion sessions. At the courtyard of the learning area is surrounded by a lecture hall and two dormitories with a mixed form of *maru* floor and *ondol* room. As such, the dormitory is a notable example strongly embodying Korean traditional residence. The open courtyard is reserved for educational protocols and formalities related to the study of Neo-Confucianism. The learning area is generally facilitated with lecture hall, dormitory, library and repository of woodblocks. When the academy is established on a spot where the venerated scholar used to teach his students, related buildings were kept within the area, and later added a new lecture hall and dormitories.

The interaction area features a pavilion in the typical architectural form for *seowon*. Pavilions reflect a unity of Korean

traditional floor culture that provides a venue for *sarim*'s social activities of discussion and nature appreciation. In some cases, stones are engraved to announce the significance of Neo-Confucianism. Sometimes a pond was added not only for enhancing landscape but promoting understandings of Neo-Confucianism through reflected universe to contemplate the relationship between human being and nature.

Other facilities include the caretakers' house and modern educational facilities. The caretakers' house is a support building where managers and others who supported the academy administratively would live, and is situated outside the

central axis. Since there are still some managers living inside *seowon* today, modern facilities have been built for their convenience. Educational centers are placed in the nearby area, but without undermining the surrounding landscape in order to provide programs related to the *seowon*. They are built from timber in line with the customary *seowon* structures and use traditional techniques. Elements known as *hamabi* dismounting stele and *hongsalmun* red spiked gate mark the entrance area of *seowon*. Commemorative steles informing on venerated scholars, the year of building establishment, repair works, and major events of at the *seowon* are erected inside and outside of the academy.

Veneration area



Learning area



Interaction area



Figure 2-9. Area Composition of Nominated Property

• Layout and Type

Along with the typical arrangement of the architecture, individual buildings display the predominant characteristics of the nominated property. The fact that all the buildings of the nominated property are wooden structures is another demonstration of Korean traditional practices.

The layout of the nominated property is an adaptation of *yeje* principle of propriety. The property specifically translates this theory into an architectural type for educational institutes. The original prototype for *seowon* architecture was established by *Namgye-seowon* in its veneration, learning, interaction areas creatively arranged in an organic hierarchical order. Developed out of the fundamental arrangement of *Namgye-seowon*, subsequent iterations experimented with variations on the central axis, such as twisting the linear arrangement to emphasize the reverence towards the shrine.

Yeje was applied not only to layouts but also to individual buildings. *Eungdodang* lecture hall in *Donam-seowon* is one case in point. It was carefully and deliberately designed by the venerated scholar to effectively fulfill the Neo-Confucian formalities. It suggests an example of *seowon* with its emphasis on *yeje* on which buildings were based. *Eungdodang* displays a type of building created firmly based on the principles

of propriety. The lecture hall was the latest-built lecture hall among that of the nine components. The study of *yeje* as a branch of Neo-Confucianism had become robust during the mid-17th century, and it is architecturally evidenced by the *Eungdodang* lecture hall.

Seowon reflected the floor culture prevalent across traditional Korean architecture. The nominated property also adopted these local traditions into their individual buildings. Since the late 16th century, the *maru* open wooden floor and *ondol* underground heating system of architecture had become common for all walks of life. During the process, the nominated property exhibits how *maru* combined with *ondol* were incorporated.

The buildings of the nominated property were carefully adjusted to provide an ideal view of the surrounding landscape while seated on the floor. Since all those entering must take off their shoes, the front and rear areas are clearly distinguished. This is why the back of lecture hall is often set up with panels, and the shrine is built off of the central axis from the lecture hall, or some distance is preserved in between. In addition, each building refrains from vivid color and only minimal embellishments are applied. Carving is rarely performed; the application of *dancheong*, or paintings on wooden structures, is absent in dormitories and lecture halls. Such restriction of elaboration reflects the concepts of Neo-Confucianism that emphasize spiritual values over materialism.

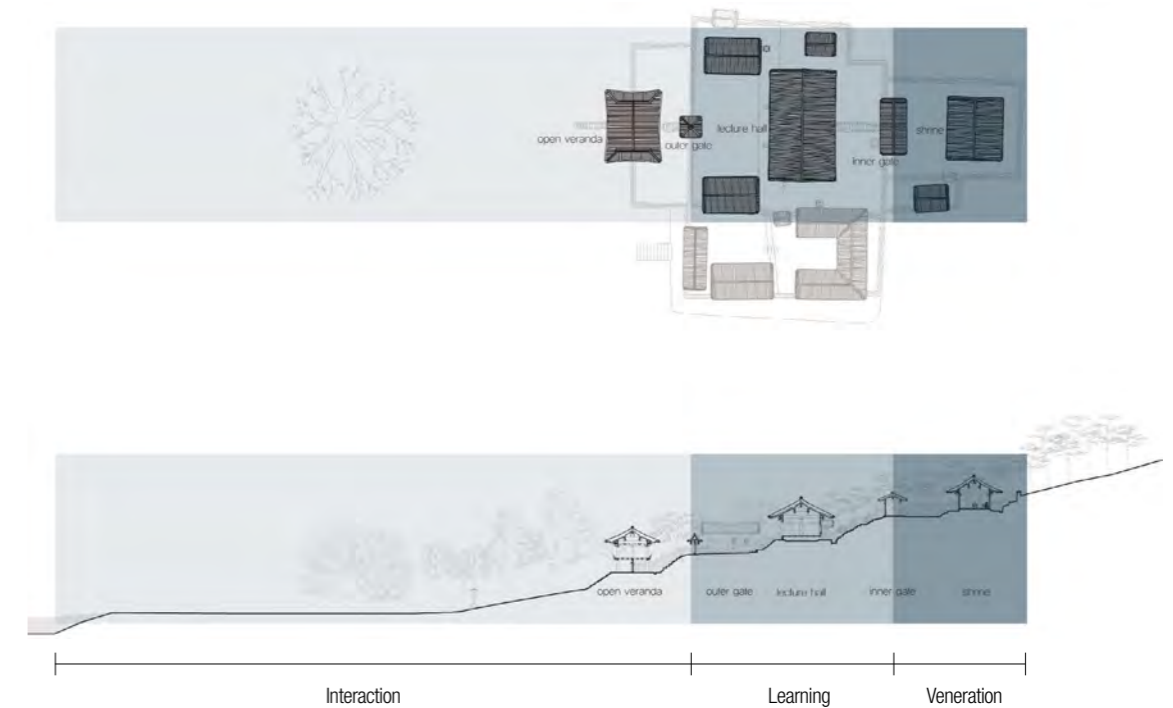


Figure 2-10. Arrangement of areas and cross sectional drawing of *Dodong-seowon*



Figure 2-11. View of *Dodong-seowon*

The intention of *maru* open wooden floor is well demonstrated in lecture halls and pavilions. Lecture halls are the clearest example of combining *maru* and *ondol* manifested in a five-*kan* structure with a three-*kan* space in the middle composed of an open floor. The remaining two-*kan* are used for bracketing *ondol* rooms. Teachers and students pursued educational activities on the wide wooden floor in the middle, while the teachers resided inside the rooms on both sides. Despite these general principles, *Namgye-seowon* built a lecture hall with a four-*kan* open floor space and two-*kan* *ondol* rooms on both sides, and the lecture hall in *Dosan-seowon* has a four-*kan* open floor with one-*kan* *ondol* room on each side. Such variations on the shared architectural standard are vividly portrayed in each *seowon*. As a typical form with an open wooden floor, pavilion developed creativity in its fullest. When comparing the early version of a pavilion found at *Oksan-seowon* with the grand version erected at *Byeongsan-seowon*, the evolution of diversity is clearly seen. As a method to link the inside and outside areas of *seowon*, pavilions were added to fulfill the functions of a gathering place while using Korean traditional floor culture.

The mix of *maru* and *ondol* is also evident in *Namgye-seowon*'s dormitories. Although relatively small in size, the dormitory buildings are organically composed of both indoor *ondol* rooms and an outdoor wooden floor to

accommodate study and interaction at the same time. The use of *maru* extended to library areas, as seen in *Dosan-seowon*, where they are located on both sides of the lecture hall to provide uninterrupted views of the outside.

2.a.ii Each Component

Detailed drawing sets in appendix

2.a.i.1 Sosu-seowon

Located in Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, *Sosu-seowon* is Korea's first Seowon established in 1543. Most buildings are in west to Jukgyecheon stream, *Sosu-seowon* enjoys excellent natural scenery. Because most of its structures are located to the west of the stream, uninterrupted views stretch toward the mountaintop of Yeonhwabong in the far distance. As evidence by the *Dangganjiju* entrance stele, *Sosu-seowon* is where the *Suksusa* Buddhist Temple was once located.

Sosu-seowon was established under the leadership of Ju Se-bung (1495-1554) and local *sarim*. The academy became a pioneer of *seowon* education, including the number of classes, evaluation methods, and admissions, as well as in operational regulations for veneration. In particular, the educational regulations set forth by *Sosu-seowon* made a significant contribution to subsequent *seowon*. As the first academy in Korea, *Sosu-seowon* boasts the longest tradition of uninterrupted traditions of veneration in Korea. It has preserved a variety of records that provide a glimpse into the establishment and development of



Figure 2-12. Aerial View of Sosu-Seowon

seowon institutions.

Sosu-seowon enshrines the spiritual tablet of An Hyang (1243-1306) who introduced Neo-Confucianism from the Yuan Dynasty (1260-1368) of China. He was born in the area and the academy was established at the site where he used to study. In the later period, An Chuk (1282-1348), An Bo (1302~1357) and Ju Se-bung were additionally enshrined at the shrine. An Chuk and An Bo had a high level of knowledge and expertise in Neo-Confucianism and were descendants of An Hyang and from the region. Ju Se-bung initiated the establishment of the academy after becoming the local magistrate of the area.

Dodonggok song, which signifies the importance of Neo-Confucianism, was recited during the veneration at *Sosu-seowon*. It was originally composed by Ju Se-bung at the time of *Sosu-seowon*'s establishment in commemoration of An Hyang for his contribution to the introduction of Neo-Confucianism in Korea. The melody follows the typical trends popular at the time of its composition, and its lyrics exalt An Hyang's contribution and describe how Neo-Confucianism was introduced to Korea. The lyrics are especially unique in that they are the only case of a song speaks about a venerated scholar.

Sosu-seowon houses visitors' log that describes the cultural exchanges between famous figures from inside

and outside of the academy. It provides detailed information on the various figures that visited, including where they were from, their jobs, and their names. Furthermore, several thousands of literary works written by visitors about *Sosu-seowon* have been preserved until today, especially on the walls of *Gyeongryeomjeong*, a pavilion located in the entrance area of *Sosu-seowon*.

Even though the architectural layout had not yet standardized and crystallized, *Sosu-seowon* was equipped with all the necessary architectural elements required for a private Neo-Confucian academy. What had been determined as essential elements of architecture in *Sosu-seowon* became fundamental for those established in later periods. Using a minimum degree of adornments combined with Korean traditional techniques, *Sosu-seowon* created the original form for a lecture hall, shrine, and dormitories. Korean traditional architectural styles incorporating the floor culture that was popular during the 16th century were applied to the buildings.

The major buildings characterizing the respective areas are as follows. *Munseonggongmyo* shrine and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber in the veneration area; *Myeongryundang* lecture hall, *Jikbangjae*/*Ilsinjae*/*Hakgujae*/*Jirakjae* dormitories and *Jangseogak* library in the learning area; and *Gyeongryeomjeong* and *Chwihandae* pavilions and *Gyeongja*

bawi rock in the interaction area. Ju Se-bung engraved the Chinese character “*gyeong*,” meaning reverence, on the rock to embody one of the concepts of Neo-Confucianism so as to appreciate the nature while contemplating the values of Neo-Confucianism. The view from *Gyeongryeomjeong* pavilion and Jukgyecheon stream provide the

viewpoint to appreciate the surrounding landscape of the academy enveloped by a mountain. The caretakers' house located at the back of *seowon* takes charge of general management. Located amidst beautiful scenery, *Sosu-seowon* adopted the surrounding nature as an integral part of the ensemble of the buildings.



Figure 2-13. Social Interaction area of *Sosu-Seowon*



Figure 2-14. Painting of *Sosu-seowon*



Figure 2-15. Ritual Music *Dodonggok* Sung at *Sosu-seowon*

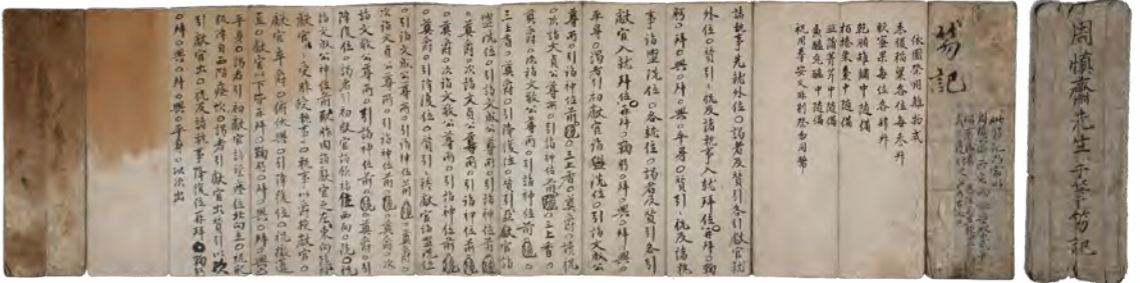


Figure 2-16. the Ritual Proceedings of *Sosu-seowon*

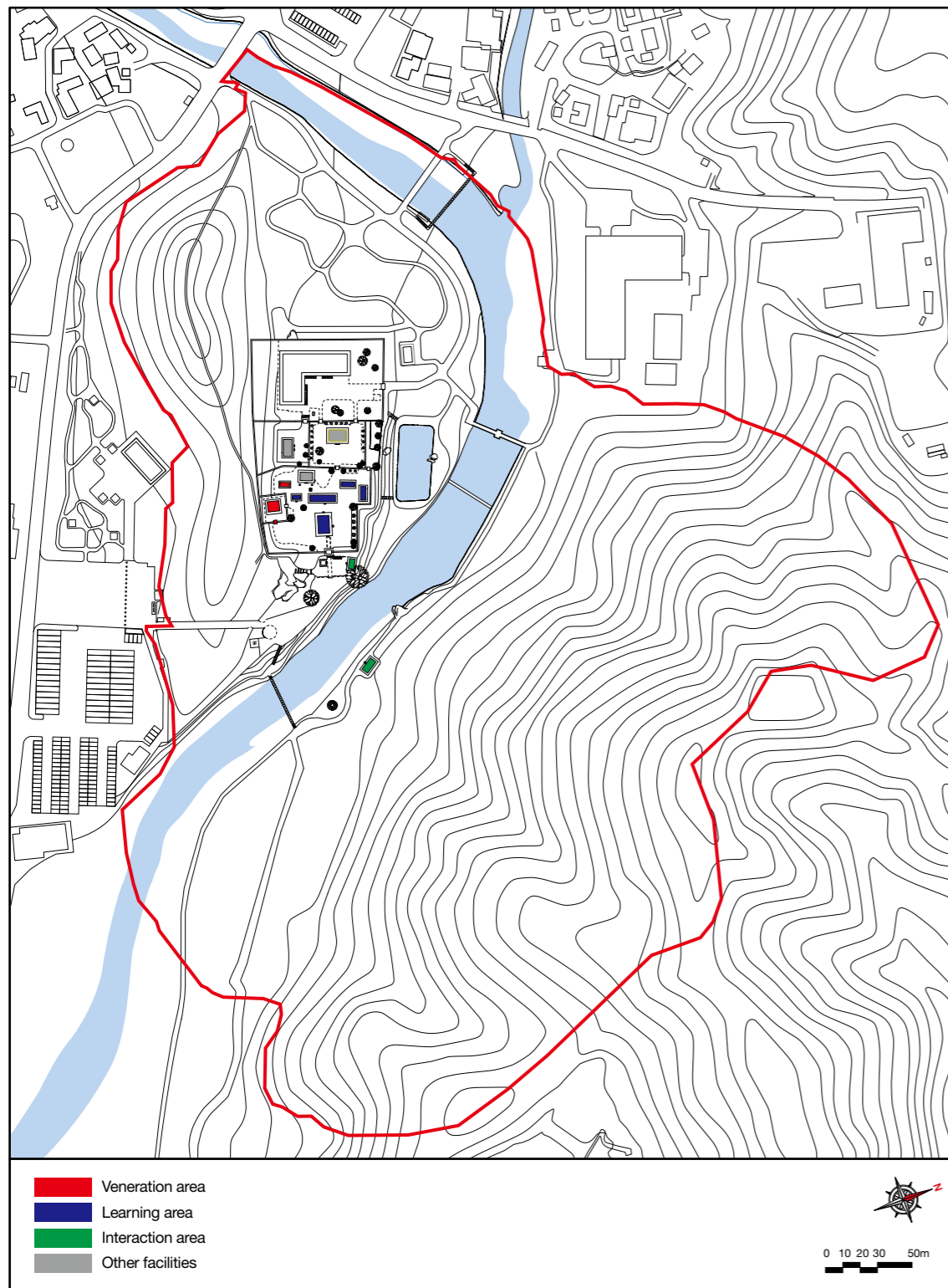


Figure 2-17. Site plan of Sosu-seowon



Figure 2-18. Cross section of Sosu-seowon

2.a.ii.2 Namgye-seowon

Namgye-seowon, the second *sweowon* was built in Hamyang County in Gyeongsangnam-do Province in 1552. It is located on the ground level with an uninterrupted view in front stretching to Namgye Stream in distance. The academy marks the first *seowon* to illustrate the type for the building arrangement of *seowon*, paving the way for unique layout.

Namgye-seowon is the first case of a Neo-Confucian academy in Korea to establish type of *seowon* operation and layout. The establishment and operation of *Namgye-seowon* was guided by *sarim*, providing an example to all those to follow. The academy has preserved its records of patrons and their donations

by *sarim* from its establishment until the 19th century.

Namgye-seowon enshrines a spiritual tablet of Jeong Yeo-chang (1450-1504). Born in the Hamyang County, scholar Jeong was the key political activist who played a critical role in the central political arena during the first half of the 16th century. He took a stance firmly based on Neo-Confucianism. His activities in the royal court opened a new level of political participation of *sarim*. Gang Ik and Jeong On were the two representative figures of the region, and the early members of *Namgye-seowon* to be involved in its establishment and beginning operation.

The *sarim* associated with *Namgye-seowon* were devoted to realizing a



Figure 2-19. Aerial View of Namgye-seowon

Neo-Confucian world. For example, they encouraged the edification of the local community by providing financial support to villagers for weddings or funerals. In addition, *sarim* conducted regular venerating rites in spring and autumn to provide certain formalities in the area.

The academy also led the organization of the anti-Japanese militia in the Gyeongsangnam-do Province region during the Japanese invasions in 1592. In retaliation, the academy was burned in 1595, but it was recovered by the local *sarim* in 1603. Since then, *Namgye-seowon* has served as a center in the province and the only academy in the region to survive the nationwide demolition of *seowon* in the 19th century.

The major buildings are as follows: a three-*kan* shrine and veneration preparatory chamber with the triple inner gate in the veneration area; *Myeongseongdang* lecture hall, *Yangjeongjae* and *Boinjae* dormitories, a library, and a commemorative stele for the venerated scholar in the learning area; and the *Aeryeonheon* and *Yeongmaecheon* balconies, *Pungyeongnu* pavilion, and a pond for the interaction area. The pavilion was established in the 19th century, long after the standardized form of *seowon* buildings had become commonplace. Before the pavilion was erected, the open floor areas of the two dormitory buildings and two ponds offered a place to appreciate nature.

Namgye-seowon is small in size compared to other academies, as evidenced by the one-*kan* *ondol* rooms and one-*kan* open floor in the veneration area. Nevertheless, the academy is fully equipped with the requirements for a *seowon*. Moreover, it provided the first version of the typical building arrangement. The dormitories equipped with open pavilion floors are the original example of an interaction area within the learning area.



Figure 2-20. Learning area of *Namgye-seowon*



Figure 2-21. List of officials at *Namgye-seowon*



Figure 2-22. Printing blocks for the collected works of Jeong Yeo-chang



Figure 2-23. Seowon community meeting at *Namgye-seowon*

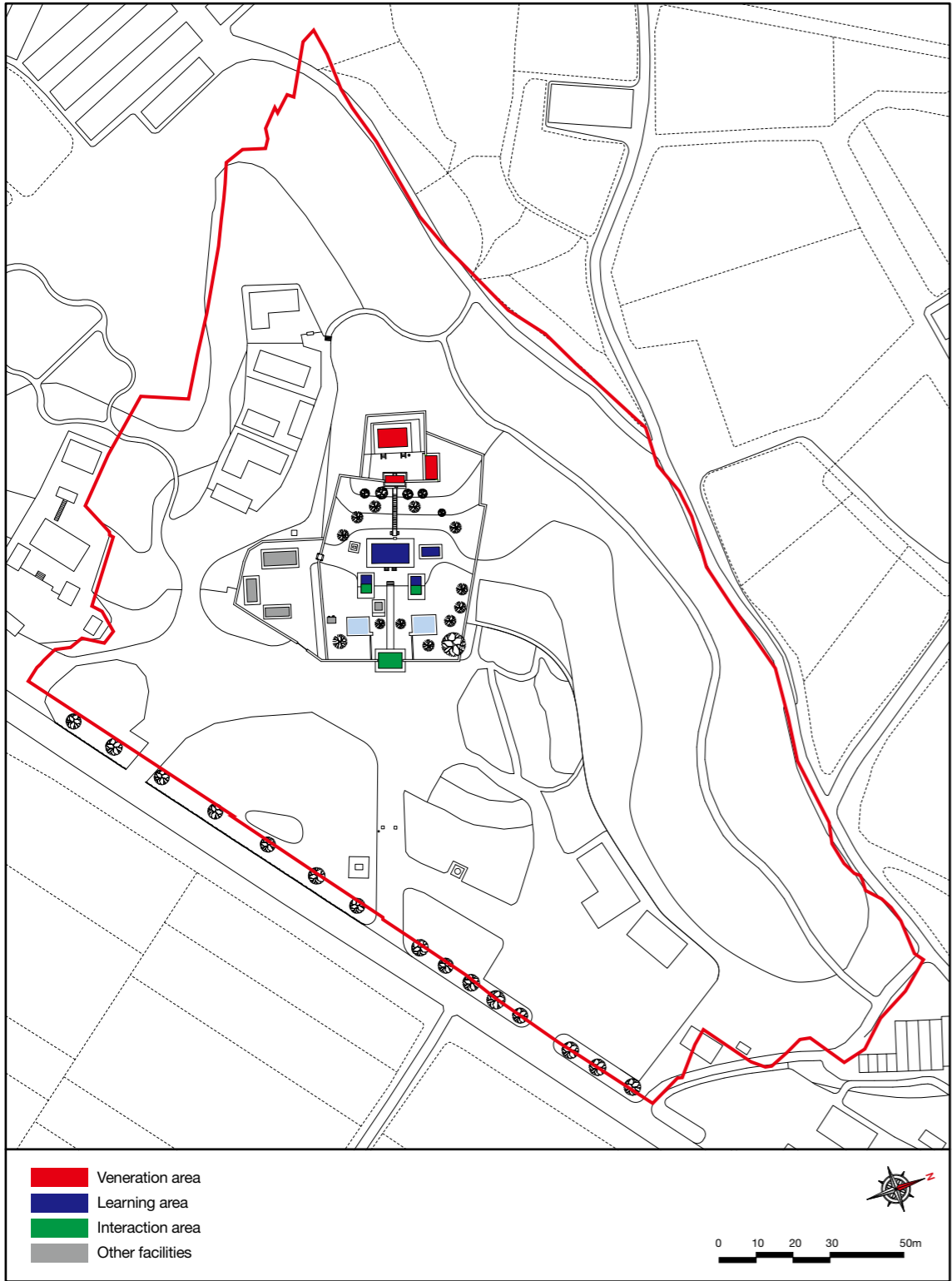


Figure 2-24. Site plan of Namgye-seowon



Figure 2-25. Cross section of Namgye-seowon

2.a.ii.3 Oksan-seowon

Established in 1572 in Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, *Oksan-seowon* stands on sloping land by the gushing Sesimcheon stream. The front and back is enveloped by Mt. Jaaksan and Mt. Hwagaesan, respectively. The first *seowon* to adopt the use of a pavilion as an integral part of its architecture, *Oksan-seowon* was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2010 as a component part of “Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong”.

Oksan-seowon was established through the support of the local *sarim* and

served as a base for their activities in the eastern Gyeongsangbuk-do Province area. The academy’s dominant activities in publishing and library service prove the significance of *seowon* in the region. Not only the collections of the venerated scholar’s posthumous literary works and old books on Neo-Confucianism, but also on a wide range of topics related to the local community have been published and preserved in this academy.

Oksan-seowon has preserved a variety of old documents related to the details of its curricula, including its admission policy and grading. According to the records, potential candidates were



Figure 2-26. Aerial View of Oksan-seowon

recommended by *seowon* members every spring and autumn at an official meeting. The lists of recommended students and recommending persons have been preserved in the *seowon*. Also, the evaluation records of students show that students were evaluated according to four grading criteria based on their performances, and the person who graded a student would leave a signature at the bottom of the report card.

Yi Eon-jeok, the enshrined figure at *Oksan-seowon*, is well-known for his Neo-Confucian achievements in deepening and facilitating discussions on the theory of the universe and human existence. He even entered the central palace in the 16th century to voice his Neo-Confucian political opinions, and became the royal Neo-Confucian instructor. He typifies a Neo-Confucian scholar who worked as a government official.

Oksan-seowon has continued its tradition of carefully and strictly inspecting sacrificial animals. Another characteristic tradition of veneration at the academy is to use a carrier consisting of a large container carried on two horizontal poles, to transport sacrificial animals to the shrine along the central axis of the buildings.

Oksan-seowon took the lead in collecting *sarim* opinions in the eastern region of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. A wide range of local issues were discussed

there. It is especially notable as the academy that launched a *maninso*, or a ten thousand-signature petition, to oppose the indiscriminate modernization policy that swept through the country in the late 19th century in an attempt to protect and sustain the traditions of Neo-Confucianism. There is a record preserved in the academy that was signed by a number of whopping 8,849 individual *sarim*.

Visitors to *Oksan-seowon* ranged from local *sarim* to government officials, and *sarim* from other regions arrived as well. Such diversity suggests the significance of the academy as a center of the region. Nameboards at *Oksan-seowon* were written by leading calligraphers of the period, such as Han Ho (1543-1605) and Gim Jeong-hui (1786-1856), proving the lofty social status the academy represented.

Major buildings at *Oksan-seowon* are as follows: *Chaeinmyo* shrine and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber in the veneration area; *Guindang* lecture hall, *Mingujae* and *Amsujae* dormitories, and a library behind the east of the lecture hall in the learning area; and *Mubyeonnu* pavilion and the *Sesimdae* mind-cleansing rock in the interaction area. Other facilities, such as a stele commemorating the venerated scholar's accomplishment, are located behind the west of the lecture hall. From the entrance door through the pavilion, triple inner gate, and shrine in

the back, the arrangement of buildings rigorously follows a straight central axis. *Oksan-seowon*, therefore, exhibits the architectural attribute of a linear top-down layout.

Oksan-seowon was the first academy in Korea to adopt a pavilion as a part of its interaction facilities in *seowon* architecture. *Mubyeonnu* pavilion serves dual functions as a boundary between the learning and interaction areas and a connector with the nearby landscape. This concept had a significant impact

on subsequently-established *seowon*. The pavilion takes a rectangular form of seven-by-two *kan* with a hipped roof. The middle three *kan* of the second story is an open wooden floor with two one-by-two *kan ondol* rooms on each side. The remaining one-*kan* on both sides are formed into decks to provide a better view of landscape. The nature-friendly pavilion visually incorporates the surrounding mountains, creek, and fields with its open structure connecting the interior and exterior of the *seowon*.



Figure 2-27. Cheinmyo Shrine at *Oksan-seowon*



Figure 2-28. *Mubyeonnu* pavilion viewed from the lecture hall at *Oksan-seowon*



Figure 2-29. Evaluation records of students



Figure 2-30. A petition never submitted but signed by 10,000 people

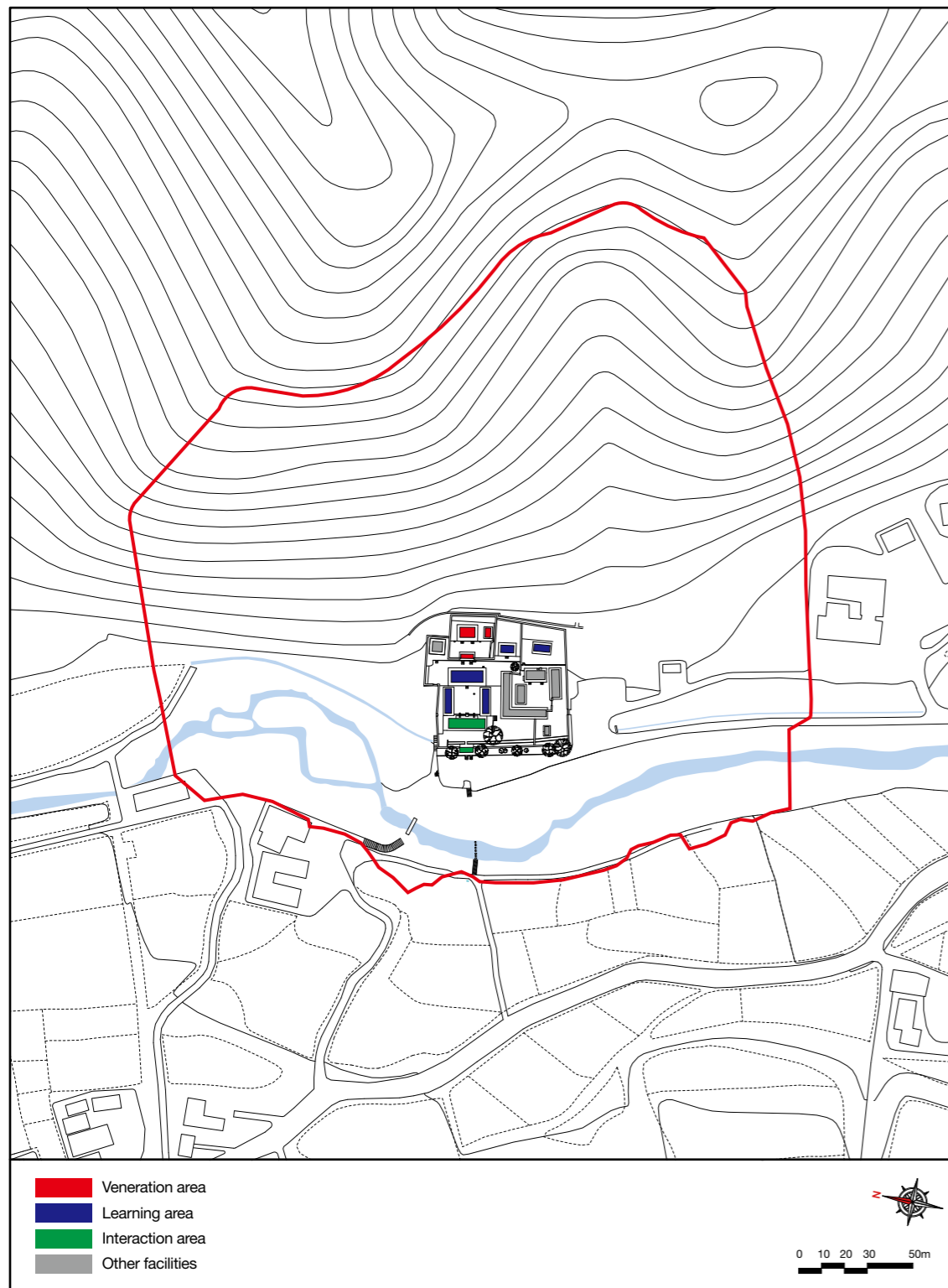


Figure 2-31. Site plan of Oksan-seowon



Figure 2-32. Cross section of Oksan-seowon

2.a.ii.4 Dosan-seowon

Established in 1574 in Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, *Dosan-seowon* offers a vista of the flowing Nakdonggang River in front with all its buildings designed to face in the direction of this view. After the death of the venerated scholar Yi Hwang, *Dosan-seowon* was developed out of *Dosanseodang*, the school where scholar Yi used to teach and provide lectures to his students, which continues to stand in the learning area of the academy today. *Dosan-seowon* was a type for the reflection of a nature-friendly concept. In addition, the academy is known for its achievement of the minimum level of embellishment as fitting for Neo-Confucianism.

The founders of *Dosan-seowon* were local *sarim* and the students of Yi Hwang. *Dosan* represents a symbolic archetypal *seowon* by forming a scholastic genealogy that exerted a profound academic, political, and social influence. The academy houses the largest collection of old books and woodblocks on Neo-Confucianism, and has preserved its educational records, including transcripts of lectures. The woodblocks from *Dosan-seowon* were included in “Confucian Printing Woodblocks in Korea” on the Memory of the World Register in 2015.

Dosan-seowon offered various forms of learning activities designed to promote discussion, with curricula backed up by the physical evidence of documents preserved in the academy. Since its



Figure 2-33. Aerial View of Dosan-seowon

establishment, *Dosan-seowon* provided a venue for research and study by scholars and the students of Yi Hwang. They engaged in a wide range of philosophical discussions upon which academic consensus could be built. Transcripts of lectures include details of events that occurred during the process of these rich and unique discussions and provides tangible evidence of how the academy served as a home to various intellectual activities by Neo-Confucian *sarim* from the 16th to 19th century.

The spiritual tablet of scholar Yi Hwang (1501-1570) is enshrined at the academy. Born in Andong City, Yi Hwang is recognized for his profound contributions to the development and systematization of Neo-Confucianism after its introduction from China. He was the leading figure among Neo-Confucian intellectuals during the mid-16th century. Many of his books and research projects became the Neo-Confucian guidelines for *sarim*, and were even exported to neighboring Japan where they created an influential impact among Japanese Neo-Confucianism. Under his leadership, *seowon* establishment was nationally promoted during the late-16th century, and details of education and venerations became systematized. The spiritual tablet of Jo Mok (1524-1606) was enshrined in 1614.

Dosan-seowon is a symbolic type for *seowon* tradition of veneration in the country as the protocols were rigorously followed by many other *seowon* since its

establishment. Prescribed by Yi Hwang, the order of veneration and principles of formality became a model for all the subsequently built *seowon*.

The academy was the leading *seowon* for the northern region of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province in terms of its formation of opinions and the prestige of its scholastic lineage. Not only does *Dosan-seowon* house the largest number of books on Neo-Confucianism, but it also published books and papers written by Yi. Furthermore, the academy launched petitions delivered to the palace to voice local *sarim*'s opinion. As a result, political expressions stemming from *Dosan-seowon* were often seriously reflected in the decisions in the capital. *Dosan-seowon*'s significance was recognized by the government when the king authorized a one-time state examination at *Dosan-seowon* in honor of Yi Hwang's scholastic achievements. The king dispatched high officials to supervise and organize the event.

Dosan-seowon was a scholastic hub for exchange and creative endeavors. Many visitors as well as the venerated scholar Yi Hwang wrote poems about *Dosan-seowon* and its treasured landscape, totaling some three thousand pieces. There is a representative classic work of the venerated scholar Yi Hwang. In addition, the magnificent scenery surrounding *Dosan-seowon* became a subject of inspiration for a number of artists. There are numerous artworks

themed on *Dosan-seowon* created during the Joseon Dynasty.

Major buildings at *Dosan-seowon* are as follows: *Sangdeoksa* shrine, *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber, and the *Jucheong* storage facility in the veneration area; *Jeongyodang* lecture hall, *Bakyakjae* and *Honguijae* dormitories, and *Dongmyeonggwangsil* and *Seomyeonggwangsil* libraries in the upper level of the learning area; *Dosanseodang* and *Yeongnakseojae* and *Nongunjeongsa* dormitories in the lower level of the learning area; and *Cheonyeondae* and *Cheongwangunyeongdae* cliff observatories facing Nakdonggang River in the interaction area. Though lacking a pavilion, the two cliff observatories in front of the academy provides a clear view of the surrounding landscape. Other facilities include the two structures in the *Gojiksa* caretakers' house on the left-hand side of the *seowon*, and the *Sisadan* examination platform across the river commemorating the national civil examination held herein the 18th century.

Dosanseodang and *Nongunjeongsa* were built in 1560 and 1561, respectively, by Yi Hwang in his later life as a place to focus on his Neo-Confucian research and foster future generations. Composed of a three-*kan* building, *Dosanseodang* reserved the middle *kan* for Yi Hwang's room, with the lecture hall on the right and the kitchen on the left. *Nongunjeongsa* is an I-shaped building dedicated to students' academic efforts. Eight *kan*

wide, the building offers divided areas of study rooms and bedrooms. Both *Dosanseodang* and *Nongunjeongsa* represent the minimal forms for architecture and use the smallest possible space with no embellishment at all. It is understood that the two buildings were intentionally kept intact while other buildings, including the lecture hall, were established immediately behind them without making any changes to these buildings.

Dosan-seowon's buildings are innovative in the way that the veneration and learning areas are aligned asymmetrically. The shrine is off to the left of the central axis where the ground is naturally elevated to display the internalization of architectural theory of propriety interpreted by Korean Neo-Confucianism. Therefore, the shrine was established off the central axis to exhibit its high status. This asymmetrical layout of shrine and lecture hall is evident in neighboring *seowon*, including *Byeongsan-seowon*. *Jangpangak* repository of printing woodblocks uniquely adopted an open floor plan, which was mostly displayed in pavilions. Such an attempt suggested a whole new level of *maru* architecture that started from lecture halls or pavilions and evolved out into libraries. Instead of having two *ondol* rooms on its sides, *Jeongyodang* lecture hall has only one and defines a new style.



Figure 2-34. Learning area of *Dosan-seowon*



Figure 2-35. Overall view of *Dosanseodang*



Figure 2-36. Collected Works of Yi Hwang



Figure 2-37. Painting of *Dosan-seowon*

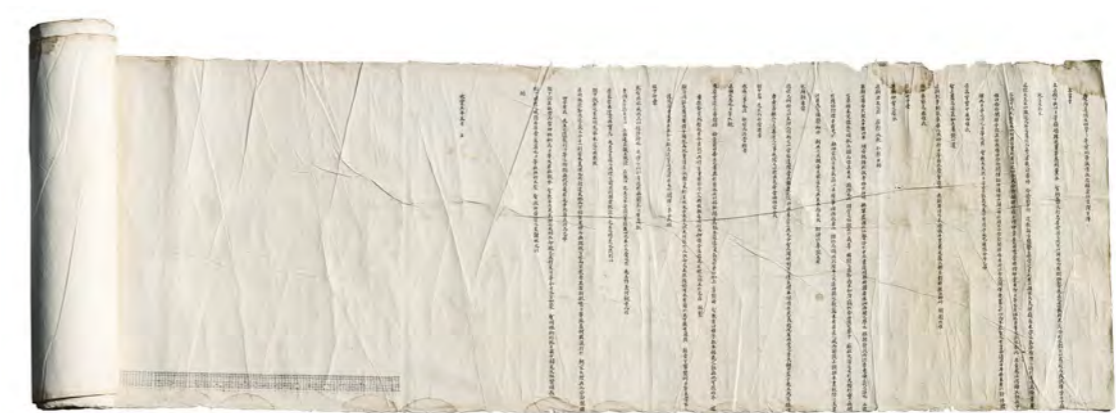


Figure 2-38. A petition to posthumously restore the honor of Crown Prince Sado

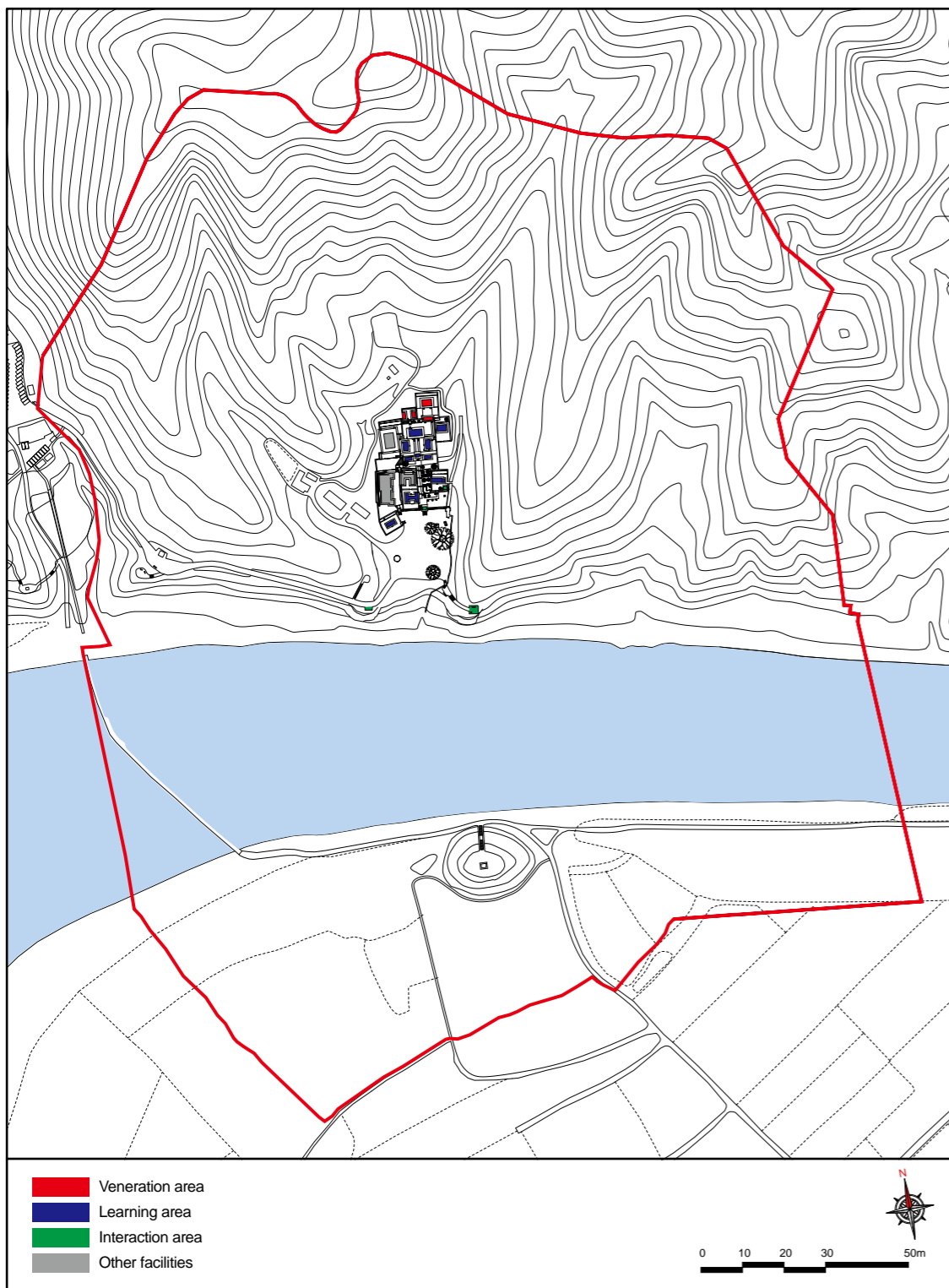


Figure 2-39. Site plan of *Dosan-seowon*



Figure 2-40. Cross section of *Dosan-seowon*

2.a.ii.5 *Piram-seowon*

Piram-seowon was established in 1590 in Jangseong County, Jeollanam-do Province. With a mountain behind it, the academy is situated on a plain that stretches in front. *Hwagyeonnu* pavilion offers an unobstructed view. The architectural composition is identified as a type for *seowon* located on level ground.

Established by the local *sarim*, *Piram-seowon* maintains a range of records on bonded servants, the only such book on servants in Korea. Together with its records on land ownership, it provides tangible evidence of the financial operations of *seowon* during the Joseon

Dynasty. The financial base of a *seowon* was as imperative as the members of the academy. The records include details of the size of the property owned, its production yields, and servants' birthplaces and family information.

Piram-seowon enshrines the spiritual tablet of Kim In-hu (1510-1560). Scholar Kim is recognized for his works schematizing the theories of Neo-Confucianism during the mid-16th century. Based on this knowledge, he became a royal teacher of the crown prince. He typifies a scholar who served as a government official. His works on such a wide range of activities symbolize the expansion of *sarim*'s influence from educating local communities to teaching



Figure 2-41. Aerial View of *Piram-seowon*

high-ranking officials in the palace. His student Yang Ja-jing (1523-1594) has been additionally venerated since 1786.

With a significant influence from Kim In-hu, the academy became a leader among local *sarim* and the nearby *seowon* in Jeollanam-do Province. Furthermore, *sarim* around this region organized a militia at *Piram-seowon* to fight against the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592. The academy was razed by Japanese troops in 1597, but it was recovered in 1624 with the support of the local *sarim*. *Piram-seowon* is the only *seowon* in Jeollanam-do Province to survive the national shutdown in the 19th century.

Alongside figures from the central government and local area, visitors from a variety of areas came to the academy and engaged in active discussions. Nameboards or handwritten documents provide evidence of the inflow of intellectual visitors. Poetry by prominent figures from the 16th, 17th, and 18th century is preserved at *Piram-seowon*. The signboards on the lecture hall and pavilion are known to have been written by two venerated figures from *Donam-seowon*, which demonstrates the close exchanges between the two *seowon*. Through these records, *Piram-seowon* is understood to have impacted not only the surrounding area, but all across the country. It has served as a center in the province and the only academy in the region to survive the nationwide demolition of *seowon* in the 19th century.

The major buildings at *Piram-seowon* are as follows: *Udongsa* shrine, *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber, and the *gojiksa* caretakers' house in the veneration area; *Cheongjeoldang* lecture hall, *Jindeokjae* and *Sunguijae* dormitories, and *Gyeongjanggak* and *Jangpangak* repository of printing woodblocks in the learning area; and *Hwagyeonnu* pavilion in the interaction area. *Gyeongjanggak* in particular has a nameboard bestowed along with books by the king in the 18th century. As located in a plain field, *Hwagyeonnu* pavilion is the only architecture offering the frontal view of the academy. There is caretakers' house on the right of the academy.

As *Piram-seowon* is located on flat land, it could not create a visual hierarchy by utilizing sloping topography. To overcome this limitation, the buildings for the lecture hall and two dormitories were deliberately placed to face the shrine in order to demonstrate the significance of veneration tradition. This is why the lecture hall of the academy, unlike other lecture halls, turns its back on the entrance door. As such, *Piram-seowon* became a type for *seowon* established on flat land.

There are wall paintings inside the shrine that express the philosophies of the venerated figures and help visualize their world view.



Figure 2-42. Piram-seowon seen from the back of its memorial shrine



Figure 2-43. Hwagyeonnu of Piram-seowon



Figure 2-44. Learning area of Piram-seowon

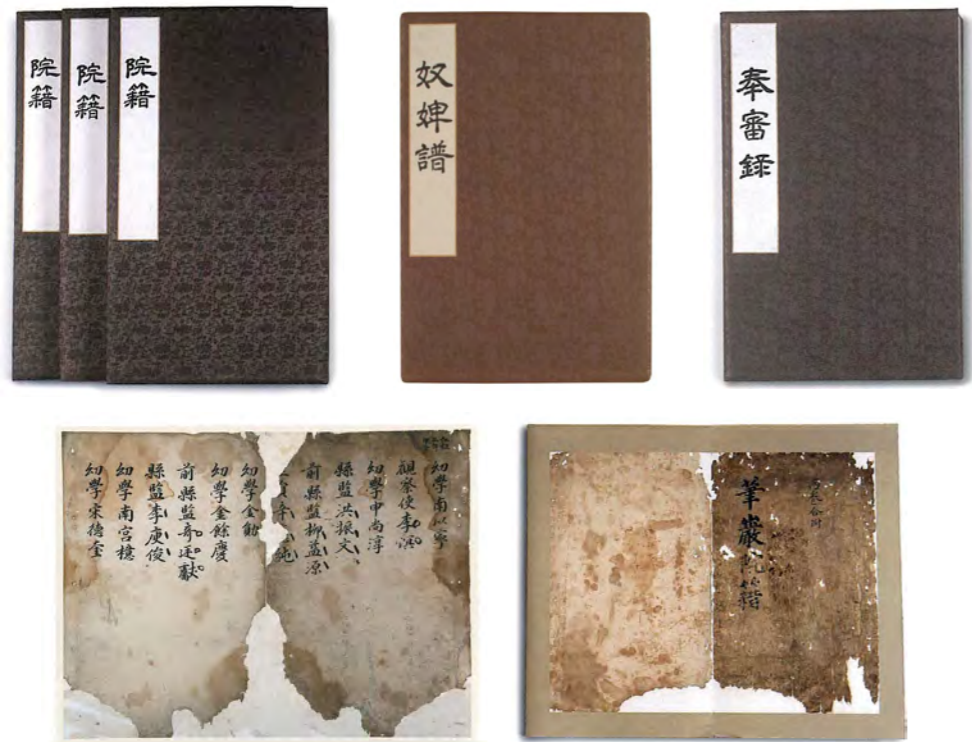


Figure 2-45. Archived documents designated as Treasure at Piram-seowon

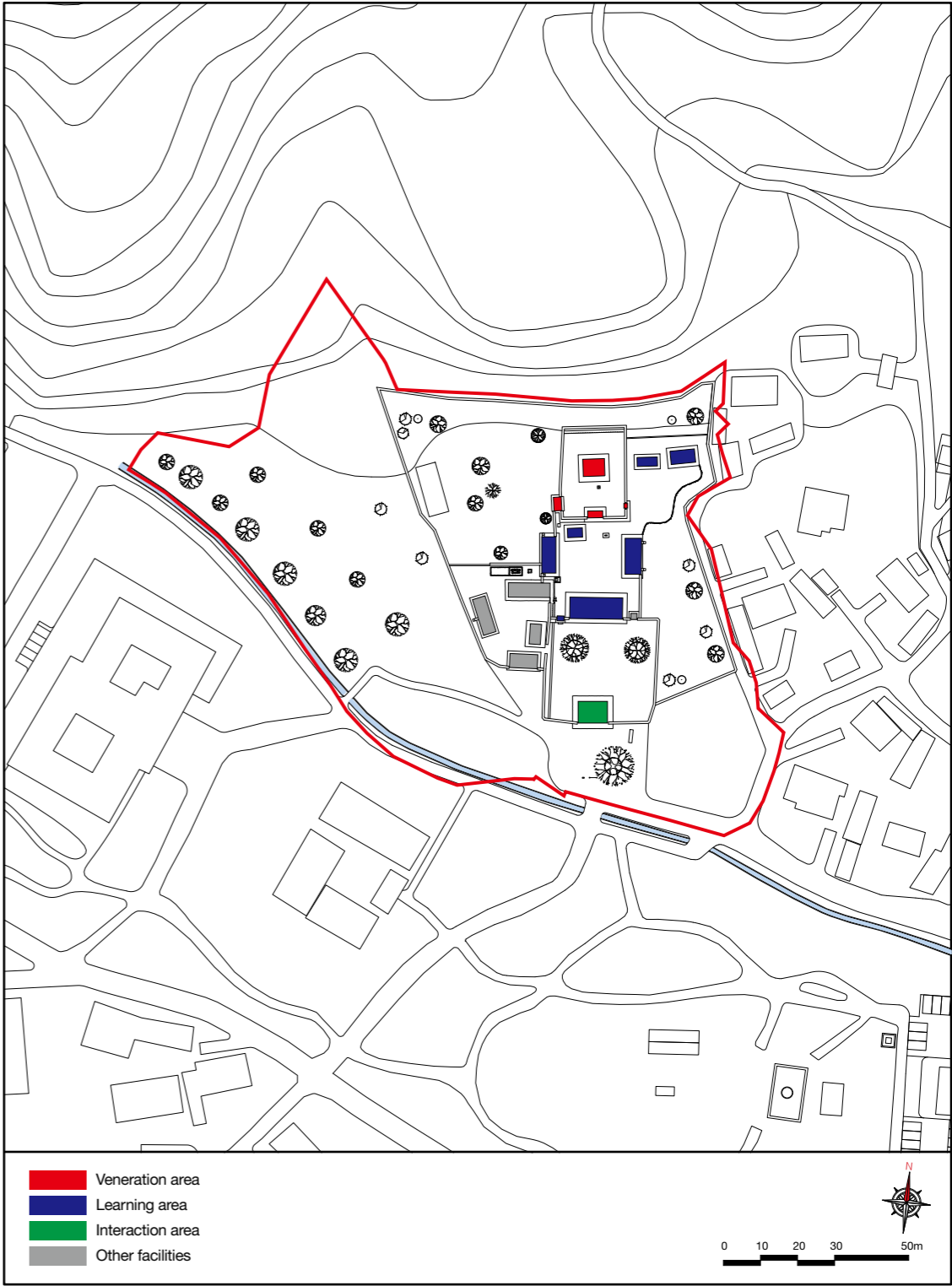


Figure 2-46. Site plan of Piram-seowon



Figure 2-47. Cross section of Piram-seowon

2.a.ii.6 *Dodong-seowon*

Established in 1605 and located in Dalseong County within Daegu Metropolitan City, *Dodong-seowon* faces north at the foot of Mt. Daenisan and looks out over Nakdonggang River. The academy represents the characteristics of *seowon* in Korea that strike a superb harmony with the natural landscape and make ideal use of sloping topography to arrange their buildings. The aesthetic embellishments here reached the fullest extent of Neo-Confucian beauty, including the adornments on the stylobates and fences, and the artistic designs limited to the minimum space required.

Regulations related to the education and general management of the academy provide details on *seowon* during the period. The rules for *Dodong-seowon* include regulations on lecture methods, financial operations, the number and procedures of observance, and the roles and terms for *seowon* members, including the rector. The rules of *Dodong-seowon* offer a significant peek into how regulations became modified following the birth of *Sosu-seowon* and particularly how they changed afterwards. The printing woodblocks at *Dodong-seowon* are a part of the “Confucian Printing Woodblocks” inscribed in the Memory of the World.



Figure 2-48. Aerial View of *Dodong-seowon*

The academy enshrines the spiritual tablet of Kim Goeng-pil (1454-1504). He symbolizes the devotion of *sarim* to teaching future generations of Neo-Confucian scholars. Among the diverse theories, he highlighted practical ethics, making *Dodong-seowon* into a scholastic center of Neo-Confucian practice. Jeong Gu (1543-1620) was additionally venerated in 1678. He was leading *sarim* for *yehak*, or the study of propriety, in the southeastern region of the nation during the 17th century. He initiated the establishment of *Dodong-seowon* and stipulated its rules.

The academy strictly follows *eumbongnye*, a component of observance procedures in which participants are allowed to taste the food served at the veneration ceremony to show their respect to the venerated figures. *Dodong-seowon* is the prime example of this veneration practice, which is still conducted today. With the great number of required steps in the observance order and all participants taking part, *eumbongnye* demands considerable time and effort and is conducted within a solemn environment. This protocol provides an exemplary model that has been carefully passed down in respect for the spirit of veneration and sustaining *yehak* philosophy. Kim *Goeng-pil*'s gravesite is near *Dodong-seowon*, allowing the veneration rites at the shrine and gravesite to be combined. This exceptional form of veneration is only seen at this *seowon*. The entrance to the

veneration area is deliberately built on a small scale so that anyone entering the building would be encouraged to bend to display reverence to the venerated.

Dodong-seowon was the central Neo-Confucian academy for the southern portion of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, facilitating various discussions on current issues of concern around the region. In particular, old documents with various opinions collected from the local literati and regional academies demonstrate how the academy offered a focal point for *sarim* activities. *Dodong-seowon* is the only academy in Daegu Metropolitan City to survive the king's nationwide demolition of *seowon* in the 19th century and to survive into the present.

Looking out over the river, *Dodong-seowon* artistically makes full use of the fascinating landscape that can be appreciated from both the lecture hall *Jungjeongdang* and the *Suweollu* pavilion. *Dodong-seowon* achieves a model for envisioning a nature-friendly landscape with a river into a tangible form of *seowon* architecture. The architectural layout displays the typical *seowon* composition with sloping ground low in front and high in the rear. It is clearly apparent that the buildings are structured in a strict hierarchical order along the central axis. The symmetrical arrangement allows an understanding of propriety in the architecture of *seowon* in Korea.

The major buildings at *Dodong-seowon* are as follows: the shrine, *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber, and the *Jegigo* storage in the veneration area; the *Jungjeoldang* lecture hall, *Geoinjae* and *Geouijae* dormitories, and *Jangpangak* repository for printing woodblocks in the learning area; and *Suwollu* pavilion in the interaction area. Additionally, a ginkgo tree stands in the interaction area in front of the academy that is known to have been planted upon the establishment of *Dodong-seowon*. Three commemorative steles for the venerated scholars are erected in different spots. There is also a caretakers' house on the right of the *seowon*.

With creative decorative arts such as turtles and dragons carved onto the stylobates of the lecture hall and refined patterns on the blocks, *Dodong-seowon* seeks to augment the possibly over-restrained architecture of *seowon*. The turtles on the left and right of the stylobates are intentionally engraved upward on the left and downward on the right to indicate which way is for coming and which for going. The dragon is closely related to the river in front as a symbol for preventing floods. The units of the compound are placed in a hierarchical order and carved with various patterns to overcome their rigidity. Within the shrine, the lines of a poem written by the venerated scholar are engraved on the wall, with an additional depiction of wall paintings on both sides of walls. Such artistry provides

evidence of *Dodong-seowon's* excellence in the ornamental aesthetics of *seowon* architecture.



Figure 2-49. Veneration area of *Dodong-seowon*



Figure 2-50. Veneration rites at the gravesite of a venerating scholar



Figure 2-51. Overall view of *Jungjeongdang* lecture hall and the surrounding walls



Figure 2-52. Stylobate and stairs of *Jungjeongdang*



Figure 2-53. Site plan of Dodong-seowon

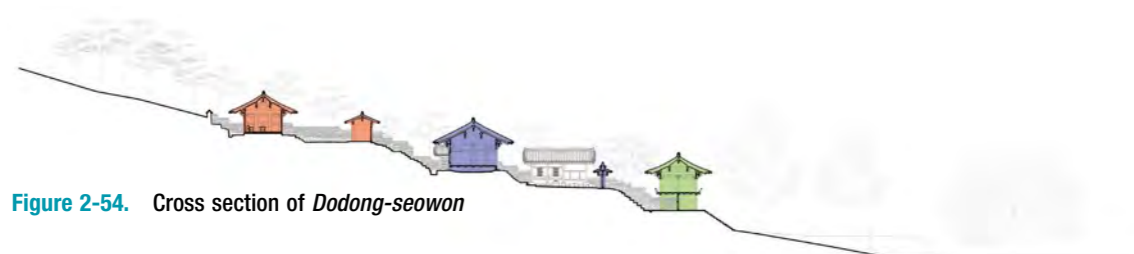


Figure 2-54. Cross section of Dodong-seowon

2.a.ii.7 Byeongsan-seowon

Located in Andong City of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and established in 1613, *Byeongsan-seowon* located on a steep slope, facing a vast expanse of Mt. Byeongsan and Nakdonggang River. The pavilion of *Byeongsan-seowon* marks an outstandingly unique architecture of *seowon* in interaction area *Byeongsan-seowon* is included as a part of “Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong,” which was listed as the UNESCO World Heritage in 2010.

Byeongsan-seowon was established with the support from the local *sarim*, students and descendants of

the venerated scholar Ryu Seong-ryong(1542-1607). Though started as an educational institute, the academy became the foothold of the local *sarim*’s activities to share their ideas and opinions. Printing woodblocks in *Byeongsan-seowon* are a part of “Confucian Printing Woodblocks in Korea,” which was included in the Memory of the World Register in 2015.

Byeongsan-seowon enshrines the spiritual tablet of Ryu Seong-ryong. He served as a Chief State Councilor and supreme commander during the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592. His critical role in the central government as a high-ranking official illustrates the



Figure 2-55. View of Byeongsan-seowon

expansion of *sarim* activities into an important player of decision making in carrying out major policies of the royal court, thereby elevating the status of *sarim*. Ryu Seong-ryong wrote several books on war strategies and tactics, including *the Record of the Progress of War Situation (Jingbirok)*, after the battle against Japan that later were published at *Byeongsan-seowon*. His writings were also disseminated to Japan and shared by Japanese intellectuals. His son Ryu Jin (1582-1635) who was also a renowned Neo-Confucian scholar was additionally enshrined in 1662.

Byeongsan-seowon is an example that the scope of function has expanded from the original education to forum discussions. *Byeongsan-seowon* is where *maninso*, a ten thousand petition, was first signed by students. Also it was a venue for creating, collecting and outputting the local opinions. Old documents kept at *Byeongsan-seowon* are helpful in understanding the details of such roles.

The role, generating public opinion, is proved in documents called *tongmun*, a kind of a circular that facilitated the public communication to collect and deliver various local issues and opinions. *Byeongsan-seowon* has diverse circulars from Gyeongsangbuk-do Province as well as Gyeongsangnam-do Province, visualizing the academy as an active opinion hub for the larger region. The buildings of *Byeongsan-seowon*

impose restraint upon embellishments but since its buildings, including the pavilion, are in a harmony with nature, beautiful natural scenery acts as the complement to the minimal adornments. Asymmetric layout of shrine tilted towards to right from the central axis of lecture hall is evidently similar to the neighboring *Dosan-seowon*.

Major buildings of *Byeongsan-seowon* are as the follows: *Jondeoksa* shrine and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber in veneration area; *Ipgyodang* lecture hall, *Dongjikjae* and *Jeongheojae* dormitories, library in learning area; *Mandaeru* pavilion and *Gwangmyeongji* in interaction area. Caretakers' house is in the right off the central axis.

Byeongsan-seowon is the testament of utilizing the best of surrounding landscape of mountains and water. *Mandaeru* pavilion is the pinnacle of architectural achievement where river and mountain in front, and *seowon* buildings are completely unified. Composed of seven-*kan* (app. 23 meter wide) with a hipped and gabled roof. Each *kan* offers each different scene to create absolute harmony with nature. It creates a sense of oneness that brings the natural landscape and *seowon* together. *Mandaeru* is the maximized example of pavilion architecture, which was first introduced in *Oksan-seowon*.



Figure 2-56. View from the lecture hall in *Byeongsan-seowon*



Figure 2-57. Printing blocks for *Jingbirok*



Figure 2-58. *Tongmun*, a circular that facilitated the public communication to collect

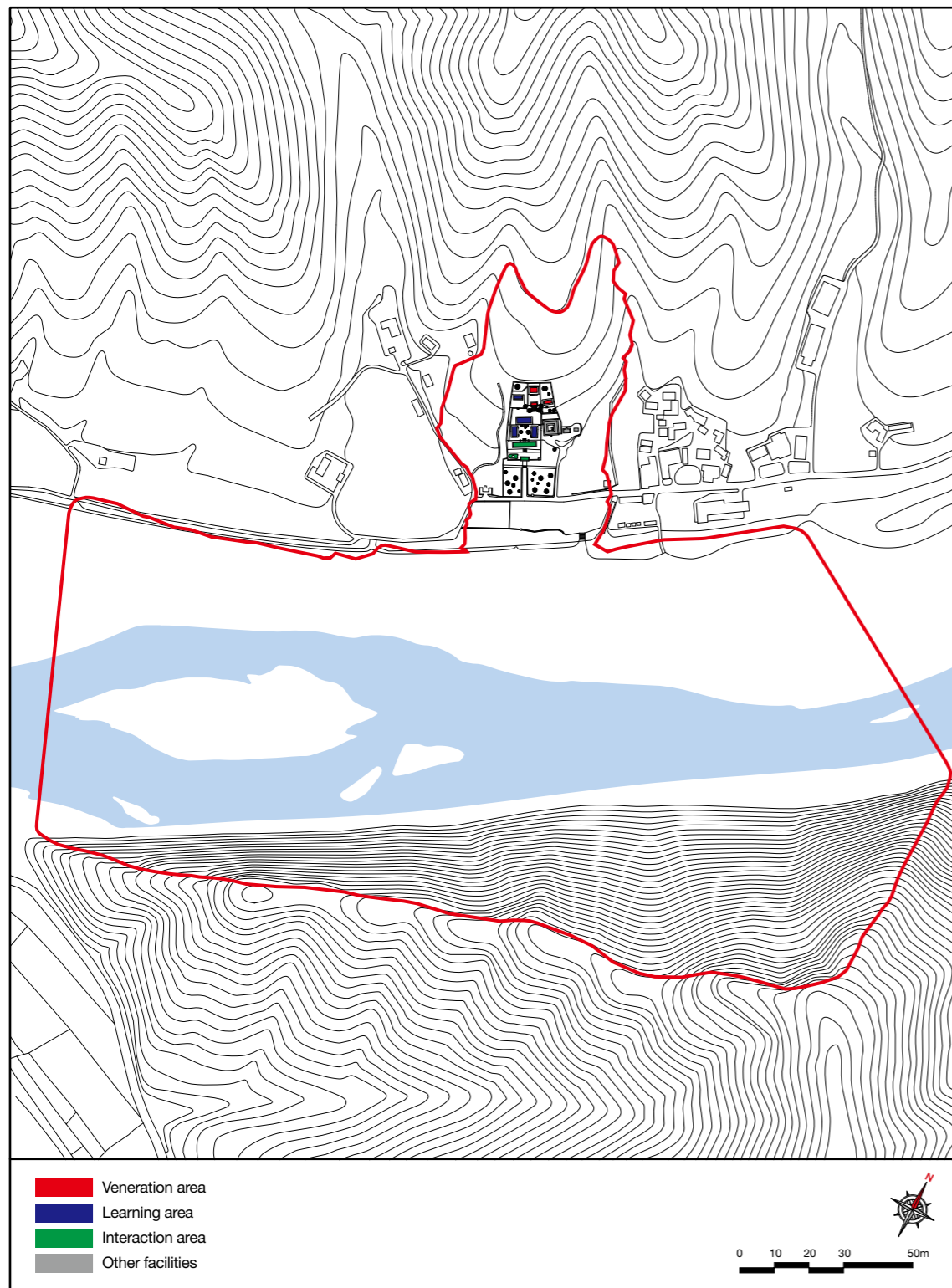


Figure 2-59. Site plan of Byeongsan-seowon

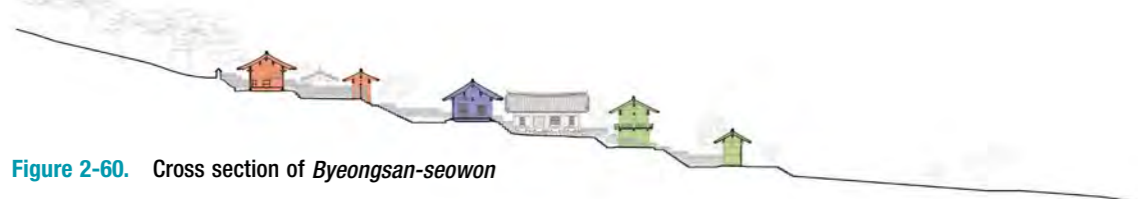


Figure 2-60. Cross section of Byeongsan-seowon

2.a.ii.8 Museong-seowon

Located in Jeongeup City of Jeollabuk-do Province, *Museong-seowon* was established by local residents in 1615. It is a place where the venerated scholars—who had devoted in education and edification of the local community—had lived and worked at the time of establishment. Unlike other *seowon*, the academy was established where the venerated scholar's social activities mostly took place. The academy displays a unique type of *seowon* being located in the village rather than the natural scenery.

Museong-seowon is also well-known for

implementing *hyangyak* village code, and played as a base camp for militia against the Japanese colonization in the beginning of the 20th century. There are various legacies of activities done by scholar families in the nearby villages.

Museong-seowon enshrines the spiritual tablets of Choi Chi-won (857-?), Jeong Geuk-in (1401-1481), Song Se-rim (1479-?), Sin Jam (1491-1554), Jeong Un-chung (1706-1772), Kim Yak-muk (1500-1558) and Kim Gwon (1549-1622). They took part in the encouragement of learning in the local community. The academy is an exemplary model of edification and Neo-Confucian practice in a way that it chose to serve those who had propagated



Figure 2-61. Aerial View of Museong-seowon

study in the local village. The selection of venerated figures stands in a stark contrast to other *seowon*, which chose the honored based on academic research and study.

Museong-seowon has a noticeable custom of veneration rites where yellow soil is sprinkled from the entrance of the academy to the inner courtyard to verieration area. The yellow soil was to symbolize the reverence and solemnness of rites, and is one of the unique traditions rooted in the local practice. Combined with folk religion, such practice has a belief where sprinkled floor would block any type of bad or trivial energy into the shrine. Traditions of veneration at the academy have been practiced with *seowon* members and local residents until the modern days.

Museong-seowon symbolizes the role of *seowon*, which enlarged its influence of from the high-ranking *sarim* to laymen. Born on the basis of education and enlightenment of the local community, the academy represents the process of evolving function of *seowon* into all aspects of society. Originated from the promotion of education led by *sarim*, the academy later developed as a shrine in commemoration of their contribution to be finally established as today's *Museong-seowon*.

Building village code is the best example in regards to *sarim*'s activities on disseminating Neo-Confucianism.

Museong-seowon took the main role in orchestrating village members as it became a firm base of *hyangyak*, or village code. With a strong linkage to *hyangyak*, *Museong-seowon* offered classes designed to include propriety of village covenant. As it has long been a hub of the village, the academy even had influenced on the locally mobilized resistance against the Japanese colonization (*byeongochangui*) in the beginning of the 20th century. As the academy had witnessed various historical milestones, *Museong-seowon* features commemorative monuments and has held regular commemorating events until today. *Museong-seowon* is the only the academy in Jeollabuk-do Province that had managed to be excluded from the king's order of *seowon* demolition that had swept through the nation in the late 19th century.

As *seowon*'s social function had expanded, the selection of the landscape settings and building composition had transformed. *Museong-seowon* opted for the location within the village with openly designed buildings, all of which are all connected among themselves and oriented towards the village. In the premise of the academy, various pavilions and shrines related to the local *sarim* were built as one of important and proud legacies of the village. The location of the academy is a unique case among the nine components.

There are pavilions and shrines that

share connection with the local Neo-Confucian scholars nearby the academy, and also there remain records on the process of king's bestow of nameboard, regulations and classes, events related to the venerated scholars.

More participants in *seowon* had influenced the decision of *Museong-seowon*'s setting, thereby locating the academy within the village. Most buildings are built in an open structure towards outside to cut through the entire area. The characteristic of such setting is an exceptional and unique example among the nine components. *Museong-seowon* has served as a center in the province and the only academy in the region to survive the nationwide demolition of *seowon* in the 19th century.

Major buildings of *Museong-seowon* are as the follows: *Taesansa* shrine in veneration area; *Myeongnyundang* lecture hall and *Gangsujae* dormitory in learning area; *Hyeongaru* pavilion in interaction area. Instead of being on the side of the lecture hall, *Gangsujae* dormitory is built in a separate area. Other related commemorative steles are erected in interaction area.

One particular stele situated in front of the dormitory is built in commemoration of the launch of militia in 1906 since the focal point of initiation was *Museong-seowon*. Choi Ik-hyeon and Im Byeong-chan convened some eighty participants who later propagated the anti-Japanese

movement in Jeongeup City. Choi Ik-hyeon's initiation of the militia suggested *Museong-seowon*'s spiritual and intellectual recognition during that time. *Museong-seowon* hosts a commemorative event of militia every year to pass on the spiritual legacy of the venerated figures.

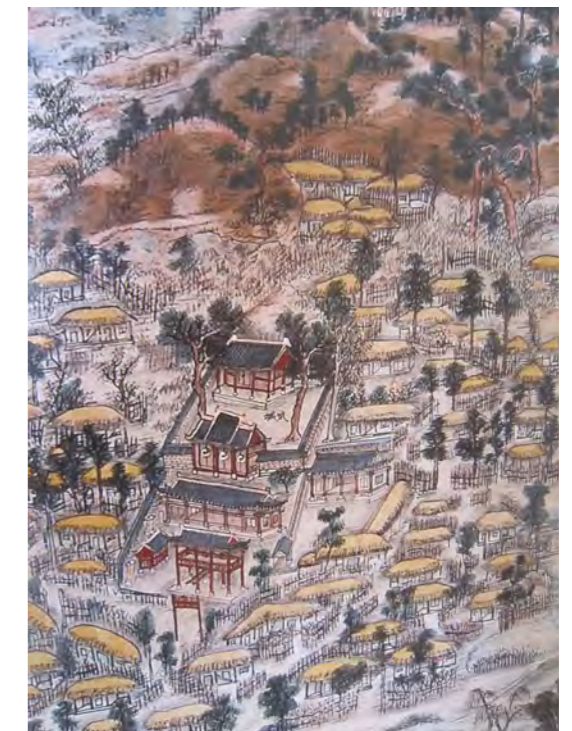


Figure 2-62. Painting of *Museong-seowon*



Figure 2-63. Integrated records of *Museong-seowon*



Figure 2-64. Path sprinkled with yellow soil to mark the divine atmosphere at *Museong-seowon*



Figure 2-65. Learning area of *Museong-seowon*

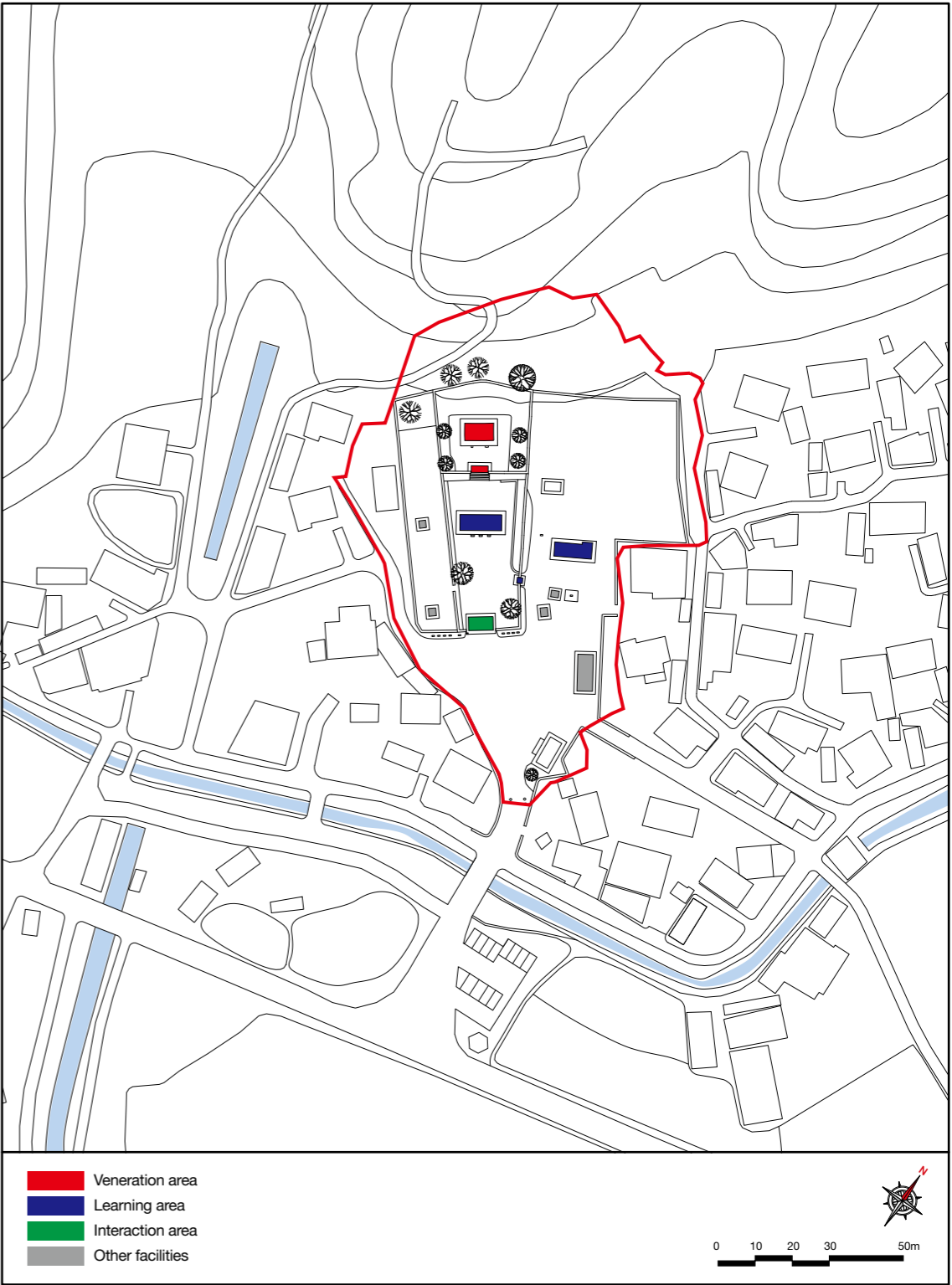


Figure 2-66. Site plan of *Museong-seowon*



Figure 2-67. Cross section of *Museong-seowon*

2.a.ii.9 Donam-seowon

Located in Nonsan City of Chungcheongnam-do Province, *Donam-seowon* was established in 1634. *Eungdodang*, a 16-meter-wide lecture hall, is an outstanding example of theory of propriety to be realized in a tangible form combined with Korean traditional architecture to better serve various observation formalities. Once relocated in the late 19th century, *Donam-seowon* has got the valid records including important details for relocation, proving the efforts to authenticity and integrity. Moreover, during the process of relocation, traditional architecture technique had been modified and upgraded to be

passed down to the next generations.

Established by the local *sarim* and students of the venerated scholar Kim Jang-saeng, *Donam-seowon* has been a cradle of *yehak*, or the study of propriety of Korean Neo-Confucianism with highlights on daily practice. This suggests that research of Neo-Confucianism in Korea had not been uniformly developed but grown into various branches of study. There are many signboard indicating observance rites and records related to *yehak* such as woodblocks and classics.

Donam-seowon enshrines the spiritual tablet of Kim Jang-saeng (1548-1631). *Donam-seowon* was the pioneer of

yehak discussion led by scholar Kim who also had made critical impacts on the central government in the 17th century. *Yehak* was a study as a part of efforts to restore the orders after the ruins of the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592. Such an exclusive in-depth research on the academy is a solid testimony to how Neo-Confucianism in Korea had developed based on each academy's specialty of research and interests, rather than uniformed study. Kim Jip (1574-1656) in 1659, Song Si-yeol (1607-1689) in 1695 and Song Jun-gil (1606-1672) in 1888 were additionally enshrined in the later period. As the students of the main venerated figure Kim Jang-saeng, they wrote books related to principles of propriety like their teacher and created a unique academic lineage based on propriety.

The culture of discussion on *yehak* was vitalized in western region of Korea. Since the establishment of *Donam-seowon*, discussions on *yehak* among the intellectuals had started to get intensified, and it went as far as to be dealt as the main issue of national policy. Against this backdrop, Kim Jang-saeng is honored in *Donam-seowon*, and the tradition of veneration has still continued by the descendent families and *seowon* members.

Serving as a central *seowon* in Chungcheongnam-do and Chungcheongbuk-do Provinces, the academy took the leadership of local

formation of opinion and the study of *yehak*. A number of *seowon* established in the province were pushed forward by the strong support of scholars related to or students of Kim Jang-saeng. Therefore, those *seowon* bear similarities with *Donam-seowon* in terms of architecture, curricula and research. In this vein, *Donam-seowon* is understood as highly regarded *seowon* in the region.

As the main venerated figure Kim Jang-saeng was the key figure of synthesizing *yehak*, *Donam-seowon* is a tangible example of a completion of *yehak* that served as the center of *yehak* and the local scholastic networks. Discussions of *yehak* or major national policies had been inspired, developed and deepened from Chungcheongnam-do and Chungcheongbuk-do Provinces. Tradition of discussion has continued until today with participants from descendent families of Kim and modern *sarim*.

Major buildings of *Donam-seowon* are as the follows: *Sungnyesa* shrine and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber in veneration area; *Yangseongdang* and *Eungdodang* lecture halls, *Geogyeongjae* and *Jeonguijae* dormitories, *Gyeonghoedang* and *Jeonghoedang* lecture halls and library in learning area; *Sanangnu* pavilion in interaction area. To be in more details, *Yangseongdang* lecture hall and *Jeonghoedang* are the two buildings Kim had studied and researched during his lifetime. Commemorative steles of the



Figure 2-68. Aerial View of Donam-seowon

venerated Kim are erected in and outside of *seowon*.

As a place for practicing propriety, the academy pursued a noticeable innovation in the form of architecture. The representative case is *Eungdodang* lecture hall, where a place of veneration propriety was transformed into a perfect structure of a theoretical architecture. Gabled roof with five-*kan* width and three-*kan* depth and each side designed in 8 *ja*, all identical, *Eungdodang* is the largest in size among the existing lecture hall in the nation. The upper column of wooden pillars is touched with colors and



Figure 2-69. *Eungdodang* Lecture hall at *Donam-seowon*



Figure 2-71. Printing woodblocks preserved at *Donam-seowon*

refreshing design, providing extra energy to the large and heavy form of the lecture hall. The floor plan was devised by Kim Jang-saeng, who described the related contents in diagrams in his collections. Architectural theory reflected in *Eungdodang* lecture hall had a significant impact on neighboring *seowon*. Discussions and literary works on *yehak* had been unraveled centering *Eungdodang*. A varied number of documents preserved in the library of *Donam-seowon* were indeed prepared and written at *Eungdodang*.



Figure 2-70. Plan of *Donam-seowon* indicating the Ha-ok style



Figure 2-72. Literary works of a venerating scholar Kim Jip and printing woodblocks archived at *Donam-seowon*

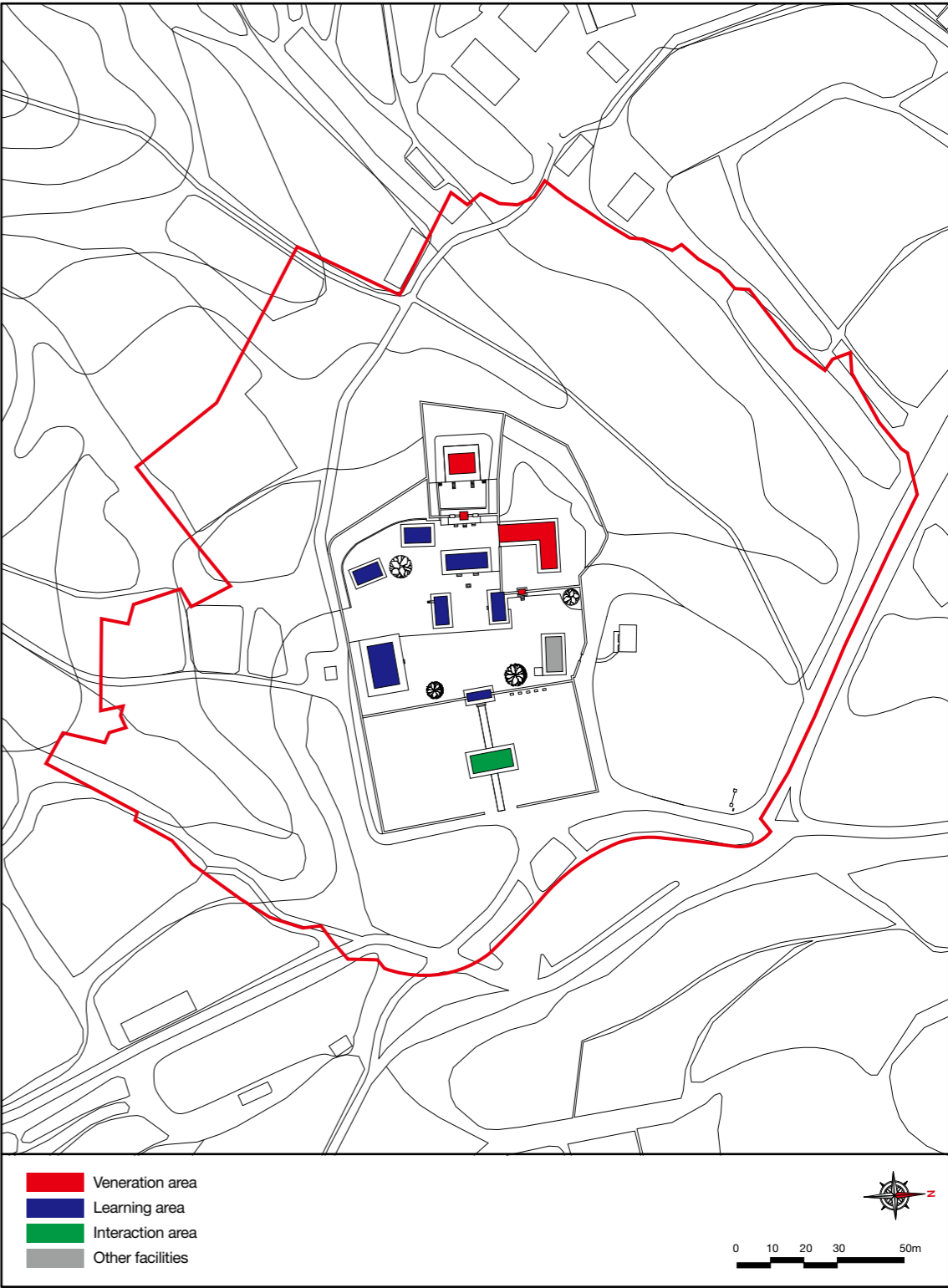


Figure 2-73. Site plan of *Donam-seowon*



Figure 2-74. Cross section of *Donam-seowon*

2.b History and Development

The nominated property is comprised of nine component private Neo-Confucian educational institutes established over roughly one hundred years starting in the mid-16th century. This period is considered from the initial and development stage of *seowon* establishment, and various architectural layouts and techniques were experimented before standard architectural types were created featuring veneration, learning, interaction areas. Inviting in the natural landscape as an integral element of the architecture is another unique characteristic of the *seowon* of Korea.

Sosu-seowon, the first to be built in Korea, adopted the concept of veneration, learning, and library functions from China's *Bailudong-shuyuan* (White Deer Cave Academy) revitalized by Zhu-Xi. While the basic ideas were borrowed from *shuyuan*, *Sosu-seowon* was created as re-interpretation of architectural functions where the shrine was dedicated to a local scholar rather than Confucius. The veneration area became the central element of the academy in terms of both building arrangement and function. The education was designed to cultivate Neo-Confucian values among future

scholars rather than producing public servants or preparing for the state examination. The property is oriented toward the private sector rather than the state since its practical operations and educational activities were led by *sarim*. *Namgye-seowon* was the first *seowon* to be established and operated solely by the efforts of *sarim*, and it set the architectural norm for the academies that followed.

From the 16th to 17th century in Korea, there were a number of branches of theories on Neo-Confucianism. The nominated property developed and flourished as secure bases for the *sarim*. *Dosan-seowon* suggested guidelines for the educational values *seowon* must pursue, which was to learn Neo-Confucianism on an individual basis in order to envision the creation of an ideal world. *Donam-seowon* and *Dodong-seowon* focused on the reproduction of intellectuals through Neo-Confucian practices. Such emphasis gave birth to the profound study of *yehak*, or propriety.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the property is that their roles were not limited to education and veneration,

but expanded out to the reaches of social participation, which made *seowon* a comprehensive political and social institution. *Seowon* became intellectual leaders in society and developed scholastic lineages with the property as the origin of the branch.

The property took a role in collecting public opinions for delivery to the king, symbolizing *sarim*'s intellectual activities. *Byeongsan-seowon* was the hub for local opinion in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province since the 17th century, while *Dosan-seowon* and *Oksan-seowon* took the lead in establishing *maninso*, or a ten thousand-signature petition in the 19th century. *Piram-seowon* and *Namgye-seowon* initiated the mobilization of militia to combat the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592. and *Museong-seowon* collected militia troops to oppose the Japanese colonization in the early 20th century. As such, each *seowon* was deeply involved in the milestones of Korean history. Furthermore, the property is a birthplace of *sarim*'s cultural production. For example, they held regular or special lectures and poetry writings to promote intellectual exchanges of ideas. Literary works and documents created by the *sarim* were preserved in the library or published to preserve, distribute, and disseminate it to the nation.

After *Sosu-seowon* and *Namgye-seowon*, the composition and layout of *seowon* buildings became standardized,

but various attempts and experimental trials were made. Excluding the first academy, *Sosu-seowon*, most academies have a central axis drawn from the top to bottom through which veneration, learning, interaction areas are arranged. Moreover, the addition of pavilions created a new way to interpret the surrounding landscape within the components of *seowon* architecture. *Oksan-seowon* adopted a two-story pavilion to allow a better appreciation of nature, becoming an early version of a *seowon* pavilion. This is a unique architectural contribution by *seowon* among all types of Neo-Confucian educational heritage.

Given that the geography of Korea is mainly divided between mountains in the east and relatively flat lands to the west, *seowon* were built in conformity to the natural topography. *Dodong-seowon* is a typical example of a typical setting on mountainous land in which the *seowon* is gradually elevated from the entrance to the back. *Piram-seowon*, on the other hand, provides a model for a *seowon* located on a flat.

During the 17th century when *seowon* had completed their architectural type, other architectural trials were introduced in an attempt to maximize certain functions of the architecture. *Byeongsan-seowon*, for example, established a uniquely large-sized pavilion from which to better appreciate nature. This excellent variation evolved out of the original

plan for the pavilion at *Oksan-seowon*. *Donam-seowon* established *Eungdodang* lecture hall, which is the largest in the nation and is well known for reflecting the architectural theory of propriety. This spacious lecture hall indicates that *Donam-seowon* was dedicated to the teachings of Neo-Confucianism and related discussions, and there were large numbers of students at lectures on Neo-Confucianism. Another conspicuous change was to consider accessibility and the participants in *seowon* when selecting a location for an academy. *Museong-seowon* is a prime example where the academy was established in the heart of a village, suggesting the expansion of Neo-Confucianism from upper-class *sarim* to local villagers.

Structures within the property have been added or expanded since the 17th century. Some added a new library to accommodate the increasing number of books and woodblocks. Parts of the architecture had to be restored due to natural disasters or wars. There have also been attempts to erect new buildings to improve integrity, as *Namgye* did with its pavilion. Thanks to the significant efforts involved, such changes had zero impact on the authenticity of the heritage. *Donam* followed a strict principle of not undermining its authenticity even when it was relocated to the current site. Through the various architectural adjustments, traditional architectural techniques have been upgraded and passed down to new generations.

Seowon in general faced difficulties maintaining their traditional way of teaching due to the influx of western values in the late 19th century, but the nominated property preserved its values through the relentless efforts of *sarim*. The continuation of traditional venerations until today illuminates the resolution of *seowon* members.

Established during the early period of the national *seowon*-establish movement, the nominated property has sustained the original arrangement and form of its architecture until today. It is therefore recognized by state designations as Historic Sites, and its structures, the setting, and surrounding environments have been protected and managed under the CHPA ever since. Currently, the property is still very much involved in disseminating Neo-Confucian values by offering related classes and conducting veneration services.

2.b.i Sosu-seowon

Located in Yeongju City in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, *Sosu-seowon* is the first *seowon* to be established in Korea.

Ju Se-bung, and the local elites in Yeongju initiated the foundation of a shrine, *Munseonggongmyo*, dedicated to honoring the renowned scholar An Hyang, who first introduced Neo-

Confucianism from China to the Joseon Dynasty. The construction of the shrine lasted from August 1542 to February 1543.

From April to August of this same year, there were additions to the shrine, including a lecture hall built to the right of the shrine, *Jikbangjae* dormitory at the back, and a library. This marked the very earliest version of *seowon* architecture. Ju placed the spirit tablet of An Hyang inside the shrine and named the academy *Baegundong-seowon*, which was later changed to *Sosu-seowon* by King Myeongjong (r. 1545–1567) when he bestowed a signboard bearing the academy's new name.

In 1544, the spirit tablets of An Chuk (1282-1348) and An Bo (1302-1357), another two prominent Neo-Confucian

scholars from the 14th century, were added to the shrine.

To facilitate *sarim* students' appreciation of nature, *Gyeongryeomjeong* and *Chwihandae* pavilions were built in 1545 and 1549, respectively. *Takcheongji* pond was added to the *seowon* in 1614. As the number of students surged, a second dormitory building, *Jirakjae*, was erected in 1614 (its name was changed to *Hakgujae* after a renovation in 1730). The other dormitory building *Jikbangjae* was expanded and renamed *Ilsinjae* in 1807.

From the 17th to 19th century, *Sosu-seowon* underwent a series of repairs and expansions. *Gyeongryeomjeong* pavilion was rebuilt in 1657 and an extensive restoration on the structures, including the shrine and lecture hall, was executed in 1677. Later, the lecture hall



Figure 2-75. Records of the operation of *Sosu-seowon* in the 18th and 19th

and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber was restored in 1730, and *Jiraekjae* was rebuilt in 1799. There were many rounds of restoration, including of the dormitories and shrine in 1805 and the veneration preparatory chamber and wall fence in 1813. The library was rebuilt in 1819. Such process is evident through the existing old documents.

The buildings erected at the very beginning of the *seowon* have mostly been retained in their original forms since they are protected under the CHPA, the highest level that can be bestowed on domestic heritage. In addition, *Sosu-seowon* has been designated as a Historic Site since 1963, which provides even more safeguards through an additional layer of legal protection. *Yeongjeonggak* Exhibition hall was built inside the compound in 1975, and *Sosu* Museum, where artifacts and figures related to the academy are introduced, was extended in 1982. *Gyeongryeomjeong* pavilion underwent a round of restoration in 2009, and the roof of lecture hall was repaired in 2015.

Sosu-seowon has been acknowledged for its architectural and tangible values

as cultural heritage: the lecture hall and shrine have both been designated as Treasures since 2004. To offer visitors a better experience of Confucian culture, *Sosu-seowon* built its management office (Education Hall of Loyalty and Filial Piety).

2.b.ii *Namgye-seowon*

Located in Hamyang County in Gyeongsangnam-do Province, *Namgye-seowon* was built to honor Jeong Yeo-chang (1450-1504) under the leadership of the scholar Gang Ik (1523-1567) and around thirty other Confucian scholars in the area. The building of the shrine and a lecture hall named *Myeongseongdang* was completed in 1561.

Two dormitories named *Yangjeongjae* and *Boinjae* were built in 1564, followed by the construction of a pair of ponds on each side of the dormitory buildings. The two dormitories have a unique composition with one *kan* facing the lecture hall as an *ondol* room and the other one *kan* facing the pavilion.



Figure 2-76. Reconstruction record of *Pungyeongnu*

Each structure, *Aeryeonheon* and *Yeongmaecheon*, feature a second-story open floor. The combination of room with an open floor above functioned as gathering place to build strong networks among *sarim* and enjoy nature, and it also indicates a form of architecture established prior to the emergence of pavilions.

Namgye-seowon earned state recognition in 1566 and *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber was built three years later to finally equip it as the first complete form of *seowon*. After suffered in the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592, it was recovered in 1605 and received the king's bestowment of a name again in 1606.

The spiritual tablet of scholar Jeong On was enshrined next to that of Jeong Yeo-chang at the shrine in 1677, and Gang Ik was added in 1689 for his contribution to the establishment of *Namgye-seowon*. A commemorative pavilion was built in 1779 and *Pungyeongru* pavilion was added in 1849. As the two dormitories had originally served as pavilions, the addition of the pavilions made it possible for each building to return to a state more faithful to its original purpose.

Although the exact year of construction of the library remains unknown, the library was reconstructed in 1922 to house woodblocks and other old books. Printing woodblocks and books preserved at *Namgye-seowon* were entrusted



Figure 2-77. Journals recording the reconstruction of *Guindang*

to Hamyang Museum for better conservation and management.

Namgye-seowon has been designated as a Historic Site since 2009 and has been protected under the CHPA. *Pungyeongru* pavilion was restored in 2011 and the *gojiksa* caretakers' house was renovated in 2016.

2.b.iii *Oksan-seowon*

Located in Gyeongju City in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, *Oksan-seowon* was established in 1572 by *sarim* in the Gyeongju City, including Yi Je-min, in veneration of Yi Eon-jeok's academic achievements and virtue. Construction began in February 1572, and *Cheinmyo* shrine, *Guindang* lecture hall, and *Mingujae* and *Amsujae* dormitories were completed in August of the same year. Next followed *Mubyeonnu* pavilion and the *Yeongnangmun* main gate in the following year. Wooden nameplaques written by prominent scholars and

calligraphers of the time indicated the high status of *Oksan-seowon* at the time of its establishment. In 1577, Yi Eon-jeok's memorial stele was erected.

The *seowon*'s addition of a printing block repository made it possible to house woodblocks there in 1835. A fire in 1839 destroyed the lecture hall, but it could fortunately be rebuilt a year later thanks to active support from the region. In 1843, the pavilion was subjected to an extensive restoration, and the lecture hall and shrine underwent a minor restoration in 1905.

Oksan-seowon was designated as a Historic Site in 1967, and has been protected under the CHPA ever since. Along with the buildings, *Samguksagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), the oldest history book in Korea, was designated as a Treasure. The pavilion, lecture hall, and two dormitories underwent restoration in 1991, and the printing blocks repository and stele were refurbished in 1998. The main gate has been restored, and a relic exhibition hall was constructed to store old documents, books, and printing blocks.

2.b.iv *Dosan-seowon*

Dosan-seowon is located in Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. The academy originated with *Dosanseodang*, a small private school where Yi Hwang

(1501-1570) used to teach his students and study Neo-Confucianism. Yi Hwang is a symbolic figure for Neo-Confucianism in Korea. He built *Dosanseodang* in 1560 and a dormitory building in the following year. Upon his death in 1570, his pupils proposed to the establishment of *Dosan-seowon* behind the school in commemoration of their master's academic and virtuous accomplishments. As soon as the lecture hall called *Jeongyodang*, shrine called *Sangdeoksa*, and two dormitories known as *Bagyakjae* and *Honguijae*, were completed, *Dosan-seowon* received state recognition. In 1614, the spiritual tablet of the prominent scholar and official Jo Mok was added in the shrine alongside that of Yi Hwang.

Dosan-seowon, the most prestigious *seowon* in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, is where Yi Hwang's Neo-Confucian lineage originated. With its lofty reputation, *Dosan-seowon* proved its status when a state examination for the Gyeongsangnam-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do area complementing the one in the capital was held at the academy in 1792.



Figure 2-78. Woodblocks of *Dosan-seowon* at the Advanced Center for Korean Studies

Approximately 7,000 students applied for the examination at the academy. To commemorate this historic day, *Sisadan*, an examination platform, was built in the pine woods across the river from the academy. The platform was originally made on a flat land, but the foundation was elevated to a height of 10 meters above the original level, keeping intact the original form, to prevent it from being submerged following the construction of Andong Dam in 1976.

Dosan-seowon was a central site for Joseon's dissemination of the Neo-Confucian philosophy of Yi Hwang and his scholastic lineage through publishing books and documents. To serve the mounting number of books, *Dosan-seowon* built *Donggwangmyeongsil* east library in 1819. Eleven years later, *Seogwangmyeongsil* west library was established.

In 1963, *Dosan-seowon*'s *Jeongyodang* lecture hall was officially designated as a Treasure. *Sangdeoksa* shrine and triple inner gate were designated as Treasure in 1969. The academy was named as a Historic Site in the same year. Yi Hwang's relics, designated as

Treasure, were made available to the public at *Okjingak* exhibition hall in 1970. All printing woodblocks, old books, and documents housed in the library and repository were entrusted to the Advanced Center for Korean Studies in 2003. Moreover, the printing woodblocks belonging to *Dosan-seowon* were included among the Confucian Printing Woodblocks heritage listed on UNESCO's Memory of the World.

2.b.v *Piram-seowon*

Piram-seowon is located in Jangseong County, Jeollanam-do Province. In veneration of Kim In-hu (1510-1560)'s faithfulness to the king and academic accomplishments, the academy was established in 1590. However, as *Piram-seowon* was utilized as a base for a civilian militia fighting the Japanese troops during the invasions of Korea in 1592, and was severely damaged. Thanks to the support of scholars, *Piram-seowon* was re-established in 1624, and was bestowed the name '*Piram*' by the king in 1659.

Piram-seowon was relocated to its



Figure 2-79. Records of repair works of *Piram-seowon*

current site with the addition of *Cheongjeoldang* lecture hall and *Hwagyeonnu* pavilion in March, 1672. The spirit tablet of the scholar-official Yang Ja-jing was added at the shrine and a library was established in the year 1786.

A veneration preparatory chamber was built in 1844. *Udongsa* shrine, known to have been constructed during the 1590s, was rebuilt and a caretakers' house was newly established in 1886. The lecture hall, two dormitory buildings, and pavilion established in 1624 were repaired in 1887. The architecture of *Piram-seowon* has been continuously managed. The shrine was reconstructed in 1941 and the pavilion, two dormitory buildings, and caretakers' caretakers' house were repaired and the *dancheong* on the pavilion was restored after the end of the Japanese colonization in 1945. To allow a more systematic management of the woodblocks belonging to the academy, the *Jangpangak* repository for storing printing woodblocks was newly established.

Since being designated as a Historic Site in 1975, *Piram-seowon* has been managed and protected systematically under the national law on cultural heritage. Important documents from *Piram-seowon* were designated as a Treasure in 1975. During the 1990's, the academy's triple inner gate, two dormitories, lecture hall, and pavilion were restored.

In 1998, Relics museum was built outside the *seowon*. An educational center associated with *Piram-seowon* was built in 2010 to continue educational activities.

2.b.v Dodong-seowon

Established in 1605 to honor Kim Goeng-pil (1454-1504)'s Neo-Confucian study and virtuous life, *Dodong-seowon* is located in Dalseong County in Daegu Metropolitan City. Promoted by Neo-Confucianists around the region and the descendants of Kim, *Dodong-seowon* started with a shrine, lecture hall, and dormitory. It eventually received a nameboard bestowed by the king in 1607. Kim's grandson, Jeong Gu (1543-1620), one of the most prominent Neo-Confucian scholars in the region, was the leading contributor in terms of the establishment and state recognition of *Dodong-seowon*. For this reason, Jeong Gu himself started being venerated in 1678 in commemoration of his efforts.



Figure 2-80. List of goods to paid the academy

Since its establishment in 1605, *Dodong-seowon* has experienced a series of renovations and expansions. Thanks to contributions of Kim's descendants, local scholars, and head families of the *hyanggo* and *seowon* from thirteen villages nearby, extensive restorations of buildings could be performed and a writing contest was held to commemorate their support.

Suwollu pavilion was established in 1849 and went through a restoration in 1863 only to be destroyed by fire in 1888. The pavilion was finally reconstructed in 1973.

Throughout this renovation and extension, the academy has managed to preserve its original layout from the time of its establishment.

Dodong-seowon's architecture is well-known for the sophisticated artistic elaboration shown in the stylobates of *Hwanjumun* gate and *Jungjeongdang* lecture hall, stone stairs leading up to the shrine, paintings inside the shrine, and subtle adornments on the fence. Especially in the lecture hall and shrine, as well as the surrounding fence, the artistic excellence was recognized by its designation as a Treasure in 1963. The academy was designated as a Historic Site in 2007 and has been properly and strictly managed and protected ever since.

2.b.vii Byeongsan-seowon

Byeongsan-seowon is located in Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. It was originally operated as *Pungakseodang*, which was a private school for the Ryu clan. After the death of Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607) in 1614, his descendants, pupils, and local Neo-Confucian scholars established a shrine behind the school, elevating the status of the academy from "school" to "*seowon*".

All the structures were damaged during the Japanese invasions of Korea in 1592, but restored in 1605. The academy welcomed the addition of the spiritual tablet of Ryu Jin, the grandson of Ryu Seong-ryong and a prominent scholar himself, in 1662. It was finally bestowed the name "*Byeongsan*" by the king in 1863.

Byeongsan-seowon continuously published the writings of Ryu Seong-rong. The first edition of Ryu's Posthumous Collection of Works was published in 1633, and (*the Record of the Progress of War Situation*)



Figure 2-81. Resource collection related to *Byeongsan-seowon's* receipt of its official royal charter

(*Jingbirok*) in 1647. These two literary works have been republished many times at *Byeongsan-seowon*. In terms of the formation of public opinion, *Byeongsan-seowon* was mentioned in various historical records, including (*the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty*). According to the references, *Byeongsan-seowon* sent various written opinions with multiple signatures in 1611, 1666, 1800, 1832, and 1863. The topics varied from seowon to the key issues facing the country.

The lecture hall was repaired in 1921 and the shrine in 1937. The pavilion and west dormitory were repaired in 1971. *Byeongsan-seowon* was designated as a Historic Site in 1978 and has been subject to the CHPA ever since. A systematic restoration of the entire compound that took place from 1978 until 1981.

The emblematic architecture of *Byeongsan-seowon* is *Mandaeru* pavilion. Gathering in this space, students were able to observe nature while reciting poems and discussing various matters, including social and political issues. There are other supporting buildings as well, such as a printing woodblocks repository and *jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber.

Byeongsan-seowon established the *Byeongsan* Foundation in 1946 to engage in educational activities with neighboring middle and high schools, which have since been playing an active

role in various activities in connection to *Byeongsan-seowon*.

Printing woodblocks, Ryu's books and documents, and *Byeongsan-seowon*'s old books and nameboards were entrusted to the Advanced Center for Korean Studies in 2004, 2008, and 2009, respectively. *Byeongsan-seowon* is a component of Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2010.

2.b.viii *Museong-seowon*

Museong-seowon is located in Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province. The academy was established in commemoration of Choi Chi-won (857-?) and Sin Jam (1491-1554), who promoted local education. Next came Jeong Geuk-in and Song Se-rim to be additionally venerated in 1630. Jeong Un-chung, Kim Yak-muk and Kim Gwan were added in 1675 to bring the total in the shrine of *Museong-seowon* to seven.

The major reason for the academy being situated in the middle of a village is strongly related to the venerated



Figure 2-82. Lecture hall reconstruction record at *Museong-seowon*

figures. They were the promoters of local edification and *hyangyak* village code, and their major activities were taken place at the site of the current *Museong-seowon*. In commemoration of their contribution to the local villagers, a shrine was built that was later developed as today's *Museong-seowon*. This is why the academy—unlike other academies—is located within the village.

After *Museong-seowon* was recognized by the state by receiving the nameplaque by the king in 1696, it expanded its learning and veneration activities as the leading *seowon* in Jeollabuk-do Province. Its structures were frequently repaired. In 1828, local governors and Confucian scholars gathered to organize a large-scale restoration. The academy expanded its size by establishing *Gangsujae* dormitory in 1887 and *Hyeongaru* pavilion in 1891.

Despite the nationwide demolition order by the king in 1871, *Museong-seowon* was the only *seowon* in Jeollabuk-do Province to survive. The academy also served as a hub for local opinion in the community in the 19th century. Details of classes, ritual proprieties, and regular sessions are included in a document named *Museong-seowonji* records published in 1884. In the year 1906, the academy initiated the anti-Japanese Righteous Militia during the Japanese colonization of Korea.

Both in 1904 and 1917 *Museong-seowon*

underwent repair works to its buildings and later on its shrine, pavilion, and dormitory.

Designated as a Historic Site, *Museong-seowon* has been well-preserved under the CHPA. The academy underwent continuous repair works even after the 1980s, especially the dormitory, stele, shrine, lecture hall, and pavilion. *Gohyeondong* Village Codes implemented by Jeong Geuk-in, a venerated scholar in the academy, has been designated as a Treasure since 1993.

2.b.ix *Donam-seowon*

Donam-seowon is located in Nonsan City in Chungcheongnam-do Province. The academy started with the *Yangseongdang* lecture hall, which was built by the venerated scholar Kim Jang-saeng in 1602 to teach his students. After Kim's death in 1631, the local literati initiated the establishment of *Donam-seowon* in 1632 to honor of his scholastic achievements and virtuous life. The academy was completed in 1634. *Yangseongdang* lecture hall was accompanied by a shrine on one side and another lecture hall named *Eungdodang* in front. *Donam-seowon*'s operational regulations, including veneration, were prescribed by Song Si-yeol (1607-1689) and Song Jun-gil (1606-1672), who had been students of Kim.

Various research activities on *yehak*, or the study of propriety, flourished at *Eungdodang*. The collections of Kim Jang-saeng's writings on propriety were revised and published a number of times here. *Donam-seowon* has continuously published the writings of the scholar Kim.

Kim Jip (1574-1656), who completed the study of propriety originated by Kim Jang-saeng, was additionally honored in the shrine, and later Song Jun-gil and Song Si-yeol were added. *Donam-seowon* received its nameboard from the king in 1659.

Donam-seowon was relocated to its current location due to flooding in 1881. During that era, *Eungdodang* could not be moved, so only the *Yangseongdang* lecture hall was brought to its current spot to comprise the *seowon* architecture. The efforts and the reason of relocation are recorded in detail in letters on the commemorative stele of *Donam-seowon's* relocation.

The details are as follows:

“As time goes by, it is only natural that the way mountains stand and streams flow and fences lay all change. *Sarim* were afraid of such changes that could have affected the setting of *Donam-seowon*. This is why they relocated *Donam-seowon* to a site 500 m south of the original location. The new location was also a place where

Master Kim Jang-saeng had frequently passed. The timber structures from the new shrine were made from the previous shrine's original members, and the rest was restored. The way the shrine was built strictly followed the previous model with the size of open floor, path, doors, and buildings all remaining unchanged...”

Other records include inscription on the rafter giving the dates of construction and repairs.

Due to technical limitations, *Eungdodang* was unable to be moved to the new site until 1971. The original forms were kept intact during the relocation. The reason for *Eungdodang's* 90-year delay is attributable to its unusually large size compared to other buildings. The appropriate techniques to move the lecture hall without causing any damage was unknown in 1881. After the development of modern technologies such as cranes, *Eungdodang* was able to be safely moved to its current location. *Eungdodang* continues to attain its authenticity in terms of design and materials used.

The efforts at the conservation and management of *Donam-seowon* continued even after its relocation. *Jangpangak* repository for printing woodblocks was built in 1926 to better preserve the contents. *Yangseongdang* lecture hall was repaired in 1927 and

1956. Although belatedly, *Eungdodang* was recognized for its architectural authenticity combined with theories of

propriety. In respect of such authenticity, *Eungdodang* was designated as a Treasure in 2008.



Figure 2-83. Commemoration stele of *Donam-seowon's* relocation

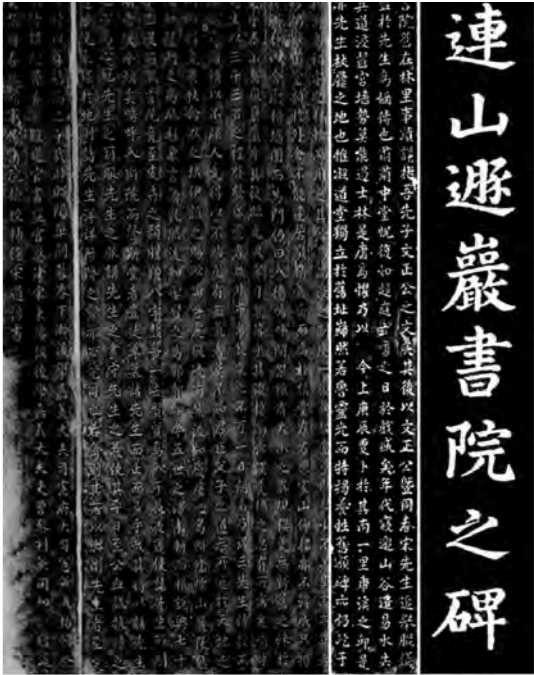


Figure 2-84. Commemoration stele in *Donam-seowon*

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 3

JUSTIFICATION FOR
INSCRIPTION



Justification for Inscription

3.1 Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Justification for Inscription

The nominated property is a collection of private Korean Neo-Confucian academies established by the local literati from the mid-16th to mid-17th century. The property is comprised of *Sosu-seowon* (est. 1543), the first private Neo-Confucian academy of Korea, in Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province; *Namgye-seowon* (est. 1552) in Hamyang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province; *Oksan-seowon* (est. 1573) in Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province; *Dosan-seowon* (est. 1574) in Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province;

Piram-seowon (est. 1590) in Jangseong County, Jeollanam-do Province; *Dodong-seowon* (est. 1605) in Dalseong County, Daegu Metropolitan City; *Byeongsan-seowon* (est. 1613) in Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province; *Museong-seowon* (est. 1615) in Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province and *Donam-seowon* (est. 1634), Nonsan City, Chungcheongnam-do Province.

The three core activities took place at the nominated property: learning oriented to nurture ideal Neo-Confucian scholars, veneration of the late contemporary Neo-Confucian figures from the region and interaction among scholars to collect opinions from the local community.

The learning promoted understandings of cosmology viewed from the Neo-Confucian principles. Observed on a regular basis, the veneration strengthened solidarity among local literati branched from the venerated figures. The social interaction among scholars led to take the leadership of edifying local villagers based on Neo-Confucian values.

The property exhibits an outstanding testimony to thriving Neo-Confucian academies that promoted Neo-Confucian learning and became fundamental to every aspect of the nation. The local literati at the property created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit to learning. They made their own choices to determine their role models worthy to be venerated at the shrine, and formed strong academic lineage through succession of scholastic branches spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, they made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities pivoted on the property.

The nominated property testifies the characteristics of Koreanization of Neo-Confucian academies aiming at ideal society built upon the values of Neo-Confucianism. The founders of seowon considered connections to the venerated scholars and environment favorable to cultivate ideal person with highest moral principles based on Neo-Confucianism, when selecting the siting

of the property. Each area of veneration, learning and interaction was arranged by making full use of natural topography and the landscape to create dominant prototype of *seowon* architecture. Such typification—rapidly established during the early stage of seowon establishment movement to be shared by the subsequent academies—is strongly demonstrated by the architectural layout. The property is conducive to the practices of learning, veneration and interaction with corresponding buildings of lecture hall, shrine and pavilion, respectively. The elaborated hierarchy is displayed by the use of natural topography, outdoor space, stylobates, wall fences and gates.

The property comprising nine components has preserved fully developed attributes that attest to seowon of Korea. The property exhibits each stage of how seowon had been developed as an architectural type.

Sosu-seowon is the first academy established in Korea. It defined protocols of learning and veneration practices. A range of surviving records provides a glimpse into how the academy developed. *Sosu-seowon* proposes required activities of learning, veneration and interaction, and corresponding areas.

Namgye-seowon is the second to be founded, and the first example of *seowon* being established solely through the efforts of the local literati. It is the first example of *seowon* equipped with

basic layout. The organic connection of separated areas on a straight central axis became a prototype of *seowon* architecture.

Oksan-seowon marks the most vital role of publication and library. It represents the first attempt at building a two-story pavilion, which introduced the concept of interaction area. It became common to include pavilion as a set of *seowon* buildings afterwards.

Dosan-seowon verifies the stage in which *seowon* had developed into a major institute firmly consolidated by one of the largest academic genealogy. The academy displays the new interpretation of relationship between lecture hall and shrine. The academy's natural scenery marks outstanding beauty, which is well-illustrated in literary works and paintings.

Piram-seowon is a tangible example of how *seowon* expanded to the southwestern part of Korea where *seowon* establishment was initiated in the southeast. The records describing the financial management of the academy have been well-preserved. The academy suggested a new type of arrangement where building layout is adapted to the flat field rather than previously common sloping land.

Dodong-seowon provides a concrete evidence of its educational methods. It is an outstanding representation of

architectural layout, which made full use of steep slope, either by natural topography or use of stylobates, to enrich appreciation of the surrounding landscape.

Byeongsan-seowon exhibits expanded roles of local literati in collecting political opinions of the region. The academy is remarkable for its exceptionally wide pavilion accommodating the gatherings of the large number of scholars as well as incorporating the surrounding nature.

Museong-seowon typifies the stage in which principles of Neo-Confucianism expanded its influence out of academic circles and into the local villagers. The academy was deliberately established within the village to edify the local population with values of Neo-Confucianism.

Donam-seowon provides a foothold where yehak, or the study of propriety, was manifested in *Eungdodang* lecture hall. This major piece of architecture is the only existing building to derive from the re-interpretation of ancient architectural principle reflected through a Korean architectural vocabulary.

The nine components as a whole verify the characteristics and history of *seowon*. Thanks to the devoted support from the local literati, the traditions have continued in the original forms despite some damages from wars, fire, and natural disasters. Furthermore, the nominated

property has attained integrity and authenticity through a careful review by certified engineers and experts executing only the minimum required level of restoration using traditional techniques. The conservation and management of the nominated property have been strictly carried out by legal instruments including CHPA and other legislations on cultural heritage repair. The Seowon Foundation and other organizations are currently working on monitoring and comprehensive research of the property.

To summarize, the nominated property is an outstanding testimony to historical and architectural achievement from its introduction to since the mid-16th century. The property as a whole exhibits the unique process of the localized and thriving Neo-Confucianism that had been spread across East Asia. The property represents distinctive culture tradition completed by typification of architectural attributes of *seowon* in Korea.

3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed

(iii) To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

The nominated property is an outstanding testimony to the prevalence of Neo-Confucianism in educational and social

practices in the Joseon Dynasty. Established from the mid-16th to mid-17th century, the property exhibits unique tradition of history and intangible values of Neo-Confucianism serving as an underlying base of education. The local literati at the property created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit to Neo-Confucian learning. They made their own choices to determine their role models worthy to be venerated at the shrine, and formed strong academic lineage through succession of scholastic branches spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, they made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities pivoted on the property

(iv) To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

The nominated property is an outstanding testimony to architectural prototype of Neo-Confucian academies and each stage of development. The efforts at typifying architectural layout had been rapidly progressed during the early stage of *seowon* establishment movement to be shared by the subsequent academies. The property is conducive to the practices of learning, veneration and interaction with corresponding buildings of lecture hall, shrine and pavilion, respectively. The hierarchy is displayed by the use of natural topography, outdoor space, stylobates, wall fences and gates.

Table 3-1. Outstanding Universal Value, Criteria, and Attributes

Component part of the nominated property	criterion(iii)					criterion(iv)				
	Development	System	Learning	Veneration	Sarim activities	Architectural type	Site	Layout	Buildings	Landscape
1.Sosu-seowon	Protocol	◎	◎	◎	○	Respective buildings	◎	○	◎	◎
2.Namgye-seowon	Establishment	◎	○	◎	◎	Basic layout	◎	◎	◎	○
3.Oksan-seowon	Publication	◎	○	◎	◎	Pavilion	○	◎	◎	◎
4.Dosan-seowon	Academic lineage	○	◎	◎	◎	Arrangement	○	◎	○	◎
5.Piram-seowon	Management	◎	○	◎	○	Plain field	◎	◎	○	○
6.Dodong-seowon	Education method	◎	○	◎	○	Sloping land	◎	◎	○	◎
7.Byeongsan-seowon	Social activities	○	○	◎	◎	Pavilion	○	○	◎	◎
8.Museong-seowon	Edification	◎	○	○	◎	Location	◎	○	○	○
9.Donam-seowon	Yehak	◎	◎	◎	○	Lecture hall	○	○	◎	○

◎ fully satisfy
○ partially satisfy

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

Comprising the nine *seowon*, the property exhibits the development of Neo-Confucianism and the process of architectural types of *seowon* during the Joseon Dynasty. While collectively provides the OUV of the property, the nine components individually fulfill the condition of integrity in a way that serves functions of *seowon*.

The property has preserved not only the corresponding buildings in learning, veneration, interaction areas, but the original topography and surrounding environment. Shrine, spiritual tablets and veneration preparatory chamber have been preserved in veneration area; lecture hall, dormitory, library and nameplaques of buildings in learning area have well-maintained; and pavilion in interaction area as well as the surrounding landscape and topography have been preserved until today. Important elements in the landscape attesting to the OUV of the property are included in the property area or buffer zone.

Since the property is located far from urban areas and its most lands are public, there are no foreseeable issues of development.

Various legal measurements have been in place to prevent any damage resulted from development activities or natural disasters. Deteriorations due

to weathering have been repaired by engineers and experts certified by the CHPA execute only the minimum level of required restoration to maintain original forms. Repair works have been carefully done by traditional techniques and materials. Regulations on certain zones in the surrounding landscape have been put in place to deter the possibility of development activities, ensuring intactness of the landscape.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

The property ensures a high level of authenticity in multiple aspects, including form and design, materials and substance, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, and the surrounding environment. The property is a symbolic heritage built in the early period of seowon establishment spanning one hundred years starting in the mid-16th century, and has maintained its original form uninterrupted throughout its history. To detail, the following are prominent well-maintained aspects: the settings in connection with the venerated scholars and the surrounding landscape; the architectural composition Of the learning, veneration and interaction areas; respective buildings’ tangible forms; the architectural materials for the wooden structures and traditional roof tiles; and the conservation and management system.

In terms of form and design, the property has developed unique architectural forms based on techniques and customs transmitted within the local area. It has achieved a completed type organically integrating veneration, learning, interaction areas, which has been preserved without change until today. In addition, the property has completed unique architectural forms created by Korean traditional construction techniques combined with floor culture.

In terms of materials and substance, traditional techniques, and management system, carefully selected certified engineers, craftsmen and related experts with pertinent skills execute only the minimum level of required restoration. This is invariably based on traditional techniques maintained by local technicians to preserve authenticity and integrity of the property. The original techniques have been transmitted and cherished until today. Both the central government and local governments are responsible for management. Possible damage from termite infestations, corrosion, or fire on timber structures are carefully managed and prevented by a team of certified experts.

The property has also preserved and transmitted a diverse range of written documents and intangible heritage. In particular, collections of written works, books, documents, woodblocks, and traditions of veneration have been

transmitted in their original form since the establishment of the *seowon*. The written and intangible heritage exhibit each component's continued traditions. Such heritage provides physical proof of the property's rich history and tradition of architectural type.

In terms of the setting and surrounding environment, each site has a characteristic setting including land, waterways, or mountains. Such diverse settings bear an important influence on the components of the property and highlight the significance of the exterior environment encompassing the structures of the property. The settings and surrounding environment have been well preserved, enhancing the authenticity of the property. The locational landscape and surrounding environment have been well protected by related laws, ensuring authenticity of the property. Efforts to enhance authenticity have been continued throughout the course of natural disasters, fire and wars in the past centuries. Thanks to its location far from development activities, the property has well maintained the original form of the surrounding scenery, thereby maintaining its landscape values. To safeguard such values, areas delineated according to the required boundaries have been protected by the CHPA and other pertinent institutions.

Since its establishment, the property has been managed by members of the *seowon* and the descendent families of

the venerated without any particular changes of ownership. Until today, each *seowon* has organized an administrative committee called a *wonhoe* to take charge of decisions on various matters, such as management, operation, and contemporary continuation of the property. Diverse historic documents and written-form of inheritance have been well protected and managed, contributing to the authenticity of the property.

3.1.e Protection and management requirements

The property is a serial nomination comprising nine academies in Korea. It embodies all elements encompassing its OUV. The boundaries have been delineated so as to ensure a complete inclusion of all elements and safeguard their authenticity and integrity. In addition, legal measures for the protection and management of the property are included in both the CHPA and pertinent ordinances from the local governments holding jurisdiction over the nine sites. Nationally designated as a Historic Site, the property and its surroundings benefit from a further layer of protection.

The property bears significance through its veneration, learning, interaction functions and their organic representation in separate areas. Corresponding buildings and facilities are included

within the property area, while the settings and surrounding environment including mountains, farmland, and waterways are shielded by a buffer zone.

No imminent development or environmental threats to the property have been discovered, due mainly to the rigorous restriction of land usage and development activities imposed on the nearby areas by the CHPA. Given that the property is composed mainly of wooden structures, additional efforts have been made for the prevention of fire, such as installing firefighting facilities onsite and establishing a 24-hour surveillance system. Since the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List could result in a surge in visitation, each component and the local governments have been planning diverse measures to minimize any impact and ensure appropriate conservation and management procedures for each academy.

The pertinent local governments have completed the crafting of comprehensive maintenance plans for the corresponding *seowon* based on the CHPA. For effective comprehensive management of the serial nomination, the Seowon Foundation was established. To ensure the sustainable protection and management of the property, the CHA, local governments, and the Foundation have partnered to set a monitoring index that allows experts and local residents to take part in regular monitoring in accordance with international principles.

As the nearby areas of the property have been designated as the HCEPA, any type of new construction, extension, or renovation of buildings or structures must be submitted to the Cultural Heritage Committee for deliberation. As a serial nomination, each related local government supports the protection and management of the pertinent *seowon* and its surrounding natural landscape by establishing Protection and Management Plan. Such plans provide guidelines for the mid-to-long-term management of maintenance and repair. Financial support is provided through help from both central and local governments. *Seowon* members and local governments have also implemented modern experience programs designed to enhance accessibility and provide better understandings of *seowon* culture.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

3.2.a Values of Confucian educational institutes

The nominated property is a type of educational institute that exhibits the universality of Neo-Confucian culture and the localization within the sphere of Neo-Confucianism, which originated in and was disseminated from China. The property bears exceptional values where it was founded by *sarim* in their attempt to disseminate ideal Neo-Confucian values throughout the nation by fostering improvements to human nature and moral practices, and proposes architectural types defining *seowon* through a distinctive architectural layout and aesthetics. The nominated property consequently exhibits the most vivid characteristics of *seowon* through which Neo-Confucian traditions of Korea have been preserved intact. It is worthwhile to compare the nominated property within the broader scope of Confucian properties, particularly across East Asia. In the following, the nominated property is compared to a range of cultural properties around the region in order to better define its OUV. Confucianism is a philosophy originally formulated in China by the scholar Confucius (BCE

551- 479) and later firmly established by his followers. Valuing moral practices and social norms based on humanity, Confucianism aims at cultivating the mind and body as well as ideally managing society. It has its base in theories of moral practices and various relational norms, and can be characterized as falling within the sphere of the liberal tradition that puts human knowledge, relationships, and daily practices at the forefront rather than worship of a divine figure. This stands in a stark contrast to other movements of the period such as Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism which were dominated by religious principles. Confucianism has carved itself an important position in the history of world civilization as a philosophy that has an extensive influence over the traditions of East Asia. Several Confucian properties have already been inscribed on the World Heritage List, mostly in Korea, China, Japan, and Vietnam. ‘Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing’ in China and ‘Esplanade of Sacrifice to the Heaven and Earth’ at the ‘Complex of Hue Monuments’ in Hue, Vietnam, are two prime examples of World Heritage properties showcasing imperial veneration towards heaven. The Forbidden City in Beijing, China, *Changdeokgung* Palace in

Seoul, Korea, Imperial Palace in Kyoto, Japan, and *Tu Cam Thanh* (Forbidden Purple City) in Hue, Vietnam are palace properties that were governing facilities based on Confucianism. *Jongmyo* Shrine in Seoul, Korea, is inscribed on the World Heritage List as a Confucian ritual property. Other related Confucian educational institutes of veneration in East Asia have mostly been included as component parts of listed Cultural or Mixed World Heritage. Most inscribed Confucian educational institutes are component parts of a serial nomination. Examples include *Byeongsan-seowon* and *Oksan-seowon* in Korea, *Sungyang-seowon* (listed as ‘*Sungyang Sowon*’ in nomination dossier) in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, *Songyang-shuyuan* (named as ‘Songyang Academy of Classical Learning’ in nomination dossier) and *Bailudong-shuyuan* (named as ‘White

Deer Cave Academy’ in nomination dossier) in China, and *Shokasonjuku* in Japan. However, there has not yet been a case where Confucian educational institutes were independently recognized and nominated. Among existing World Heritage in Korea, *Jongmyo* Shrine and *Changdeokgung* Palace exhibits the values of Confucianism. *Jongmyo* Shrine is the property of veneration, while *Changdeokgung* Palace the property of rulers of the Joseon Dynasty, which adopted Confucianism as a state ideology. The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty addresses concepts of temple of Confucius through related forms of veneration. ‘Historic Villages of Korea: HAhoe and Yangdong’ encompass residences that demonstrate the everyday practice of Confucianism. The Confucian properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are as follows:

Table 3-2. Confucian Properties on World Heritage List

no.	Country	Name of Property	Year	Scope of property				
				Veneration towards heaven	Veneration	Governance	Education	Others
01	KOR	<i>Jongmyo</i> Shrine	1995		●			
02	KOR	<i>Changdeokgung</i> Palace Complex	1997			●		
03	KOR	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	2009					●
04	KOR	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong (<i>Oksan-seowon</i> , <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>)	2010				●	●
05	DPRK	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (<i>Songyang-seowon</i>)	2013		●	●	●	
06	CHN	Mount Taishan	1987	●				

no.	Country	Name of Property	Year	Scope of property				
				Veneration towards heaven	Veneration	Governance	Education	Others
07	CHN	Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang	1987			●		
08	CHN	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	1994		●		●	
09	CHN	Lushan National Park (<i>Bailudong-shuyuan</i>)	1996	●			●	
10	CHN	Ancient City of Ping Yao	1997			●	●	
11	CHN	Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	1998	●				
12	CHN	Mount Wuyi	1999				●	
13	CHN	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun	2000				●	
14	CHN	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng, in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (<i>Songyang-shuyuan</i>)	2010				●	
15	JPN	Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto	1994			●		
16	JPN	Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	1998			●		
17	JPN	<i>Gusuku</i> Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	2000			●		
18	JPN	Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution (<i>Shokasonjuku</i> Academy)	2015				●	
19	VNM	Complex of Huế Monuments	1993	●	●	●		●
20	VNM	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi	2010			●		
21	VNM	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	2011			●		

Spatial characteristics of architecture related to Confucianism is defined by human relations and characterized by propriety. In particular, architecture is designed to fully support veneration and learning, which are the two core activities. Traditional architecture's forms and arrangements all were formulated to reflect the principle of propriety, and served as a leading example of Confucian culture. From a Confucian point of view, there are various forms of relationship between those who set the model and those who follow, those who govern and the governed, parents and children. Their face-to-face interactions, again, are defined by propriety, a type of behavioral decorum that requires architectural outlets. Confucian properties are characterized by an emphasis on relationships and veneration.

Venerating properties: veneration for worshiping natural elements or divined figure, ex) national Confucius shrine, Confucius shrine, royal ancestral shrine, regular shrine.

Examples of properties of veneration for worshiping natural elements or revered figure include national Confucius shrine, Confucius shrine, royal ancestral shrine, regular shrine. Examples of properties of education for reproducing the world of Confucianism include national or private Confucian schools. Examples of other properties promoting governing and lifestyle based on the principles of Confucianism include palace,

residence, and urban facilities. Confucian educational institutes in particular had been a vehicle to dissemination of its values. They had facilitated the expansion of the discipline between generations, transcending time and social status, and become common in everyday life. Essential elements in Confucian educational institutes include lecture hall, dormitory, and library, given that Confucianism underscores the importance of education. Confucian education in general is performed through exchanges of humanity-based knowledge. Based on Confucian books, teachers and students had transmitted a system of knowledge developed over the centuries after Confucius.

Architecture in East Asia has traditionally been defined by arrangement of buildings that determine what is appropriate to fulfill the purpose of architecture. Confucian properties, generally sponsored by the central government, eventually spread to the private sector. Confucian education had evolved from the integration between knowledge transmission and the tradition of veneration. Veneration towards Confucius as an exemplary model suggests the underlying goal of honoring the role model as a part of learning. Teachers and students maintained a scholastic model fresh in their minds to sustain their determination and reverence. Confucian educational institutes were originally founded by the central or local governments. In general, the

highest-ranking national schools like *Seonggyungwan* were established in the capital city and mid-level schools like *hyanggyo* were located in administrative areas of suburban or rural areas. Civil service examinations were held at these institutes to recruit public officials. Confucian academies, therefore, were designed to fulfill the government's aim of nurturing next generation of civil servants. In this case, most national or public schools in Confucian cultures were often standardized in terms of architecture and management, which explains the discovered similarities. In most cases, national or public institutes are equipped with a separate building to honor Confucius and his disciples. Numerous Confucian schools established by those outside government existed in Korea, China, and Japan. Private academies had more freedom in terms of architectural layout and management. Schools could be creatively named, and even if some schools happened to share identical names, their standards and curricula varied. For example, private academies in Korea focused on veneration, while that of China and Japan put greater value on education, or in some cases, veneration functions were absent. *Shuyuan* in China, *Seowon* in Korea, and *Shijuku* in Japan are characterized as private Confucian academies. Private academies in each country developed exclusively and distinctively, especially in terms of building layout, siting, educational systems, curricula, and social roles.

Academies with Confucian principles had significant influence over the development and dissemination of Confucianism. Moreover, private academies particularly illuminate the unique developmental process of Confucianism displayed differently by nation. Although there has not been a case of the independent inscription of a Confucian property on its own, the following points will provide detailed views of the properties that have been inscribed on the World Heritage List as a component of a serial nomination.

• China

Bailudong-shuyuan in China was included as a component part of Lushan National Park in 1996 under criteria (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vi). It holds special significance since it is the earliest form of private school in China. Revitalized by Zhu Xi (1130-1200) during the Southern Song Dynasty, the academy became a promoter of Confucian philosophy and education during the Song and Ming Dynasties. The Neo-Confucian principles taught in *Bailudong-shuyuan* as synthesized by Zhu Xi were shared in many countries, including Korea, Japan, and Indonesia, and, moreover, marked significant milestones in world history. The *shuyuan*, therefore, is tangible evidence of Neo-Confucianism and its promulgation, which became the foundation of education across East Asia, not just in China. Located in the

city of Wuyishan, Fujian Province, a group of Neo-Confucian schools, which are a component part of Mount Wuyi's inscription on the World Heritage List in 1999 under criteria (iii), (vi), (vii), (x), symbolize the significance of Mount Wuyi that had influenced East and Southeast Asia over several centuries. Located in Yi County, Huangshan City, Anhui Province, *Nanhu-shuyuan* was named to the World Heritage List in 2000 as a component part of the Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui–Xidi and Hongcun. It satisfies criterion (iii) and displays characteristics of educational architecture in a secluded and closed-off area during the 19th century. *Songyang-shuyuan* was inscribed as a component part of the Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in 'The Centre of Heaven and Earth' under criteria (iii), (iv), (v). The academy was established as a high-level private or official institute dedicated to scholars. It hosted a number of prominent scholars who provided lectures by renowned figures, marking important milestones in the history of Confucianism and education. In terms of the siting and architectural arrangement and form, the academy offers public and residential buildings.

• Japan

Shokasonjuku academy, as a component of 'Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution', is an educational institute that was listed in 2015 under criteria (ii)

and (iv). It started off with a small-sized school of Confucianism but eventually provided modern studies in its later period with the inflow of westernization. Students from the academy played a key role in the Meiji Restoration, a Japanese political revolution in 1868.

• Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Sungyang-seowon, located in the city of Kaesong, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013 as a component part of Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong under criteria (ii) and (iii). It represents one of *seowon* in the Joseon Dynasty that faithfully followed the standardized forms during the dissemination of Neo-Confucianism throughout East Asia.

• Republic of Korea

Located in the southeastern region of the country, *Oksan-seowon* and *Byeongsan-seowon*, as component parts of the property 'Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong' were inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (iii) and (iv) in 2010. Some Confucian academies in East Asia have already been inscribed on the World Heritage List as components of properties, but there has yet to be a case of Confucian educational institutes being listed as an independent property. Education in

the sphere of Confucianism is one of the foremost values since it is closely related to nurturing future generations. Curricula, subject of education and purpose differ by countries within the sphere of Confucianism. Therefore educational properties provide a glimpse into cultural tradition of each country. The property has attributes, which reflect culture tradition of Confucianism, and such attributes are identified in educational properties outside Korea. Confucian educational institutes in different countries include both similarities and differences. Confucianism has a long history not only in China, but in Korea, Japan, and Vietnam as well. Each country evolved its own interpretations and presentations of Confucianism in terms of architectural display. Therefore, Confucian educational institutes in different countries provide a useful source for observing how different countries developed their localization. Confucianism had blossomed through the educational process. With the strong emphasis on study, individuals and entire societies embraced Confucian values in all aspects of life. It is evident that all countries under the influence of Confucianism, though they differ in terms of period, put concerted efforts into promoting Confucian education at the state level. As such, Confucian educational institutes had instrumental roles in social expansion and local dissemination of Confucianism. Moreover, they provide good evidence of how each region had differently conducted curricula

and engaged in social roles. In this vein, Confucian educational institutes, in particular private academies, have individual heritage value in that they exhibit strong local characteristics.

3.2.b Comparison with similar properties abroad

Seowon in Korea are characterized as Confucian educational institutes equipped with veneration, learning, interaction areas and established by private individuals. The property exhibits well-preserved originality of Confucian education within Confucian cultures. Compared to China, Japan and Vietnam, the property bears unique characteristics that have been well preserved until today. They are illustrated in the following.

- The property is an educational institute, which presents both the universality and localization of China-born Neo-Confucianism.
- The property is a private educational institute offering a window into how intellectuals overcame the disadvantages of state schools' top-down process of edification to initiate social activities designed to create ideal world.
- The property is unique architectural types for veneration, learning, and interaction.

The best examples for comparison to

seowon are private Confucian institutes in China's *shuyuan* and Japan's *shijuku*, along with other Confucian state or public educational institutes. Other than private *shuyuan*, China has Confucius Shrine of the National Confucian Academy in Beijing and other local public schools. Other than private *shijuku*, Japan has Confucius Shrine of the National Confucian Academy in Tokyo and other local schools. Vietnam does not have private Confucian academies comparable to the nominated property, but does have the national school *Van Mieu*. Some of the above have already been named to the World Heritage List as a component part of cultural or mixed property. The others are symbolic representatives of Confucian educational institutes in their nation.

• Comparison of establishment and development

Shuyuan in China were the original Confucian institutes and defined the educational tradition. They have maintained unique traditions until today. Neighboring countries, including Korea, adopted the *shuyuan* institution from China and developed their own exclusive practices tailored to the country's characteristics and traditions. In order to understand the localization of *seowon* in Korea, *shuyuan* in China must be carefully examined (*seowon* in Korea, *shuyuan* in China and *shoin* in Japan share the same Chinese characters, 書院,

but differ in pronunciation). *Shijuku* in Japan provide additional useful examples for comparison to *seowon*.

Shuyuan in China emerged in the 7th century, but it was not until the 11th century when they became revitalized. After the 13th century, the academies turned state-oriented as they began to offer public service examinations.

The term “*shuyuan*” was coined in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). During this period, *shuyuan* exhibited characteristics of both state and private schools: some *shuyuan* were dedicated by the royal court for publishing, utilizing, and managing books, while other *shuyuan* were intended for the use of laypeople. By the time of the Song Dynasty (960-1279), *shuyuan* had developed and flourished. Especially during the Southern Song Dynasty, *shuyuan* consolidated their position relative to state schools, which had become associated with corrupt practices related to the state examination. As a representative of private schools in the period, *Bailudong-shuyuan* paved the road for *shuyuan* institutions. Subsequent *shuyuan* were able to create academic regulations and develop their own institutions, contributing to the overall advancement of Confucian private institutes in China. By the time of the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), *shuyuan* had spread to all parts of China and had become state-oriented. At the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), *shuyuan* were no longer

receiving support from the royal court and entered a decline, but started to recover in the mid-15th century. During the Qing Dynasty (1616-1912), most *shuyuan* had been transformed into state schools focused on preparation for civil servant examinations, as demonstrated by commemorative stele and rooms related to the exam. *Shuyuan* in China underwent various stages of changes and academic diversification throughout the long history of China. Through this process, *shuyuan* had gradually become state-oriented, with a great deal of intervention from government officials in the establishment and management of academies.

The central practices of *shuyuan* are learning, veneration, and housing books. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties(15th – 19th century), the period concurrent with the Joseon Dynasty, they most evidently became national schools, and provided other theories developed by the scholar Wang Yangming and evidential research (*kaozhengxue*) as well. As China underwent educational reformation, *shuyuan* had to face either closure or transform into modern educational institutes.

The subjects of veneration varied and could include Confucius, prominent Confucian scholars, renowned figures, and local contributors to folk religions. Today, traditions of veneration have mostly been discontinued.

Libraries preserve books, including those granted by the king. In general, libraries are located in the innermost part of a *shuyuan*.

Confucian educational institutes can be identified in Japan as well. Their full-fledged establishment began during the Edo Period (1603-1867). *Hanko*, as state institutes, and *shijuku*, as private academies, developed in Japan to satisfy varied educational purposes. *Hanko* served to teach Confucianism, politics, and foreign affairs to children of the nobility or *samurai*, whereas *shijuku* offered general education and vocational programs for commoners. Although Confucian institutes in Japan were usually referred to as “*hanko*” or “*shijuku*,” some cases have been found using the term “*shoin*.”

After adopting Confucianism from China and Korea, Japanese institutes provided an important pillar of Confucianism in East Asia by developing a unique culture and scholastic advancement. However, they were never able to secure a firm position in this society where the importance of Confucianism was less prominent than in Korea and China. Due to the absence of a national examination while the nation was being governed by *samurai*, Japan's Confucian institutes developed distinctly from those in Korea and China. They did touch upon general Confucian education in the pre-modern period, but their founding bodies, curricula, site, architectural layout, and

practices of veneration showed clear differences from *seowon* in Korea.

The founders and their vision defined the nature of Confucian institutes established during the Edo Period. Institutes were either state schools (which were again subdivided into central and local government institutes) or private operations. Among central government educational institutes established for *bakuhu*, *Yushima Seido* is a prime example. Established in 1690, it includes a Confucian shrine where venerations were observed, suggesting that it was an educational facility directed by the shogunate. *Yushima Seido* was originally built as a Confucian shrine without any educational functions, but later incorporated characteristics of a private academy so that the institution became a school under the direct control of the shogunate.

In contrast, *hanko* were established by local governments, and admitted students were children of *samurai* seeking high level of education and talents. The curricula were centered on studying letters, reading Confucian classics, and practicing martial arts. In the late Edo Period, *rangaku*, or the modern studies from the West, was added.

Gogaku were a type of educational institute established in rural areas and characterized as semi-public schools. Feudal lords, *samurai*, influential residents, or rich merchants led their

establishment. These schools were required to gain recognition or support from local governments. *Gogaku* can be categorized into schools for children of *samurai* and schools for commoners. Although the curricula varied by the purpose of the school's establishment, it commonly included studying Confucian classics and maintained room for variation to add more practical education such as *gokugaku*, or the study of ancient thoughts and culture of Japan, medical science, and mathematics.

Shijuku were a type of private educational institutes run by Confucian scholars or prominent figures between the 17th and 19th century. *Shijuku* provided a high level of education based on Confucianism but expanded to medicine, mathematics and Western studies, depending on the founder's interest. Therefore they served as academic research centers that gave birth to many new philosophies in modern Japan. Because they were established mostly by the founder's interest and purpose, architectures or curricula do not display any typical patterns or principles. *Shijuku* developed into modern educational institutes were later transformed into universities.

Seowon in Korea first emerged in the mid-16th century and developed through the efforts of *sarim*. Until the late 19th century when they no longer offered education, the academies had operated independently and voluntarily without any intervention from the government.

Seowon were established for the purpose of dissemination and transmission of Neo-Confucian traditions. Not limited to mere support facilities for the government or as lecture providers, *seowon* evolved into comprehensive institutions contributing to intellectual and social activities. Approximately 400 *seowon* were established up until the late 19th century. Given the accelerated period of development and small geographic range compared to China, *seowon* of Korea achieved considerable density. When Neo-Confucian education was discontinued, *seowon* continued to operate and develop independently.

The curricula of *seowon* were consistently dedicated to only a single branch from the various schools of Confucianism: Neo-Confucianism. The *shuyuan* followed various disciplines of Confucianism, including that of Wang Yangming, and also pursued evidential research (*kaozhengxue*). Because *shuyuan* survived over a long period of time in China, they embraced various threads of Confucianism reflecting social and political changes for over a millennium. *Shijuku* provided a wide range of disciplines, including study of Confucianism, national culture and history, technology and science, and Western learning. Such wide display of curricula of *shijuku* is highly attributable to the fact that Confucianism had not been the principle ideology of the nation. On the other hand, *seowon* specialized exclusively in Neo-Confucianism. They

remained unchanged to adhere to Neo-Confucianism as a single major philosophy of the curricula.

Seowon in Korea remained exclusively private academies, which made it possible to prevent the inflow of modern studies and sustain traditional values even during the period of Westernization. Currently, *seowon* provide adapted programs that have been reinterpreted from a modern point of view to instruct current generations.

Seowon were established due to the autonomous tendencies of local *sarim* at a time when Neo-Confucianism was spreading widely throughout the nation. The academies hosted various activities by *sarim* until the demise of the Joseon Dynasty, including veneration, learning, public opinion outreach, and intellectual exchanges.

• Comparison of venerated figures and tradition of veneration

Seowon honor venerated figures based on a related association, such as direct masters, instead of venerating ancient sages like Confucius. The respective traditions of veneration have continued until today, with their own traditional formalities.

Confucian educational institutes often place the highest value on honoring Confucius. Such demonstrations are

clearly visible in the venerating facilities of Japanese's state schools like *Yushima Seido*, *Kodokan*, *Ashikaga*, *Shizutani* and national schools like Vietnam's *Van Mieu*. Korea's highest nationally-sponsored schools, such as *Seonggyungwan*, and even local schools like *hyanggyo* feature paying reverence to Confucius among their major purposes.

The *shuyuan* of China offer venerations for Confucius and his disciples, and sometimes add reverence for the spirit tablets of widely respected prominent figures from Confucian history. In some cases, local figures or beings from folk religion were welcomed as well. Such spiritual tablets would be placed in a separate building or elsewhere according to practices or how they were to be venerated. There were no limits to the number of figures of reverence, sometimes reaching more than 100 tablets. In general, a veneration area was dedicated to Confucian scholars, while a separate temple was established for Confucius and his disciples. Multiple shrines were built if there were many subjects of veneration.

Bailudong-shuyuan in China, for example, erected individual structures dedicated to different sages. *Shigu-shuyuan* erected two additional buildings for honoring local figures besides Confucius. *Yuelu-shuyan* reserved a distinct space for a temple to Confucius, and another separate six shrines dedicated to prominent Confucian figures

like Zhou Dunyi (1017-1073), Cheng Hao (1032-1085), Cheng Yi (1033-1107) and Wang Yangming (1472-1529), all of whom had made significant contribution to the development of Confucianism. *Songyang-shuyuan* also provided a separate shrine devoted to three ancient sages. The noticeable feature is that the shrines dedicated to other than Confucius remain hierarchically lower than that of Confucius.

Shijuku in Japan concentrated on disseminating a broad range of knowledge. Veneration of one certain figure was only apparent in rare cases. However, in *Yushima Seido*, the highest level of academy for the noble classes, and state schools (*shizutani*), a separate area was arranged for honoring Confucius, although there are some cases where shrines were dedicated to others than Confucius.

Confucian educational institutes in China and Japan rarely have sustained their performance of veneration after the transition to modernized education. Although some institutes have managed to resume them, they are a revitalized version following a period of discontinuation. Frequency and formality are limited.

Seowon in Korea, in contrast, have generally conducted veneration for figures other than Confucius. The venerated figures are based on related associations with followers, either direct masters or scholars from the related

academic lineage. Followers venerated the spiritual tablets of the major primary figure, and any additional tablets would have to be related to the primary figures or establishers. Also the number of spiritual tablets was strictly kept to less than ten at any given *seowon*. Limiting the number and scope of the subjects for veneration clearly demonstrates the *seowon* of Korea's allegiance to their local area and academic genealogy. The figures venerated at the property are all known for their remarkable contribution to the consolidation of the Neo-Confucian tradition within Korean history.

Seowon in Korea have survived throughout history because of their

independence from the government. While most Confucian institutes in East Asia were transformed into modern academies, *seowon* remained faithful to their original veneration functions.

The characteristics of the veneration rites conducted by *seowon* carry importance in two major aspects. Instead of Confucius, the venerated figures are selected from the local area in an effort to actively support a distinct scholastic lineage. This provides a model who is a tangible and approachable figure rather than an idealized distant sage. Not only were exclusive veneration rites created, they were continued until today. As such, *seowon* in Korea provide an



Figure 3-1. Confucius Shrine of *Bailudong-shuyuan* in China



Figure 3-2. Confucius Shrine of *Yuelu-shuyuan* in China



Figure 3-3. Confucius Shrine of *Yushima Seido* in Japan



Figure 3-4. Confucius Shrine of *Ashikaga Academy* in Japan

important source for displaying how Neo-Confucianism was introduced and disseminated, and localized.

• Comparison of social roles

Seowon in Korea served as intellectual institutes that promoted practical activities such as the formation of public political opinion. Students from Confucian educational institutes outside Korea made huge social contributions, but *seowon* are distinguished by the fact that the institutions themselves served as leading forums where political opinions were frequently exchanged and developed. *Sarim* gathered at *seowon* whenever there was an important issue in order to discuss to reach an agreement. They also circulated *maninso*, a ten thousand-signature petition, to firmly oppose decisions by the government when a need for protest was perceived. Most importantly, the government never suppressed or regulated the political petitions and influence generated from *seowon*. *Sarim* also devised *hyangyak*, village codes, for the purpose of edifying the public in an attempt to a wider practice of Neo-Confucianism. In some occasions, *sarim* themselves at *seowon* acted as a leader in times of difficulties. For example, during the 16th to 20th century, *seowon* became national centers for organizing Righteous Militia against the Japanese military. As such, varied activities of *sarim* at *seowon* provided multi-faceted aspects of their aspirations

to customize ideal Neo-Confucian philosophy.

There are certain similarities between *shuyuan* of China or *shijuku* of Japan with *seowon* of Korea. Functioning as a center of the local community, forming scholastic networks and engaging in creative works, they share common characteristics but they are different in terms of how they were socially accepted or viewed within country.

Shuyuan in China also played a leading role in the formation of public opinion in their initial period. However, it was only natural for them to become less active in politics as they evolved into more nationally-supported institutions. Some *shuyuan* suffered under suppression from the government.

Shijuku in Japan performed valued social functions as did *seowon* in Korea. However, the scope of social participation was not as wide since Confucianism was a less dominant philosophy within the nation and among the *samurai*. The ruling classes showed a degree of interest in Confucianism, but never adopted it as a governing ideology. The social role played by *shijuku* was more of promoting modern philosophy during the process of Westernization rather than reinforcing Confucian ideology.

Seowon in Korea hold a practical meaning as Neo-Confucian academies realizing an ideal society and carrying

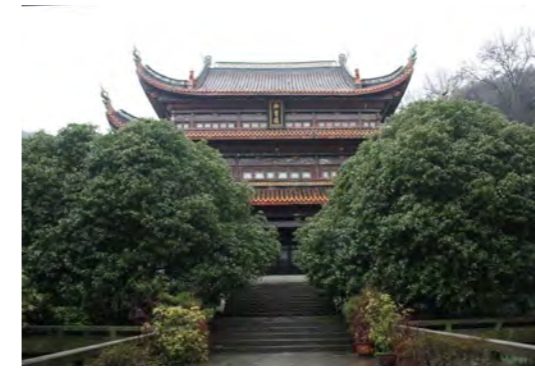


Figure 3-5. Library of Yuelu-shuyuan in China

out daily practices. For this reason, *seowon* served as venues for social and intellectual activities and the formation of public opinion, steadily sustaining the tradition of this knowledge through the process of modernization.

• Comparison of buildings and layout

Seowon are private educational institutes exclusively established through local members since their very beginning. Despite strong autonomy compared to national academies, *seowon* had formed a shared architectural type. This was made possible by *sarim* as they built strong networks that reaffirmed the vision and aims of *seowon* establishment. *Sarim* mobilized a collective intelligence to advocate for their common goal of creating an ideal Neo-Confucian society. Together they shaped types of *seowon* architecture. It is essential, therefore, to take note of *seowon* establishment on a broader scale as a knowledge movement.



Figure 3-6. A crescent-shaped pond in Bailudong-shuyuan

As private educational institutes, *seowon* achieved a distinctive type to a level displayed in no other period or nation. Such types eventually reached to a point where they were shared among the rest of *seowon* in the country.

Placing veneration, learning, interaction areas along a straight central axis, *seowon* organically created areas for specific purposes. Nevertheless, each area defined its independence by setting up inner doors or fences. Veneration area was literally raised above learning area by taking advantage of topographical slopes or by placing buildings off the axis to represent the hierarchy. Veneration areas provided direct interaction between sanctified human models and the transmitters; learning area was reserved for a direct communication among living people. Therefore, veneration and learning areas maintain their own formalities. Interaction area embraces the surrounding landscape as an essential facet of the building ensemble and feature pavilions where *sarim* could interact and discuss far-ranging matters.

The organic integration of veneration, learning, interaction areas taking advantage of natural topography clearly demonstrates the Korean interpretation of *seowon* architecture. Each area is connected but remains distinct. The connection from the entrance to the innermost part of the shrine is presented visually, but at the same time, elevation stemming from the natural topography allows a separation of areas to illustrate the hierarchy of the buildings. The application of topography is regarded as a sophisticated technique to display harmony yet hierarchy in the architecture as a whole.

The typical forms of *seowon* become more vivid when compared with China and Japan. *Seowon* in Korea were institutionally influenced by *shuyuan* in China in their functions of learning and veneration. *Bailudong-shuyuan* and others were fundamentally equipped with these functions, but in terms of their architectural representation, *seowon* differ from *shuyuan*.

One notable attribute of *shuyuan* is that their architecture is generally centered on a lecture hall and Confucius shrine. For example, buildings are erected symmetrically along the axis of lecture hall or Confucius shrine, whether it be laterally or on a central axis. Within this layout, learning and veneration areas are designed on a similar scale and located in a interconnected placement. Some *shuyuan* have separate areas dedicated

to temple of Confucius. The surrounding areas of the lecture hall or the outer part of *shuyuan* are reserved as places for appreciating nature, and a crescent-shaped pond was generally included.

Lasting more than ten centuries and covering an extensive geographical area, it is difficult to pinpoint patterns of Chinese *shuyuan*, but rough summarization is as the following. Along the water, buildings of *Bailudong-shuyuan* are arranged in juxtaposition to one another. There are library and lecture hall in a row at the center of the academy, while a statue of white deer is at the hill behind. Rows on the sides include various shrines and learning area. Buildings of *Songyang-shuyuan* are located along the straight central axis. Though erected on the mountainous topography, the ground was constructed to a plain level. Veneration and learning areas are not separated, while two shrines for Confucius and ancient sages and one lecture hall are alternately aligned with library to the back. *Yuelu-shuyuan* is a large-scale academy. Similar to *Songyang-shuyuan*, the library is on the furthest location back. What is noticeable is that veneration area is placed last on the central axis. The veneration area is to the east of the library, and learning area in the south, and Confucius temple in the east of the learning area. A lecture hall is in front of the library and two large-scale dormitories are on both sides of the lecture hall. *Shigu-shuyuan* is located on a slope protruded out towards the river.

A wing of shrines for Confucius and local ancient sages is located on the frontal area followed by a building combined of lecture hall and library. *Lujiang-shuyuan* features a hall of rooms for the state examination.

As such, *shuyuan* of China put housing books as one of the core functions along with veneration and learning. This is why library is often situated at the center of the compound. Various shrines and their varied locations, sometimes in a separate space exclusively for Confucius and his disciples, are distinguished from other similar properties in Confucian culture.

The birth of Japan's Confucian educational institutes embraced aspects of both Shinto and temple. Therefore, their architecture rarely developed a typical form. Public schools like *Yushima Seido* or *hanko*, which were large in scale, had an inclination to follow Shinto forms. Although equipped with both veneration and learning functions, the relationship between the two was never standardized. *Shijuku* were built with the minimal space for learning, and had no veneration area.

Therefore, no standardized architectural forms were developed, and the academies were composed of a single building rather than an ensemble cluster. Another noticeable difference is their location: Japan's institutes prioritized student access to the school and convenience for transportation.

While no typical architectural layout developed in Japan, certain standards did form, as demonstrated by *Yushima Seido*, where buildings generally face the south regardless of the natural setting, and the Confucius shrine is placed at the center with a wing of shrines on both sides. However, no wing of dormitories like *seowon* were displayed. The orientation of the buildings is set to face south, unlike *seowon* where the direction they face depends on the surrounding natural topography.

Shizutani bears a similarity with Korean *seowon* in terms of its setting, but it is hard to identify in it exclusive architectural character as a Confucian institute since it embraced the mixture of Shinto and Buddhist temple forms. In addition, its single building was divided to perform the distinct needed functions. In many cases, veneration area is composed of a Japanese style Shinto shrine, but with a spirit tablet for Confucius.

Little in Japan has maintained its original form until today. *Yushima Seido* has suffered several damages from fire and earthquakes. The current buildings were reconstructed in concrete material following the 1923 Great Kanto earthquake, and the same is true for the buildings of *hanko*. *Shizutani*, however, have been well-maintained buildings in their original form as well as educational programs. Due to metropolitan locations like Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, many

shijuku are left with the empty site.

Seowon in Korea have developed distinctive architectural types that became nationally standardized. With organically formed veneration, learning, interaction areas, the functions of *seowon* are regarded as a whole, or as comprehensive institutions required for study rather than separate individual components. Moreover, a type has been created by integrating the surrounding environment into the architecture to form an essential part of the building ensemble. The Veneration area on the highest placement along the central axis is another distinctive feature.

Rural intellectual collectives in Korea forged distinctive types for *seowon* which were neither imported nor borrowed. *Seowon* were completed through an organic and collective set of veneration, learning, interaction areas, with the location enveloping it all within the surrounding nature. *Seowon* thereby developed into a comprehensive Neo-Confucian institution cultivating well-rounded talent, and secured their unique position within the Civilization of East Asia.

• Comparison of architectural forms and landscape

The nominated property has not only developed unique characteristics in terms of its building layout, but also

its architectural forms. The signature buildings of *seowon*—shrine, lecture hall, dormitories, and pavilion—are forms resulting from the Neo-Confucian concepts elaborated by *sarim*. The characteristics of each building are evident through their layout and composition, utilization of the surrounding landscape, and the details of the architecture.

The shrine of the nominated property is regarded as holding the highest position within the hierarchy. It has a three-*kan* width from the front and is located in a secluded area separated by enveloping walls and an unshared entrance gate, which was minimally and moderately designed to comply with traditional propriety.

Unlike those in *seowon*, the veneration areas of *Yuelu-shuyuan* and *Songyang-shuyuan* in China are larger, taller, and more vividly decorated. Japan's *shijuku* include no veneration area, but *hanko* maintain a mid-level building with notable decoration. The Confucian shrine in *Shizutani*, in contrast, is created on a much smaller scale.

The lecture halls of *seowon* are generally built as a five-*kan* building with a three-*kan* open wooden floor. Both sides are reserved as separated rooms with an under-floor heating system. Two set of stairs leading to the lecture hall are located to the right and left sides of the stylobate as viewed from the front.

Such a composition is a unique Korean representation of the *jeongchim* theory, an ancient architectural convention shared in East Asia. *Jeongchim* refers to the core area of an overall architectural element where the most important function is performed, such as veneration or hosting guests. The ongoing debate over *jeongchim* touches upon a wide range of topics, including historical values, usage, and architectural forms. *Sarim* sought to translate *jeongchim* into Korean forms of architecture. *Donam-seowon's Eungdodang* lecture hall provides an informative example of how *sarim* converted *jeongchim* into a systematic Korean interpretation of propriety, reaching the pinnacle of lecture hall design among *seowon*. In the *seowon* type, the lecture hall is equipped with an area for teachers on the right and students on the left seen from the open floor in front.

Shuyuan's lecture hall was designed to fulfill Chinese lifestyle of chair culture. Space dedicated to teachers is in the innermost area dedicated to students in the back. Mostly the building is constructed in a high and spacious design with Confucian phrases engraved on the inner walls. The nameplaque hung on the innermost wall of the lecture hall is usually given and written by the king. Some *shuyuan* have separate rooms on east and west of the lecture hall for teachers' preparation or housing books. Buildings do not have underheating system identified in the property and,

instead, they used stove to keep the inside warm.

No typical architectural form for the lecture hall at *shijuku* was developed. *Shizutani* and other state schools have representative large-scale lecture halls built with an entirely open floor, but do not created any prototype. In addition, the lecture hall in a *shuyuan* of China is interconnected within the building and offers places to sit on chairs, not on the floor as in a Korean *seowon*.

Each building's architecture embodies propriety and the ideal world of Neo-Confucianism while incorporating exclusively Korean interpretations, such as an under-floor heating system, open wooden floor, and floor culture. The surrounding landscape was carefully planned by considering the eye level of someone sitting inside a lecture hall or pavilion.

The most distinctive feature of *seowon* is the pavilion, something not found in other countries. The pavilions in *seowon* are an outstanding piece of unique architecture synthesizing the floor culture of the Korean traditional lifestyle with scholars' social interaction. Pavilions also serve as an architectural strategy to fully invite the surrounding landscape and create a single frame of architecture with a lecture hall, courtyard in the middle, and pavilion itself. In terms of their function, pavilions drew local literati together to discuss various matters, to

take a rest and appreciate nature, or to engage in any other kind of social activity. East and west dormitories located at the courtyard in front of the lecture hall provided places for students to stay. These buildings accommodate a mixed form of open floor and underground heating room that strongly reflect the traditional Korean residential style.

Shuyuan in China frequently feature crescent-shaped ponds, or gardens inside the compound rather than make use of the surrounding nature. Structures are designed to highlight the closed environment rather than considering the view from inside. There are some cases of deftly utilizing nature, such as at *Bailudong-shuyuan* or *Shigu-shuyuan*, but it is not the case that such occurrences define the overall *shuyuan* of China. *Yuelu-shuyuan* and *Songyang-shuyuan* opted for an environment closed to the outside. Interaction areas are generally created within the compound to allow students to enjoy a restful leisure time.

Seowon is a manifestation of an integrated form of moderation and creativity rooted in Neo-Confucian principles. Most architectures feature moderated and simplified decorative arts, while including touches of creative applications on structures that would otherwise be rigid. *Sarim* engraved names of Confucius classics on the structures, or engrave Neo-Confucian concepts on the walls. The same is true to most Confucius

educational institutes. *Dancheong* paintings on the wooden structures are the unique tradition of Korean techniques to decorate the inside structures of *seowon*, and are visible in lecture halls or pavilions. There are some cases where *dancheong* includes the concept of Neo-Confucianism. Adornments on wooden or stone materials give extra touch to otherwise plain *seowon* aesthetics, while maintaining harmony of architectural ensemble.

The philosophy of Confucianism is often applied when ornamenting *shuyuan* in China. Each building is named after a Confucian concept, which might also be engraved on either the walls or pillars of the academy. Decorative arts vary by region in reflection of the local architectural techniques. Some *shuyuan* lack excessive embellishment, but others developed conspicuous adornments.

Shijuku in Japan prioritized access to the academy rather than considering the landscape, and are commonly located in the middle of a city. The buildings were continuations from previously built architecture, and display little creativity in terms of architectural technique. Their spatial layout is within a compound. Embellishments are made to reflect the architectural trends of the period rather than any design exclusive to *shijuku*.

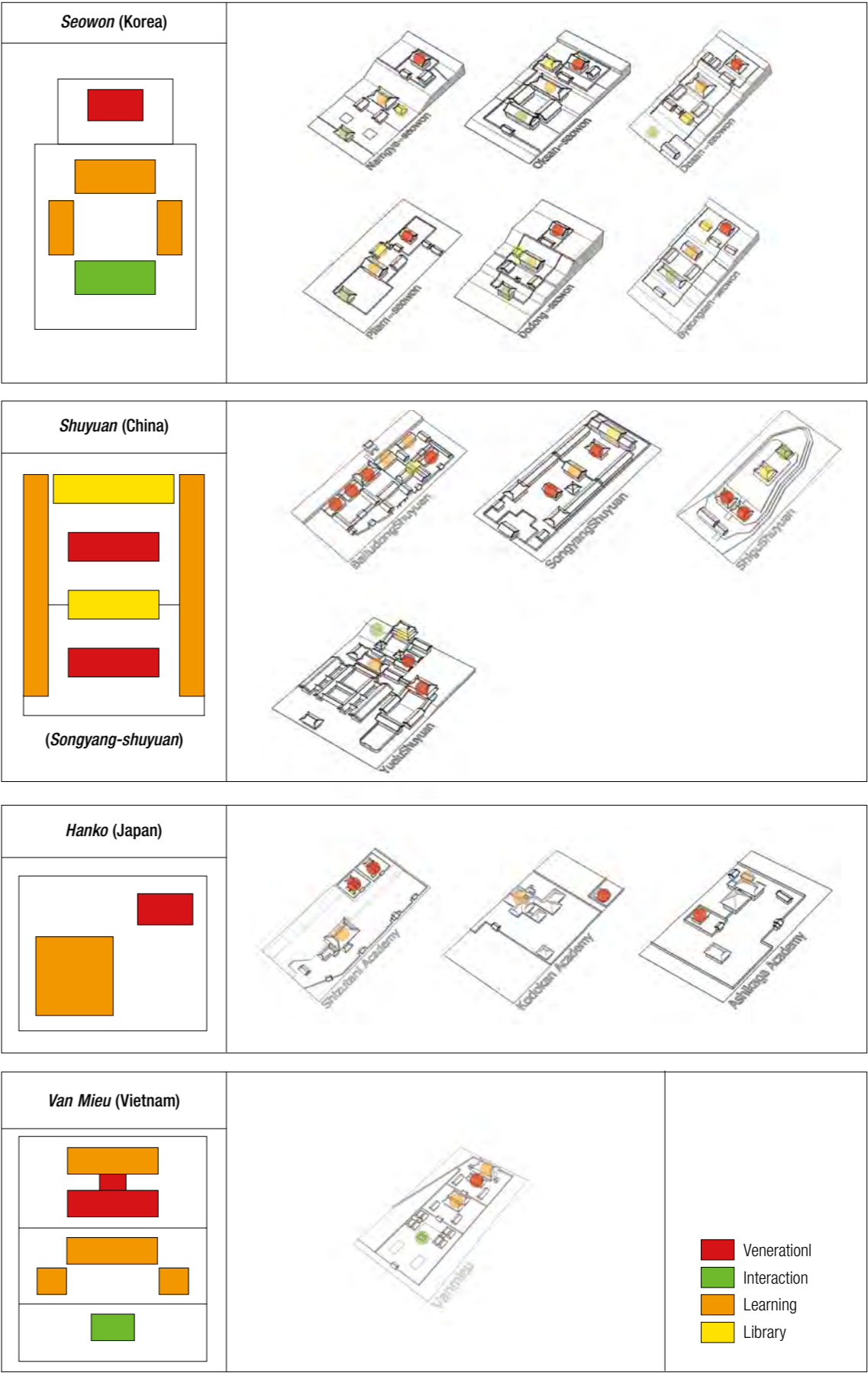


Figure 3-7. Comparison of layout with other confucian properties in East Asia



Figure 3-8. Lecture hall of Yuelu-shuyuan in China

• Summary

Seowon have developed distinct exclusive attributes relative to other similar venerational or educational institutes in East Asia, and they are a testimony to universality of Confucian culture.

• Countries under the influence of Confucianism all have properties in regards to traditions of Confucian education, and especially private academies are evident in east Asia.

• The Curricula of private academies are different from country to country. Curricula of *Shuyuan* were uniformly operated because of the strong control of the government. The subject Confucianism had transformed along with the government’s policies during the time. Curricula of *shijuku* were operated according to the interest and purpose of the founders, and provided various studies. Curricula of *Seowon* were operated autonomously by the *sarim* class, and remained faithful solely to the study of Neo-Confuciansim.

• Traditions of veneration at private



Figure 3-9. Lecture hall of Shokasonjuku Academy in Japan

academies facilitated practice of propriety to emulate and practice virtuous lives and philosophy of the enshrined figures. Such tradition combined with learning is evident in Korea and China. *Shuyuan* venerated a large number of enshrined figures, including Confucius, while *seowon* venerated only those from the area to establish unique style of Korean tradition of veneration.

• Private academies share a factor where they naturally form a circle of scholars based on similar studies. However, the social impacts of such groups varied from country to country. That of China and Japan were not able to exert significant influence over the nation, whereas seowon of Korea had a great deal of influence over every aspect of society based on *seowon*.

• Private academies generally do not exhibit a certain form of typical pattern in architecture or layout due to long-lasting history, environment and social factors during the establishment. However, *seowon* offer distinctive type of architecture with characteristics shared by most *seowon*. (refer to Figure 3-3)

• Private academies reflect local tradition of construction techniques as well as lifestyle of the time.

Table 3-3. Subject of comparison attribute

		Korea	China	Japan
Subject of comparison attribute		· <i>Seowon</i> in the Republic of Korea (including the property) and in Democratic People's Republic of Korea	· <i>Shuyuan</i>	· <i>Shijuku</i>
Introduced in		· 16 th century	· 7 th century	· 17 th century
Goal of establishment		· Education of character building · Veneration of local figures · Formation of foothold for <i>sarim</i> activities	· Cultivation of Confucian intellectuals -> civil officials · Support to national school	· Cultivation of Confucian and other areas of intellectuals
Students		· Confucian scholars from the region	· No limitations	· <i>Samurai</i>
Curricula		· Neo-Confucianism	· Confucianism (curricula changed over time)	Confucianism, science and medicine, mathematics, and others
Veneration	The subject of veneration	· Venerated scholar from the region	· Ancient sage	-
	Formalities	· Yes · Continues until today	· Yes · Only some continues until today.	-
Social roles		· Center of local public opinion · Center of local edification	· Roles change over national policies	· Contribution to modern society
Architecture	Landscape settings	· Consideration of landscape · Connection to venerated figures	· Consideration of accessibility · Consideration of urban setting	· Consideration of accessibility · Consideration of urban setting
	Function	· Veneration-learning-interaction	· Learning-veneration-library	· Learning
	Buildings	· Shrine · Lecture hall, dormitory · Library · Pavilion	· Shrine · Lecture hall, dormitory · Library · Pond · Stele (national exam passers)	· Lecture hall · Dormitory · Library
	Building layout	· Shared layout	· Different layout	· No layout (normally one building)
	Landscape	· Nature-friendly · Openness and interpenetration	· Human-made · Closedness	· Human-made · Closedness
	Local culture	· Floor culture · <i>Ondol</i> and <i>maru</i>	· Chair culture · Chair, brazier	· Floor culture · <i>Tatami</i> , brazier

3.2.c Comparison with similar properties in Korea

Established in the late 14th century, the Joseon Dynasty had developed Neo-Confucianism as the only philosophy pursued in the nation. Domestic Confucian educational institutes were characterized as either state (*Seonggyungwan* or *hyanggyo*) or private. Such institutes are worth comparing with the nominated property in various aspects, including their founder, educational purpose, venerated figures, the setting, and architectural type. Compared with other similar properties in Korea, the nominated property collectively represent the tradition of Neo-Confucianism and *sarim* activities that had led its movement. Unlike standardized state schools, *seowon* were established by private individual *sarim* to actively seek a distinctive architectural type on their own.

There are many *seowon* in Korea other than those that make up the nominated property. However, the selected components for the property played a critical role in the development of *seowon* as blossoming educational institutes and exhibit a wide range of aspects of the characteristics of *seowon* as a whole. The nominated property fully satisfies the requirements for integrity and authenticity.

1) *Seonggyungwan* and *Hyanggyo*

Seonggyungwan and *hyanggyo* were Neo-Confucian educational institutes established by the government to cultivate civil servants. Shrines to Confucius are included there to observe veneration to accompany study. The composition is similar to public schools in China which include a lecture hall and Confucian shrine as essential functions.

Seowon, on the other hand, were established by members of the private sector with the goal of fostering intellectuals fully equipped with Neo-Confucian principles and values. *Seowon* refused to venerate distant sages like Confucius, but instead selected their own exemplary models for a venerated figure. The formalities of their veneration and the subject of veneration were often closely related to the local area.

Seonggyungwan, as the highest-level national academy, was located in the capital city with *Daeseongjeon* Confucian shrine, *Myeongryundang* lecture hall, as well as *Yangsajae* student dormitories. *Hyanggyo* local schools were located in each borough and close to local administrative areas. Their compositional elements were similar to those of *Seonggyungwan*, but much smaller in size.

The architectural composition shows similarity as well. *Seonggyungwan* and *hyanggyo* both display similar forms

composed of Confucian shrine and learning area. *Seonggyungwan* has its Confucian shrine in front, followed by the lecture hall and dormitories, and *hyanggyo* generally follow a similar composition but the order of arrangement differs by region. State schools championed to education for becoming civil officials alongside observing veneration to Confucius. They are located in towns, so the surrounding landscape was not particularly considered.

Seowon were also established in towns, sometimes more than one each. They were physically situated far from the administrative capital, and highly connected to venerated scholars. Their composition was similar to that of *Seonggyungwan* and *hyanggyo*,

but different where more special consideration was carefully given to interaction area.

With the veneration area at the highest placement on the central axis followed by learning, interaction areas, *seowon* reserved the innermost area for veneration. Although veneration and learning areas were similarly positioned compared to those of *Seonggyungwan* and *hyanggyo*, the veneration area in a *seowon* is deemed the most revered place designated by natural topography or the central axis. Also, underscoring the social interaction is a distinguishing characteristic of *seowon* that is not seen in public academies.

The comparison is summarized in the table below.

Table 3-4. Comparison of *Seowon* with *Hyanggyo* and *Seonggyungwan*

Subject of comparison	<i>Seowon</i>	<i>Hyanggyo</i>	<i>Seonggyungwan</i>
Founder	· <i>Sarim</i>	· Local governments	· Central government
Distribution	· Each borough	· One in each provincial county	· Capital city
Goal of establishment	· Education of character building · Veneration of local figures · Formation of foothold for <i>sarim</i> activities	· Cultivation of civil officials · Veneration of Confucius	· Cultivation of civil officials · Veneration of Confucius
Social role	· Formation of local public opinions · Exchange of local culture	· None	· Formation of local public opinions
Landscape settings	· Connection to venerated figures · Environment conducive to learning	· Center of local province	· Capital city
Elements	· Veneration shrine, veneration preparatory chamber · Lecture hall, dormitory, library Pavilion	· Confucius shrine, veneration preparatory chamber · Lecture hall, dormitory	· Confucius shrine, veneration preparatory chamber · Lecture hall, dormitory, library
Architectural type	· Veneration, learning, social interaction	· Learning and veneration	· Learning and veneration

2) *Seowon* outside the nominated property

Seowon of Korea were established and operated from the 16th to 19th century during the Joseon Dynasty. In the period, Neo-Confucianism had developed independently in Korea and become an influential philosophy that impacted every aspect of society as the governing state ideology spearheaded by the local literati, or *sarim*. They based themselves in *seowon* to pursue various activities including education, veneration, politics, and cultural endeavors, and evolved into a powerful social force. The period after the mid-16th century marked the fullest bloom of Neo-Confucianism, the period when *seowon* were first established. In other words, the emergence of *seowon* and the growth of *sarim* show a remarkable correlation. Understanding *seowon* requires an examination of various aspects, both tangible and intangible. Therefore, it is hard to grasp the full picture of *seowon* by looking at just one particular example. This is why the nominated property is proposed as a serial nomination with nine *seowon*.

Here is the rationale for the selection:

- A. The nominated property was established between the mid-16th and mid-17th century, which marks the early stage of *seowon* development, which continued until the late 19th century without cessation.
- B. The nominated property has sustained

its authenticity and integrity until today.

- C. The nominated property displays the attributes fundamentally required for a comprehensive understanding of *seowon* in Korea.
- D. The nominated property exhibits each component of architectural type.

The four arguments above are the selection of the individual components.

Analysis A: Was the nominated property established in the beginning stages of the development of *seowon* in Korea and continued until modern times?

The nominated property was established during the first century of the history of *seowon* starting in the mid-16th century. *Seowon* establishment had coincided with the expansion of the influence of *sarim* based on Neo-Confucianism and its development. The philosophical elaboration of Neo-Confucianism and the emergence of *sarim* began in the mid-16th century and expanded for a century, which is identical to the onset of *seowon* history in Korea. During this time, *sarim* disseminated Neo-Confucian values through the veneration and learning activities took place in *seowon* and endeavored in various political and cultural activities.

The establishment of the nominated property concurrently emerged with the localized elaboration of Neo-Confucianism, which became social

standards of the Joseon Dynasty. It was a group of local intellectuals *sarim* who had pioneered the development of Neo-Confucianism in the nation. They studied with Neo-Confucian materials to systemize the related theories, which were expanded in every aspect of society. As a result, Neo-Confucianism had become the social norms and customs in a wide spectrum of society, from political to economic, cultural and educational arena. Those traditions have partially survived in the nation even until today where modern lifestyles have become ubiquitous.

The institutions and architectural type of *seowon* evolved and were completed from the mid-16th to mid-17th century. Carefully considered veneration, learning, interaction, types of layout and setting, and creative techniques for architectural elements were all created during this period, shaping *seowon* that followed. In particular, the architectural type is noted for its unique and distinctive features distinct from other private educational institutes within the sphere of Confucian culture. Therefore, the onset of *seowon* provides an important indicator for understanding overall *seowon* history.

During the early period of *seowon* history, approximately 150 were established. However, there were only 16 *seowon* that sustained their traditions until the late 19th century. This is because *seowon* establishment and management were supported by members of the

private sector, whose financial stability was not guaranteed. If the government considered a particular *seowon* to have lost practical educational functions, it forced to close. There were many cases of government-ordered closures from the late 17th to mid-19th century. The closure took place not in the form of direct intervention or regulation by the government, but official discontinuation of those *seowon* faced extreme difficulties in their operation.

Against this backdrop, the nominated property continued to exhibit educational functions until the late 19th century, and has preserved tangible and intangible values until today.

Unfortunately, two *seowon* out of these 16 are difficult to contact. *Sungyang-seowon* (named as *Sungyang sowon* in nomination dossier of the DPRK) was established in 1573 by the local *sarim* that have managed it until today. It exhibits the typical architectural composition, and was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a component part of “The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong” in 2013. However, given that it is currently located in the DPRK and the current political situation, the academy is nearly inaccessible. *Chungnyeol-seowon* was established in 1650 by local literati and also survived until the early 20th century. The academy was severely damaged in the mid-20th century during the Korean War and lost its form. Currently, there is left only

the land upon which the academy was once located. Therefore, not enough information remains to prove the tangible and intangible values of this heritage.

Therefore, a total of fourteen *seowon* established from the mid-16th to mid-17th century and surviving into the modern era with sufficient access to be carefully analyzed in the several categories required to prove their heritage value remain accessible (refer to the table in the later document for the 14 *seowon*).

Analysis B: Does the nominated property satisfy authenticity and integrity?

The components of the nominated property satisfy the integrity and authenticity required for *seowon* of Korea.

The authenticity of the nominated property is illustrated through its conservation of the original form of tangible heritage and continuation of management and operations. Whether the nominated property retains its traditional condition is an important barometer for *seowon*. In addition, traditions of veneration and *sarim*'s activities of the nominated property are good indicators of the property's authenticity. The nominated property ensures a high level of authenticity in terms of a range of aspects, including form and design, materials and substance, traditions, management techniques and systems, location and the setting, and the

surrounding environment.

The integrity of the nominated property means the intactness of the veneration, learning, interaction areas. Because it is a premodern traditional heritage, *seowon* may have gone through transformations, including in their settings and locations, resulting from various social and environmental shifts. In fact, *seowon*'s educational function ceased in the late 19th century, thereby requiring considerable efforts and care for the preservation of traditions. In terms of tangible aspects, *seowon* are mainly composed of timber structures, which considerably differ from the modern residential styles of Korea.

Since the 20th century, *seowon* in Korea have faced destruction or damage from various internal or external issues. Most of all, the industrialization and the Korean War of the mid-20th century made it difficult for *seowon* to maintain their authenticity and integrity. Indeed, a great deal of the cultural heritage located in the middle regions of the nation, including *seowon*, faced severe violence during the Korean War, leaving much heritage lacking in terms of authenticity and integrity. Moreover, due to its close proximity to the burgeoning capital city, cultural heritage in the central region has often been at high risk from developmental pressure. In contrast, its locations further to the south have kept this nominated property relatively safe from industrialization, war, or

development activities.

On the other hand, however, the setting of *Simgok-seowon* has changed from a previously quiet and secluded area into currently bustling town as the surroundings have undergone development. It is now surrounded by high-rise apartments, and its tradition of veneration has been discontinued. Therefore, this *seowon* minimally satisfies the condition of integrity. However, related *seowon* members have continued veneration tradition and programs related to modern experience. Various researches are in place to enhance the building's integrity.

Pasan-seowon partially satisfies the condition of integrity, as only its shrine survived the Korean War. Tradition of veneration, however, has been continued by members of *seowon* until modern days.

Ujeo-seowon partially fulfill the condition of integrity since many facilities outside of its shrine and lecture hall are absent due to internal issues that appeared in the 20th century. Modern buildings such as dormitories have been built recently. Apartments come to the view in front of *seowon*, and some development activities are taking place. Veneration tradition, however, has been continued until modern days.

Due to changes of social trend and required functions, fourteen *seowon* have

faced courses of transformation. Some were damaged by wars, development activities, natural disaster and fire. Out of fourteen *seowon*, the nine components of the nominated property have kept authenticity and integrity intact.

Analysis C: Does the nominated property represent the collective characteristics of *seowon*?

The nominated property fully satisfies elements that are required for understanding the educational, venerating, social and cultural activities of *seowon* as a whole. To understand *seowon* within the Korean cultural sphere, the following conditions should be fully or partially met.

First, the nominated property should provide a glimpse into the process of *seowon* development of layout and architectural type. Among educational heritage in East Asia, *seowon* are a form of private Neo-Confucian educational institutes that specifically developed in Korea. *Seowon* emerged with the blossoming of Neo-Confucianism, and served as a foundation for the work of *sarim*. Among other *seowon* existing in the nation, the nominated property exhibits such process. *Sosu-seowon* provided fundamentals of education and veneration. *Namgye-seowon* is the first example of an academy operated entirely through the support of *sarim*. *Oksan-seowon* provides various records on education, *Piram-seowon* on financial

activities, and *Dodong-seowon* on specific operational regulations. *Sarim* were able to form scholastic genealogies rooted firmly in the local area through *seowon*. Such vivid activities are illustrated by *Dosan-seowon*'s service as a major forum for Neo-Confucian theoretical discussions, or *Donam-seowon* developing an independent sub-branch of Neo-Confucianism. *Museong-seowon* offers evidence of *seowon*'s expansion to serve not just the high-born, but people from all walks of life. *Byeongsan-seowon* is a prime example of *seowon* reaching beyond education to perform social roles such as influencing public opinion. As such, their characteristics as educational institutes, contribution to Neo-Confucian development, and foundation for *sarim* activities are the major barometer for selection.

Second, their venerating function is among the most important *seowon* traditions and has been transmitted into the present. The nominated property's prominent figures from the local area who were highly recognized for their notable contributions to the community were chosen to be honored in a shrine with their spiritual tablet. This is why the general view of Neo-Confucianism in Korea is understood by both chronology and academic works during the introduction, development, and flourishing of the philosophy. In addition, they are the symbolic significance of *sarim* activities. Collecting comprehensive information on different venerated

figures dispersed throughout the regions provides understanding of the history of Neo-Confucianism. Not only venerated scholars, but also the succession of veneration provides another distinctive attribute of *seowon*, reflecting the strong solidarity and harmony among *seowon* members. Tradition of veneration has been continued in all fourteen *seowon*, but the nominated property has served representative figures and its distinctive way of observance.

Third, *seowon*'s social roles suggest that the institutes expanded beyond their educational function. *Seowon* became major forums and cultural hubs of the respective regions. It is remarkable that *seowon* had an exceptional impact on not only education, but every aspect of daily life. *Seowon* as the definitive regional institution facilitated formation of public opinion, which was manifested via *maninso*, or ten thousand signature petitions, and *tongmun*, a kind of a circular that provided public communication on various local issues and opinions. Their activities are evident in the records preserved at each *seowon*, such as nameboards, old documents, and printing woodblocks, as well as in the literary works created by those who stayed at or visited *seowon*.

Fourteen *seowon* that remained in operation from their establishment into the 19th century reflect the partial or full process of *seowon* development in Korea. *Seowon* providing rich resources

on their educational methods offer detailed information on *seowon* during the Joseon Dynasty. In this regard, these fourteen *seowon* are applicable but nine *seowon* in particular have preserved tangible heritage and documents to an exceptional degree.

In addition, fourteen *seowon* have transmitted the tradition of veneration until today and satisfy the condition of continuation. Assuming that the venerated scholars should demonstrate the history of Neo-Confucianism in Korea and vivid activities of *sarim*, Neo-Confucianism's introduction (*Sosu-seowon*, *Geumo-seowon*), theorization (*Oksan-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Pasan-seowon*, *Donam-seowon*), and the symbolization of *sarim* activities (*Namgye-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Byeongsan-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*) serve as key indicators. In this regard, *Seoak-seowon* is excluded, since its primary venerated figure General Kim Yu-shin (595-673) and others are better known for their contribution to the nation from the 7th to 9th century than to any tradition of Neo-Confucianism or *sarim* activities.

In regards to socio-cultural function, these fourteen *seowon* are representative symbolic institutes for their regions. They pursued a wide range of activities, including the expression of political opinions created at *seowon*, which is supported by *maninso* launched at *Oksan-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, and

Byeongsan-seowon, as well as the *tongmun* circulated from *Byeongsan-seowon* and *Donam-seowon*. All the *seowon* edified the local community, something especially evident through the *hyangyak* promoted by *Museong-seowon*. Cultural and creative activities are demonstrated through other various records they have preserved. Such attributes are evident in the nominated property.

For some *seowon*, however, it is difficult to demonstrate their creative cultural activities due to internal or external issues. Those located in the middle regions of Korea suffered severely from the Korean War and industrialization of the 20th century, resulting in a discontinuation of tradition and disintegration of the local community. *Pasan-seowon*, *Ujeo-seowon*, and *Simgok-seowon* fall into this category and lost substantial amounts of their records during that period.

Among the fourteen *seowon*, the nominated property relatively well-provide an evidence of roles in institution, veneration and interaction. Among others, the nominated property has preserved old documents, old books, name plaques and printing woodblocks in such a good condition. The nominated property also exhibits intangible heritage values of traditional *seowon* veneration.

Analysis D: Does the nominated property exhibit each component of the

architectural type to reach completion?

The nominated property proves how architectural type is formulated in each stage. It is necessary to take a closer look at the elements of each *seowon* and how they contribute to the overall whole to demonstrate each stage. Elements are characterized in their architecture, layout, setting, and specialized aspects.

The nine components were selected for the understandings of *seowon* in terms of these attributes. Architectural features in particular are highly considered. There are *seowon*, which made an attempt to type; *seowon*, which manifests architectural development; and *seowon*, which achieved architectural re-interpretation.

Seowon in regards to architectural introduction suggest guidelines of the building layout for many *seowon* started to be established afterwards. In this regard, *Sosu-seowon*, the first *seowon* in Korea, and *Namgye-seowon*, the first *seowon* to set the model of veneration, learning, and interaction areas along a central axis, provide solid evidence of the characteristics of architecture in this earliest stage of *seowon* history. Adopting the pavilion as an integral part of the architectural ensemble, *Oksan-seowon* became the model for subsequent academies to erect pavilion at the entrance to the learning area. *Seowon* in regards to architectural development are understood in terms

of landscape and the setting. *Dosan-seowon* provides an example of a nature-friendly landscape focused on the view from inside. As an example of *seowon* built on flat land and in mountainous areas, *Piram-seowon* and *Dodong-seowon* typify each setting, respectively. Therefore, these *seowon* display each stage of architectural development and provide essential information for understanding *seowon*. Later *seowon* followed suit.

Seowon in regards to architectural re-interpretation are visible in the architectural layout and the settings that were maximized. *Byeongsan-seowon*'s *Mandaeru* pavilion, approximately 23-meter-long structure, and *Donam-seowon*'s *Eungdodong* lecture hall, approximately 16-meter-long, are prime examples of maximized architecture in their own unique ways. The landscape of *Museong-seowon* illustrates the potential for a shift from natural surroundings to a village.

Seoak-seowon, *Pasan-seowon* and *Ujeo-seowon* feature a standardized form for their architectural elements and layout. However, they either partially lack elements or evidence of attempts at setting new formats for some of the architectural forms that had later become architectural standard. Moreover, because they went through a series of reconstructions, extensions, and rebuilding, it is hard to observe the very initial characteristics of the architecture.

In some cases, the compounds no longer embody the required elements for integrity. With the partial buildings left at *Pasan-seowon* and *Simgok-seowon*, it is difficult to prove their architectural development in buildings or settings.

• Summary

To sum up, among the 14 remaining components, nine components satisfy all of the four above conditions whose values have already been recognized by the government of the Republic of Korea through designation as Historic Sites. The nine components are compared and analyzed in the following table. Neo-Confucianism in Korea blossomed

Table 3-5. Comparison of Major Seowon in Korea

no.	Name of seowon	A	B	C	D
01	<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
02	<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
03	<i>Seoak-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	○	○
04	<i>Pasan-seowon</i>	⊙	○	○	○
05	<i>Geumo-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	○	○
06	<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
07	<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
08	<i>Piram-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
09	<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
10	<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
11	<i>Museong-seowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
12	<i>Donamseowon</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
13	<i>Ujeo-seowon</i>	⊙	○	○	○
14	<i>Simgok-seowon</i>	⊙	○	○	○

⊙ Completely Satisfy ○ Partially Satisfy

as a widely-accepted principle during the mid-16th to mid-17th century. The principle had become systemized and widely prevalent. Practical principles like the study of propriety had developed. Such advancements grew together with the role of *seowon* spearheaded by *sarim*, groups of local literati. Therefore, *seowon* established during this period provide a thorough and collective understanding of Neo-Confucianism's development and the activities of the *sarim* in Korea.

The survival of individual *seowon* as educational institutes is a key to understanding their values. Because they were operated by private citizens instead of the government, a great number of *seowon* underwent serial discontinuation, re-opening, and closures. Nonetheless, the nominated property has maintained approximately 400 years of tradition, thereby offering high heritage values.

The nominated property suggests the process of how Neo-Confucianism developed and flourished in Korea, as well as the unique tradition of *sarim* as they led the Neo-Confucianist movement. The property grew with the development of this philosophy and served as an underlying base for *sarim* activities. Veneration, one of the most important function of *seowon*, has continued to be transmitted until the present day, suggesting the strong solidarity and unity of members of *seowon* and their focus on venerated scholars. The

property therefore represent distinctive characteristics that went beyond education to influence every corner of society.

Looking into *seowon*'s buildings, siting, layout, setting, landscape, and re-interpreted elements provides fundamental indicators for collective understanding *seowon*. In this regard, the nominated property that led and shaped the formation of the structural prototype for *seowon* and the creative techniques applied within the typical pattern hold great values.

As such, the components of the nominated property attain the OUV in their tradition, architectural development, integrity, and authenticity, more than any other *seowon* that exist in Korea today. The nominated property offers a collective understanding of the history of *seowon* in Korea, and this is why these nine components were particularly selected for the serial nomination.

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

• **Brief synthesis**

The nominated property was established from the mid-16th to mid-17th century through the backing of local literati. The property is comprised of nine components, which are *Sosu-seowon*, *Namgye-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Byeongsan-seowon* and *Donam-seowon*, all of which are located across the nation.

The property as a whole exhibits the unique process of the localized and thriving Neo-Confucianism that had been spread across East Asia. The property represents distinctive culture tradition completed by typification of architectural attributes of *seowon* in Korea. The property comprising nine components has preserved fully developed attributes that attest to *seowon* of Korea, and exhibits each stage of how *seowon* had been developed as an architectural type.

• **Justification for Criteria**

The nominated property is an outstanding testimony to the prevalence

of Neo-Confucianism in educational and social practices in the Joseon Dynasty. The property exhibits unique tradition of history and intangible values of Neo-Confucianism serving as an underlying base of education. The local literati at the property created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit to Neo-Confucian learning. They made their own choices to determine their role models worthy to be venerated at the shrine, and formed strong academic lineage through continued veneration. As a result, the *seowon* promoted principles of Neo-Confucianism through offering venue for various social and political activities.

The nominated property is an outstanding testimony to architectural prototype of Neo-Confucian academies and each stage of development. The efforts at typifying architectural layout had been rapidly progressed during the early stage of *seowon* establishment movement to be shared by the subsequent academies. The property is conducive to the practices of learning, veneration and interaction with corresponding buildings of lecture hall, shrine and pavilion, respectively.

The hierarchy is displayed by the use of natural topography, outdoor space, stylobates, wall fences and gates.

• **Statement of Integrity**

The property as a whole exhibits the OUV, while individual components satisfy integrity on its own.

The property has preserved not only the corresponding buildings in learning, veneration, interaction areas, but also the original topography and surrounding environment. Shrines have been preserved in veneration area; lecture hall, dormitory and library in learning area have been maintained well; and pavilion in interaction area. Important elements in the landscape attesting to the OUV of the property are included in the property area and buffer zone.

Since the property is located far from urban areas and protected in accordance with the CHPA, there are no foreseeable issues in terms of development and environment. Various legal measurements prevent the property from any damage. In addition, daily monitoring is being carried out by on-site managers, while regular monitoring is executed by every three years.

• **Statement of Authenticity**

The property preserves high levels of authenticity in multiple aspects, including form and design, materials and substance, traditions, techniques and management system, location and setting, and the surrounding environment. The property has maintained its original form of the site and surrounding landscape; the architectural layout and buildings in relation to Of the learning, veneration, interaction practices.

Traditionally, local craftsmen applied vernacular construction methods and techniques, which have now been executed by carefully selected certified engineers and experts trained at traditional construction techniques since the mid-20th century.

The nine components are benefitting from both national and communal management. Administrative committee at each seowon has continued to involve in managing *seowon*, while the CHA and local governments provide legal protection.

Moreover, a diverse range of documentary and intangible heritage proving the entire history of *seowon* has been well maintained, contributing to the authenticity of the property.

• **Requirement for Protection and Management**

The fundamental legal basis of protecting and managing the nominated property is the CHPA. As state-designated Historic Sites, the property is benefitted from multiple layers of legal protection, including the Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas (hereinafter referred to as “HCEPA”). The boundaries of the nominated property are delineated within legal instruments, including all elements retaining its OUV.

Land utilization and development activities are strictly restricted in accordance with the CHPA, and additional relevant legal measures such as National Land Planning and Utilization Act and Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety. Accordingly, there is little possibility of development and environmental pressure that may have negative impacts on the nominated property.

The nominated property has been managed and protected in accordance with the mid-to-long term programs worked out by the central government or by pertinent local governments with jurisdiction over the nine components. The CHA carries out a number of researches and education on protection of cultural heritages against natural disasters, fire, and climate change and regular monitoring. The Seowon Foundation has been established to work

closely with the related governments to set up the required monitoring indicators of regular inspections of the state of conservation of the nominated property. Although the current tourism pressure is low, all stakeholders are coming up with multiple approaches to minimize any negative tourism impacts, which may arise from the inscription on the World Heritage List.

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 4

STATE OF CONSERVATION AND
FACTORS AFFECTING THE
PROPERTY



State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property

The nominated property as well as its surrounding landscape benefit from legal protection from both the central government (via the CHA) and the local governments holding jurisdiction over the nine component sites, respectively under the CHPA (est. 1962, enf. 2017) and pertinent local ordinances. Each of the nine components is a state-designated heritage as a Historic Site in accordance with the CHPA, ensuring proper conservation conditions of not only individual buildings and structures, but also surrounding areas.

The CHPA contributes to the protection of the nominated property from impacts that may adversely affect its OUV. As a state-designated Historic Site, each of the nine components receives regular monitoring every three-to-five years by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, a research arm of the CHA. The Seowon Foundation was established for constant and effective

management of all nine components. It will provide foundation for a long-term protection and management of the property.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea: CHA
- 2. Cultural Heritage Protection Act: CHPA
- 3. Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas: HCEPA
- 4. Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon: Seowon Foundation
- 5. National Intangible Heritage Center: NIHC

4.a Present state of conservation

The nominated area, which includes the attributes that attest to the OUV of the nominated property, has been well maintained. The buffer zone encompassing the cultural and natural contexts required for an enhanced understanding of the OUV attributes has also been kept in good condition. Furthermore, documentary and intangible heritage associated with the nominated property have been safely transmitted to the present. Books, collections of literary works, woodblocks, and name plaques remain at all nine components providing testimony to the active academic pursuits and exchanges of the past. Venerations for enshrined personages are still observed according to identical procedures and methods as those used when the nine *seowon* were first established, contributing to the OUV of the nominated property. That the nine nominated *seowon* have been maintained in good condition since their original construction is attributable in large part to their designation as state-designated Historic Sites, and their surrounding landscapes have been protected by the HCEPA which set 500 m boundaries of historic sites, and therefore subject to strict development restrictions.

• *Sosu-seowon*

The property area of *Sosu-seowon* includes buildings and structures of great historical value. Among them are two state-designated buildings, the shrine and lecture hall as Treasures, have been protected by the NRICH every three years. Two ginkgo trees in the entrance area of *Sosu-seowon* are designated as Protected Trees (des. 1982) in accordance with the Forest Protection Act.

Some of the buildings, such as the lecture hall and veneration preparatory chamber, have recently undergone repair works in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Although there are some structures, including the *Sosu-seowon* management office (est. 1992), constructed with non-traditional materials such as concrete, these were rendered so as to remain in harmony with the traditional wooden buildings in form and style as well.

• *Namgye-seowon*

A repair work was carried out on the western dormitory in 2017. During the repair work, existing architectural members were utilized to the greatest

possible extent and when replacement is deemed necessary, the same or similar materials and forms as the originals were adopted in close consultation with relevant experts. The repair process was conducted after deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. As for the worn-out *dancheong* paintings on the pavilion and repository for printing woodblocks, the Hamyang County Government has conducted a documentation project in 2017 that has given details on the scope and method of repair. Such results will be used for the future reference on restoration and treatment on the corresponding structures.

Some of the structures at *Namgye-seowon*, such as the caretaker's house (est. 2016), information center (est. 2015), and bathroom (est. 2015), are equipped with modern facilities but have been constructed in the same style as the surrounding traditional wooden buildings to ensure harmony. In 2015 the repository for woodblocks was repaired, and the time-worn caretaker's house, built in modern style, was demolished and rebuilt in 2016 in accordance with *the Records of Namgye-seowon (Namgyeseowonji)*. For the protection of the landscape, conservation plans have been made for the hill to the east of the academy, the nearby neighborhood, and facilities in the surrounding area.

• *Oksan-seowon*

Several worn-out roofs of the buildings, including *Mingujae* dormitory, *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber and repository for woodblocks, are repaired in 2016. *Oksan-seowon* has *Oksancheon* Stream to the front and a small canal built as a landscape element running between the triple outer gate and pavilion. Gyeongju City Government has worked on an upgrade of drainage in 2017 to prevent flooding. The three sides excluding the eastern side of the academy are surrounded by trees, shrubs, and running water, resulting in relatively high humidity. The triple inner gate, in particular, shows signs of damage from moisture, and the area behind the shrine requires improvement to drainage. In this regard, the Gyeongju City Government is planning to modify the drainage and relocate vegetation that is currently growing close to the outer enveloping walls of the academy so as to ensure a ventilation channel and also to allow the trees and shrubs serve as a fire line.

Oksan-seowon boasts one of the greatest collections of books among the Neo-Confucian academies in Korea, a large portion of which is currently maintained at the *Oksan-seowon* Museum (est. 2010). Two earthquakes measuring 5.8 in September 2016 and 5.4 in November 2017 on the Richter scale hit the area near Gyeongju City but did no harm to *Oksan-seowon* and the surrounding

area. After the earthquake, the central and local governments reinforced their disaster-prevention system to better prepare for earthquakes in the future.

• *Dosan-seowon*

There are within the *Dosan-seowon* compound state-designated (the lecture hall *Jeongyodang*, and the shrine *Sangdeoksa* and its gate) and province-designated (*Sisadan*) buildings and structures, placing the academy under the protection of the central and local governments. The visitor facilities, such as *Okjingak* exhibition hall (est. 1970), management office (est. 1982), and bathroom (est. 1982), were constructed in the form and style that harmonize with the surrounding environment and do not adversely affect the landscape.

Repair efforts were undertaken on front dormitory and shrine in 2015 and 2017, respectively, by heritage repair professionals under the supervision of the CHA and the Andong City Government. The thick vegetation at some parts of the academy is in need of rearrangement; and the banks of a small stream that is found to the east of the academy are unstable, resulting in cracking in the walls of *Dosan-seowon* that face them. In this regard, the Andong City Government has plans to address this cracking through research on the surrounding topography and taking countermeasures such as

stabilizing the slopes (by replacing the varieties of plants), improving drainage, and preventing soil erosion.

• *Piram-seowon*

It has been noted that the large experience and utilization facilities, including *Jipseonggwan* Education Center (est. 2010) and exhibition hall (est. 2008) constructed outside the *Piram-seowon* compound since the 2000s as part of renewal efforts, have created an adverse impact on the landscape of the property. To address this, in 2017 the Jangseong County Government has carried out landscaping and visual screening measures for these facilities. The roof of *Udongsa* shrine was repaired in 2016; during repair works, on the roof of *Cheongjeoldang* lecture hall in 2017, corrosion in the rafters and cracks in the beams supporting the roof were identified and treated by heritage repair professionals. Regarding the drainage system both within and outside the academy compound, necessary measures will be implemented in consultation with relevant experts and technicians.

• *Dodong-seowon*

In 2016, it was found that the bricks on the upper side of the platform of *Suwollu* pavilion were partially displaced and damaged, and the roof tiles of *Hwanjumun* gate and the triple inner

gate were partially absent. These areas in need of minor repair were dealt with by heritage repair professionals. The 1.3 km long road in front of the academy that has been damaged and is causing inconvenience to visitors is currently under a year-long renovation project scheduled to be completed in November 2019. Although a new road passing immediately in front of the academy was originally planned, it has been re-routed to preserve the landscape of *Dodong-seowon* in accordance with the results of deliberation by the CHA. And there is a plan in place to relocate the parking lot to about 50 meters away from the current location.

• *Byeongsan-seowon*

According to the cultural heritage inspection carried out by the Andong City Government in 2013, the general conservation state of the academy was good, but there were cracks in some architectural members of *Mandaeru*. These cracks will remain under ongoing monitoring until a decision is made on the necessity of repair. The pertinent local government of Andong City is planning to set aside funds for required measures to repair *Mandaeru*. Located on a gentle slope below a mountainous area, *Byeongsan-seowon* has experienced deformation of its drainage canals, causing drainage. The courtyard in front of *Ipgyodang* lecture hall does not have a separate drainage canal, and rain

that falls in the courtyard could cause damage from moisture to the lower columns of the pavilion. The Andong City Government has plans to repair the drainage and implement measures to prevent soil erosion. As for the parking lot that was in front of the academy, it has been moved about 300 m away in 2017, restoring the frontal landscape of the academy.

• *Museong-seowon*

Unlike other Neo-Confucian academies, *Museong-seowon* is situated within a residential area and surrounded by houses. This locational characteristic of *Museong-seowon* engenders a unique landscape distinct from other Neo-Confucian academies, but the gradual modernization of the surroundings has been factored into the landscape. In 2016, the roof of *Gangsujae* dormitory was repaired, and walls around it were installed through heritage repair professionals. And in 2017 *hongsalmun* red spiked gate was relocated to the original location as depicted in the 1924 painting *Portrait of Museong-seowon*, restoring the authenticity of the entrance area.

• *Donam-seowon*

Nonsan City is ready to gradually improve the landscape of the interaction area of the academy. Hanok village was constructed in 2014, and *Yehakgwan* is expected to be completed in the first half of 2018.

As concerns have been raised over their extensive scale and the potential to harm the surrounding landscape, the Nonsan City Government decided to restore the original topography of the area by putting a separation between the experience and education facilities and the academy, thereby protecting the heritage values of *Donam-seowon*.

For the authenticity of *Donam-seowon*, the walls erected in 2006 around *Sanangnu* pavilion will be demolished, and *hongsalmun* red spiked gate and *hamabi* dismounting stele will be relocated in the first half of 2018. Long-term efforts will be made to bury the electrical cables visible in front of *Donam-seowon* as an effort to restore the scenic landscape.

4.b Factors affecting the property

The property and its surrounding area have been respectively protected under the CHPA as Historic Site and the HCEPA, and therefore subject to strict development restrictions. In addition, most land plots within the nominated property are owned by the government or the respective *seowon*. As for the few parcels of land remaining in public or private ownership, the government is making continuous efforts in close consultation with the owners in order to purchase them.

The nine nominated academies are located amidst natural landscape and are comprised of wooden buildings, and therefore remain vulnerable to environmental pressures, climate change, and fire, thus requiring constant monitoring. Regarding pressure from visitation and tourism, which is certainly expected more in the future, the Seowon Foundation, respective academy and local governments are planning to compile a diverse range of countermeasures.

4.b.i Development pressures

The nominated property faces a low risk of pressures stemming from development and urban expansion. The entire buffer zone falls within the HCEPA that are delineated around the nine nominated academies according to the CHPA. Each Heritage Preservation Area is equipped with a set of Limits for Current Status Change of registered cultural heritages in the area to control development activities that may damage the landscape of the Historic Site. Any proposed construction works within the buffer zone that go beyond the prescribed permission levels are sent to the Cultural Heritage Committee for deliberation. With this rule in place, the historic and cultural landscape of the nominated property has been well maintained.

4.b.ii Environmental pressures

Sources of environment pressure on the nominated property include the natural weathering of wooden buildings, corrosion of wooden elements, and

damage from insects such as termites or pine wood nematodes. At some of the nine academies, repair and maintenance are being carried out on the walls, stylobates, and drainage canals in order to prevent damage from flooding.

Pine trees are a major component of the vegetation in and around the *seowon* compounds, and major buildings and structures of the nominated property are made of wood, suggesting a risk of damage from pine wood nematodes and termites. In this regard, the central and local governments have implemented regular environmental monitoring and are conducting biannual activities every spring and autumn to mitigate damage from pine wood nematodes and other harmful insects. As to damage from termites, a separate set of regulations, the Guidelines on Preventing Damage by Harmful Insects at Cultural Heritage Sites (2012), has been enacted. There has been no instance reported from the nine nominated *seowon* regarding this issue, but continuous monitoring is currently in place.

Climate change in this region comes with an increase in average temperature and precipitation. Temperature change in the recent five years of the nominated property indicates that all nine components show an increase in average temperature. Annual precipitation, however, does not display any particular tendency.

As the nominated property is composed of timber structures adaptive to the climate over the course of time, it may be affected by climate change.

The recent abrupt changes in climate are considered as threatening factor. The CHA is implementing various forms of research on climate change to establish comprehensive plans for responding to future impacts on cultural heritages.

• Constant monitoring and management

On-site manager is patrolling each *seowon* on a daily basis. The regular inspection is executed in regards to safety and theft or fire prevention. Monthly check of emergency contact and firefighting equipment is executed as well as the surroundings of the facility. Fire drill is being operated twice a year.

As pine trees are planted in and out of the property, pine wood nematodes may pose a threat. Also the mostly wooden structures are especially vulnerable to termite infestations. The guidelines of preventing harmful insects are prepared by the CHA and are currently executed. In addition, the central and local governments are giving concerted efforts to reduce negative impacts on the property by constant monitoring, prevention activities from harmful insects in spring and autumn. The conditions of the fauna and flora, as well as changes

Table 4-1. Average annual temperature of areas in which the nominated property is located (Korea Meteorological Administration www.kma.go.kr) (Unit: °C)

<i>Seowon</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average annual temperature (high/low)
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	11.2 (37.5/-19.9)	11.6 (34.8/-20.9)	12.0 (35.2/-14.4)	12.5 (37.1/-13.7)	12.3 (35.5/-16.9)	11.9 (36.0/-17.2)
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	12.2 (35.2/-13.0)	12.8 (36.9/-13.9)	12.6 (36.6/-12.3)	12.9 (36.6/-10.8)	13.6 (37.3/-11.1)	12.8 (36.5/-12.2)
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	13.3 (37.3/-13.0)	14.1(38.6/-12.7)	13.8 (37.0/-8.8)	12.9 (34.7/-14.7)	14.0 (39.4/-12.9)	13.6 (37.4/-12.4)
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	12.2 (38.0/-18.6)	12.4 (36.0/-20.4)	12.5 (35.6/-13.4)	12.9 (37.2/-13.1)	13.2 (37.8/-15.7)	12.6 (36.9/-16.2)
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	13.7 (37.7/-10.2)	14.2 (36.2/-10.3)	14.3 (36.5/-7.3)	14.6 (36.2/-8.7)	15.0 (37.2/-11.7)	14.4 (36.8/-9.6)
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	14.1 (37.2/-12.4)	15.0 (37.9/-12.5)	14.9 (37.5/-7.4)	14.4 (38.3/-9.4)	14.6 (38.1/-13.0)	14.6 (37.8/-10.9)
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	12.2 (38.0/-18.6)	12.4 (36.0/-20.4)	12.5 (35.6/-13.4)	12.9 (37.2/-13.1)	13.2 (37.8/-15.7)	12.6 (36.9/-16.2)
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	13.1 (37.8/-13.2)	13.7 (37.1/-14.5)	13.7 (37.3/-11.4)	14.1 (36.6/-10.1)	14.3 (36.4/-14.7)	13.8 (37.0/-12.8)
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	12.6(36.9/-14.4)	13.1(35.0/-16.5)	13.4(34.9/-10.7)	14.0(36.3/-12.4)	14.0(37.6/-17.0)	13.4(36.1/-14.2)

Table 4-2. Average annual precipitation of areas in which the nominated property is located (Korea Meteorological Administration, www.kma.go.kr) (Unit:mm/day)

<i>Seowon</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average annual precipitation (daily precipitation / no. of days with rainfall)
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	1,431.0(12.1) / 118	1,180.8(8.7) / 127	1,156.4(10.6) / 109	771.2(6.8) / 114	1,263.3(12.1) / 104	1,160.54(10.1) / 114
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	1,576.8(13.5) / 117	1,096.2(9.7) / 113	1,305.1(11.8) / 111	982.0(8.1) / 121	1,128.0(9.6) / 118	1,217.62(10.5) / 116
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	1,060.5(9.8) / 108	729.5(7.2) /101	1,299.5(11.7) /111	976.7(8.1) /120	1,251.4(11.7) /107	1,063.52(9.8) /109
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	1,047.0(9.7) /108	979.9(9.3) /105	960.4(9.4) /102	755.1(6.9) /110	934.4(10.3) /91	935.36(9.1) /103
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	1,626.8(12.4) /131	1,245.4(11.1) /112	1,290.3(10.3) /125	1,046.9(8.7) /120	1,482.3(11.8) /126	1,338.34(10.9) /123
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	1,189.9(11.0) /108	996.4(9.9) /101	1,072.1(10.4) /103	908.5(8.4) /108	1,227.3(11.7)/ 105	1,078.84(10.3) /105
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	1,047.0(9.7) /108	979.9(9.3) /105	960.4(9.4) /102	755.1(6.9) /110	934.4(10.3)/ 91	935.36(9.1) /103
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	1,473.4(10.4) /142	1,061.9(8.5) /125	1,261.2(9.9) /127	988.5(7.5) /131	1,279.5(9.3) /138	1,212.90(9.1) /133
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	1,409.5(11.0) /128	1,120.2(9.7) /116	1,117.7(10.0) /112	822.7(7.6)/ 108	1,228.4(10.4) /118	1,139.70(9.8) /116

Table 4-3. Major researches on disaster prevention and risk management responding to climate change (2008-2016)

Category	Year	Name of research
Impact evaluation on natural disasters including earthquakes and flood	2010	Assessment research on risks of disasters, including earthquake and flood, on built heritage
	2010	Research on techniques on responding to climate change on cultural heritage
	2011	Research on identification of types of wood on timber-structured cultural heritage and responsive measure against global warming
	2012	Research on developing indicators of risks of disasters on cultural heritage
	2012	Fundamental assessment research on risks of disasters, including earthquake and flood, on built heritage
	2013	Mid-to-longterm climate change research on types of insects posing threats to timber-structured heritage
	2015	Establishment of management system and Assessment research on risks of disasters, including earthquake and flood, on built heritage in Historical City
Monitoring	2009	Standardization of monitoring and analysis of preserved environment of cultural heritage
Forecasting and preventive facilities and management of natural disasters or fire	2008	Research on mountain fire prevention on cultural heritage
	2015	Research on establishing standardized design of on-site fire-prevention monitoring of cultural heritage
	2016	Research on fire-prevention status on nearby environment of cultural heritage
Manual of responding to natural disasters or fire	2008	Manual on fire-prevention against National Treasure and Treasure
	2009	Manual on responses to fire on Historic Site or National Folklore Cultural Heritage
	2010	Manual on disaster-prevention on cultural heritage
	2012	Development research on fire-prevention manual on damage on cultural heritage by living organism
	2014	Manual on safety check on firefighting facilities at cultural heritage
	2016	Research on manual on comprehensive disaster-response mechanism on cultural heritage

and processes in the ecological system and installing test wood elements to detect termites will be included as environmental indicators in the monitoring system.

• Education to responding to climate change

Seowon members and the local governments are continuously receiving education designed for improving fire prevention and preparedness. The CHA has been publishing materials, including Safety Education for Improving Fire Prevention on Cultural Heritage (2012).

In addition, the CHA is providing online and offline classes on related subjects. The Korea National University of Cultural Heritage under the management of the CHA is executing cultural heritage management from climate change and fire. The government has designated Feb 10th as the Day of Fire Prevention of Cultural Heritage, and operating fire drills every year on major cultural buildings.

Currently the management capacity is scheduled to be improved by providing classes for *seowon* members, the local community and visitors on damages of cultural heritage, such as land

usage, insect infestation, and blue-stain, in response to climate change. Such classes for traditional techniques will encourage the local community and visitors to actively participate on heritage protection.

4.b.iii Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The property has not been affected significantly by the impacts of natural disasters and unexpected events. Significant natural disasters in the past several hundred years have not occurred, and this indicates that the property is located in a land conducive to the changes of nature.

However, there is still a potential threat on the property by earthquake and fire. In response, the central government legislated the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety (2004) to address both natural and human-caused disasters. For risk preparedness for cultural heritage in particular, a series of rules and regulations have been enacted and cooperation among relevant organizations and agencies has been actively pursued.

Two earthquakes measuring 5.8 in September 2016 and 5.4 in November 2017 on the Richter scale hit the Gyeongju area. Thanks to the wooden

structures that are naturally responsive to earthquake, those two incidents did no harm to *Oksan-seowon*. After the earthquake, precautions against earthquakes are being researched by professional organizations to better protect wooden materials from earthquakes in the future.

The nominated property consists primarily of wooden buildings and structures with an inherent risk of fire. This is why special attention has been paid to fire prevention. The location of the nominated property adds to the risk of fire since the sites are mostly situated in mountainous areas and consequently vulnerable to forest fires. Therefore the property is currently under control of potential risks of mountain fire by keeping its fire preparedness. In addition, there are some buildings and structures within the compound of the *seowon* that are used as living quarters and have been equipped with electricity, including caretaker's houses (*gojiksa*), veneration preparatory chambers (*jeonsacheong*), and dormitories. These structures are at risk of fire caused by worn-out wiring or overloading of heating devices. It is estimated that electrical safety issues are responsible for about 20 percent of all fires in wooden buildings. Wear in the wiring and growing demands from expanding interpretative programs all contribute to the risk of fire at historic wooden buildings. The property therefore is reinforcing its safety preparedness against fire through firefighting

Table 4-4. Firefighting equipment and integrated security systems at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Fire extinguishers (units)	Outdoor fire hydrants / water guns (units)	Method of water storage	Lightening protection facilities	Firebreaks	Surveillance system (CCTV, etc.)	Integrated security based on CCTV
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	18	4 / 5	Piped water	○	×	○	Management office, Security Camera Control Tower of Yeongju
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	20	3 / 0	Storage tank	×	×	○	Security Camera Control Tower of Hamyang
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	20	6 / 1	Storage tank	○	○	○	Caretaker's house, Security Camera Control Tower of Gyeongju
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	28	4 / 6	Storage tank	○	○	○	Management office, Video Information Control Tower of Andong
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	20	2 / 2	Storage tank	×	○	○	Exhibition hall
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	32	3 / 3	Storage tank	×	○	○	Management office, Control Tower of Dalseong (to be established)
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	21	3 / 0	Piped water	×	○	○	Caretaker's house, Video Information Control Tower of Andong
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	17	2 / 0	Piped water	×	×	○	Management office
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	28	4 / 2	Piped water	○	○	○	Management office

equipment, patrolling system and surveillance cameras in connection with control tower.

The CHPA stipulates provisions on fire and disaster prevention in Article 14. The recent revision of the act on March 21, 2017 added the preparation of response manuals for fire and other disasters at cultural heritage sites, installation of fire-prevention facilities, designation of no-smoking areas, cooperation with

relevant agencies, and establishment of a disaster database. For the safety of the nominated property, regular checks of firefighting equipment are carried out. In addition, quarterly joint firefighting drills are conducted featuring the participation of the CHA, National Emergency Management Agency, Korea Forest Service, and pertinent local governments. In addition, the CHA reached an agreement with the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and Korea Electrical

Contractors Association as part of efforts to promote the wider installation of fire-prevention equipment and lightening protection facilities at heritage sites.

Among the nine nominated componerts, those facing a river or situated on a steep slope should devote particular attention to the prevention of damage from flooding. In this regard, constant monitoring is required for *Sosu-seowon* and *Oksan-seowon*, which have streams in their vicinity.

Regarding the risk of earthquakes, a strong earthquake measuring 5.8 on the Richter scale took place in Gyeongju City on September 12, 2016, and again on November 15, 2017 a magnitude 5.4 earthquake happened in Pohang City, about 30 km north from Gyeongju City. Wooden architecture is known to respond well to earthquakes, and those in 2016 and 2017 did no harm to the nominated property. However, research on earthquakes and wooden buildings should be conducted for the sake of long-term preparedness.

Since the nominated property is vulnerable to fire due to the primary materials and forested locations, firefighting equipment has been installed at each of the nine component sites to ensure an effective first response in the case of fire. In addition, each nominated academy has developed a close cooperative relationship with a nearby fire station to ensure that

firefighters could arrive at a fire scene with no delay. The Guidelines on the Installation of Firefighting Equipment at Cultural Heritage (2014) are currently being applied for equipping the nominated property with firefighting devices. The pertinent local governments holding jurisdiction over the nine component academies are drawing up disaster and risk preparedness plans and establishing a disaster prevention system at each *seowon*. Irregular fire drills and education are being carried out for better disaster prevention as well.

The fire-response manual for each of the nine nominated academies is comprised of action guidelines in the case of fire, as well as information on fire prevention and management. The action guidelines encompass the information included in the chart below on the response procedures, an autonomous fire-response organization, reporting network and emergency contacts, a diagram of firefighting equipment, detailed placement of firefighting equipment in each building or structure of the academy concerned, information on first responses, and a list of cultural heritage items for evacuation. The information on fire prevention and management includes cooperation with relevant agencies, fire-prevention activities, and protection measures for portable heritage. Also included here are instructions on the use of firefighting equipment, a scenario for firefighting simulations, techniques for fire suppression, a facility

Table 4-5. Fire stations for the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Fire station nearby	Distance to the <i>seowon</i> (km)	Arrival time (minutes)	Annual number of firefighting drills (2016)
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Sunheung 119 Firefighting Squadron	1.0	2	Biannually (each in the early and later half of the year)
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Anui 119 Safety Center	10.3	12	
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Angang 119 Safety Center	6.0	11	
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Dosan 119 Firefighting Squadron	5.0	8	
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Samgye 119 Safety Center	12.5	15	
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Hyeonpung 119 Safety Center	10.0	15	
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Hahoe Village 119 Firefighting Squadron	6.0	15	
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Chilbo 119 Firefighting Squadron	1.3	3	
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Yeonsan 119 Safety Center	2.7	5	

checklist, a location map, and a plan including all major buildings. Among the suggested firefighting organizations, the autonomous fire team is primarily made of management staff for the academy and consists of a head and three subdivisions: the reporting/contact division, first-response division, and the division for guiding firefighters. The firefighting squadron or safety center closest to an academy is designated as the first responder. A network of emergency contacts has been established among the pertinent local governments, fire stations, police stations, and the Korea Forest Service and the CHA. Information on hiring heavy equipment is also included just in case of need.

This manual is revised every six months to one year in order to reflect changes in the status of disaster-prevention facilities or in information on disaster-prevention personnel. If a fire at a nominated *seowon* is reported through an emergency call to 119, the situation room of the pertinent local government receives the report and then sends instructions to the fire station (information is passed from the fire station to the 119 safety center to the firefighting squadron). Firefighters can arrive at the fire scene within 3–15 minutes. Command authority in the field is first given to the head of the autonomous fire team and then transferred to the firefighters upon their arrival. When intentional destruction of cultural heritage is inevitable as a means to prevent further damage, the

Emergency Chart

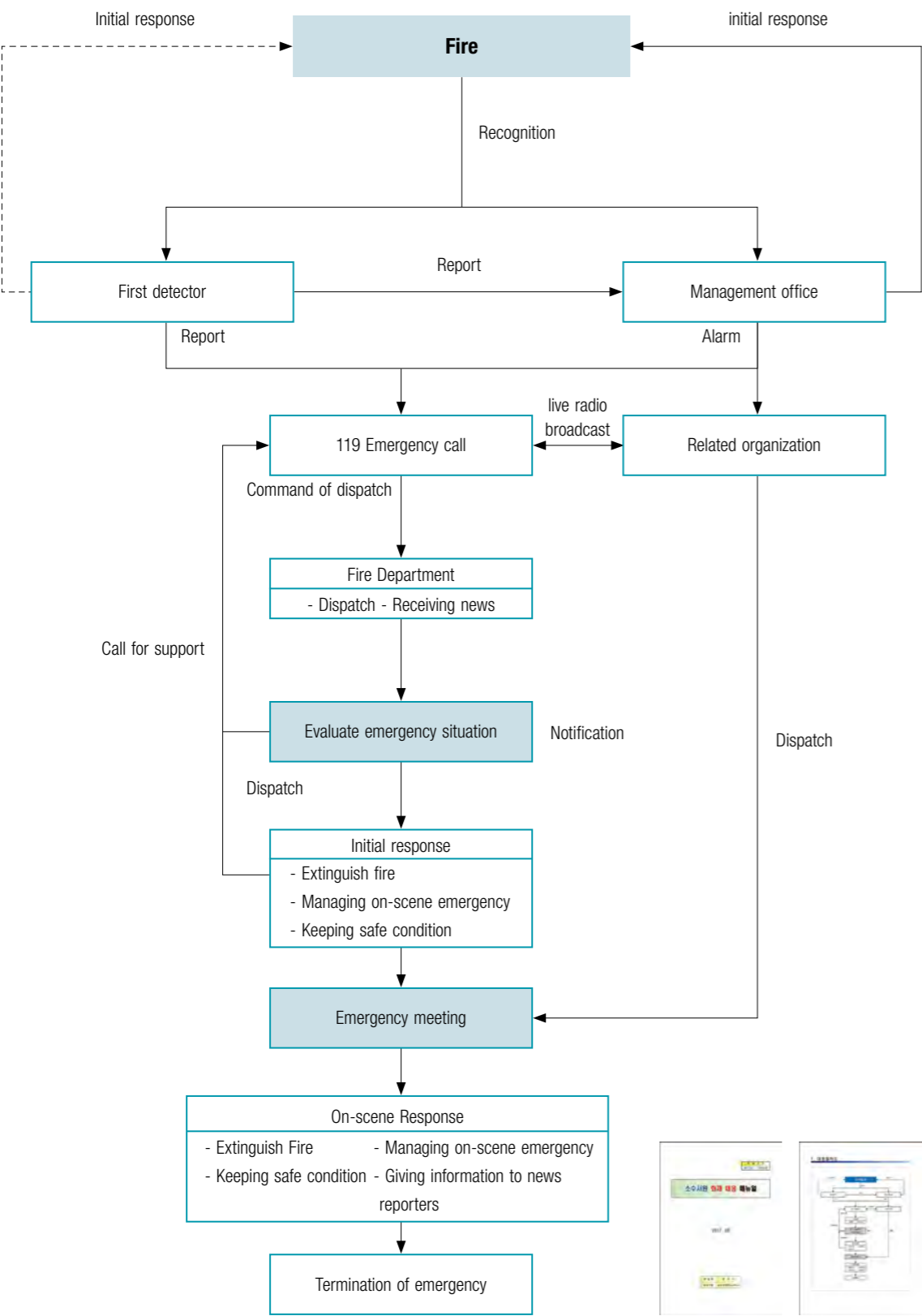


Figure 4-1. The Fire-response Manual and flowchart for responding to fire (Sosu-seowon)

extent and method of the destruction are jointly agreed upon through consultation between the fire station, local government, and people affiliated with the academy concerned. The table below shows the preparation of a response manual, type of fire-drill scenarios, list of major buildings, and evacuation areas in response to the major risk factor of fire. If a fire occurs in one of the nominated

academies, the personnel who have been trained through joint firefighting drills take responsibility for the initial fire-suppressing efforts, and the pertinent local governments initiate the operation of the integrated control system for on-site firefighting. In addition, the CHA activates its disaster situation room to provide overall supervision and direction. A research team and advisory group are

Table 4-6. Fire-response procedures at the nominated property (the closest fire station marked in grey)

Name of the nominated seowon	-	Provincial level	Method of delivering instructions	Municipal level	Fire station in charge		
					Fire station	119 safety center	119 firefighting squadron
Sosu-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government		Yeongju City	Yeongju Fire Station	Punggi 119 Safety Center	Sunheung 119 Firefighting Squadron
Namgye-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Gyeongsangnam-do Provincial Government		Hamyang County	Hamyang Fire Station	Anui119 Safety Center	-
Oksan-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government		Gyeongju City	Gyeongju Fire Station	Angang 119 Safety Center	-
Dosan-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government		Andong City	Andong Fire Station	Beopheung 119 Safety Center	Dosan 119 Firefighting Squadron
Piram-seowon	Report to 119 in case of fire	119 Situation Room of the Jeollanam-do Provincial Government	Broadcasting	Jangseong County	Jangseong Fire Station	Samgye 119 Safety Center	-
Dodong-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Daegu Metropolitan City Government		Dalseong County	Dalseong Fire Station	Hyeonpung 119 Safety Center	-
Byeongsan-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government		Andong City	Andong Fire Station	Pungsan 119 Safety Center	Hahoe Village 119 Firefighting Squadron
Museong-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government		Jeongeup City	Jeongeup Fire Station	Habuk 119 Safety Center	Chilbo 119 Firefighting Squadron
Donam-seowon		119 Situation Room of the Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government		Nonsan City	Nonsan Fire Station	Yeonsan 119 Safety Center	

formed to investigate the damage, offer recovery advice, and devise measures to preserve the authenticity of the academy. Since the nine nominated academies are all designated on the national heritage list, disaster-inflicted damage when it

occurs will be immediately addressed through the swift allocation of the necessary funds in order to prevent secondary damage caused by any delay in repair work.

Table 4-7. Response to fire at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Existence of a fire response manual	Type of scenario	Major cultural heritage	Major evacuation area
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	○	Fire due to a visitor's accident	The name plaque and horizontal hanging plaques from the lecture hall, and the name plaque for <i>Munseonggongmyo</i>	Management office
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	○	Fire due to a visitor's accident	Numerous name plaques and horizontal hanging plaques	Management office
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	○	Arson	Significant documents, etc.	Outside the academy
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	○	Fire from an electrical short circuit	The name plaque and horizontal hanging plaques from <i>Jeongyodang</i> , and 50 artifacts in the exhibition hall	Exhibition hall (first evacuation), management office (second evacuation)
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	○	Fire from an electrical short circuit	Woodblocks for the anthology of Kim In-hu (650) and other woodblocks (56)	Storage building
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	○	Spread of embers from a heater during the preparation of a rite	Numerous name plaques and horizontal hanging plaques, and books and ritual vessels from the exhibition hall	Parking lot
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	○	Fire from an electrical short circuit	The name plaques of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> , <i>Mandaeru</i> , and <i>Bongnyemun</i>	Hahoe Village Management Office
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	○	Arson	Numerous name plaques and horizontal hanging plaques	Outside the academy
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	○	Fire from a candle after the observation of a rite	The name plaque and vertical hanging plaques (8) from <i>Eungdodang</i> , and horizontal hanging plaques (6)	Management office



Figure 4-2. Fire education (*Sosu-seowon*)



Figure 4-3. Fire drill (*Namgye-seowon*)



Figure 4-4. Fire drill (*Dodong-seowon*)

4.b.iv Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites

The nominated property is comprised of nine academies that have preserved the history and culture of *seowon*, the definitive private education institution of the Joseon Dynasty. People visit the nominated property for the purpose of learning, teaching, and exploring the age-old history and culture of *seowon*. Given that the bulk of the nine nominated sites are located away from city centers and that visitors are mostly family-based or group tour and mainly well-intentioned and hold a baseline understanding of *seowon*, it can be presumed that there exists little danger posed by visitation.

The number of visitors is expeted to increase after possible inscription. To proactively response, the pertinent local governments are planning to establish an effective reservation system to distribute visitors into different time slots. Casual entrance to shrines and other major buildings will be prohibited or partially opened to minimize direct impacts of visitors on the property. Accomodations of cultural education, and

visitor information are planned to be established.

The current and estimated future visitation at the nominated property is far below its physical carrying capacity, given the total volume of accessible areas and the number of visitors. The current annual average number of visitors to the nine nominated academies taken over the last three years (2014–16) is 960,872, with the greatest portion drawn from *Sosu-seowon* at 256,421. The inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List would increase the number of visitors. Hahoe Village, which includes one of the nominated academies (*Byeongsan-seowon*) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2010 as part of “Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong” and saw a major increase of about 50 percent in visitation after inscription: the annual number of visitors grew from 787,210 between 2005 and 2009 to 1,182,573 from between 2010 and 2016 after inscription. When the same increase rate (about 50 percent) is reflected in the number of visitors to the nominated property, it is estimated that the annual average number of visitors

would increase from the current 960,872 (2014–16) to 1,441,311 between 2020 and 2022 after inscription.

The estimated annual number of visitors in the future accounts for only about 22 percent of the annual carrying capacity of the nominated property based on the total amount of accessible areas (both indoor and outdoor) (details are presented below). Given this, it is inferred that the nominated property will face little risk of damage due to visitation after inscription.

To calculate the physical carrying capacity of the nominated property, the volume of the areas accessible by visitors was first figured. Out of the property area, the accessible area is calculated by taking the outdoor space where visitors pass by or linger and combining

it with the architectural (indoor) space where visitors may enter. The parts of the property area that disallow visitor access or are otherwise inaccessible (like waterways) are excluded from the accessible area.

Next, a desirable occupant area per capita is set at 30 square meters of outdoor space and 6 square meters of architectural space. The number of daily visitation cycles is calculated by dividing the opening hours (8 hours; from 9:00–18:00 minus a 1-hour lunch break for heritage interpreters) by the average time required for a tour. The average tour time does not differ much across the nine academies, but varies between general tours and experience tours, which respectively require roughly 1.5 and 3 hours. Accordingly, the number

Table 4-8. Number of visitors to the nominated property (unit: individuals)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	2014	2015	2016	Total	Current annual average number of visitors (2014–16)	Estimated annual average number of visitors after inscription (2020–22)
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	264,040	249,279	255,944	769,263	256,421	384,632
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	41,605	41,813	42,332	125,750	41,917	62,875
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	25,500	28,050	30,800	84,350	28,117	42,175
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	251,743	220,908	275,271	747,922	249,307	373,961
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	15,485	14,600	16,200	46,285	15,428	23,143
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	19,767	26,937	24,713	71,417	23,806	35,709
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	206,775	215,286	225,808	647,869	215,956	323,935
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	45,000	43,000	45,000	133,000	44,333	66,500
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	85,000	85,312	86,450	256,762	85,587	128,381
Total	954,915	925,185	1,002,518	2,882,618	960,872	1,441,311

Table 4-9. Accessible area in the nominated property (unit: ha)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Property area	Accessible area	
		Outdoor space	Architectural (indoor) space
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	17.16	2.24	0.12
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	4.11	1.73	0.07
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	6.44	1.84	0.05
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	36.73	0.70	0.07
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	1.38	1.24	0.04
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2.32	1.25	0.05
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	30.08	1.23	0.05
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	0.84	0.58	0.02
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	3.43	1.34	0.06
Total	102.49	12.15	0.53

of daily visitation cycles is considered to be around five (8 hours divided by 1.5 hours) for general tours and approximately three (8 hours by 3) for experience tours.

Presented below is the annual physical carrying capacity for the nominated property (the maximum number of people who could visit the nominated property without causing an adverse impact) and the estimated annual number of visitors after inscription compared with the annual physical carrying capacity.

Given the above calculations, it is

estimated that the nominated property is capable of accommodating the projected increase in visitation after inscription with little burden imposed on its heritage values and the surrounding environment. In the case of *Dosan-seowon*, the burden of visitation could surpass its carrying capacity if the required time for experience tours or their relative proportion compared to general visits is increased.

* Annual physical carrying capacity (individuals)

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Outdoor space (m}^2\text{)}}{\text{Per-capita occupant area (30m}^2\text{)}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Architectural area (m}^2\text{)}}{\text{Per-capita occupant area (6m}^2\text{)}} \right) \times \text{Number of daily visitation cycle} \times 365 \text{ days}$$

* Estimated annual number of visitors after inscription compared with the annual physical carrying capacity (%)

$$= \text{Estimated number of visitors after inscription (individuals)} \div \text{annual physical carrying capacity (individuals)} \times 100 \text{ (\%)}$$

Table 4-10. Annual physical carrying capacity of the nominated property (unit: individuals)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	(B) Annual physical carrying capacity for general tour (individuals)	(C) Annual physical carrying capacity for experience tour (individuals)	Estimated annual number of visitors after inscription compared with the annual physical carrying capacity (%)
	Visitation cycles: 5 times a day	Visitation cycles: 3 times a day	(A) ÷ [(B+C)÷2] × 100
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	1,716,449	1,029,869	28 %
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	1,277,792	766,675	6 %
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	1,277,482	766,489	4 %
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	658,442	395,065	70 %
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	870,397	522,238	3 %
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	905,675	543,405	4 %
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	889,250	533,550	45 %
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	410,187	246,112	20 %
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	1,002,162	601,297	16 %
Total	9,007,836	5,404,700	About 22 percent on average

4.b.v Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

There are 8 people residing within the property area and 885 in its buffer zone. For the daily maintenance of the nominated property, some of the nine academies maintain caretakers residing within the academy compound (*Namgye-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*), while others have managing staff living outside but commuting into *seowon* on a day-and-night rotation (*Sosu-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, *Byeongsan-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, *Donam-seowon*). In this regard, there is little risk of damage to the nominated property posed by residents.

Table 4-11. Number of inhabitants within the nominated property and buffer zone (as of December 2017)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Nominated property		Buffer zone	
	Area (ha)	Inhabitants (individuals)	Area (ha)	Inhabitants (individuals)
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	17.16	0	73.62	114
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	4.11	2	78.67	124
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	6.44	2	80.83	186
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	36.73	0	166.84	0
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	1.38	3	51.06	76
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2.32	1	81.23	51
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	30.08	0	164.30	24
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	0.84	0	54.96	236
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	3.43	0	45.23	74
Total	102.49	8	796.74	885

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 5

PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF
THE PROPERTY



Protection and Management of the Property

The fundamental legal basis is provided by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, and additional legislations are the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (ena. 2002, enf. 2017) and the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety (ena. 2004, enf. 2017), municipal ordinances of the local governments with jurisdiction over the nine components, Forest Protection Act (ena. 2009, enf. 2017), Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. (ena. 2010, enf. 2017), Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ena. 2015, enf. 2017) and Safety Guidelines set by the CHA. The nine components are designated as Historic Sites. Based on the CHPA, a cultural heritage is deliberated by the Cultural Heritage Committee in its historical and cultural values worthwhile to be recognized by the state. The next step is to delineate the HCEPA extending 500 m from the boundary of the Historic Site. Then the pertinent local

governments in close consultation of the administrator of the CHA then establish management plans for the preservation and management of the property. The government provides financial supports to the property in the portion of 70% of central and 30% of local governments.

The nomination of the nine seowon and their integrated protection and management are all conducted by the Seowon Foundation. This foundation was launched based upon an agreement signed by the CHA and the pertinent local governments. In operation about seven years, the Seowon Foundation is tasked with the responsibilities of implementing affairs related to World Heritage inscription and carrying out the consistent and integrated conservation of the nominated property. Comprised of an expert committee (consisting of academics) and an administrative committee (of civil servants), and a secretariat in charge of operating and

supporting the committees, the Seowon Foundation is striving for the cooperative and systematic conservation of the nine nominated academies through its effort at their inscription on the World Heritage List, establishing integrated monitoring and management plans, and research and promotion programs.

Although the CHA is a main organization for protecting and managing the property, the pertinent local governments are also responsible for a wide range of protecting the property, including repair, research, regulating any changes or illicit activities and visitor management. The Seowon Foundation has long been in cooperation with diverse stakeholders such as the CHA, local governments, heritage experts, and *seowon*-related families and *seowon* organisation in pursuit of the conservation of the nine seowon. To strengthen the capacity for the sustainable management, conservation, and utilization of the property after its inscription, the Seowon Foundation is planning an organizational expansion. Financial and administrative support for the Foundation's expansion and daily operation is offered by the central and local governments, that initially signed the agreement on its establishment, including the CHA, Daegu Metropolitan City Government, Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government, Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government, Jeollanam-do Provincial Government, Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government, Gyeongsangnam-

do Provincial Government, Nonsan City Government, Jeongeup City Government, Gyeongju City Government, Andong City Government, Yeongju City Government, Dalseong County Government, Jangseong County Government, and Hamyang County Government.

5.a Ownership

The nominated property consists of state-owned land, land under collective ownership by the *seowon*-related families or *seowon* organization (*seowon*-owned land), and land owned by private individuals. Roads, rivers, and some mountainsides in the nominated property are state-owned land and are kept under government management, while the academies and their surrounding areas are mostly owned by *seowon*-related families or *seowon* organization. There are scattered plots in the nominated property that are owned by private individuals, but these are subject to strict development restrictions under the CHPA. The buffer zone is also comprised of stated-owned land, *seowon*-owned land, and private land, encompassing mountains, rivers, farmland, and residential lots. As the buffer zone falls within the 500 m boundaries of the HCEPA delineated around the nine component academies, construction of any kind within it falls under different levels of restrictions basically depending on the distance from the cultural Heritage Preservation Areas.

Four out of the nine components include privately owned plots within the nominated property: three at *Sosu*-

seowon (one riverside plot, one rice paddy plot, and one orchard), three at *Dosan-seowon* (three plots on a mountainside), three at *Dodong-seowon* (one agricultural plot and two plots of a road), and one plot at *Museong-seowon* (one building plot). Although still in private ownership, they all fall within areas where development activities are rigorously restricted by the CHPA.

The land ownership in the nominated property is categorized as below.

Table 5-1. Land ownership in the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	State-owned land	<i>Seowon</i> -owned land	Private land	Total	Private land			
	The state	<i>Seowon</i> -associated families and yurim	Private individuals		Number of land plots	Use of land		Possibility of development
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2.40	13.96	0.80	17.16	3	1	River	No possibility
						1	Rice paddy	
						1	Orchard	
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2.78	1.33	0	4.11	None			
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	1.50	4.94	0	6.44	None			
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	18.00	17.55	1.18	36.73	3	1	Mountain	No possibility
						1		
						1		
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	0.67	0.71	0	1.38	None			
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	0.46	1.83	0.03	2.32	3	1	Field	To be purchased by the government (part of the state-designated cultural heritage)
						2	Road	
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	16.78	13.30	0	30.08	None			
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	0.10	0.72	0.02	0.84	1	1	Building site	No possibility (the owner is not identified)
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	0.12	3.31	0	3.43	None			
Total	42.81	57.65	2.03	102.49	10	River (1), rice paddy (1), orchard (1), mountain (3), field (1), road (2), building site (1)		Development activities banned by the CHPA

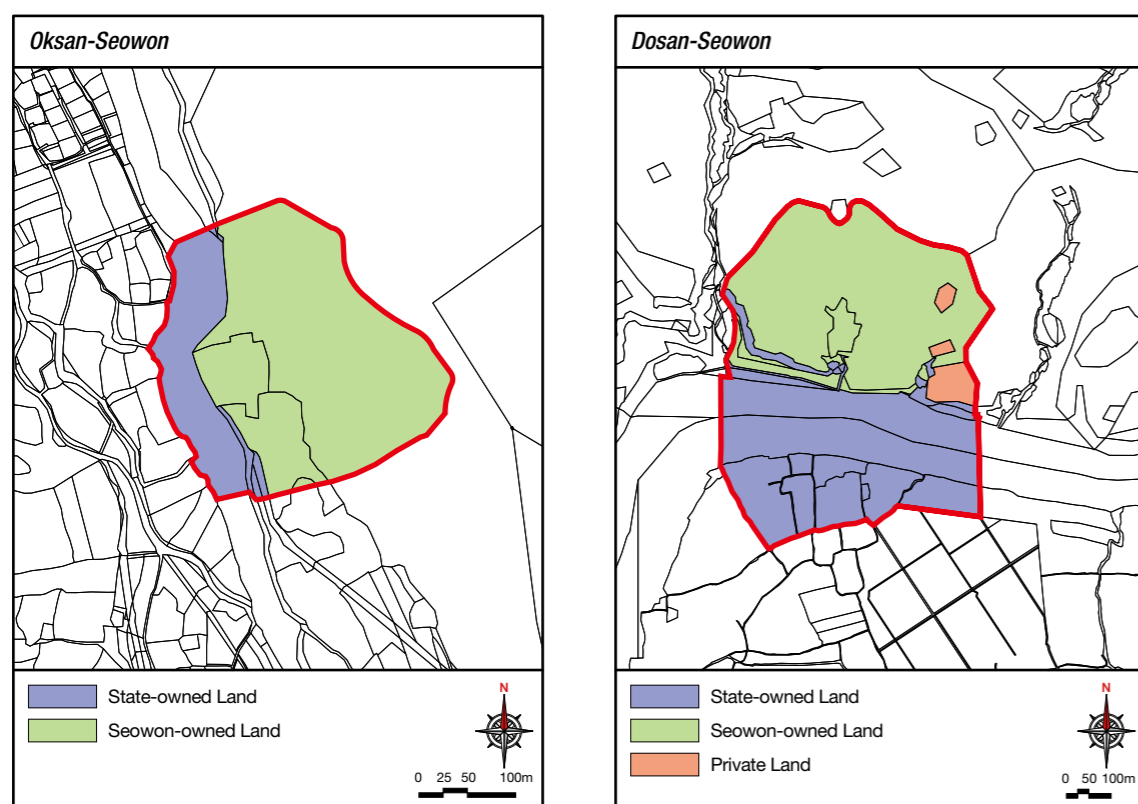
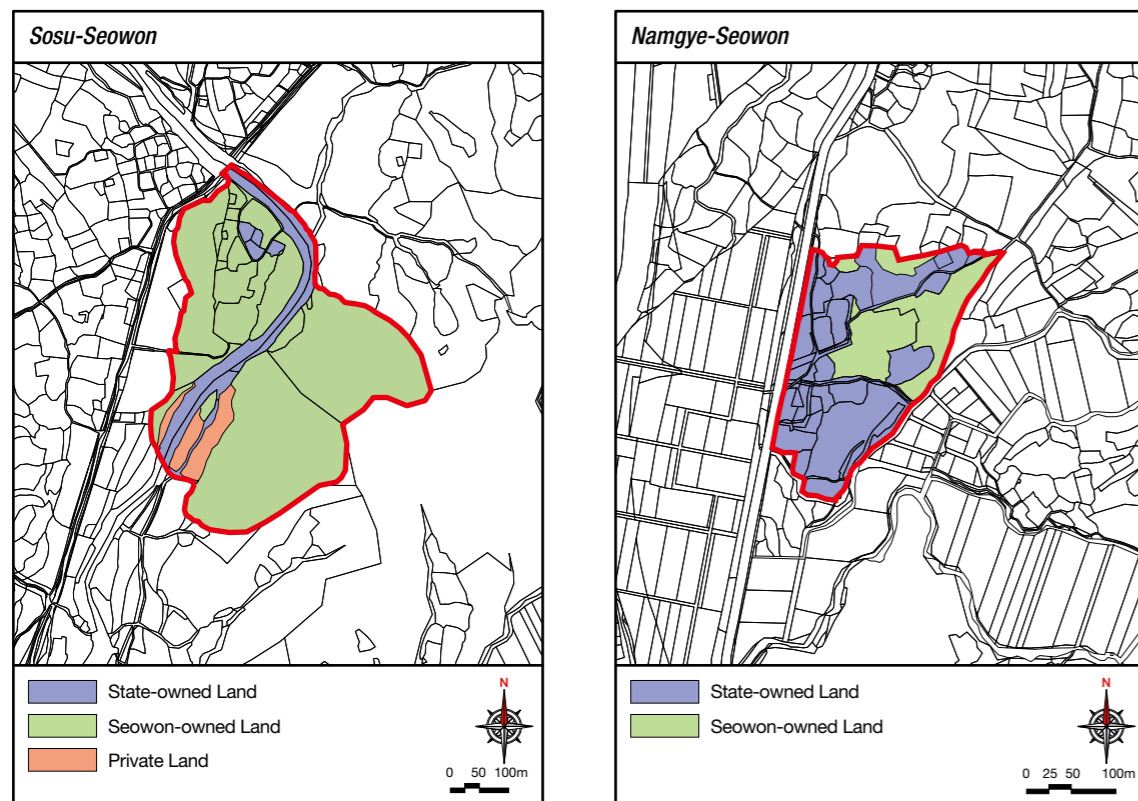


Figure 5-1. Ownership of land plots in the nominated property(1)

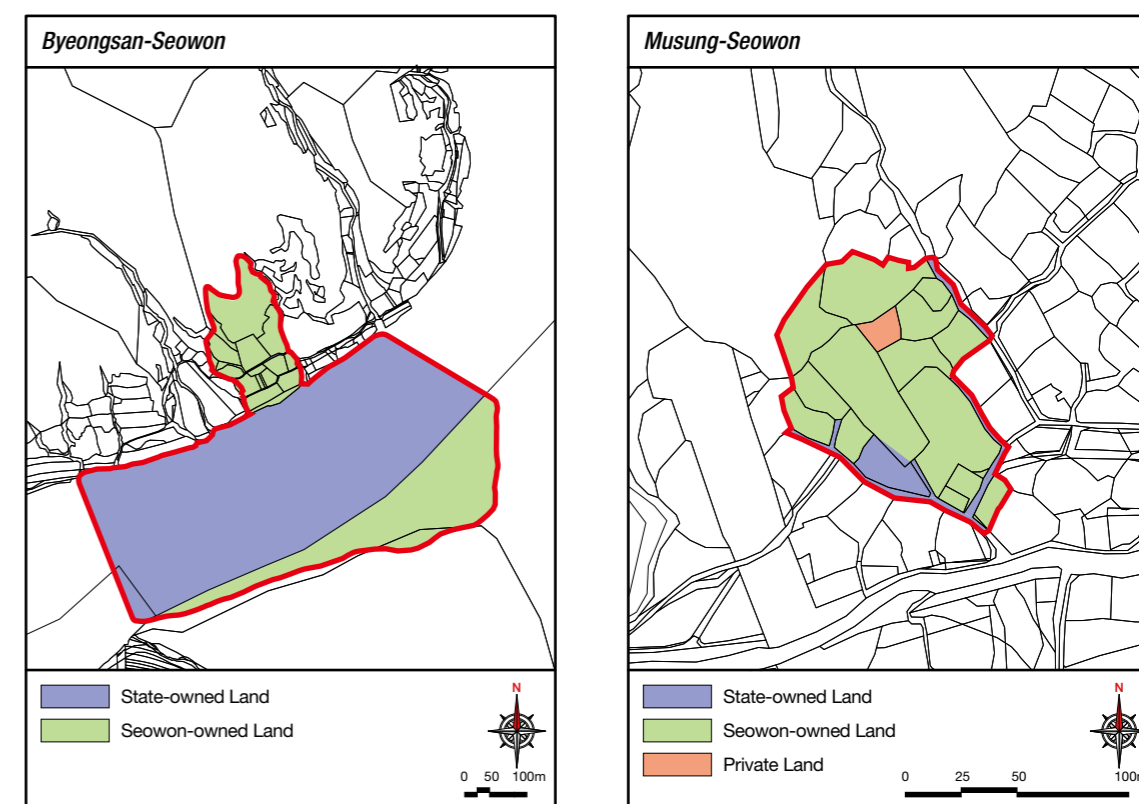


Figure 5-2. Ownership of land plots in the nominated property(2)

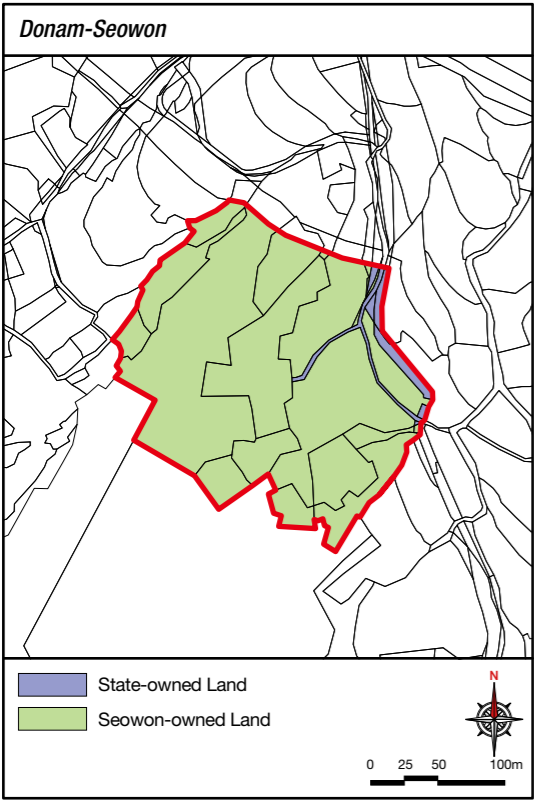


Figure 5-3. Land ownership in the nominated property(3)

5.b Protective designation

The nominated property is set so as to include all the major areas of *seowon* and the elements that contribute to displaying the OUV of the nominated property. The boundaries of the nominated property are drawn with consideration of views and the land use pattern. The boundaries of the buffer zone are set to appropriately encompass the neighboring areas so that the authenticity and integrity of the property can be well preserved. The buffer zone is delineated considering the surrounding environment, important views, land uses, and the designated area

of the HCEPA. Mountain ridges, which limit visibility, are applied as the borders in mountainous regions while in flatlands the land use divisions including the inner edges of rivers and roads are reflected in delineating the boundaries of the buffer zone.

The special considerations of delineation of the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone are shown in the following table.

Table 5-2. Special considerations in delineating the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Name of <i>seowon</i>	Nominated property	Buffer zone
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	<i>Chwihandae</i> pavilion and <i>Gyeongja-bawi</i> rock, and the mountain that provides their background are included.	Natural topographic features and lot divisions are considered.
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Considering the topographic integrity, recently built visitor facilities on the northern valley are exceptionally included.	Namgyecheon stream flowing to the west of <i>seowon</i> is included as it is an important element of interaction area.
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Lot divisions, ownership and view from <i>seowon</i> are considered.	-
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	<i>Sisadan</i> stele pavilion is included as it testifies sarim activities of <i>seowon</i> .	Natural topographic features and lot divisions are considered.
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Lot divisions, ownership and view from <i>seowon</i> are considered.	The fields in front of <i>seowon</i> are included.
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Plan of relocation of the parking lot in front of <i>seowon</i> , and the nominated property is extended as far as the local road.	Nakdonggang River in front of <i>seowon</i> and the mountain that lies beyond the river are included.

Name of <i>seowon</i>	Nominated property	Buffer zone
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Nakdonggang River and Mt. Byeongsan are included as they naturally mingle with <i>seowon</i> to create an integrated landscape.	-
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Lot divisions and ownership are considered.	Local village and <i>sarim</i> 's edifying activities at <i>seowon</i> are considered.
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Lot divisions and ownership are considered.	Natural topographic features and lots divisions are considered : visually undermining buildings (factories and gas station) are excluded.

※ Boundaries of *Oksan-seowon* and *Byeongsan-seowon* are partially overlapped with those World Heritage "Historic Villages of Korea : Hahoe and Yangdong"

The nine *seowon* are all state-designated Historic Sites, and some of the buildings, portraits, and documents found within their compounds that are of great historic value are separately designated as other categories of state-designated heritage such as Treasure and National Treasure.

Some of the academies have one or two ginkgo trees within their compounds that are listed as Protected Tree by local governments.

Table 5-3. Categories of cultural heritage designation stipulated in the CHPA

Category	Tangible heritage	Monuments			Folklore cultural heritage
State-designated cultural heritage	National Treasure	Historic Site	Scenic Site	Natural Monument	National Folklore Cultural Heritage
	Treasure				
City/province-designated heritage	City/province-designated Tangible Heritage	City/province-designated Monument			City/province-designated Folklore Cultural Heritage
Cultural heritage material	-				
Registered cultural heritage	*Intangible cultural heritage not included				

Table 5-4. List of designated cultural heritage items within the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Designator (state- or city/province-designated)	Category and designation number	Name	Immovable/ movable cultural heritage	Date of designation
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 55	<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Immovable	1963. 01. 21.
		National Treasure No. 111	Portrait of An Hyang	Movable	1962. 12. 20.
		Treasure No. 1402	<i>Munseonggong</i> Shrine of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Immovable	2004. 04. 06.
		Treasure No. 1403	Lecture Hall of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>		2004. 04. 06.
		Treasure No. 59	Entrance Stele of <i>Suksusa</i> Temple Site		1963. 01. 21.
		Treasure No. 485	Confucius and His Disciples (painting)	Movable	1968. 12. 19.
		Treasure No. 717	Portrait of Ju Se-bung		1981. 03. 18.
	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 238	Royal Banquet at <i>Seochongdae</i> Pavilion (painting)	Movable	1988. 09. 23.
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 330	Name Plaque of <i>Sosu-seowon</i> with Inscription in King Myeongjong's Calligraphy		2001. 11. 01.
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 331	Woodblocks of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>		2001. 11. 01.
	Yeongju City	Protected Tree (11-28-7) Protected Tree (8-14)	Ginkgo trees (about 500 years old)	Immovable	1982. 10. 26.
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 499	<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Immovable	2009. 05. 26.
	Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 166	Woodblocks for the Collection of Literary Works by Ildu (Jeong Yeo-chang)	Movable	1979. 12. 29.
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 167	Woodblocks for the Collection of Literary Works by Gaeam (Gang Ik)		1979. 12. 29.
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 154	<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Immovable	1967. 03. 08.
		Treasure No. 413	<i>Dongnakdang</i> House		1964. 11. 14.
		Treasure No. 524-1	Books of the Oksan Branch of the Yeoju Yi Clan	Movable	1970. 12. 30.
		Treasure No. 524-2	Books of the Oksan Branch of the Yeoju Yi Clan		2006. 07. 18.
		Treasure No. 525	<i>Samguk sagi</i> (<i>History of the Three Kingdoms</i>)		1970. 12. 30.
		Treasure No. 526-1 and No. 526-2	Calligraphy Collection of the Oksan Branch of the Yeoju Yi Clan		2006. 09. 01.
		Treasure No. 586	Manuscripts of Yi Eon-jeok		1975. 05. 01.
	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 376-1	Memorial Stele for Yi Eon-jeok	Immovable	2006. 01. 02.

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Designator (state- or city/province-designated)	Category and designation number	Name	Immovable/ movable cultural heritage	Date of designation
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 170	<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Immovable	1969. 05. 28.
		Treasure No. 210	Jeongyodang Lecture Hall of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>		1963. 01. 21.
		Treasure No. 211	Sangdeoksa Shrine and Triple Gate of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>		1963. 01. 21.
		Treasure No. 522	<i>Dosan-seowon</i> (painting)	Movable	1970. 08. 27.
	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 33	Sisadan Pavilion	Immovable	1973. 08. 31.
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 242	<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Immovable	1975. 04. 23.
		Treasure No. 587	Documents of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	Movable	1975. 05. 01.
	Jeollabuk-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 215	Woodblocks for the Collection of Literary Works by Haseo (Kim In-hu)		1999. 07. 05.
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 216	Woodblocks for Calligraphy Works by Haseo (Kim In-hu)		1999. 07. 05.
	Jangseong County	Protected Tree (704)	Ginkgo tree (about 200 years old)	Immovable	1982. 12. 03.
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 488	<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Immovable	2007. 10. 10.
		Treasure No. 350	<i>Jungjeongdang</i> Lecture Hall, Shrine, and Walls of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>		1963. 01. 21.
	Dalseong County	Protected Tree (3-9)	Ginkgo tree (about 400 years old)		1982. 10. 29.
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 260	<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Immovable	1978. 03. 31.
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 166	<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Immovable	1968. 12. 19.
		Treasure No. 1181	Village Code of Gohyeon-dong, Taein	Movable	1993. 11. 05.
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	State	Historic Site No. 383	Donamseowon	Immovable	1993. 10. 18.
		Treasure No. 1569	<i>Eungdodang</i> Lecture Hall of <i>Donam-seowon</i>		2008. 07. 10.
	Chungcheongnam-do Province	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 155	<i>Yugyeongsa</i> Shrine of <i>Donam-seowon</i>		2000. 01. 11.
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 366	<i>Wonjeongbi</i> Stele		2000. 01. 11.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

The primary legal foundation for the management, conservation, and utilization of the nominated property is provided by the CHPA. On the basis of this act, the CHA implements a range of policy measures while various levels of local government enact cultural

heritage protection ordinances and carry out needed conservation activities. The pertinent local governments have all prepared legal measures for the management of the academies by enacting relevant ordinances.

Table 5-5. Laws on the management, conservation, and utilization of the nominated property and their main contents

Name of the <i>seowon</i>	Laws and ordinances		Main contents in relation to the conservation of <i>seowon</i>
<i>Sosu, Oksan, Dosan, and Byeongsan-seowon</i>	CHPA	Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Conservation and management of state-designated heritage and HCEPA → Subject to stringent regulation
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>		Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Daegu Metropolitan City	
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>		Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Gyeongsangnam-do Province	
<i>Museong-seowon</i>		Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Jeollabuk-do Province	
<i>Piram-seowon</i>		Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Jeollanam-do Province	
<i>Donam-seowon</i>		Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance of Chungcheongnam-do Province	

The CHPA relates as the foremost principle the preservation of the original state of cultural heritage. It encompasses provisions on the authorization of heritage managers and their duties and rights, as well as a range of regulations for heritage conservation. The act also demands the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Master Plan and of annual action plans to implement the

master plan. The conservation and management of the nominated property are conducted within the frameworks of these master plans. Also covered under the CHPA are the designation of cultural heritages and the delineation of protection zones, as well as principles for the limits for the current state changes of the surrounding areas of designated heritages and their surrounding areas.

5.c.i Cultural Heritage Protection Act

The conservation of the nominated property is fundamentally guaranteed by the CHPA and additionally by other heritage laws enacted by the CHA.

Among these are the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. and the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. These instruments play a major role in ensuring the systematic conservation of the nominated property in terms of carrying out repairs and safeguarding venerations.

Table 5-6. Principal laws on heritage protection in Korea

Law	Presidential decree	Ministerial order
CHPA	Enforcement Decree of the CHPA	Enforcement Regulations of the CHPA
	Rules on the Cultural Heritage Committee	-
Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.	Enforcement Decree of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.	Enforcement Regulations of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.
Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Enforcement Regulations of the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Table 5-7. Main contents of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Category	Relevant articles	Theme	Main contents
Principle	Article 3	Basic principles	“The basic principle for the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage is to preserve them in their original state.”
Designation	Articles 23–26	State designation	Designation of important buildings, monuments, sites, artifacts, intangible heritage elements, and folk materials on the national heritage list by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration
	Articles 70–74	City/provincial designation	Provisions on the designation of heritage on city/provincial heritage lists, the registration of Cultural Heritage Material, the establishment of city/provincial cultural heritage committees, the bearing of expenses, and reporting, and provisions to be applied mutatis mutandis
	Article 27 (Articles 13–15 of the Enforcement Decree of the act)	Designation of protective facilities and protection zone	Designation of protective facilities or protection zones by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, when specially needed for the protection of state-designated heritage
	Article 13	Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areass	Mandatory designation of Heritage Preservation Areas around a state-designated cultural property in accordance with provincial/municipal ordinances
	Article 19	World Heritage inscription and protection of World Heritage Sites	“The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may order any person who engages in any activity that could affect a World Heritage site, etc. or its historic and cultural environment to take necessary measures for the protection of a World Heritage Site, etc. and its historic and cultural environment.”
Management organizations	Article 34 (Article 20 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act; and Article 13 of the Enforcement Regulations of the act)	Management organizations	“Where the identity of an owner of state-designated cultural heritage is unknown or it is deemed difficult or inappropriate for the owner or custodian to manage the state-designated cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate a local government, corporation or organization competent to manage the cultural heritage as a management organization for the management of the state-designated cultural heritage.”

Category	Relevant articles	Theme	Main contents
Conservation activities	Articles 6–7	Establishment of plans for heritage conservation	Establishment of the Master Plan and its annual implementation plans for the conservation of cultural heritage
	Articles 10–11 (Articles 6–7 of the Enforcement Decree of the act)	Basic research	“The state and local governments may investigate the current state, management condition, etc. of existing cultural heritage, and prepare records thereon for preventing the loss of cultural heritage and for other purposes.”
	Article 16	Training of heritage experts	“The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may train experts to be specialized in the protection, management, maintenance, etc. of cultural heritage.”
	Article 41 (Article 18 of the Enforcement Decree of the act)	Safeguarding and nurturing of National Intangible Cultural Heritage	Safeguarding and nurturing National Intangible Cultural Heritage for the transmission and development of traditional culture
Means for conservation	Article 12	Protection of cultural heritage during construction works	“Where cultural heritage is likely to be damaged, destroyed, or submerged due to construction works, or where it is necessary to protect a historic and cultural environment of cultural heritage, the implementer of such construction works shall take necessary measures in compliance with instructions by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. In such cases, expenses incurred in taking such measures shall be borne by the implementer of the construction works.”
Means for conservation	Article 4-3	Protection of cultural heritage from development projects	“The state and local governments shall endeavor not to damage cultural heritage, protective facilities and protection zones of cultural heritage, and historic and cultural environments in developing and implementing various development projects.”
	Article 42	Administrative orders	“Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government deems it necessary to manage and protect state-designated cultural heritage ..., he/she may order to take any of the following measures: prohibition or restriction on certain activities by an owner, custodian, or management organization of state-designated cultural heritage ...; repair, installation of other necessary facilities, or removal of any obstacle by an owner, custodian, or management organization of state-designated cultural heritage”; and other measures deemed necessary
	Article 83	Expropriation and use of land	“Where necessary for the protection and management of cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may expropriate or use land, buildings, trees, bamboo, or other structures within designated cultural heritage or its protection zone...”
	Article 35 (Article 23 of the Enforcement Decree of the act), and Article 38 (Articles 27 and 36 of the Enforcement Decree of the act)	Matters subject to permission	With regard to state-designated heritage Acts which alter the current state of state-designated heritage Acts which could affect the preservation of state-designated cultural heritage Taking a rubbed copy, a photoprint, or a photograph of State-designated cultural heritage in a manner that could affect the preservation of the cultural heritage Capturing or collecting an animal, plant, or mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a scenic area or natural monument or within its protection zone or removing the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral from such area or protection zone

The nine components are all state-designated heritages. The CHPA takes precedence over other laws within the boundaries of Historic Sites, and activities of any kind that have potential, however slight, to alter the current state of Historic Sites or affect their conservation are subject to review by the Cultural Heritage Committee in its planning stage and then approval by the CHA.

Article 13 of the CHPA stipulates that the HCEPA should be delineated surrounding a designated cultural heritage to protect. This is done by the head of the pertinent local government holding jurisdiction over the cultural heritage through a local ordinance and in consultation with the Administrator of the CHA. The HCEPA is delineated within 500 m from the boundary of a Historic Site in consideration of the cultural, artistic, academic, and scenic values of the heritage, its surrounding environment, and other necessary matters for its protection. When a certain construction is planned outside of the HCEPA 500 m but is clearly deemed to affect the heritage, the HCEPA may be set in excess of 500 m.

Within six months after the designation the delineation of the HCEPA and a set of limits for altering the current state of designated cultural heritage must be prepared and made public. The preparation of these standards involves the participation of a wide range of

stakeholders—relevant civil servants, heritage experts, and local residents—through public hearings. Once ready they are uploaded for public access on the webpage of the CHA (<http://gis-heritage.go.kr/board/boardAnnPerList.do>; click “Administrative Information,” and then “Information on Laws,” “Public Notices,” and “limits for the current state changes of designated cultural heritages,” which shows the relevant set of standards for each state-designated cultural property).

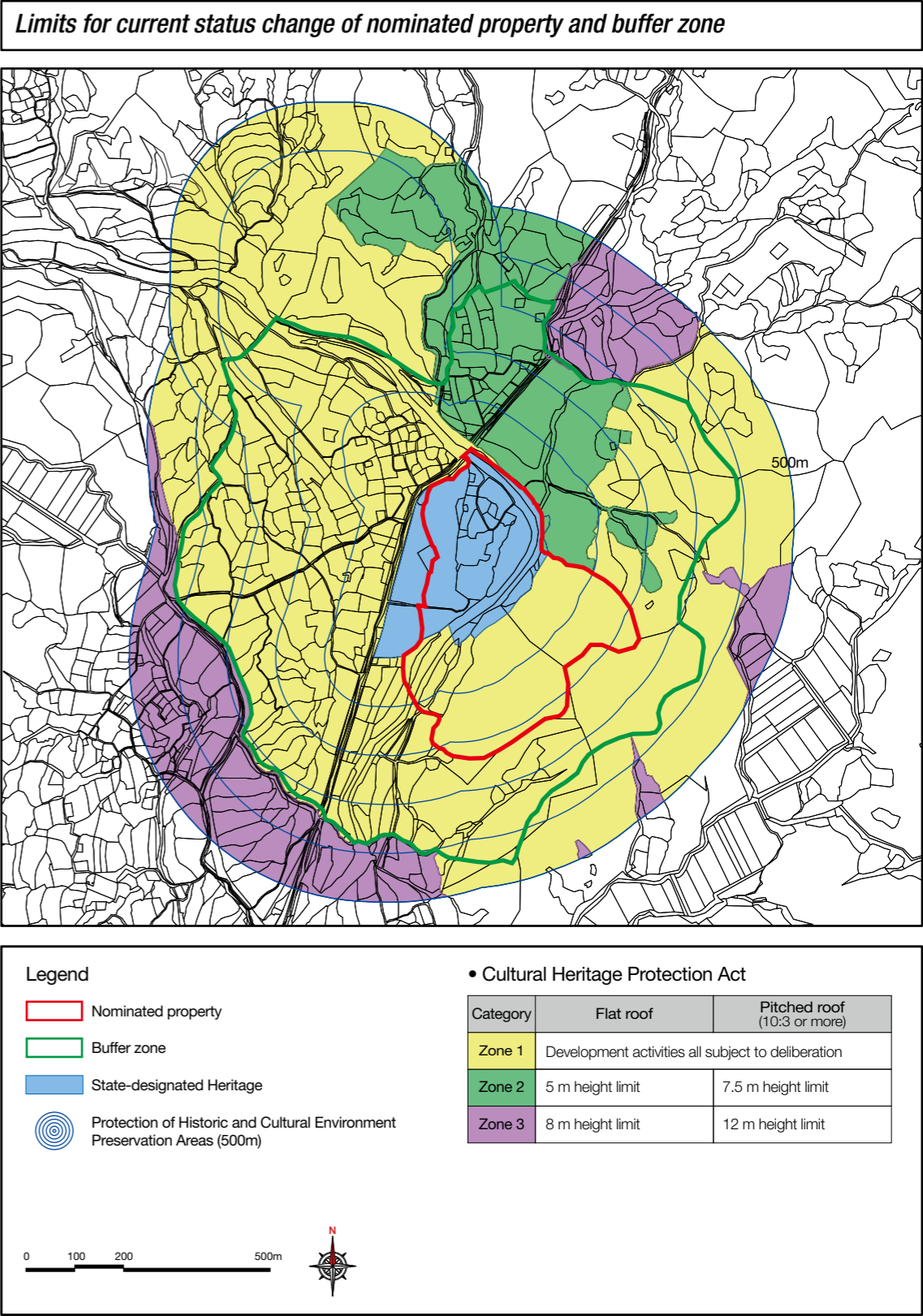


Figure 5-4. Legal restrictions on development at Sosu-seowon

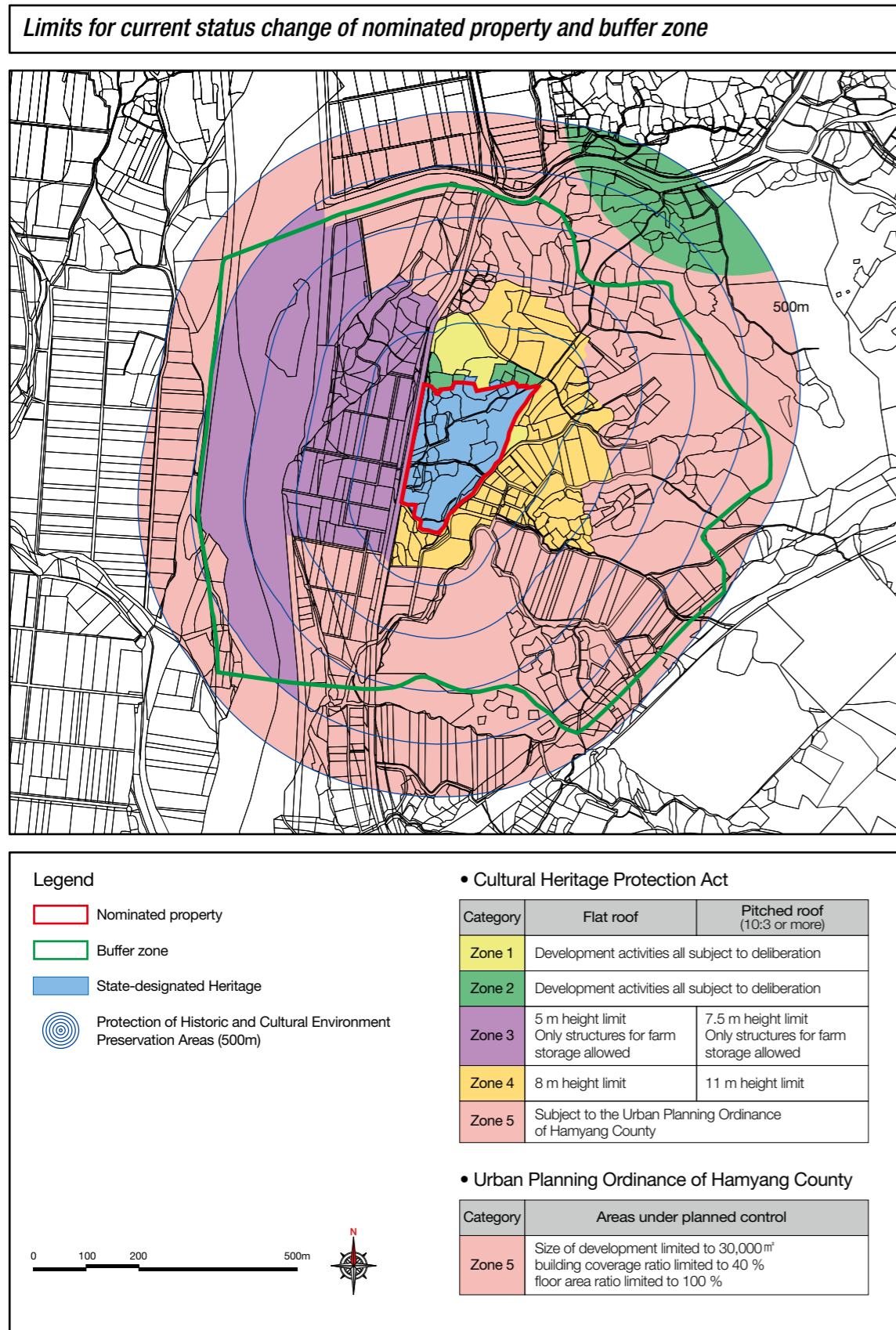


Figure 5-5. Legal restrictions on development at *Namgye-seowon*

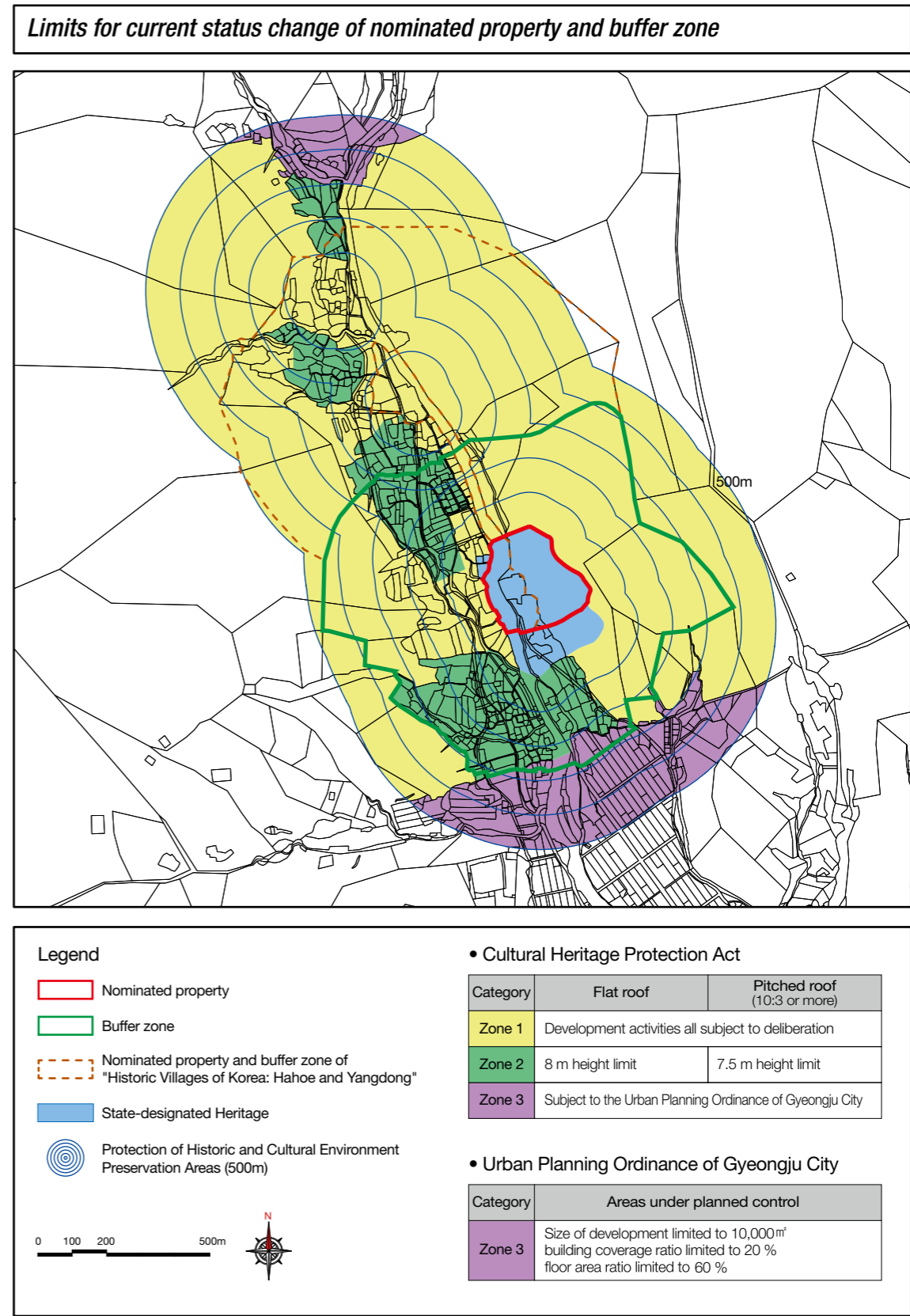


Figure 5-6. Legal restrictions on development at *Oksan-seowon*

Limits for current status change of nominated property and buffer zone

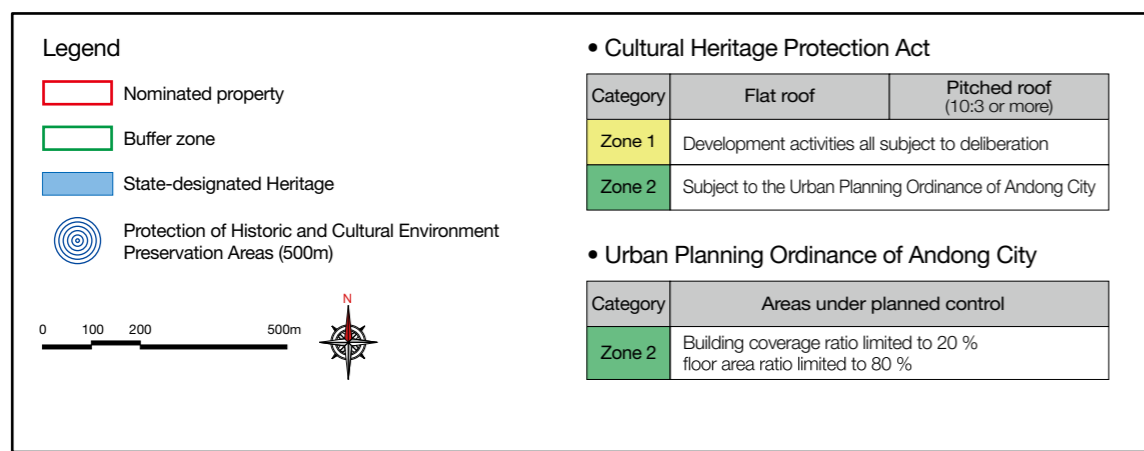
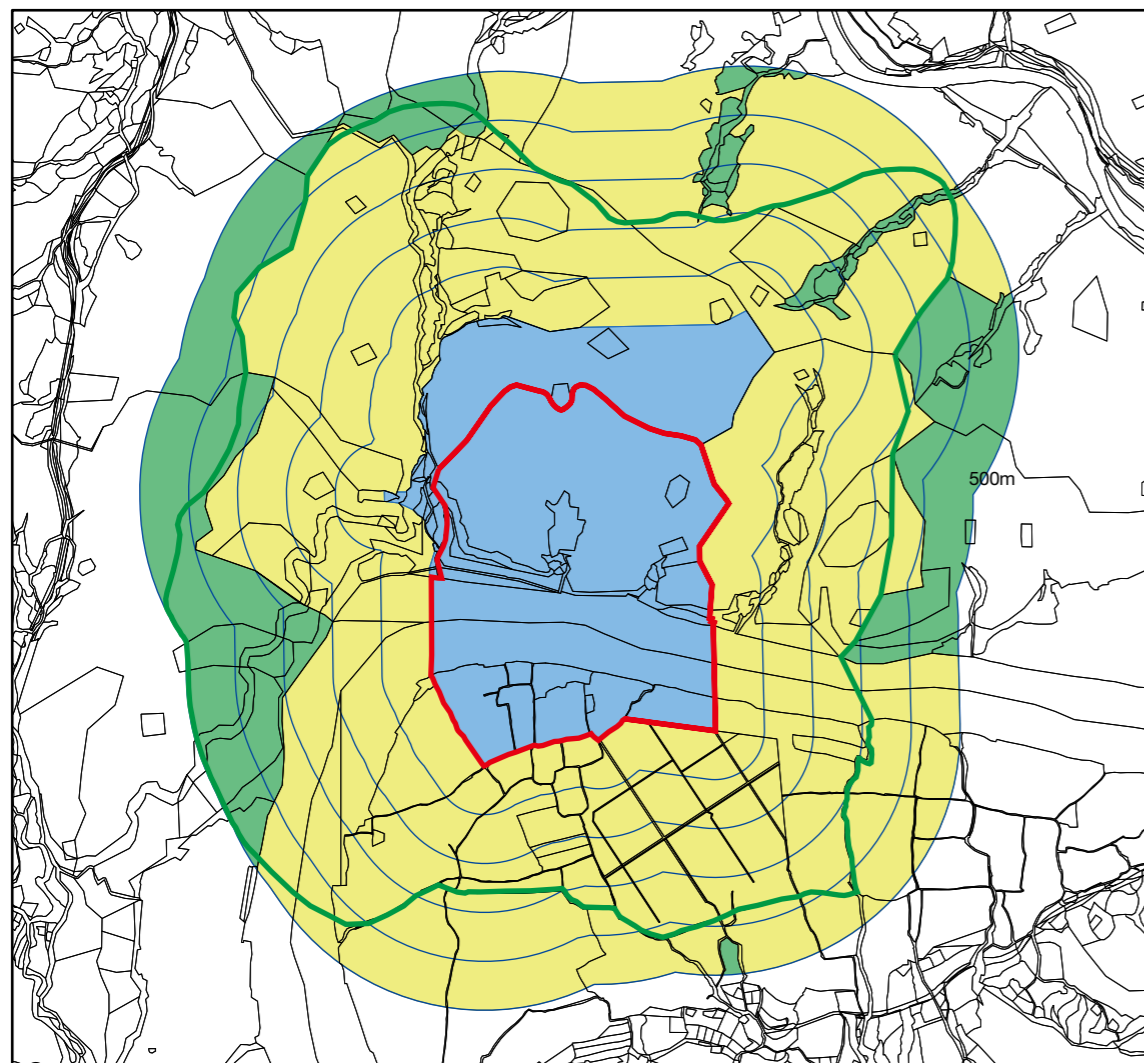


Figure 5-7. Legal restrictions on development at *Dosan-seowon*

Limits for current status change of nominated property and buffer zone

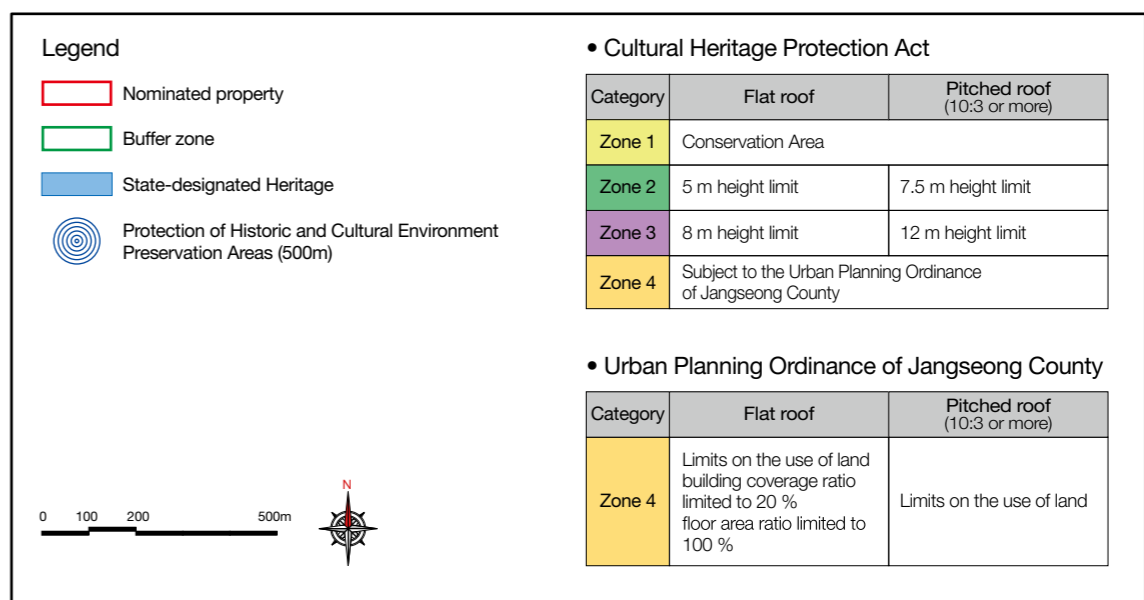


Figure 5-8. Legal restrictions on development at *Piram-seowon*

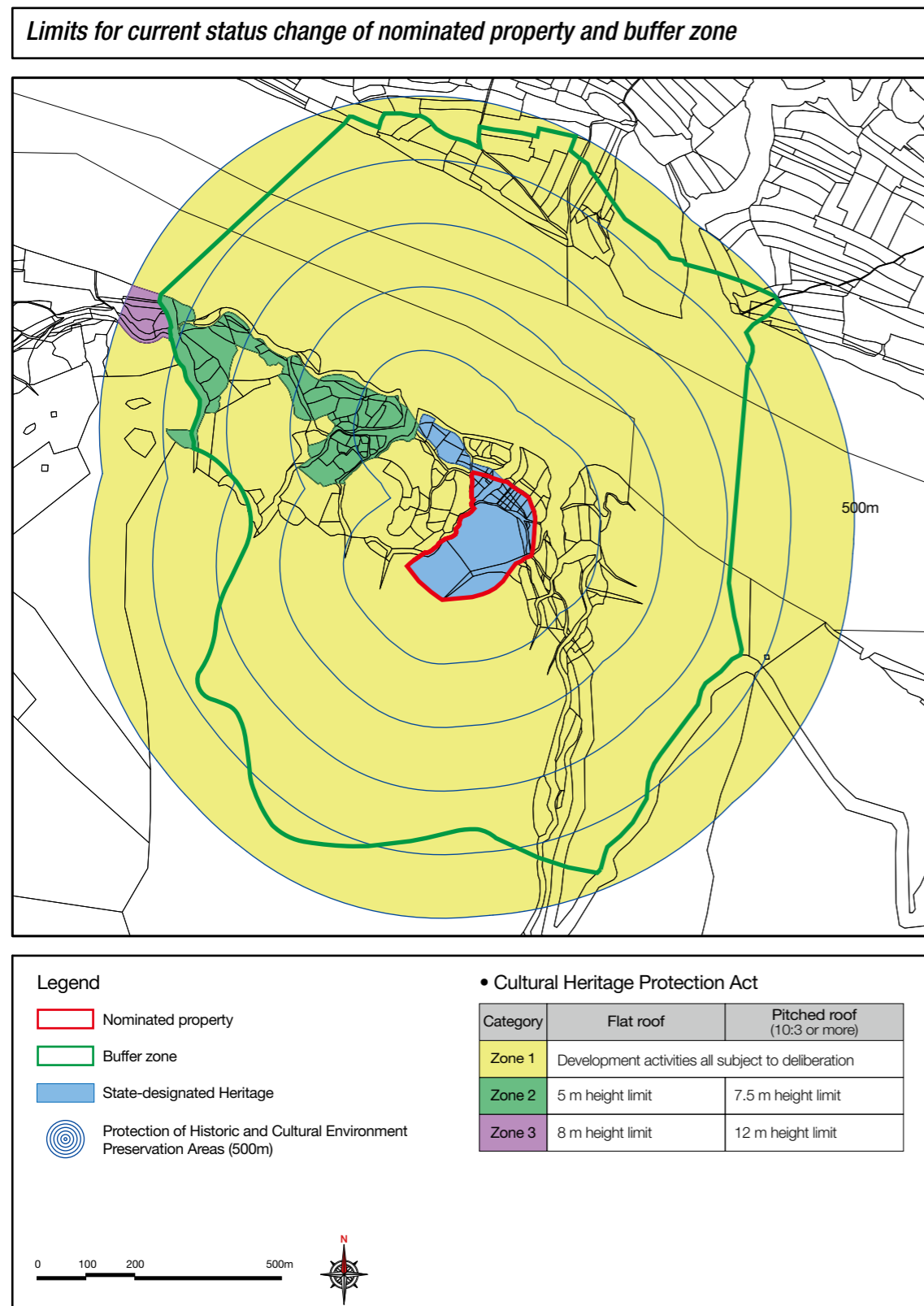


Figure 5-9. Legal restrictions on development at *Dodong-seowon*

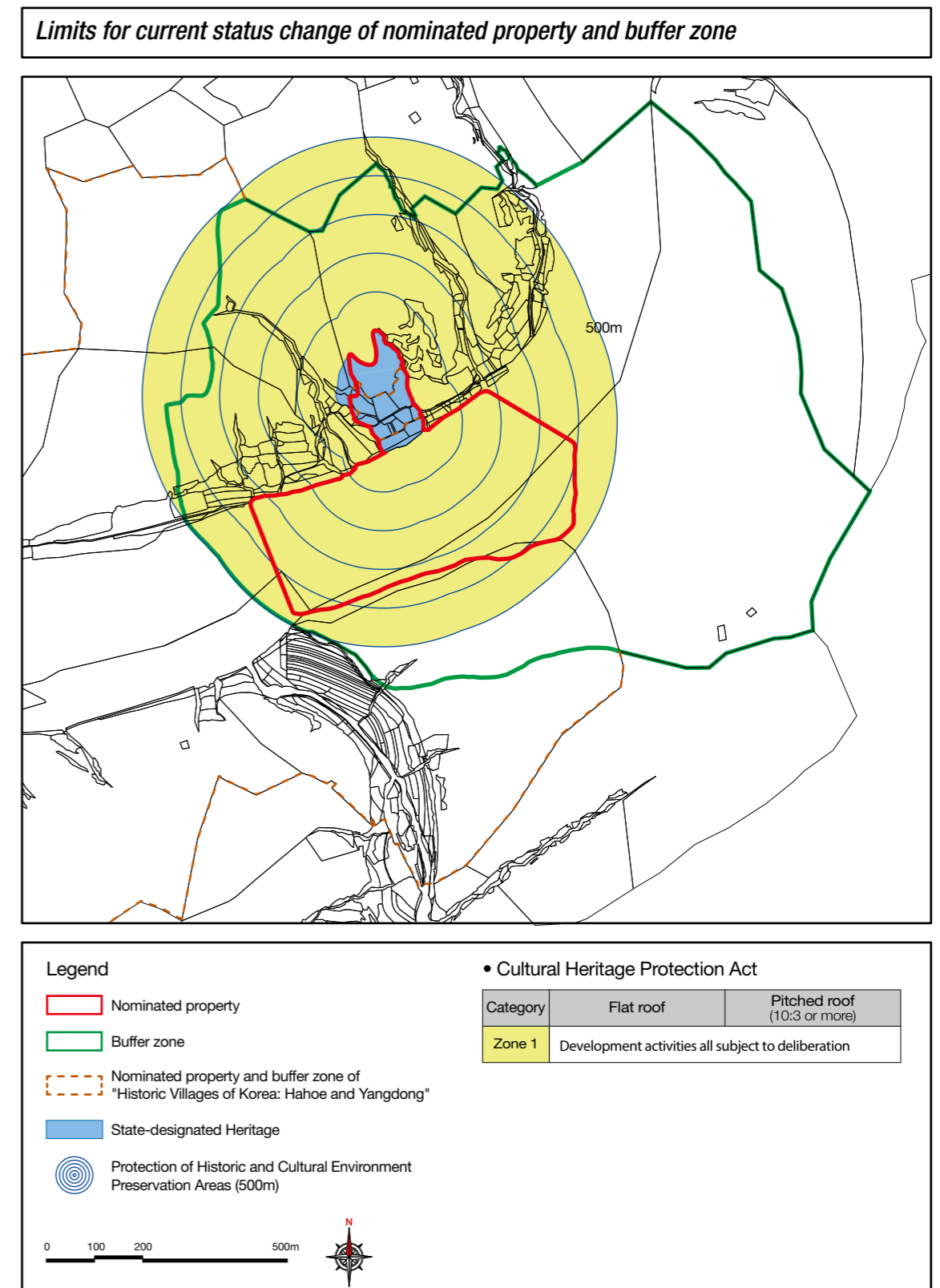
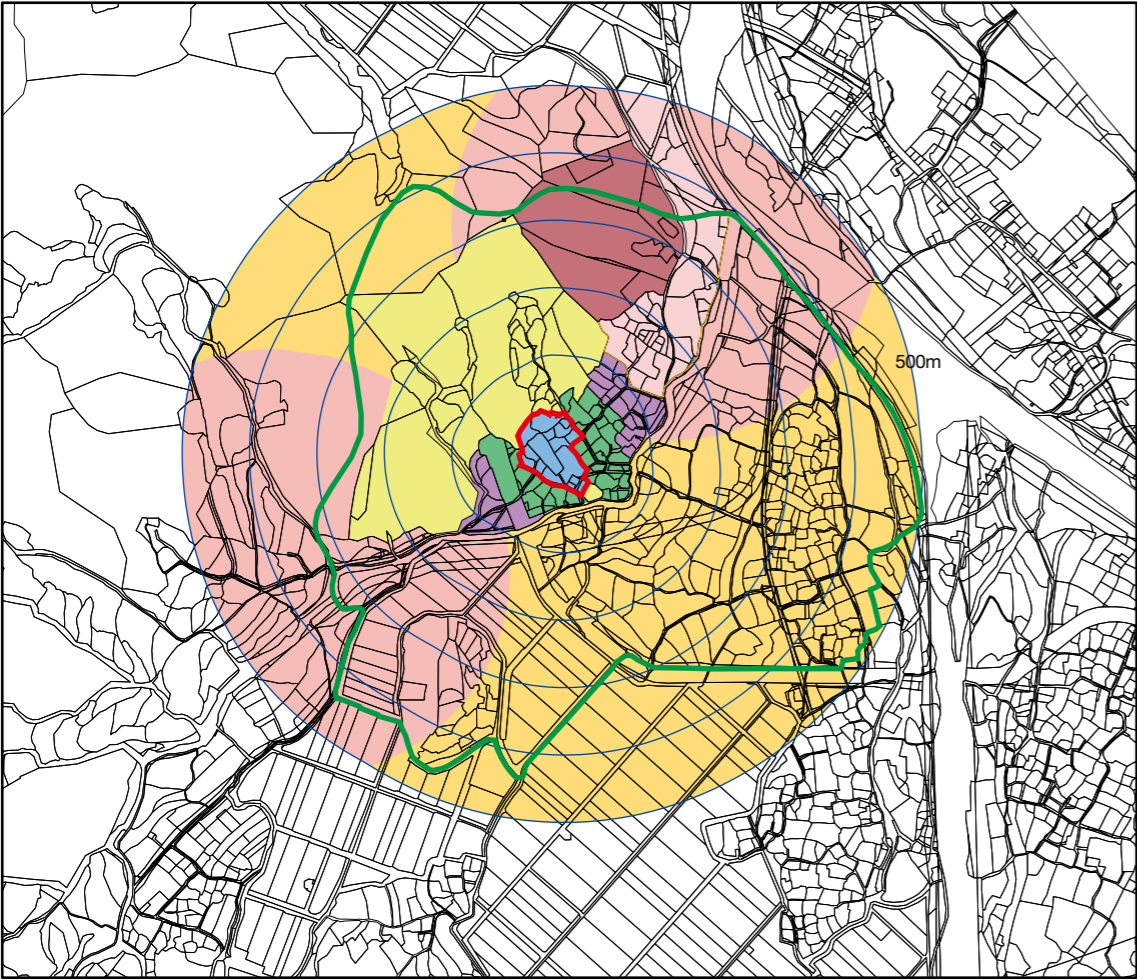


Figure 5-10. Legal restrictions on development at *Byeongsan-seowon*

Limits for current status change of nominated property and buffer zone



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone
- State-designated Heritage
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas (500m)

• Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Category	Flat roof	Pitched roof (10:3 or more)
Zone 1	Development activities all subject to deliberation	
Zone 2	5 m height limit	7.5 m height limit
Zone 3	8 m height limit (up to 2nd floors)	12 m height limit (up to 2nd floors)
Zone 4	Subject to the Urban Planning Ordinance of Jeongeup City	
Zone 5	Subject to the Urban Planning Ordinance of Jeongeup City	
Zone 5-1	As a conservation area, the original topography should be maintained and constructing new buildings or making additions to existing ones are not allowed.	
Zone 5-2	5 m height limit (up to 1st floor)	7.5 m height limit (up to 1st floor)

• Urban Planning Ordinance of Jeongeup County

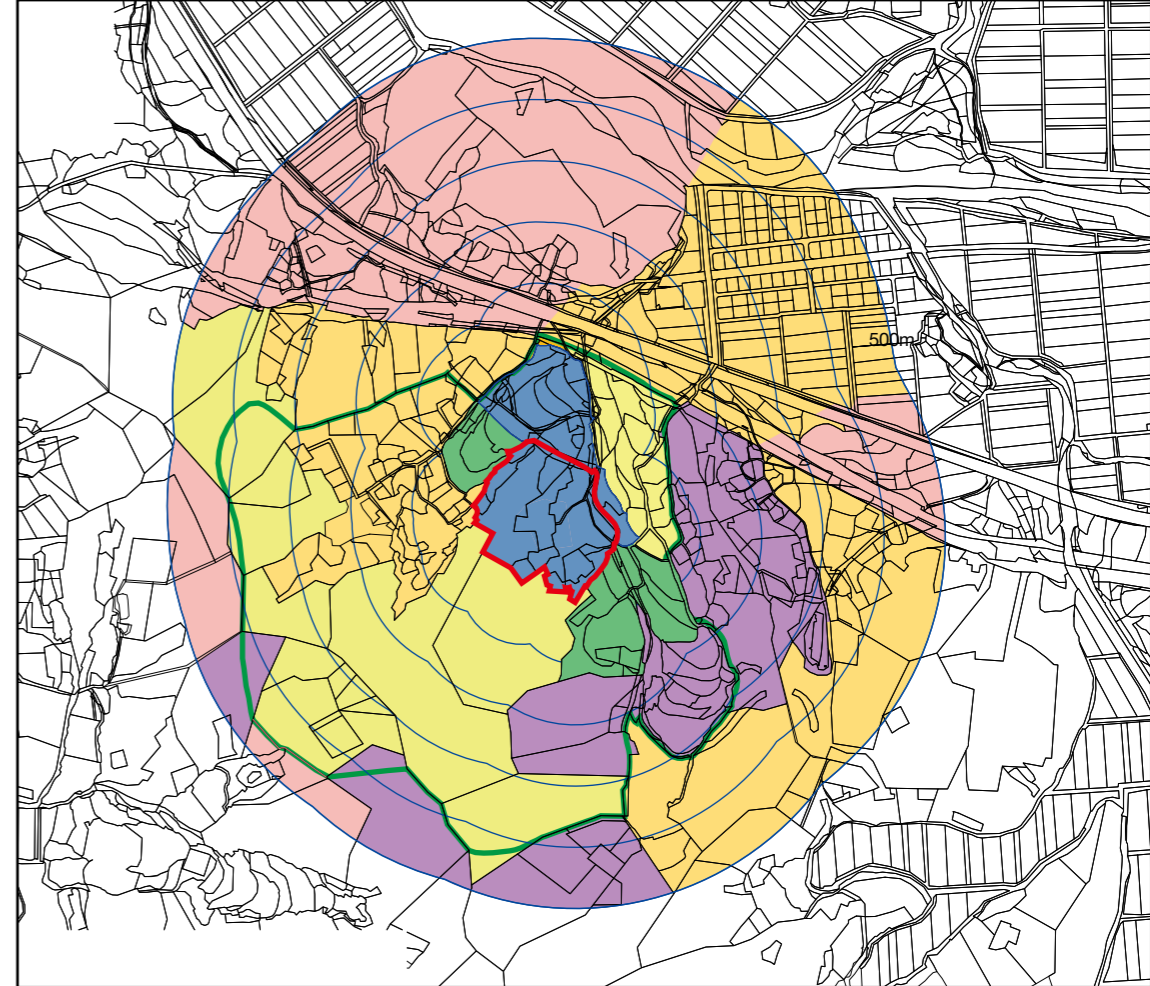
Category	Green areas
Zone 4	Limits on the use of land building coverage ratio limited to 20 %
Zone 5	floor area ratio limited 100 %

0 100 200 500m



Figure 5-11. Legal restrictions on development at *Museong-seowon*

Limits for current status change of nominated property and buffer zone



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone
- State-designated Heritage
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas (500m)

• Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Category	Flat roof	Pitched roof (10:3 or more)
Zone 1	Constructing new buildings prohibited Making an addition to an existing building allowed only within the limit of 10 % of its total floor area (only 1 time)	
Zone 2	5 m height limit	7.5 m height limit
Zone 3	8 m height limit	12 m height limit
Zone 4	14 m height limit	17 m height limit
Zone 5	Subject to the Urban Planning Ordinance of Nonsan County	

• Urban Planning Ordinance of Nonsan City

Category	Areas under planned control
Zone 5	Limits on the use of land Building coverage ratio limited to 20 % Floor area ratio limited 80 %

0 100 200 500m



Figure 5-12. Legal restrictions on development at *Donam-seowon*

5.c.ii Other Relevant Laws

Other framework legal instruments that impact the conservation of the nominated property alongside the CHA Act are the National Land Planning and Utilization Act and the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety.

According to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, local governments draw up respective urban planning ordinances that designate special-purpose areas, districts, and wards, and apply restrictions on building coverage ratio, floor area ratio, and construction projects within the designated areas. Some areas that fall within the buffer zone of the nominated property are subject to restrictions under local governments’ urban planning ordinances in terms of standards for permits on the alteration of the current state (these areas are all apart from the property area and therefore have little direct impact on it). Four out of the nine academies, *Namgye-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, and *Museong-seowon* include areas protected by local urban planning ordinances within the boundaries of their buffer zones.

Following provisions prescribed in the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety the central and local governments establish safety management systems for the nominated property in preparation for natural and manmade disasters such as fire, typhoons, flooding,

heavy snow, and earthquakes. It also includes rules on the prevention of, response to, and recovery from disasters.

5.c.iii Local Ordinances

The pertinent local governments have prepared respective heritage protection ordinances based on the CHPA as fundamental legal instruments for the conservation and management of the nominated property. Local ordinances also offer a basis for the establishment and operation of an organization for the integrated management of the nominated property.

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

5.e Property management plan or other management system

The significant value of the nominated property is basically attributed to the overall harmony created by the diverse elements of *seowon*. Management plans for the nominated property contain conservation principles that are relevant to well-defined for conservation objectives and targets in consideration of the OUV.

5.e.i Management Plan

The nine *seowon* are equipped with respective management plans; there exist relevant plans in regard for their repair and landscape management. To promote more systematic and effective conservation, the pertinent local governments carry out documentary and field research and pursue expert advice on a regular basis for the academies over which they have jurisdiction. A

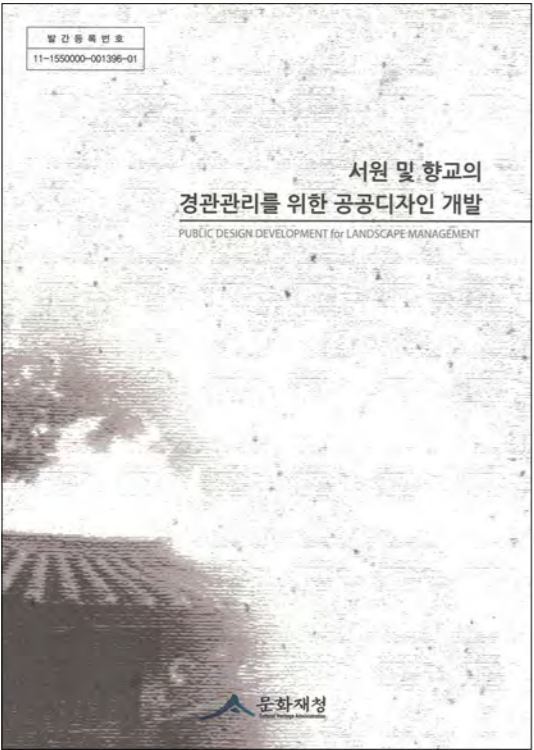
conservation manual for Korean Neo-Confucian academies (or *seowon*) and design guidelines for their landscape management have also been prepared by the CHA using expert researches commissioned from heritage research institutes.

The recently established the Manual on the Conservation and Management of Seowon (est. 2011) and Design Guidelines for Landscape Management for Seowon and Hyanggyo (est. 2012) also pertain to the conservation of the nominated property. The Manuals on the Conservation and Management of Seowon contain primary information on *seowon* required for their management, relevant laws and regulations, repair procedures, building management, and utilization guidelines. The Design Guidelines for Landscape Management for Seowon and Hyanggyo suggest harmonious designs that are suited to

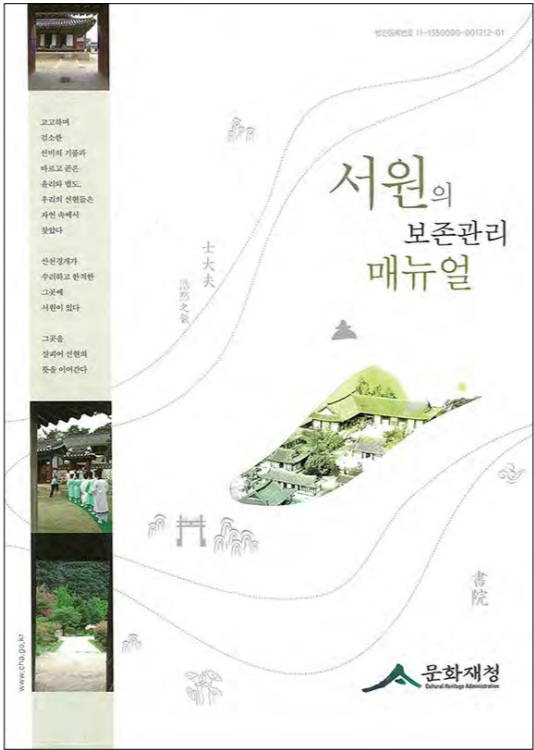
the characteristics of *seowon*.

Currently the CHA is pushing forward ‘Guidelines for *seowon* preservation and management’ based on materials above. If the guidelines are enacted, the

protection and management of *seowon* will be more effective. (Announcement: Jan/5/2017, Modification: Jan/25/ 2017, Effective: Feb/2017)



Design Guidelines for Landscape Management for *Seowon* and *Hyanggyo* (CHA, 2012)



Manual on the Conservation and Management of *Seowon* (CHA, 2011)

Figure 5-13. Other management plans for the nominated property

5.e.ii Management System

The management system for the nominated property is mainly comprised of the Seowon Foundation, the *seowon*’s steering committee, and central and local governments. The CHPA (Articles 33 and 34) dictates that the property be managed by a pertinent local government or *seowon* community.

1. Managing Agents for the Nominated Property

1) The Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon (the Seowon Foundation)

For the serial World Heritage nomination of the nine *seowon*, the central government and pertinent local governments have entered a mutual

cooperation agreement. A working-level agreement was additionally forged for preparing a nomination dossier and ensuring integrated management. For the cohesive management of the serial property, the Seowon Foundation was established.

In the Foundation, decision-making is made on the integrated management of the nominated property through joint participation of the central and local governments, heritage experts, and the steering committees of the nine *seowon*. The Foundation maintains a secretariat as its supporting organ. The operation is funded by the central and local governments. The foundation cooperates with diverse stakeholders such as the local governments, steering committees of *seowon*, heritage experts, and local residents for the management and conservation of the nominated property.

2) Organizations of the Nominated Property

The property is organized by *seowon* communities, which have organized a steering committee at each *seowon* to take charge of its operation and management. These community members do not reside in *seowon*, but commute in case of need. The duties carried out by the steering committee include biannual venerations in spring and autumn, budgeting and settlement of accounts, electing board members, and property management.

The nine components are daily managed by the government and private sector (*seowon* personnel), respectively during working hours and on a round-the-clock basis. Some have managing staff employed by the pertinent local governments—either local civil servants or people hired by the local governments for this purpose. They commute from home to serve at the academy during working hours. There are also cases where a *seowon*-hired caretaker resides at the *gojiksa* house within the academy concerned, taking care of it while carrying on with daily life. The steering committee of each academy also undertakes daily management.

3) Government (Central and Local)

The local governments that hold jurisdiction over the nominated property include six provincial governments and eight municipal governments. These fourteen local governments join with the central government (represented by the CHA) to serve as administrative managers for the property. The CHA draws up protection and management plans for the state-designated cultural heritages that compose the property. As the national authority responsible for cultural heritage management and policymaking, the CHA crafts relevant laws, implements heritage policies, and provides financial support for heritage conservation. The CHA also plays a support and supervision role for organizations performing heritage management and conservation.

The six provincial governments related with the nominated property (Daegu Metropolitan City, Chungcheongnam-do Province, Jeollabuk-do Province, Jeollanam-do Province, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and Gyeongsangnam-do Province) are the agencies in charge of heritage, management, local development and urban planning, security and firefighting for the region concerned. They serve as provincial World Heritage managers, provide relevant subsidies, and give support to the

Seowon Foundation which is in charge of the integrated management of the property. There are also eight involved municipal governments: Nonsan City, Jeongeup City, Gyeongju City, Andong City, Yeongju City, Dalseong County, Jangseong County, and Hamyang County. As working-level managers of each *seowon*, they maintain close relation with the Seowon Foundation and provide supports including financing.

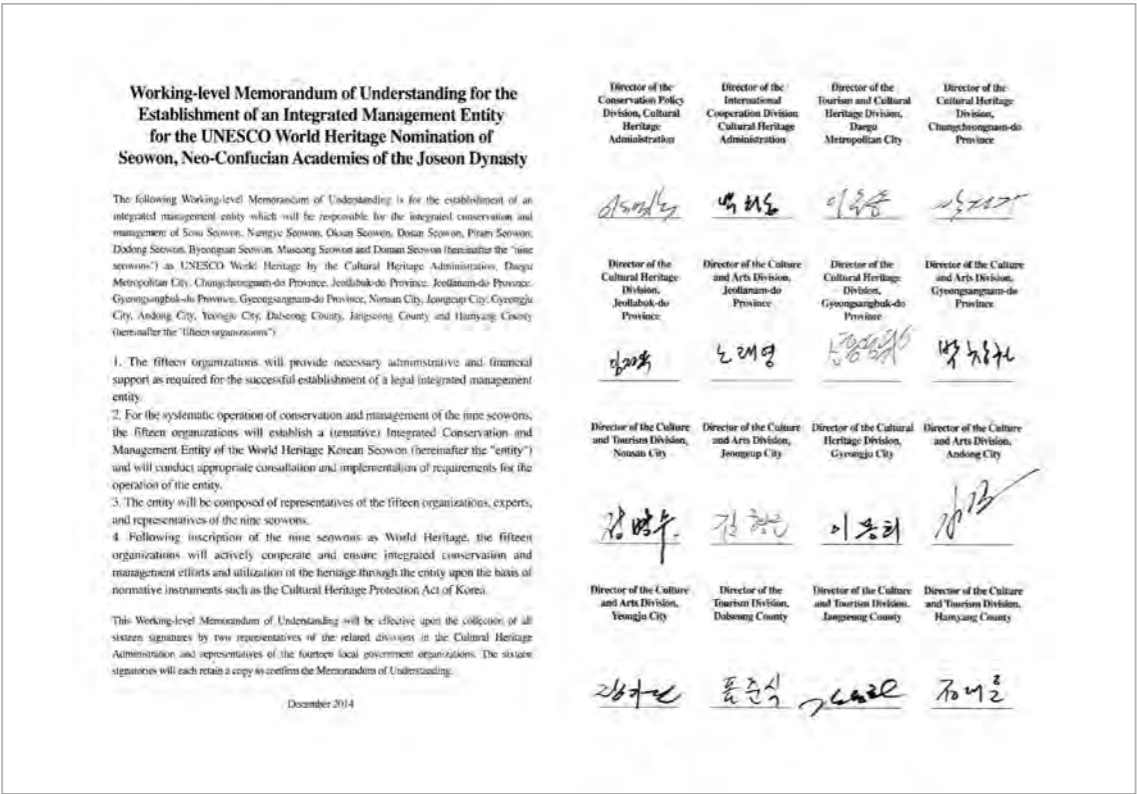


Figure 5-14. Agreements among the pertinent governments

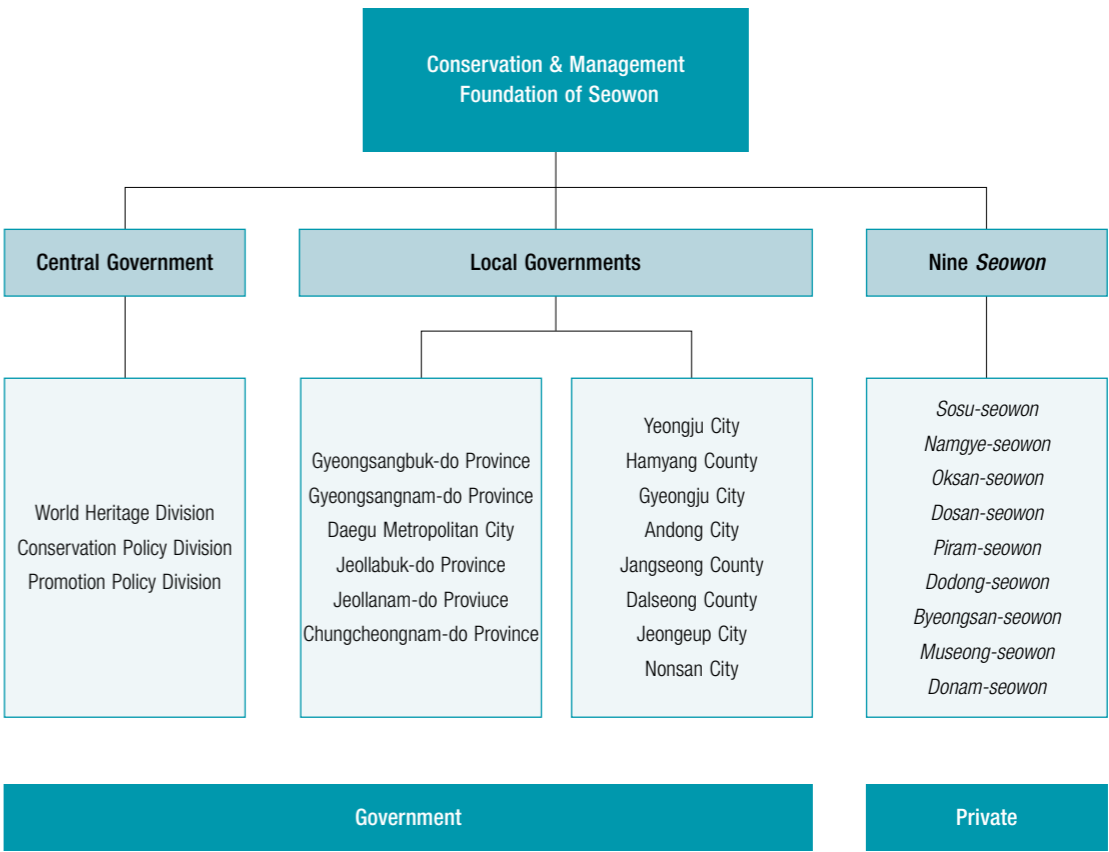


Figure 5-15. The organizational chart of the managing agents for the nominated property

2. Integrated Management of the Nominated Property

The Seowon Foundation was established to ensure the integrated management of the nominated property and the preservation of its heritage values. The decision-making process of the Seowon Foundation includes participation by the central government, local governments, heritage experts, and the *seowon* steering committees. Its secretariat strives for the effective management, utilization, and promotion of the nominated property.

1) Roles of the Seowon Foundation

The Seowon Foundation is an organization for the integrated administration of the nominated property. Its current duties include the implementation of the nomination process, field management, integrated monitoring, and operating a webpage for the academies. After inscription, however, it will expand its working scope to entail the development of value-based interpretation programs (both for the nine *seowon* together and for individual ones), the promotion of public appreciation of the significance

and values of Korean Neo-Confucian academies, and ultimately to offering interpretation advice to other academies not included in this nomination. The Seowon Foundation will help the general public and participants in interpretation programs to better understand the traditional philosophy and culture associated with *seowon*. It is also planning to suggest an integrated system of facilities and interpretation materials for the nominated property and provide regular education for heritage interpreters.

2) Operation and Organization of the Seowon Foundation

The Seowon Foundation serves as a coordinator in the consultation process among the CHA, local governments, and the *seowon* steering committees, with the ultimate objective of ensuring the integrated management of the nominated property. For collective management,

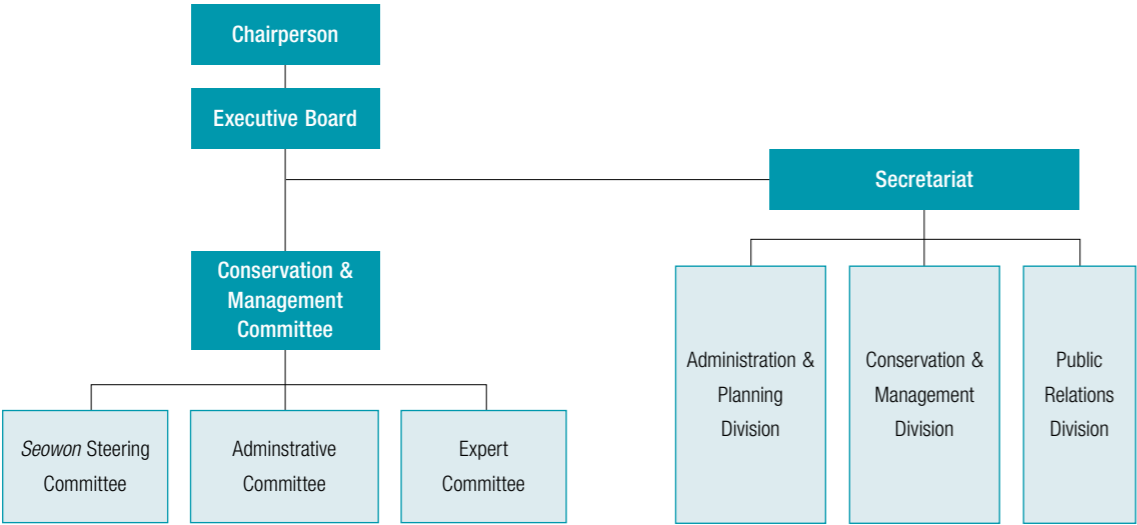


Figure 5-16. The organizational chart of the Seowon Foundation

three divisions have been established: the Expert Committee, Administrative Committee, and Seowon Steering Committee. At the regular quarterly meeting, they divide roles and coordinate and implement diverse affairs related to the conservation and management of tangible and intangible elements of the nominated property. The integrated management of the nominated property is carried out by the Seowon Foundation in close and systematic cooperation with the central and local governments and the *seowon* steering committees. The secretariat fulfills the following roles.

Secretary-General: Operation of the Administrative Committee and general affairs of the secretariat

Administrative and Planning Division: Management of the three committees plus administrative and financial affairs

Conservation and Management Division: Affairs regarding the conservation of the nine *seowon* and coordinating their integrated management

Public Relations Division: Operation of a website, as well as managing media and public promotion.

There are five-member staff, including the Secretary-General working part time and the four full-time members. Since the capacity of the current human

resources falls short of that required for the integrated management role, the Seowon Foundation plans to supplement its personnel to ensure a more effective collective management of the nominated property. The Seowon Foundation is set to expand its roles in evaluating effectiveness of long-term coordination such as reviewing human resources, finance, related managing frameworks, updates on conservation management plans, education on related staffs.

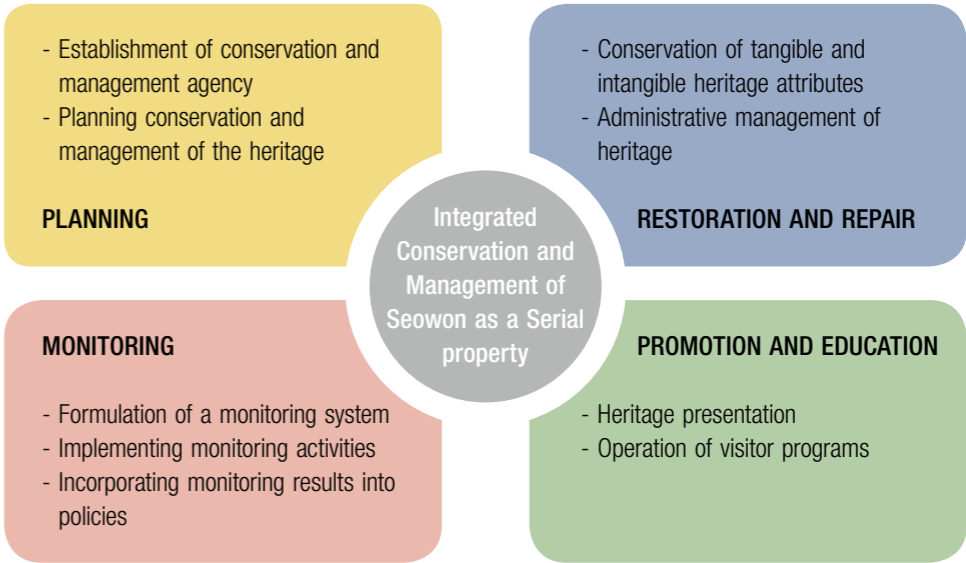


Figure 5-17. A diagram for the integrated management of the nominated property as a serial nomination

5.f Sources and levels of finance

5.f.i Financial Sources

Financing of the nominated property is subsidized by government for such activities as repair and maintenance, promotion and utilization, and academic research for the UNESCO World Heritage inscription. As for the funds for repair and maintenance projects, 70 percent of the total is offered by the central government and 30 percent by the pertinent provincial or municipal (city or county) governments; in terms of promotion/utilization and research projects, the subsidizing ratio between the central and local governments is fifty-fifty.

As the organization supporting the integrated management of the nominated property, the Seowon Foundation operates using funds provided by the CHA, the six provincial governments, and the eight municipal governments. The contributions collected allow the Seowon Foundation to cover employment and administrative expenses, to support academic research for World Heritage inscription, and to fund projects for the management and promotion of the nominated property.

The nine *seowon* have traditionally covered the expenses incurred by the regular veneration services through the receipt of rents from *seowon*-owned land. As these revenues have dwindled with the aging of farming communities, a growing number of *seowon* are becoming unable to secure sufficient funds for the regular performance of venerations. Among the nine *seowon*, *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon* operate a visitation fee system and receive a portion of their revenues from the transfer of admission ticket revenues into their account by the pertinent local governments. As the other academies, which do not charge a fee to visitors, suffer greater financial difficulties, they are increasingly requesting to support for veneration services.

Financial plans for the nine are worked out at different levels of government, from the central to the provincial and municipal. There is no set amount of money allocated for the academies, but repair and maintenance needs are proactively addressed through monitoring efforts.

Table 5-8. Composition of financial sources

Category	Budget for state-designated heritage		Budget for others
Activities	Repair and maintenance	Promotion, utilization and academic research for Tentative List inscription	Income from renting farmland and facilities, and donations (expense: venerations and ceremonies, tax payment and costs for executing related events)
Ratio of financial sources	70 % by the central government, 30 % by the local governments	50% by the provincial governments, 50% by the municipal governments	

Table 5-9. Budget for the Seowon Foundation (unit: 1,000 KRW or approximately 1 USD)

Year Category	Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Note
Central government subsidies	234,000	-	-	54,000	108,000	-	72,000	Research projects for the nomination of the nine <i>seowon</i> on the World Heritage List; financial contributions from the pertinent provincial and municipal governments
Local government subsidies	2,970,000	1,288,000	338,000	124,000	569,112	208,888	412,000	
Total	3,204,000	1,288,000	368,000	178,000	677,112	208,888	484,000	

Table 5-10. Budgets for repair and maintenance and for utilization and promotion at the nominated property from 2015–17 (unit: 1,000 KRW or approximately 1 USD)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Budget		Central government subsidies	Local government subsidies	
	Year	Total		Provincial government subsidies	Municipal government subsidies
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2015	625,500	181,250	79,375	364,875
	2016	269,500	66,000	45,450	158,050
	2017	517,600	155,000	61,800	300,800
	Subtotal	1,412,600	402,250	186,625	823,725
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2015	1,819,685	897,000	262,050	660,635
	2016	991,844	339,850	50,528	601,466
	2017	107,559	70,000	10,050	27,509
	Total	2,919,088	1,306,850	322,628	1,2896,10
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2015	528,120	370,000	61,000	97,120
	2016	371,428	240,000	49,428	82,000
	2017	336,743	205,000	50,943	80,800
	Subtotal	1,236,291	815,000	161,371	259,920

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Budget		Central government subsidies	Local government subsidies	
	Year	Total		Provincial government subsidies	Municipal government subsidies
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	2015	223,000	0	17,000	206,000
	2016	603,008	310,450	50,665	241,893
	2017	251,500	42,000	16,150	193,350
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Subtotal	1,077,508	352,450	83,815	641,243
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	2015	579,800	366,800	73,900	139,100
	2016	425,000	264,500	58,150	102,350
	2017	461,000	283,700	47,700	129,600
	Subtotal	1,465,800	915,000	179,750	371,050
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2015	581,672	354,636	115,318	111,718
	2016	446,072	239,536	89,768	116,768
	2017	533,600	356,800	88,400	88,400
	Subtotal	1,561,344	950,972	293,486	316,886
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	2015	1,351,400	632,500	93,950	624,950
	2016	507,000	35,000	17,000	455,000
	2017	1,126,200	465,000	74,000	587,200
	Subtotal	2,984,600	11,32,500	184,950	1,667,150
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	2015	240,000	150,000	33,000	57,000
	2016	247,000	130,400	31,800	84,800
	2017	138,600	66,800	28,400	43,400
	Subtotal	625,600	347,200	93,200	185,200
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	2015	2,898,500	1,125,000	1,053,500	720,000
	2016	4,628,000	1,491,000	1,431,300	1,705,700
	2017	220,000	90,000	27,000	103,000
	Subtotal	7,746,500	27,06,000	2,511,800	2,528,700
Total		21,029,331	8,928,222	4,017,625	8,083,484

The list in the following page shows the projects approved for the nominated property in 2017 and the related budgets. The projects are categorized into those

supporting the direct management and conservation of the property and others for its utilization and promotion.

Table 5-11. Approved budget for the nominated property in 2017 (unit: 1,000 KRW or approximately 1 USD)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Total	Repair and maintenance projects				Promotion and utilization projects			
		Central government subsidies	Local government subsidies	Total	Projects	Central government subsidies	Local government subsidies	Total	Projects
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	517,600	110,000	164,000	274,000	Facility maintenance, termite repellence, pine tree management, etc.	45,000	198,600	243,600	Operation of interpretation projects (under the Lively Seowon program), preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	107,559	70,000	29,559	99,559	Maintenance of the roof tiles of the eastern and western dormitories, disaster-prevention facilities maintenance, etc.	0	8,000	8,000	Observation of venerations and ceremonies, preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	336,743	160,000	76,143	236,143	Refurbishment of electrical facilities, drainage maintenance, etc.	45,000	55,600	100,600	Operation of the Seonbi Academy, preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	251,500	42,000	80,000	122,000	Maintenance of staircases, restrooms, and vegetation, etc.	0	129,500	129,500	Operation of the Seonbi Academy, preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	461,000	238,700	102,300	341,000	Repair of worn buildings, replanting vegetation, etc.	45,000	75,000	120,000	Operation of interpretation projects (under the Lively Seowon program), preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	533,600	315,000	135,000	450,000	Purchase of private land plots within the protection zone	41,800	41,800	83,600	Operation of interpretation projects (under the Lively Seowon program), preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	1,126,200	435000	201,200	636200	Refurbishment of electrical facilities, restrooms, and other facilities, etc.	30,000	460,000	490,000	Operation of conservation and interpretation projects, preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	138,600	25,000	25,000	50,000	Refurbishment of electrical facilities, etc.	41,800	46,800	88,600	Operation of interpretation projects ("In Search of the Confucian Ideas of Choi Chi-won"), preparation of promotional materials, etc.
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	220,000	0	40,000	40,000	Preparation of management plan, maintenance of facilities, etc.	90,000	90,000	180,000	Operation of interpretation projects (under the Lively Seowon program), preparation of promotional materials, etc.
Total	3,692,802	1,395,700	853,202	2,248,902		338,600	1,105,300	1,443,900	

5.f.ii Financial Plan

Budgets for the nominated property have been calculated in consideration of the particular needs of each academy; those for integrated management and for individual management are separately accounted. In case that no large-scale repair projects are planned, the

approved conservation budget for 2017 is multiplied by a certain percentage of increase (5 percent) to estimate budgets for the next two years. In terms of the utilization and promotion budgets, a fixed amount is reflected in each of the nine *seowon*. The financial plans suggested below are subject to change depending on circumstances.

Table 5-12. Planned budget investments for the Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon for 2017–19 (unit: 1,000 KRW or app. 1 USD)

Total	2017	2018	2019	Note
1,564,000	484,000	675,000	405,000	Expenses for personnel, daily operation, academic research, heritage management, World Heritage promotion, etc.

Table 5-13. Planned budget investments for the nominated property for 2017–19 (unit: 1,000 KRW or app. 1 USD)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Total	Category					
		Repair and maintenance projects			Utilization and promotion projects		
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	1,631,734	274,000	287,700	302,085	243,600	255,780	268,569
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	339,080	99,559	104,537	109,764	8,000	8,400	8820
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	1,061,583	236,143	247,950	260,348	100,600	105,630	110,912
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	792,854	122,000	128,100	134,505	129,500	135,975	142,774
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	1,453,303	341,000	358,050	375,953	120,000	126,000	132,300
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	1,682,174	450,000	472,500	496,125	83,600	87,780	92,169
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	3,550,346	636,200	668,010	701,411	490,000	514,500	540,225
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	436,935	50,000	52,500	55,125	88,600	93,030	97,680
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	693,550	40,000	42,000	44,100	180,000	189,000	198,450
Total	11,641,559	2,248,902	2,361,347	2,479,416	1,443,900	1,516,095	1,591,899

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

5.g.i Educational Institutions for Nurturing Heritage Professionals

The conservation and management of the nominated property entails managing the physical environment of the property, which in turn covers such diverse areas as traditional architecture, traditional landscaping, excavation, and *dancheong* or woodwork painting. Training in these varied areas of conservation is mainly offered by the CHA and other public

agencies. Except for minor efforts, all repair and maintenance work on the nominated property may only be implemented by certified heritage repair engineers or technicians in respective areas. Training programs that are currently offered by public agencies for officials in charge of heritage conservation at local governments and professional heritage professionals are listed below.

In terms of education on heritage management and conservation, the CHA

Table 5-14. Training agencies and their programs for nurturing heritage professionals

Category	Agency	Program	Target participants	Main contents
Central government	Cultural Heritage Administration	Heritage management course	Civil servants in charge of heritage risk preparedness at local governments	This annual program purposed to enhance expert knowledge and working capacity among relevant civil servants started in 1988 and since 2008 has been operated as part of the training courses of the Education Center for Traditional Culture of the Korean National University of Cultural Heritage.
		Heritage repair techniques course	Civil servants in charge of the supervision of heritage repair at local governments	This annual program purposed to improve capacity for heritage conservation and repair among relevant civil servants started in 1978 and since 2008 has been operated as part of the training courses of the Education Center for Traditional Culture of the Korean National University of Cultural Heritage.
		Heritage Caretakers	Individuals and groups involved in heritage upkeep and repair	This program is purposed to establish a preventive heritage management system led by the private sector and also to create quality jobs in the heritage sector. The program started in 2010 as Daily Heritage Management and in 2013 changed its name to Heritage Caretakers. A special corporation named Central Heritage Caretakers Center will be launched in 2018.

Category	Agency	Program	Target participants	Main contents
Research institute	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage Research Portal	Relevant civil servants at the Cultural Heritage Administration, researchers, and heritage conservation and repair professionals	The Cultural Heritage Research Portal offers research results on various subjects through its webpage, including on archaeology, traditional arts, architecture, conservation, restoration, and risk preparedness. Information on the portal is disseminated and used as materials for various education programs conducted by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage and its local branches.
	National Intangible Heritage Center	Intangible heritage (traditional course	Relevant civil servants at the Cultural Heritage Administration, researchers and heritage conservation and repair professionals	It provides supports to transmission, research, documentation and educational programs of intangible heritage
University	Korea National University of Cultural Heritage	Four-year undergraduate school	High-school graduates and those recognized for completing a similar level of education	It opened in 2000 according to the Act on the Establishment of the Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, with a view to nurturing heritage experts versed both in theoretical knowledge and practical experience with regard to heritage conservation, management, and utilization. Operating seven departments (traditional architecture, traditional landscaping, conservation science, traditional arts and crafts, intangible heritage, and archaeology), the university offers education for enhancing administrative abilities and expert knowledge on heritage conservation and management.
		Graduate school	Academic researchers in traditional architecture, traditional arts, and heritage management	It opened 2013 for the purpose of training heritage experts in three Heritage Preservation Areas such as traditional architecture, traditional arts and crafts, and “convergence” cultural heritage.
		Graduate school of cultural heritage	Heritage repair and restoration experts	It opened 2013 for the purpose of nurturing heritage professionals equipped with practical abilities in heritage conservation, repair, and restoration. It has two departments—heritage repair and heritage restoration.
		Programs by the Education Center for Traditional Culture	Relevant civil servants at local governments, experts, the general public, people from abroad	Diverse training programs were established in 2007, respectively targeted at civil servants in charge of heritage conservation and management (job training), heritage repair professionals (professional training), members of the public (public training), and people from abroad (international training).
			Heritage repair engineers, heritage repair supervisors	A re-education program for heritage professionals was established in 2016 (four times a year in 2016 and seven times a year in 2017) in accordance with Article 28 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.
			Heritage repair technicians	A heritage repairer-nurturing program, which offers training in seven different areas (including ornamental woodwork painting) through a one-year course consisting of primary training, in-depth training, and field training.

Category	Agency	Program	Target participants	Main contents
Private association	Cultural Heritage Conservation Association	Programs for field experience and administrative practices	Heritage repairers or corporations (technical and management education offered)	The Korea Cultural Heritage Repair Association established in accordance with Article 42 of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. was transformed into the special cooperation Cultural Heritage Conservation Association in December 2015. The association works for the purpose of protecting benefits of heritage repairers and improving repair techniques.
	Korea Foundation for the Traditional Architecture and Technology	Education on architectural members, materials, and techniques	Experts in the area of repairing traditional buildings	The Korea Foundation for the Traditional Architecture and Technology is a special cooperation established under the Cultural Heritage Administration in accordance with Article 41.2 of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.

has been implementing a three-pronged policy consisting of accumulating and offering expert knowledge, nurturing professionals, and supporting private sector research.

First, the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, an affiliated research organ of the CHA real-time research results on various subjects through its webpage, including on architecture, conservation, restoration, and risk preparedness (Cultural Heritage Research Portal, <http://portal.nrich.go.kr>). In addition, National Intangible Heritage Center, an intantible heritage center of the CHA as well, provides education on transmission, preservation and modern continuation of intangible heritage.

Second, the CHA established the Korea National University of Cultural Heritage (under Article 16 of the CHPA) as a specialized educational institution for nurturing heritage professionals. Both undergraduate and graduate courses in such fields as traditional architecture

and conservation science are offered to foster the heritage professionals needed for different levels of heritage conservation. The Education Center for Traditional Culture, an affiliated training organ of the university, operates lifelong education and re-education courses for heritage officials working at the central and local governments, heritage repair professionals, the general public, and interested people from abroad.

Third, the CHA provided recognition to the Cultural Heritage Conservation Association as a special corporation commissioned with the role of offering education on heritage repair techniques. In addition, it established the Korea Foundation for the Traditional Architecture and Technology as a special corporation with a view to strengthening the capacity for securing and maintaining traditional architectural materials and mastering related techniques and skills.

According to the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc., heritage professionals

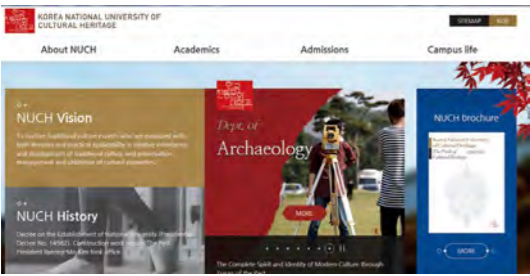


Figure 5-18. The webpage of Korea National University of Cultural Heritage



Figure 5-19. Cultural Heritage Research Portal

involved in repair and restoration efforts for the nominated property are classified as heritage repair engineers concentrating on six different areas (maintenance, woodwork painting, survey and design, landscaping, conservation science, and vegetation conservation) and heritage repair technicians focusing on twenty-four areas (traditional carpentry, masonry, painting, structural reassembling, roofing, plastering, iron working, carving, lacquering, gilding, mounting, landscaping, cleaning, conservation treatment, vegetation conservation, survey and design assistance, stuffing and specimen production, copying, floor heating system installation, refining masonry, wooden building construction, wood carving, stone carving, and

fumigating). They are all government-certified heritage professionals qualified through national examinations operated by the Human Resources Development Service of Korea. From 2011–16, a total of 1,632 heritage repair engineers and 7,161 heritage repair technicians were newly added to the pool of heritage professionals. Besides, CHA is actively implementing Heritage Caretakers program, involving both heritage experts and general members of the public; Heritage Caretakers conduct minor conservation activities for preventive purposes. The CHA has established a two-tiered management and conservation system for all state-designated heritages, including those components composing the nominated property: certified heritage repair engineers and technicians address repair and maintenance needs as they occur, while those participating in the Heritage Caretakers’ program perform daily and preventive efforts.

Table 5-15. People involved in the Heritage Caretakers program (as of December 2016) (unit: individuals)

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Location	People involved in the Heritage Caretakers program				
		Total	Expert knowledge	Daily maintenance and repair	Monitoring	Administration
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Yeongju in Gyeongsangbuk-do	38 (northern Gyeongsangbuk-do)	14	28	5	5
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Andong in Gyeongsangbuk-do					
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Andong in Gyeongsangbuk-do					
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Gyeongju in Gyeongsangbuk-do	38 (southern Gyeongsangbuk-do)	8	28	5	5
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Dalseong in Daegu	17 (Daegu)	4	9	4	4
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Jangseong in Jeollanam-do	51 (Jeollanam-do)	17	41	6	4
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Hamyang in Gyeongsangnam-do	45 (Gyeongsangnam-do)	10	36	4	5
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Jeongeup in Jeollabuk-do	39 (Jeollabuk-do)	16	28	5	6
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Nonsan in Chungcheongnam-do	56 (Chungcheongnam-do)	19	44	7	5
Other areas		278	64	219	30	29
Total		562	152	433	66	63

5.g.ii Heritage Research Institutes

The CHPA (Article 6.2), stipulates support for research activities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of heritage management.

Cultural Heritage Research and Development (newly introduced March 21, 2017; and to be effectuated on March 22, 2018)

① The Administrator of the CHA can undertake joint research, besides

internal projects, to enhance the research and development capacity for heritage conservation, management, and utilization.

② The joint research described in the first provision can be carried out after selecting research topics and then forming agreements with universities, corporations, local governments, or government-sponsored research institutes.

③ The Administrator of the CHA can provide part or all of the expenses required for the implementation of the

joint research mentioned in the second provision within the limits of the available budget.

- ④ The subjects for the joint research mentioned in the second provision and other matters required for their implementation are decided by presidential decree.

Academic associations and research institutes specializing in the study of *seowon*, Korean Neo-Confucian academies, carry out in-depth research on the nominated property under relevant laws and institutions, offering both direct and indirect support for working out management and conservation plans. Leading examples of these organizations include the NRICH, NIHC Advanced Center for Korean Studies, and Korean Seowon Society.

The NRICH (www.nrich.go.kr) is a government organization tasked with research, excavation, conservation, and restoration of cultural heritage. The Institute is comprised of seven research divisions, and maintains under its supervision five local branch research institutes and the Cultural Heritage Conservation Science Center. Projects pursued by the Institute related to the nominated property as state-designated heritages include academic research and regular survey on the buildings of the academies, heritage safety checks, and ongoing monitoring.

The NIHC is responsible for preservation and transmission of intangible heritage through various forms including exhibition, concerts, classes, and research. It operates into four departments, and is currently building strong networks with related organizations in and outside of Korea. It provides supports to ritual and old documents related to the nominated property.

The Advanced Center for Korean Studies (<http://www.koreastudy.or.kr>) is dedicated to undertaking comprehensive and systematic research on cultural heritage and educating the general public to allow a better appreciation of traditional thinking and values. It has accumulated a vast collection of approximately 420,000 items of valuable traditional materials since 2002. The woodblocks and collections of literary works that were transmitted at the nine *seowon* have been commissioned to the Center for management. Its public campaign to collect 100,000 Confucian woodblocks was highly successful, and the assembled woodblocks were inscribed on the Memory of the World Register in October 2015.

The Korean Seowon Society (www.ksw2007.or.kr) is composed of heritage researchers specializing in diverse areas including history, philosophy, literature, architecture, bibliography, and pedagogy, all of whom are dedicated to the transmission and development of *seowon* culture. They have been

organizing workshops and seminars on a range of themes related to the nominated property. The research results they have accumulated have significantly contributed to the in-depth understanding the nominated property.

supporting the sustainable management and conservation of the nominated property are listed below.

Research institutes that conduct studies

Table 5-16. Research institutes related to the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Museum / archives	Government research institute		Private research institute		Others
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Sosu Museum		-		Yeungnam University Institute of Korean Cultural Studies	Yeongju Culture Center
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Hamyang Museum		Advanced Center for Korean Studies			Hamyang Culture Center
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Gyeongju National Museum		-			Gyeongju Culture Center
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Andong Folk Museum	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	Advanced Center for Korean Studies	Korean Seowon Society	Seonbi Culture Training Center of <i>Dosan-seowon</i> , Yeungnam University Institute of Korean Cultural Studies, Andong National University Institute of Toegye Studies, Center for Toegye Studies	Andong Culture Center
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Gwangju National Museum	National Intangible Heritage Center	-		Honam Advanced Center for Korean Studies, Chonnam National University Institute of Honam Studies	Jangseong Culture Center
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Daegu National Museum		Advanced Center for Korean Studies		Yeungnam University Institute of Korean Cultural Studies	Dalseong Culture Center
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	-				Yeungnam University Institute of Korean Cultural Studies, Seoae Memorial Center	Andong Culture Center
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Taesan Seonbi Culture Archives, Jeongeup Museum		-		-	Jeongeup Culture Center
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	-		-		-	Nonsan Culture Center

5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure

5.h.i Heritage Interpreters

The nominated property serves as physical testimony to Neo-Confucian ideology and traditional culture that have long been transmitted throughout Korean society. Visitors to the nominated property are primarily motivated by a desire to learn more about traditional history and culture. Upon arrival they can request guided tour service from heritage interpreters at the academy. The pertinent local governments for the nominated academies operate courses to train heritage interpreters. Those eligible to apply include local residents, heritage researchers, retired teachers, and people fluent in other languages. Graduates of training programs can serve as heritage interpreters. The dispatch and management of heritage interpreters are the responsibility of the culture and tourism division of the pertinent local government.

With the exception of *Piram-seowon*, the eight nominated academies have regular heritage interpreters that offer daily interpretation services. In the case of *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon*, in particular, heritage interpreters proficient

in English, Japanese, and Chinese interpretation are in the rotation to serve visitors. Those who wish to take a guided tour with a heritage interpreter can make a reservation by phone (indicated below) or through the webpage of the pertinent local government. The number of heritage interpreters dedicated to each of the nine academies is as follows.

Table 5-17. Number of regular heritage interpreters at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Number	Language provided	Affiliation	Request for interpretation
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	3	Korean; English, Japanese, and Chinese in rotation	Yeongju City / <i>Sosu-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-54-639-5852
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	1	Korean	Hamyang County / <i>Namgye-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-55-962-9785
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	1	Korean	Gyeongju City / <i>Oksan-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-54-741-2594
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	2	Korean; English, Japanese, and Chinese in rotation	Andong City / <i>Dosan-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-54-840-6599
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	0	Interpretation provided on demand	Heritage interpreters affiliated with Jangseong County	+82-61-390-7241
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	1	Korean; English and Japanese in rotation	Dalseong County / <i>Dodong-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-53-616-6407
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	1	Korean	Andong City / <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-54-858-5929
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	1	Korean	Jeongeup City / <i>Museong-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-63-539-5232
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	1	Korean	Nonsan City / <i>Donam-seowon</i> visitor center	+82-41-746-5403

In preparation for a rise in international visitation with the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property, plans have been made to introduce diverse visitor management policies such as increasing the number of personnel involved in heritage interpretation and management, expanding comfort facilities, and introducing a visitor reservation system. Currently the Seowon Foundation is working on monitoring of the nine component sites and operating a comprehensive website that covers the nine *seowon*. In addition, the Foundation created an English brochure for the comprehensive understanding of the nine *seowon* as a serial nomination on the World Heritage List. Efforts will also be made to develop safe and convenient visitor routes with a minimum impact on the nominated

property and improve the environment of visitor centers and interpreters' stations.



Figure 5-20. A design prototype of the information center (from the CHA)



Figure 5-21. The information center installed at Dodong-seowon

5.h.ii Number of Visitors and Visitor Facilities

For *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon*, visitors can be counted by the number of entrance tickets sold. Visitors from abroad at *Sosu-seowon* over the past five years (2012–16) totaled 9,967, an average

of 1,993 per year. The number peaked in 2012–13 and began to stabilize in 2014. In the case of *Dosan-seowon*, the total number of international visitors for the same period is 27,743, with an annual average of 5,549. Visitation by people from abroad hovered around 4,000 from 2012–14, but surged past the 7,000-mark after 2015.

Table 5-18. Number of visitors to *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon* (unit: individuals)

Category		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Annual average
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	National	558,031	584,361	263,456	248,198	255,120	1,909,166	381,833
	International	4,237	3,241	584	1,081	824	9,967	1,993
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	National	241,765	201,268	247,723	213,897	267,466	1,172,119	234,424
	International	4,170	4,737	4,020	7,011	7,805	27,743	5,549

Visitor facilities have been established and operated in accordance with the five categories specified in the Guidelines on the Design of Public Spaces at Cultural

Heritage (prepared by the CHA in 2011). Visitor facilities at the nominated property are presented below.

Table 5-19. Visitor facilities at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Parking and accommodation facilities	Cultural and educational facilities	Comfort facilities	Management and safety facilities	Information and interpretation facilities
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	○	×	○	○	○
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	○	×	○	○	○
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	○	×	○	○	○
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	○	○	○	○	○

1. Parking and Accommodation Facilities

In terms of long-haul transport such as expressways and railways, seven academies, excluding *Dosan-seowon* (34 kilometers away) and *Byeongsan-seowon* (14 kilometers away), are all located within a thirty-minute distance of expressways, or easily accessible to public transportation from the closest railstation. *Sosu-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, and *Donam-seowon* have a convenient access to passenger railways, and local buses connect the other five academies to nearby railway stations. In the case of transit buses between the academies and area inter-city bus terminals, eight out of the nine academies have good access: transit bus services are offered every 30-60 minutes (*Byeongsan-seowon* is served by only three buses each day). As most *seowon* are located away from the city center, visitors generally opt for driving their own cars than using public transportation. Inconvenient accessibility can be beneficial in terms of protection of the property and management of visitors.

Accommodation facilities are equipped at the nominated property: Seonbichon Village and Seonbi Culture Training Center at *Sosu-seowon*, a experience building at *Namgye-seowon*, *Dongnakdang* House (experience lodging at the house of a head family) at *Oksan-seowon*, Seonbi Culture Training Center at *Dosan-seowon*, the Lifelong Education Center at *Piram-seowon*, a hanok village at *Dodong-seowon*, Hahoe Village (experience lodging at the house of a head family) at *Byeongsan-seowon*, Taesan Seonbi Culture Center at *Museong-seowon*, and a hanok village at *Donam-seowon*. The nine academies operate a range of educational and experience programs (including Seowon Stay programs) based on these accommodation facilities. When the need exceeds the capacity of the existing lodging facilities due to a surge in visitation, visitors are guided to private facilities outside the property area such as old houses, training centers, camping facilities.

Parking and accommodation facilities at the nominated property are shown below.

Table 5-20. Parking and accommodation facilities at the nominated property

Category	<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	<i>Piram-seowon</i>	<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	<i>Museong-seowon</i>	<i>Donam-seowon</i>
Parking lot (number/capacity)	3/145	1/45	1/20	3/195	1/30	1/19	1/40	1/15	1/30
Public lodging	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



Figure 5-22. Parking office for *Dosan-seowon*



Figure 5-23. Bus stop at *Dodong-seowon*



Figure 5-24. Seonbichon Village (accommodation facility) at *Sosu-seowon*

2. Cultural and Educational Facilities

Cultural and educational facilities are critical for enhancing the public understanding of the tangible and intangible values of the nominated property and transmitting them to future generations. Four academies—*Sosu-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, and *Piram-seowon*—are equipped with exhibition space.

Among the exhibition facilities at the nominated property, the Sosu Museum situated near *Sosu-seowon* is the only publicly funded exhibition space. It is operated by the Yeongju

City Government. Out of its collection of 22,246 artifacts, 623 are on public display and the rest are maintained in storage. The collection covers a wide range of artifacts, including historical books and documents, woodblocks, name plaques, and folk artifacts. A staff of five is responsible for the operation of the museum and the management of the artifacts: a director, a curator, and three managing staff. There are no dedicated personnel at the other exhibition facilities, and the exhibits are mostly replicas. Original artifacts have been entrusted to national museums in the pertinent areas for management.

Table 5-21. Exhibition halls at the nominated property

* A dedicated managing staff exists at the museum and storage rooms, but not at the exhibition halls.

Name of the nominated seowon	Type	Year of establishment	Area (m ²)	Staff (individuals)	Collection	Major facilities
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Museum	2004	4,359	5	Portrait of An Hyang (National Treasure No. 111), Portrait of Ju Se-bung (Treasure No. 717), 22,246 items of historical documents and books, etc.	- Permanent exhibition room (open to the public) - Special exhibition room (open to the public) - Artifact storage (not open to the public)
	Exhibition hall	1982	61		Documents on historic figures, replicas of historic books, etc.	- Exhibition rooms (open to the public)

Name of the nominated seowon	Type	Year of establishment	Area (m ²)	Staff (individuals)	Collection	Major facilities
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Exhibition hall	2010	65	5 (from the Yangdong Village Management Office)	Samguk sagi (History of Three Kingdoms, Treasure No. 525), historical documents and books transmitted at the academy, 6,300 artifacts including woodblocks, etc.	- Exhibition room (open to the public) - Artifact storage (not open to the public)
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Exhibition hall	1971	232	9 (from the <i>Dosan-seowon</i> management office)	Items left by Yi Hwang, 114 items of historical documents, etc.	- Exhibition rooms (their relocation currently under discussion)
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Exhibition hall	2008	538	18 (from the Lifelong Education Centre)	<i>Nobibo</i> (Pedigree of Bond Servants) and <i>Bongsimmnok</i> (personal records for 1,500 persons), part of the records designated as Treasure 587; and 3,795 items of donated artifacts, etc.	- Exhibition rooms (open to the public) - Artifact storage (not open to the public)



Figure 5-25. The Sosu Museum



Figure 5-26. The *Oksan-seowon* exhibition hall



Figure 5-27. Artifact storage at *Piram-seowon*

There are also training facilities within the nominated property. The training centers for traditional Korean scholarly culture at *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon*, in particular, are well equipped with the assorted areas for lecturing, accommodation, nature appreciation, and exhibition that are required for effective education on and transmission of *seowon* culture. They offer a wide range of programs, including field visits, dialogue with *seowon* members, lectures on Neo-Confucianism, an experience of the traditional health-maintenance practices

devised by the prominent Confucian scholar Yi Hwang, traditional calligraphy, and tea ceremony. They are designed to suit different ages or groups: elementary, middle, high school, and university students; corporate excursions; and civil servants. The Lifelong Education Center at *Piram-seowon* focuses on the austere lifestyle of traditional Korean scholars and offers relevant programs in its facilities for exhibition, lecturing, accommodation, and nature appreciation.

Table 5-22. Training facilities at the nominated property

Name of the nominated seowon	Name	Year of establishment	Area (m²)	Components
Sosu-seowon	Seonbichon	2004	57,719	- Experience facilities: traditional village and traditional streets - Accommodation facilities: traditional houses (both thatched and tile-roofed)
	Korean Seonbi Culture Training Center	2008	60,395	- Education facilities: meeting rooms - Accommodation facilities: hanok traditional housing
Namgye-seowon	Experience facilities	2015	560	- Education facilities: meeting rooms - Accommodation facilities: hanok traditional housing
Dosan-seowon	Dosan-seowon Seonbi Culture Training Center	2002	4,615	- Education facilities: meeting rooms - Accommodation facilities: modern lodging
Piram-seowon	Lifelong Education Center	2010	1,986	- Education facilities: space for education on traditional etiquette and calligraphy - Accommodation facilities: modern lodging
Museong-seowon	Taesan Seonbi Culture Archives	1998	2,512	- Education facilities: exhibition hall and space for audiovisual education - Accommodation facilities: hanok traditional housing and Taesan Seonbi Culture Center
Donam-seowon	Yehakgwan Hall	2019	1,145	- Education facilities: exhibition hall and visitor center (to be opened) - Accommodation facilities: hanok village



Figure 5-28. The Korean Seonbi Culture Training Center at Sosu-seowon



Figure 5-29. Hanok accommodations at Namgye-seowon



Figure 5-30. The hanok village at Donam-seowon

3. Comfort Facilities

Comfort facilities are designed to relieve visitors’ fatigue and address their physical needs without undermining the authenticity of the nominated property. Shade canopies and benches are installed according to the conditions at the given academy in areas conducive to nature appreciation and with good views; they can easily be adapted in response to an

increase in visitation in coming years. As for water fountains, food stalls (including vending machines), trash receptacles, and toilets, their exterior designs are customized to suit the atmosphere of the educational heritage of *seowon* and are generally placed in parking areas outside the *seowon* compounds or at their entrances. When the need exceeds their capacity due to a surge in visitation, visitors are guided to facilities within the

Table 5-23. Comfort facilities at the nominated property

Comfort facilities	Sosu-seowon	Namgye-seowon	Oksan-seowon	Dosan-seowon	Piram-seowon	Dodong-seowon	Byeongsan-seowon	Museong-seowon	Donam-seowon
Shade canopies	○	×	×	○	○	○	×	○	×
Benches (with or without back supports)	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	×	○
Water fountains	○	×	×	○	○	○	○	×	○
Food stalls/ vending machines	○	×	×	○	×	×	×	×	×
Trash receptacles	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Toilets	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wheelchairs / strollers	○	×	×	○	×	×	×	×	×
Emergency medications	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

surrounding neighborhood or cultural and educational facilities.

Extra amenities for seniors and those with disabilities, such as wheelchairs and emergency medications, are installed at the information center or management office in certain of the nine academies. As the academies are mainly located in sloping areas rather than on flatlands and generally lack paved pathways, the use of wheelchairs has not been facilitated at some sites. Measures to alleviate this concern are under consideration, such as applying different paving materials in different sections of a visitor trail.

4. Management and Safety Facilities

Management offices exist at all nine academies: a separate structure has been constructed at *Sosu-seowon*, *Namgye-seowon*, and *Dosan-seowon*, while the

function is incorporated into an existing structure such as a caretaker’s house or museum at *Oksan-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Byeongsan-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, and *Donam-seowon*. Ticket offices have been installed only at *Sosu-seowon* and *Dosan-seowon*, where fees are charged for visits, respectively based on the Ordinance on the Management and Operation of the Sunheung Cultural Area of the Yeongju City Government (2007) and on the Ordinance on the Collection of Fees at *Dosan-seowon* of the Andong City Government (1995). For the safety of the nominated property and also visitors, on-site managing staff at the nine academies carry out daily patrols. When an emergency occurs to visitors at one of the nine academies, the nearest fire station (119 safety center or firefighting squadron) can arrive at the scene within 15 minutes for emergency response.

Table 5-24. Management facilities at the nominated property

Category	Sosu-seowon	Namgye-seowon	Oksan-seowon	Dosan-seowon	Piram-seowon	Dodong-seowon	Byeongsan-seowon	Museong-seowon	Donam-seowon
Management office/management booth	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ticket office	○	×	×	○	×	×	×	×	×
Regular patrols (by security guards, etc.)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

5. Information and Interpretation Facilities

Digital information on the nominated property provided through the internet or mobile applications plays a critical role in enhancing visitors’ understanding of the academies before or during their visits. Leaflets handed out on-site are also among the most reliable information sources for visitors. Heritage signs serve not only as an information source, but also as an element of the design of the space, contributing greatly to the formation of landscape. Heritage signs include interpretation panels providing information on the heritage concerned and functional items such as road signs and cautionary announcements.

The Seowon Foundation is currently operating a webpage both in Korean and English dedicated to offering information on the nine academies. This webpage contains not only information on each of the nine academies, but also on related interpretation programs and

World Heritage in general. Although some of the nine academies do not maintain individual webpages, the Seowon Foundation will be helping them to establish an individualized internet presence in the coming days. It will make efforts to build close relations between its current integrated webpage and dedicated pages for each academy. Comprehensive brochure will be prepared for providing information of public transportation, lodging facilities, and tourist attractions nearby areas.

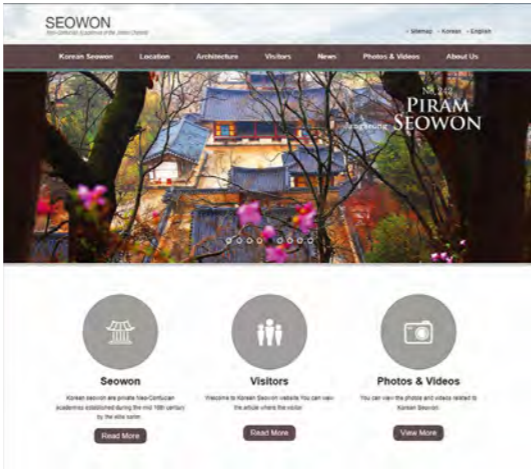


Figure 5-31. The webpage of the Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon (in English)

Table 5-25. Webpages on the nominated property

Name of the information service (operating entity)	Korean webpage (URL)	Webpages in foreign languages (URL)
Korea National Heritage Online (Cultural Heritage Administration)	http://www.heritage.go.kr/	English, Chinese, Japanese
Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon	http://www.seowonheritage.org	http://en.seowonheritage.org/
Korean Seowon Association	http://www.seowonstay.com	N/A
Sosu-seowon (management office)	http://seonbichon.yeongju.go.kr/	N/A
Dosan-seowon (Andong City)	http://www.Dosan-seowon.com	English, Chinese, Japanese
Byeongsan-seowon (Andong City)	www.byeongsan.net	English, Chinese, Japanese
Donam-seowon	http://donamseowon.co.kr	N/A
QR Code-based Culture Heritage Information Service (Cultural Heritage Administration)	http://m.cha.go.kr/qr/index.jsp	N/A
My Cultural Heritage (Cultural Heritage Administration)	Mobile applications	English, Chinese, Japanese

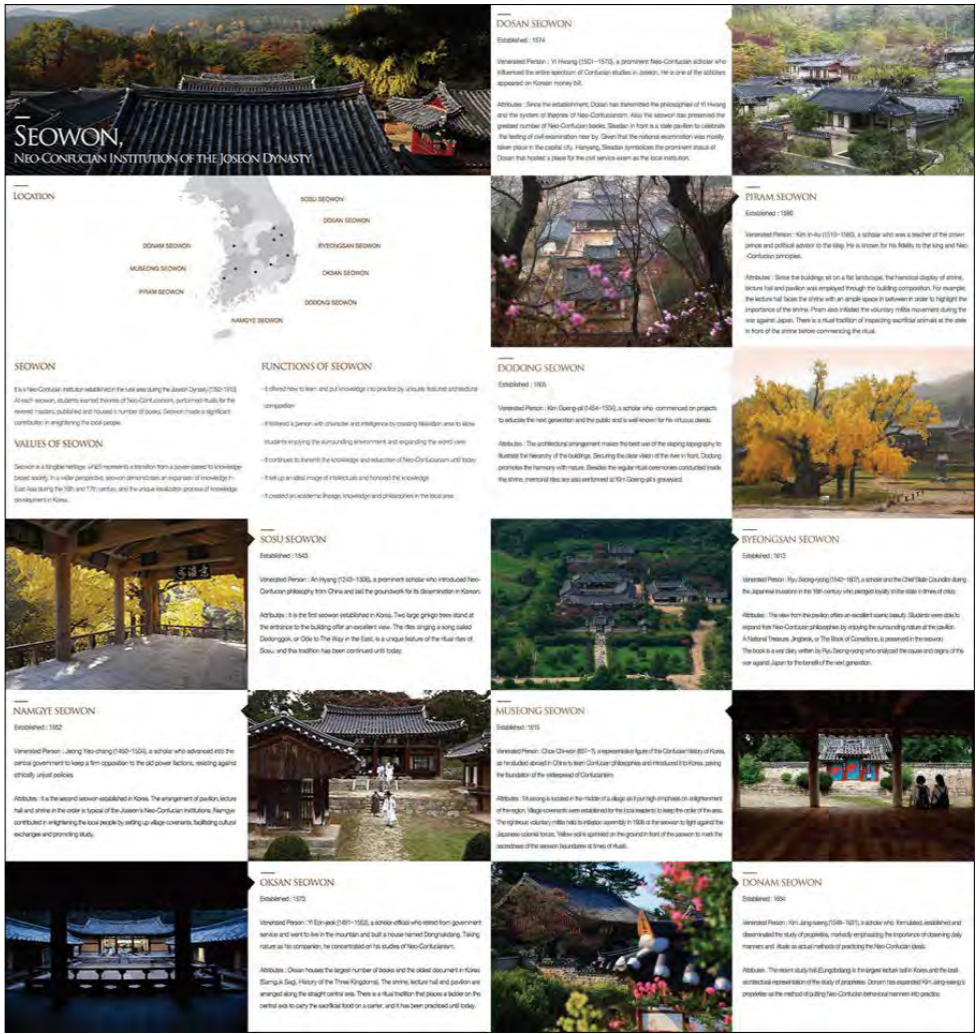


Figure 5-32. An integrated brochure for the nine academies

Table 5-26. Current promotional materials on the nominated property

Name of the nominated seowon	Name	Language	Where to find
Sosu-seowon	Seonbi's Travel of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Korean	At the information center, ticket office, Sosu Museum, and Seonbichon's ticket office
	In Search of the Origin of Seonbi Culture (<i>Sosu-seowon</i>)	Korean	At the information center, Sosu Museum, and management office
	Yeongju, the Birthplace of Seonbi	Korean	
Namgye-seowon	Seonbi Cultural Exploration	Korean	At the information center
Oksan-seowon	Gyeongju Guide	Korean, English	At the information center
	Gyeongju Tour	Chinese, Japanese	
Dosan-seowon	<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Korean, English, Chinese, Japanese	At the ticket office and information center
Piram-seowon	An Encounter with Haseo Kim In-hu	Korean	At the lecture hall and Lifelong Education Center
	<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Korean	
Dodong-seowon	<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Korean, English, Chinese, Japanese	At the information center
Byeongsan-seowon	Hahoe Village Tour Guide (inclusive of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>)	Korean	At the information center
Museong-seowon	<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Korean	At the information center
Donam-seowon	<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Korean	At the information center



Figure 5-33. A promotional leaflet on *Dosan-seowon* in Korean, English, Japanese, and Chinese

Table 5-27. Heritage signs at the nominated property

Category	Sosu-seowon	Namgye-seowon	Oksan-seowon	Dosan-seowon	Piram-seowon	Dodong-seowon	Byeongsan-seowon	Museong-seowon	Donam-seowon
Interpretation panel for the entire academy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	○
Interpretation panels for each of the three functional areas (veneration, learning, interaction)	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	×
Interpretation panels for individual buildings	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○
Road signs	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cautionary signs	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



The comprehensive interpretation panel for *Dosan-seowon*



An interpretation panel for an individual building at *Donam-seowon*



Road signs at *Piram-seowon*



Cautionary signage at *Sosu-seowon*

Figure 5-34. Types of the heritage signs at the nominated property

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The utilization of a heritage site is primarily intended to enhance its public presentation and promotion, but it is also effective in enhancing local communities' interest in its significance and therefore encouraging their participation in the conservation of the heritage site. With a view to presenting the tangible and intangible values of the nominated property to a wider audience and improving public understanding of its significance, the families associated with the *seowon* (and other relevant organizations) are implementing diverse interpretation activities based on subsidies offered by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, CHA, or pertinent local governments. These programs are intended to interpret and promote the contemporary values of the *seowon* and ultimately to transmit these values to future generations. The families are implementing these interpretation programs through close cooperative management featuring participation by local experts, civil organizations, and the government. With the inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List, they will develop an array of educational and promotional programs that suit the OUV of the nine academies as a serial property.



Figure 5-35. Promotion of the nominated property on a mobile device (by the CHA)

The CHA has recently developed an online interpretation platform offering free and immediate access to information on the nominated property. By downloading an application to a smart phone or other mobile device, visitors can enjoy a guided tour using navigation technology and voice interpretation in foreign languages, as well as information, photographs, and video footage on the nominated property. While managing the current version of the application, the CHA is also continuing to develop interpretation programs to further enhance public participation.

The CHA has been undertaking interpretation programs at *seowon* since 2008 as part of its efforts at fostering

public utilization of local cultural heritage. In 2014, the heritage agency established its Master Plan on the Utilization of *Seowon* and, according to this framework, has been supporting diverse interpretation programs at the nominated property and other Neo-Confucian academies. As the implementing bodies of the interpretation programs, the pertinent local governments are making utmost efforts to support their success by, for example, offering information not only on the academies but also on the surrounding areas via handouts and webpages.

Drawing on the results of the interpretation programs implemented so far, the CHA is planning to expand the scope of heritage interpretation at Korean *seowon*. An active interpretation and utilization policy for *seowon*, which played the role of nurturing scholars and honoring Neo-Confucian personages in traditional society, contributes to developing their additional heritage values and transmitting these values to future generations, and ultimately transforming the Neo-Confucian academies into cultural and historical resources for sustainable development. Intended to invest the Neo-Confucian academies with the contemporary function as a space for history and culture education, the CHA has been undertaking the Lively Seowon program since 2015. Beneficiaries of the government subsidies offered under the program include some of the nominated academies: six academies in 2015 (*Sosu-*

seowon, *Namgye-seowon*, *Piram-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, and *Donam-seowon*); five in 2016 (*Sosu-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, and *Donam-seowon*); and five in 2017 (*Sosu-seowon*, *Oksan-seowon*, *Dodong-seowon*, *Museong-seowon*, and *Donam-seowon*). The Lively Seowon program offers subsidies to the educational, cultural, experience, and tourism projects that contribute to the creation of cultural and historical values of *seowon*; and the 2018 budget for the program is shown below.

Table 5-28. Subsidy plan for the Lively *Seowon* program in 2018

Category	Pilot projects	Projects in need of intensive nurturing	Projects in sustainable growth
Implementation period	1 year	2–4 years	5 years or more
Maximum amount of government subsidies	30 million KRW	50 million KRW	100 million KRW

With public awareness of the significance of *seowon* currently at a low state, the interpretation programs carried out at the nominated property are making a critical contribution to boosting public interest in Neo-Confucian academies. The Seowon Foundation is currently working on ways to improve modern continuing programs to promote significance of the nominated property as World Heritage. In this regard, efforts will be made to accentuate the essential values of the nominated

Table 5-29. Interpretation programs for the nominated property

Category in relation to the three functions of <i>seowon</i>	Program	Objective	Main contents
Veneration	Veneration experience	Understanding of the significance of long-transmitted memorial rites at the <i>seowon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Public participation in biannual memorial rites for the enshrined Confucian personages- Public participation in an almyorye ceremony, which can take place on demand- Efforts for developing more veneration experience programs based on such traditions as community codes and community assemblies
Learning	Traditional education	Transmission of character-building education offered by the <i>seowon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Academic seminars on education systems and academic activities of the <i>seowon</i>- Study camp at the eastern and western dormitories- Education on historical periods and figures, and other themes including politics by Neo-Confucian scholars- Reading classical books, research of historical documents related to the <i>seowon</i>
Interaction	Field trips and cultural experience	Experience of social and cultural activities of the <i>seowon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Field-visit courses developed at each <i>seowon</i>- Exploration of diverse heritage elements including buildings, books, woodblocks, stone inscriptions, and relics related to traditional lifestyle- Stories developed in relation to historical events, renowned figures, and relics associated with each <i>seowon</i>

property when planning interpretation programs and to involve the associated families and *seowon* community more actively in their implementation.

5.i.i Programmes on the Veneration

One of the significant characteristics of the nominated property setting it apart from other similar sites is the age-old observation of rites for the venerated figures enshrined at each *seowon*. The tradition of performing these regular rites is intended to commemorate their outstanding academic accomplishments and admirable character, and ultimately

to inspire emulation. The nominated property is implementing programs on understanding and experiencing the regular memorial rites for the enshrined scholars as a means to celebrate the enshrined Confucian personages’ academic and personal virtues and disseminate Confucian values among the public.

The regular spring and autumn memorial rites for the Confucian scholars enshrined at each nominated *seowon* is considered their foremost veneration tradition. The procedures for the rite vary depending on the academy, but is normally comprised of three stages: preparation, beginning, and completion.

Preparation: The preparation of a regular

memorial rite begins with a meeting of the *seowon* decision-makers. Officials are selected at the meeting, and a letter indicating their respective veneration duties is provided to them either in person or by post. The food, drink, and other necessities for the observation of

the rite are collected.

Beginning: Thirty minutes before the official commencement of the rite, officiants should be ready and fully costumed in the veneration attire and other accouterments. A manager opens the door to the shrine and lights the candles on either the left or right side of the veneration table. The veneration begins with a recitation of the written protocol by an officiant.

Completion: When the rite is completed, the veneration participants assemble to hold a discussion on the observation of the rite to ascertain that it has been successfully performed. They then partake of food and drink from the veneration table. The leftover foods are divided among the participants as the final step of the rite.

While the academic function of the nominated academies wound down with the introduction of modern education, their veneration role has been maintained and therefore entails a critical element in sustaining their significance into the present. Although multiple rites take place throughout the year, the regular memorial rites in spring and autumn carry the greatest significance. The nine academies are all observing regular memorial rites in spring and autumn, as shown in the table below.

Memorial rites occur within the private realm of the *seowon* concerned, but the



Preparation



Beginning



Completion

Figure 5-36. Procedures for the spring and autumn veneration rites of the nominated property

Table 5-30. Regular memorial rites at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Date	Time (in the morning)	Operation organization	Participants	Public participation
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	The first jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the third and ninth lunar months	10:00–11:30	<i>Seowon</i> members (<i>seowon</i> -associated families and <i>Seowon</i> members	<i>Seowon</i> -associated families and <i>yurim</i> , and members of the public	- Participation is open to anyone for free - Participation procedures: prior application □ participation decided and roles assigned □ participation in a rite (donned in veneration attire)
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	The first jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the third and ninth lunar months	05:00–06:30			
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	The first jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the third and ninth lunar months	02:00–03:30			
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	The second jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the second and eight lunar months	11:00–12:00			
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	The second jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the second and eight lunar months	10:00–11:30			
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	The second jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the second and eight lunar months The tenth day of the third lunar month, the second day of the tenth lunar month	05:30–07:00			
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	The first jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the third and ninth lunar months	06:00–07:30			
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	The second jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the second and eight lunar months	10:30–12:00			
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	The second jeong (the fourth heavenly stem) day of the second and eight lunar months	11:00–12:30			

nine nominated academies currently allow public participation in their regular rites. Those who wish to take part may send in an application and the authorities (the families and *seowon* community associated with the academy) at the relevant academy make a decision on their invitation. They can participate in a memorial rite, which runs about 90 minutes, as assistants for the observation of the rite by *seowon* members. The level of public participation varies between the *seowon*, however, since the timing and procedural solemnity of the rites are different among the nine academies.

It is difficult to gain an opportunity to participate in the biannual memorial

rites, so those who wish to experience a tradition of veneration can also apply for participation in almyorye ceremonies (a rite for paying tribute to the spirit tablets at the shrine that can take place on demand). Application can be made through the integrated webpage for the nine academies operated by the Seowon Foundation (<http://www.seowonheritage.org>). Participants experience a harmonious encounter between the past and the present during this program. They are first briefly informed about the *seowon* concerned and then guided as they perform a ceremony with the help of *seowon* members. Diverse interpretation programs related to Confucian rites and protocols will be further developed in the

future to improve public understanding of the significance of the *seowon*’s veneration traditions. People associated with the *seowon* and the Seowon Foundation will take a leading role in this effort.

The veneration experience programs are effective in disseminating the tangible and intangible values of the nominated property among the public. Continuous observation of the regular memorial rites can play the educational function of disseminating and fostering Confucian virtues in contemporary society, and contribute as well to the successful maintenance of the nominated property far into the future. For the more effective operation of the veneration experience programs, efforts should be made at each of the nine academies to prepare additional veneration accessories for program participants and to train heritage interpreters.

5.i.ii Programmes on the Learning

Although a modern education system has replaced *seowon* as a primary education provider in contemporary society, they have maintained their traditional role as a regional education center and are serving as a base for local sociocultural studies and a source of identity. A series of policies and projects have been

undertaken with a view to transmitting the significance of *seowon*’s study function to future generations. To this end, efforts are being made to transform *seowon* from a closed environment into a vibrant space broadcasting stories and memories and also into an educational arena where young people can take time to think about their society and culture and nurture their character. The CHA devised its Master Plan on the Utilization of Seowon in 2014 and has been supporting relevant programs ever since. Some of the nine nominated academies primarily receive subsidies under this framework, but those that are not covered are also actively operating their own interpretation programs.

Seowon members (the families and *seowon* community associated with the academy) and organizations specializing in heritage utilization are the main operators of the interpretation programs, and their targets are younger people (children and teenagers). The programs have been created by combining existing educational programs or infusing contemporary content into traditional education formats. They are mainly about the spirit of traditional scholars, classical books, traditional etiquette, traditional culture and arts, and visits to historic sites.

Table 5-31 Major interpretation programs at the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Program	Main contents	Operation organization	Participants	Note
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Program on the transmission of the academic lineage of <i>Sosu-seowon</i> and nurturing the spirit of traditional scholars	Purposed to enhance public appreciation of cultural heritage through educational, cultural, and touristic programs at the academy	The academy, universities	Children, teenagers, adults	Selected for central government subsidies in 2017
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Ildu Seonbi Culture Festival	A commemorative event for the Confucian scholar Jeong Yeo-chang with a view to enhancing public appreciation of his academic achievements and promoting their transmission	The academy, Ildu Memorial Center	Children, adults, the academy's family and <i>yurim</i>	Autonomous program
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Seowon Time Travel	A cultural experience program for character building and traditional education	The academy, private research institutes	Children, teenagers, adults	Selected for central government subsidies in 2017
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Reenactment of Dosan Byeolgwa	A reenactment of the state examination conducted by the royal order of King Jeongjo in commemoration of the preeminent Confucian scholar Yi Hwang	The academy, Andong City, Andong Culture Center	The academy's family and <i>yurim</i> , adults	Autonomous program
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Daily Seonbi Experience; 2 Days & 1 Night Seonbi Experience; Coming-of-age Ceremony; field trips	A educational and experience program purposed to make contributions to the development of a ideal value system in contemporary society	The academy	Children, teenagers, adults (including international visitors)	Autonomous program
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Seonbi Life at <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	A modern interpretation of Confucian ideas offered along with diverse field-trip and experience programs	The academy, Dalseong Culture Foundation	Children, teenagers, adults	Selected for central government subsidies in 2017
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Humanities Academy	Lectures on Neo-Confucianism and the spirit of traditional scholars for visitors to <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> and local communities	The academy	Adults	Autonomous program
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	In Search of the Confucian Ideas of Choi Chi-won	Presentation of both tangible and intangible heritage elements of Jeongeup with a view to enhancing public appreciation of their values	The academy	Teenagers, adults	Selected for central government subsidies in 2017
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Character-building Camp	Purposed to contribute to character building of teenagers	The academy, private research institutes	Children, teenagers, adults	Selected for central government subsidies in 2017

During the Joseon Dynasty the *seowon* entrance was open to those aged 18 or above, or the present-day university entrance age, but the interpretation programs currently operated at Neo-Confucian academies, including the nominated property, primarily target elementary, middle, and high school students. In this respect, efforts are made to expand the scope of interpretation programs and the age range for their target participants. Plans have been made to develop programs where people in their 20s and 30s gather to discuss a wide range of social issues, including environmental, political, and educational agendas.

Efforts are being made to expand the range of educational programs, for example, inviting local professors or academics to offer lectures or classes at *seowon* through cooperative relationships with local universities. Special attention is being paid to the development of educational programs that can contribute to the resolution of contemporary social issues through character-nurturing efforts at *seowon*. *Donam-seowon* is utilizing the building of *Jeonghuidang* as a public library. Using the lecture hall and dormitories of *seowon* as an educational space and its *jangseogak* library and *jangpangak* repository of printing woodblocks as a public library (as seen in the case of *Donam-seowon*) will be a good way for revitalizing the study function of *seowon*.

5.i.iii Programmes on the Interaction

Seowon members and the pertinent local governments are providing appropriate programs for disseminating and promoting the interaction function of *seowon*. The nine nominated academies cooperate with the pertinent local governments to operate field-visit and cultural experience programs that take full advantage of the characteristics of the academy concerned. In particular, the Seowon Stay program offers a chance for individuals, families, or groups of diverse ages to spend the night at *seowon* and experience diverse aspects of *seowon* culture, including philosophical respect for all humans and traditional lifestyles, arts, and performances. *Dosan-seowon*, *Sosu-seowon*, and *Piram-seowon* each offer a diverse range of cultural programs utilizing their own visitor facilities. *Donam-seowon*, with support and participation from the local community, established the Kiho Utilizing Cultural Heritage Agency as an implementation organization for conservation and utilization projects for the academy. These interpretation programs operated under the leadership of the families and *seowon* community associated with the *seowon* provide excellent opportunities for members of the general public to improve their understanding of *seowon*'s roles in nurturing spiritual values.

Table 5-32. Cultural experience programs at the nominated property

Name of the nominated seowon	Program	Period	Main contents	Operation organization	Participants
Sosu-seowon	Yeongju Seonbi Culture Festival	Yearly (May)	Performances, experience and educational programs, and exhibitions related to traditional scholars	Sosu-seowon, Yeongju City, Yeongju Culture and Tourism Foundation	The academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , adults
	Seonbi Culture Training Center	By reservation	Lectures, study of classical books, education of traditional etiquette, traditional performances	Sosu-seowon, Korean Seonbi Culture Training Center	Children, teenagers, adults (including international visitors)
	Seonbichon Village	Year-round	Educational programs on Seonbi culture in such areas as character building and traditional etiquette; experience programs on traditional crafts, games, and food	Seonbichon Village	
Namgye-seowon	“Four Gentlemen” Calligraphy Class	Designated dates	Calligraphy classes	Namgye-seowon	Adults
	Cultural tours	Designated dates	Cultural tours liking <i>Namgye-seowon</i> and the old house of Jeong Yeo-chang, an overnight stay at the academy accompanied by cultural experiences	Namgye-seowon, Hamyang County, Jeong Yeo-chang Memorial Center	
	Seowon Stay	By reservation	Hanok traditional house experience, tea ceremony, traditional archery, and traditional etiquette education	Namgye-seowon, Hamyang County	
Oksan-seowon	Cultural explorations and experiences	Designated dates	Cultural exploration and experience programs at Yangdong Village, Dongnakdang House, and <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Oksan-seowon, Gyeongju City, the management office of Yangdong Village	Adults
Dosan-seowon	Programs on Seonbi culture	By reservation	Programs on Yi Hwang and <i>Dosan-seowon</i> ; lectures on classical books; experience of the health-maintenance practices devised by Yi Hwang; traditional culture experiences	Dosan-seowon, Andong City, Seonbi Culture Training Center	Elementary, middle and high, and university students, adults
	Seowon Stay	By reservation	Overnight stay at the academy accompanied by cultural and educational experiences		Adults
Piram-seowon	Seonbi Academy	Weekly	Study of the scholarly spirit and academic ideas of Kim In-hu, traditional etiquette education, cultural experience	Piram-seowon, Lifelong Education Center, Piram-seowon Sanang Association	Adults
	Experience of the austere lifestyle of traditional scholars	Designated dates	Lectures on the austere lifestyle of traditional scholars, on-site experience, discussion on austere lifestyles	Jangseong County, Lifelong Education Center	Civil servants, educators, business people
Dodong-seowon	Cultural explorations and experiences	Designated dates	Cultural explorations and experiences	Dodong-seowon, Dalseong County	Adults
Byeongsan-seowon	Lectures	Biannually (spring / autumn)	Humanities lectures	Byeongsan-seowon	The academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , adults

Name of the nominated seowon	Program	Period	Main contents	Operation organization	Participants
Byeongsan-seowon	Seowon Stay	By reservation	Overnight stay at the academy, cultural experiences	Byeongsan-seowon, Andong City	Adults
	Education on Seoae's Character	Three times a year	Special lectures on boosting spirits and enhancing self-esteem among soldiers	Byeongsan-seowon, Andong City, Hahoe Village Conservation Association	Soldiers
Museong-seowon	Seowon Camp	By reservation	Study of Confucian classics	Museong-seowon	Yurim
Donam-seowon	Academic seminars	By reservation	Seminars and education classes on Neo-Confucianism at the academy	Donam-seowon, Nonsan City, Kiho Utilizing Cultural Heritage Agency	The academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , experts
	Lectures and concerts	Designated dates	Lectures by invited speakers, cultural performances		Civil servants, the academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , teenagers, adults
	Reenactment of <i>hyangsi</i>	Yearly	Reenactment of the first-stage civil examination in the Joseon Dynasty, cultural events for teenagers		Nonsan City, the academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , teenagers, adults
	Reenactment of <i>giroyeon</i>	Yearly	Reenactment of the state banquet for senior literary officials in the Joseon Dynasty with a view to transmitting Confucian virtues		Nonsan City, the academy-associated family and <i>yurim</i> , teenagers, adults



Figure 5-37. Cultural experience programs at the nominated property

Currently, respective field-visit and cultural experience programs are operated at each of the nine academies. Each academy is unique in terms of its historical background and academic and philosophical foundation, but as a whole the nine institutions provide stellar testimony to Korean *seowon* culture in general. Since the nine academies have been nominated as a serial property, tailored programs to distinguish each *seowon* from the others, but also integrated programs are currently developed.

Table 5-33. One-or-two-day programs for each of the nine academies

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Program	Number of participants (period)	Target participants
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	- Study of veneration procedures including the memorial protocol for a memorial rite for Ju Se-bung - Singing after <i>Dodonggok</i> (Ode to the Way in the East), a song featured during the rites of the academy	About 10	Undergraduate/graduate students, adults, the <i>seowon</i> -associated family and <i>yurim</i>
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	- Study of Neo-Confucian ideas and philosophies of Jeong Yeo-chang - Experience of the old house of Jeong Yeo-chang	About 10	Children, adults
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	- Tour of the mountainous areas around <i>Oksan-seowon</i> - Tour of <i>Oksan-seowon</i> with a curator	About 15	Adults, heritage interpreters
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	- Reenactment of the Dosan Byeolgwa state examination conducted in commemoration of the preeminent Confucian scholar Yi Hwang - Study of Neo-Confucian ideas and philosophies of Yi Hwang	About 50	Undergraduate/graduate students, adults, the <i>seowon</i> -associated family and <i>yurim</i>
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	- Discussion on issues related to Kim In-hu - Tour of <i>Piram-seowon</i> and related heritage sites	About 15	Undergraduate/graduate students, adults
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	- Exploration of stone sculptures - Field trip to the tomb of Kim Goeng-pil	About 15	Adults, heritage interpreters
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	- Lecture on the leadership of Ryu Seong-ryong - Appreciation of traditional poets at <i>Mandaeru</i> and experience of the academy	About 10	Undergraduate/graduate students, adults
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	- Field visit to sites related to Choi Chi-won such as <i>Pihyangjeong</i> and <i>Yusangdae</i> - Learning about the Gohyeon-dong Village Code	About 15	Adults, heritage interpreters
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	- Education on character building and traditional etiquette - Lectures at <i>Eungdodang</i> Hall and 3-D puzzle game	About 10	Students, adults

Table 5-34. Integrated programs for the nine academies

Program	Main contents	Number of participants/ period	Target participants
Korean Seowon Tour	Tours of the definitive academies of the Gyeongsang, Jeolla, and Chungcheong regions) - Course 1: <i>Sosu-seowon</i> , <i>Dosan-seowon</i> , and <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> - Course 2: <i>Oksan-seowon</i> , <i>Dodong-seowon</i> , and <i>Namgye-seowon</i> - Course 3: <i>Piram-seowon</i> , <i>Museong-seowon</i> , and <i>Donam-seowon</i>	About 30 / 2 days 1 night	Limited to <i>seowon</i> members, undergraduate/graduate students majoring, heritage interpreters, Heritage Caretakers, and other stakeholders
Thematic Seowon Tour	Thematic tours of Korean <i>seowon</i> - Veneration: <i>Sosu-seowon</i> , <i>Dodong-seowon</i> , <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> , <i>Donam-seowon</i> , and <i>Museong-seowon</i> - Study: <i>Dosan-seowon</i> , <i>Sosu-seowon</i> , <i>Oksan-seowon</i> , <i>Dodong-seowon</i> , and <i>Museong-seowon</i> - Landscape & literature: <i>Sosu-seowon</i> , <i>Dosan-seowon</i> , <i>Dodong-seowon</i> , <i>Oksan-seowon</i> , and <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> - Publication: <i>Sosu-seowon</i> , <i>Oksan-seowon</i> , <i>Dosan-seowon</i> , and <i>Piram-seowon</i>	About 20 / once per month	Open to <i>seowon</i> members, undergraduate/graduate students, social clubs related to traditional culture, and other members of the public
Exchange programs for the nine academies	Information exchange among members of the nine academies - Information on conservation and management - Information on measures for the utilization and transmission of the <i>seowon</i> 's heritage values - Discussion on further exchanges among the nine <i>seowon</i>	About 30 / quarterly	About 3 participants from each of the nine academies

5.j Staffing levels and expertise

Personnel dedicated to the management and conservation of the nominated property consist of members of the Seowon Foundation, the pertinent local governments holding jurisdiction over the nine academies, resident caretakers and *seowon* community visiting the academies depending on the situation, and the steering committees. A pool of heritage repair professionals—nationally certified heritage repair engineers and technicians registered with the CHA—conduct maintenance and repair efforts on the nominated property.

As there exist differences in the volume and composition of dedicated management staff among the pertinent local governments that make up the leading managing entities for the nine academies, the Seowon Foundation has been established as an organization for the coordination of the management of the nine academies. Currently composed of the academies' steering committees, the local and central governments, academic experts, and working-level officials, the Seowon Foundation is expected to undergo an organizational expansion following the inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List.

Each of the pertinent local governments is equipped with a dedicated division for the conservation and management of the cultural heritage within each locality, including the nominated property. Its staff is comprised of civil servants working as administrative officials, researchers, and technical professionals specializing in various sectors of heritage. Administrative officials and researchers are in charge of drawing up budgets for heritage management and conservation, implementing relevant programs, and addressing development pressures. Technical professionals carry out on-site checks to prepare for fire and other disasters, and supervise maintenance and repair projects. The pertinent local governments also dispatch heritage managers to the nominated property for continuous monitoring, daily management, and addressing seasonal disaster risks. The dedicated heritage management and conservation staff within each pertinent local government annually receives relevant training and is equipped with a high level of expertise, playing a primary role in the management and conservation of the nominated property.

The pertinent local governments operate a pool of heritage interpreters for local cultural heritage, including the nominated property. Heritage interpreters affiliated with local governments, in cooperation with *seowon* members (the *seowon*-associated families and *seowon* members) and heritage volunteers, offer interpretation services to visitors. In order to reflect the significance of the nominated property as a serial World Heritage site in their interpretation after inscription, there is a plan that heritage interpreters, *seowon* members, heritage volunteers, and relevant civil servants have quarterly meetings to discuss ways to improve the appreciation of the tangible and intangible values of the nominated property among the public and ensure transmission to future generations.

Each of the nine academies supports a steering committee mainly composed of members of the family and *seowon* community associated with the academy. Although there are variations in the details of their organization, the steering committees of the nine academies generally consist of a chairperson as the head of the committee and committee members who undertake *seowon* management. Major functions of the steering committees include the observation of rites, preparation and execution of budgets, election of executive members, and management of the property, as well as overseeing visitor management. In some cases, the steering

committee includes a civil servant from the pertinent local government, contributing to the maintenance of a cooperative relationship with the local government.

Table 5-35. Dedicated management staff for the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Affiliation		Number (individuals)	Note
	Local government / <i>seowon</i>	Name		
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Yeongju City Government	Culture and Arts Division	8	1 director, 2 researchers, 5 heritage managing and administrative officials
		Management office	15	1 director, 9 staff members, 5 Sosu Museum staff members
		Heritage interpreter	3	Korean; English, Japanese, and Chinese in rotation
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	19	1 chairperson, 18 members
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Hamyang County Government	Culture and Tourism Division	4	1 director, 3 administrative officials
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	23	1 chairperson, 22 members
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Gyeongju City Government	Culture Heritage Division	4	1 director, 1 researcher, 2 administrative officials
		On-site management	1	Daily management (working at the exhibition hall)
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	22	1 chairperson, 21 members
		Caretaker	2	Daily management
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Andong City Government	Culture and Arts Division	7	1 director, 2 researchers, 4 administrative officials
		Management office	11	1 director, 11 staff members
		Heritage interpreters	2	Korean; English, Japanese, and Chinese in rotation
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	13	1 chairperson, 12 members
<i>Piram-seowon</i> <i>Piram-seowon</i>	Jangseong County Government	Culture and Tourism Division	5	1 director, 1 researcher, 3 administrative officials
		On-site management	1	Daily management (working at the exhibition hall)
		Heritage interpreter	0	On demand
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	16	1 chairperson, 15 members
		Caretaker	1	Daily management

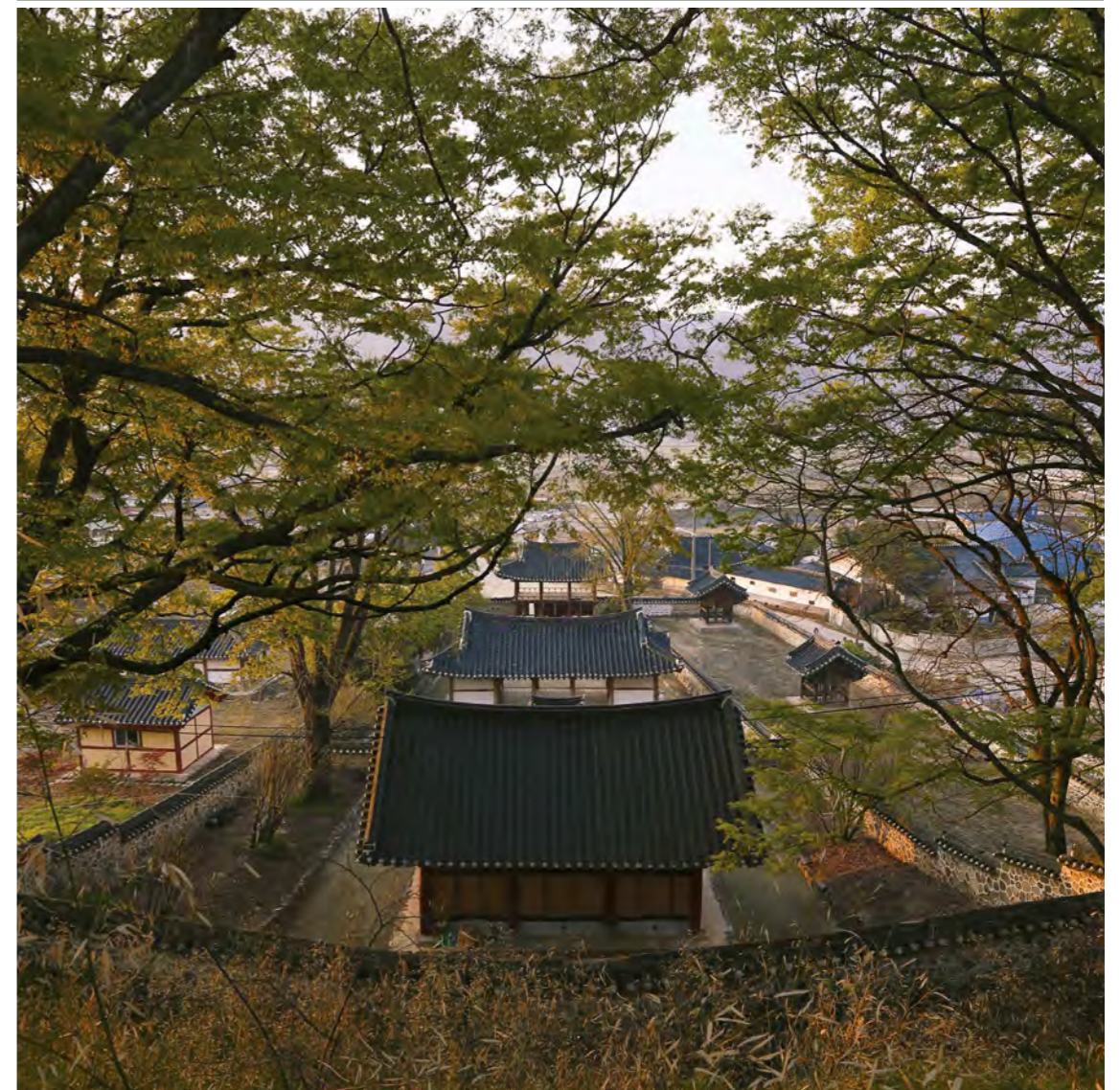
Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Affiliation		Number (individuals)	Note
	Local government / <i>seowon</i>	Name		
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Dalseong County Government	Tourism Division	13	1 director, 1 researcher, 11 administrative officials
		On-site management	1	Daily management (working at the management office)
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean; English and Japanese in rotation
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	24	1 chairperson, 23 members
		Caretaker	1	Daily management
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Andong City Government	Culture and Arts Division	7	1 director, 2 researchers, 4 administrative officials
		Hahoe Village Management Office	1(14)	1 director, 13 staff members
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	9	1 chairperson, 8 members
		Caretaker	1	Daily management
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Jeongeup City Government	Culture and Arts Division	5	1 director, 1 researchers, 3 administrative officials
		On-site management	1	Daily management (working at the management office)
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	27	1 chairperson, 26 members
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Nonsan City Government	Culture and Arts Division	6	1 director, 1 researcher, 4 administrative officials
		On-site management	1	Daily management (working at the management office; on duty in rotation round-the-clock)
		Heritage interpreter	1	Korean
	<i>Seowon</i>	Steering committee	25	1 chairperson, 24 members

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 6

MONITORING



Monitoring

A monitoring system has been established for the nominated property that continuously observes the state of conservation with a view to maintaining its OUV. In addition to voluntary Heritage Guardians, the daily monitoring of the nominated property is being carried out by on-site managers. Both those working at the management offices and caretakers reside at the *gojiksa* houses. Quarterly or biannual monitoring is conducted by heritage experts and regular monitoring is executed every three years by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage(NRICH), a research arm of the CHA. An online platform has been prepared to allow casual visitors to serve as Heritage Guardians by voluntarily reporting on safety issues and risk factors they might encounter on site through a webpage or mobile application.

Entities involved in the conservation and management of the nominated property

include the government, nine individual *seowon*, Seowon Foundation, and Heritage Guardians. Each of the nine components has been a state-designated heritage as a Historic Site under the CHPA. Therefore, the nominated property are subject to regular research and special monitoring to find and deal with the risk of damage from disasters such as earthquakes and fire. The on-site managing staff at each *seowon* implements daily monitoring, and the Seowon Foundation was established to support the integrated management of the nine *seowon*, has been practicing regular monitoring and field checks of the property since May 2016.

For the implementation of monitoring as an effective tool for determining the state of conservation and analyzing threats, it is essential to set appropriate indicators. Indicators for the monitoring of the nominated property have been developed by modifying the existing

monitoring indicators for Historic Sites in consideration of the management issues identified in section 4. and section 5. These indicators are divided into three categories : general, core, and special indicators. The general indicators are daily management of the property, its surrounding environment, and tourist facilities, subject to daily monitoring by the management office staff and *gojiksa* caretakers. Dealing with factors that could pose a threat to the nominated property, such as natural disasters, fire, and environmental pressures, the core indicators are checked every three months by such entities as the individual *seowon* such as *seowon*-related families, and *seowon*-organization members, management offices, and the Seowon Foundation. The special indicators were designated by considering both the

immovable elements of the property, and movable and intangible heritage elements; they are monitored every six months by the experts of diverse areas.

Currently, information on the state of conservation and daily logs for the nominated property are maintained separately by the respective monitoring entities, such as the CHA, pertinent local governments, the Seowon Foundation, and nine components. But following inscription, data on the conservation state of the nominated property will be integrated under the management of the Seowon Foundation. At present, when monitoring results indicate a need for maintenance or repair, accordingly plans are immediately or annually prepared to address them.

Table 6-1. Major aspects of monitoring

Area	Major aspects of monitoring		Implementing entity / record-keeping entity	Period
Nominated property	Tangible elements	Wooden buildings	CHA and the pertinent local governments, <i>seowon</i> , and the Seowon Foundation	- Daily - Quarterly - Biannually
		Stone structures		
	Intangible elements	Surrounding environment		
		Veneration and movable heritage		
	Regular inspection on state-designated cultural heritage		CHA and the pertinent local governments	Every three to five years
	Inspection of firefighting equipment/facilities		Pertinent local governments	Monthly
	Inspection of electrical equipment/facilities		Pertinent local governments	Monthly
	Number of visitors		Management office (<i>Sosu-seowon</i> and <i>Dosan-seowon</i>)	Daily
	Number of inhabitants within the nominated property		Pertinent local governments	Yearly

Area	Major aspects of monitoring	Implementing entity / record-keeping entity	Period
Buffer zone	Surrounding environment	CHA and the pertinent local governments	Daily
	Changes of the buffer zone	CHA and the pertinent local governments	Daily

Table 6-2. Monitoring indicators for Historic Sites

Category	Checklist	Details
Disaster prevention	Firefighting facilities	Fire extinguishers, fire hydrants, fire engines, water tanks, fire pumps, fire alarms (equipped with receiver, sender, and detector), and fire line
		Length of the fire line
	Management of firefighting facilities	Map of firefighting facilities
		Elements that are subject to evacuation during a fire
		Access of fire engines
		Fire insurance
	Others	Self-preparedness for fire prevention
		Performance of firefighting facilities
		Management of electrical facilities
		Management of dangerous materials (including gas)
Buildings	Surrounding environment	Drainage, humidity
		Vegetation
		Sunshine, ventilation
		Vibration, noise
	Buildings and affiliated facilities	Buildings
		Affiliated facilities

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

6.a.i General indicators

General indicators are designed for monitoring the general management of the nominated property. Concerned with

the general management of surrounding environment and tourist facilities, the general indicators are used for daily monitoring by the on-site managing staff at each academy.

Table 6-3. General indicators for monitoring

Category	Indicators	Implementing entity	Period	Result
General management	Is a daily management record being kept?	management office staff; managers at the management offices, <i>gojiksa</i> caretakers	Daily	Y / N
	Are disaster response plans in place?			Y / N
	Is there emergency action plan in case of fire?			Y / N
Surrounding environment	Is the landscape intact?			Y / N
	Is the drainage system for inbound water working properly?			Y / N
	Is the treatment of garbage and the management of waste bins being hygienic?			Y / N
	Are there any neglected objects or items?			Y / N
Tourist facilities	Are tourist signs for visitors appropriately placed?			Y / N
	Are promotional materials in place?			Y / N
	Have emergency medications been prepared?			Y / N
	Is equipment for the disabled in place?			Y / N

6.a.ii Core indicators

Core indicators are designed to monitor critical threats to the conservation of the nominated property, such as natural disasters, fire, and environmental

pressures. These indicators are used every three months by the individual *seowon* (*seowon*-related families and *seowon*-organization members), management offices, and the Seowon Foundation.

Table 6-4. Primary indicators for monitoring

Area	Threats	Indicators	Implementing entity	Period	Result
Nominated property	Natural disasters	Is there any damage to the topography?	The individual <i>seowon</i> (the <i>seowon</i> -related families and <i>seowon</i> -organization members); management offices; the Seowon Foundation	Regular (quarterly)	Y / N
		Is there any change in the water level of rivers or waterways?			Y / N
		Is there a risk of landslides caused by floods?			Y / N
	Fire	Are anti-disaster equipment/facilities in place?			Y / N
		Do the anti-disaster alarms work?			Y / N
		Is the electrical wiring secure?			Y / N
		Does dangerous substance such as gas managed properly?			Y / N
	Environmental pressures	Has any damage been inflicted by termites or other harmful insects?			Y / N
		Has any damage been inflicted by humidity?			Y / N
		Is the drainage working properly?			Y / N
Buffer zone	Natural disasters	Is there any damage to the topography?			Y / N
		Is there any change in the water level of rivers or waterways?			Y / N
		Is there a risk of landslides caused by floods?			Y / N
	Environmental pressures	Is there any change in the vegetation?			Y / N
		Is there any sign of pine wood nematodes?			Y / N

6.a.iii Special indicators

Special indicators are developed to examine the detailed state of management and conservation of the diverse types of cultural heritage that compose the nominated property.

The special indicators are concerned with not only the tangible and intangible element but also with the movable and immovable elements of the property. These indicators are used for biannual monitoring by the experts of diverse academic fields.

Table 6-5. Checklist for wooden and stone heritage

Category	Sub-category	Points to be checked	Implementing entity	Period
Wooden heritage	Ground	Impact of earthquakes, damage to stylobates, drainage in surrounding areas, hazards, etc.	Diverse experts from architecture, landscape architecture, civil engineering, etc.	Regularly (biannually)
	Structural members	Conservation state (cracks, damage, deflection, and leaning) of columns, beams, and rafters, damage to joints, damage by harmful insects, deterioration, etc.		
	Roof	Uneven roof, deformation of rafters		
Stone heritage	Ground and surrounding areas	Impact of earthquakes, drainage in surrounding areas, hazards, etc.		
	Form and composition	Looseness, sinking, cracks, deflection, etc.		
	Composition of architectural members	Absence, deformation, damage, etc.		

Table 6-6. Checklist for landscape and surrounding environment

Category	Sub-category	Points to be checked	Implementing entity	Period
Landscape	Natural landscape	Damage to the topography, conservation state of native plants, withering of plants, etc.	Diverse experts from architecture, landscape architecture, heritage studies, etc.	Regularly (biannually)
	Human-made landscape	Retaining walls adversely affecting the landscape, buildings or structures not in harmony with landscape, slope by cut and fill adversely affecting landscape, colors not in harmony with landscape, etc.		
Surrounding environment	Facilities	Safety of walls or stone embankments, damage to facilities in the vicinity of the property, etc.		
	Vegetation	Damage to pine colonies from harmful insects, including pine wood nematodes, damage by visitor routes		
	View	Eyesores		

Table 6-7. Checklist for movable heritage

Category	Sub-category	Points to be checked	Implementing entity	Period
Old documents	Paper	Place, number by title, and conservation state	Diverse experts from history, heritage studies, conservation, etc.	Regularly (biannually)
Woodblocks	Wood	Place, number by title, and conservation state		

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

The CHA formulates policies and master plans for the conservation and management of the nominated property. However, working-level management responsibilities such as repair, research, prevention of current-state changes and illegal activities, and visitor management are assigned to the pertinent local governments holding jurisdiction over the nominated property. Three of the nine *seowon*—*Sosu-seowon*, *Dosan-seowon*, and *Byeongsan-seowon*—have management offices affiliated to the pertinent local governments. The management of artifacts associated

with the academies, such as books, collections of literary works, and woodblocks, is entrusted to museums under the pertinent local governments and to exhibition halls affiliated with *seowon*. Monitoring of the nominated property is currently carried out through the cooperation of the pertinent local governments and the Seowon Foundation.

Presented below is information on the organizations responsible for the management and monitoring of the nominated property.

Table 6-8. Organizations responsible for the monitoring of the nominated property

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Organization	
	Category	Name
Integrated management	Public	CHA
		Seowon Foundation
<i>Sosu-seowon</i>	Public	Cultural Heritage Division of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Arts Division of the Yeongju City Government
		Management office of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>
<i>Namgye-seowon</i>	Public	Culture and Arts Division of the Gyeongsangnam-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Tourism Division of the Hamyang County Government
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Namgye-seowon</i>

Name of the nominated <i>seowon</i>	Organization	
	Category	Name
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Public	Cultural Heritage Division of the Gyeongsangbuk-do
		Cultural Heritage Division of the Gyeongju City Government
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Oksan-seowon</i>
		<i>Oksan-seowon</i> caretaker
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Public	Cultural Heritage Division of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Arts Division of the Andong City Government
		Management office of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Public	Culture and Arts Division of the Jeollanam-do Provincial Government
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Public	Culture and Tourism Division of the Jangseong County Government
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Piram-seowon</i>
		<i>Piram-seowon</i> caretaker
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Public	Culture and Arts Policy Division of the Daegu Metropolitan City Government
		Tourism Division of the Dalseong County Government
		Management office of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>
		<i>Dodong-seowon</i> caretaker
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Public	Cultural Heritage Division of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Arts Division of the Andong City Government
		Management office of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>
		<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> caretaker
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Public	Culture Heritage Division of the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Arts Division of the Jeongeup City Government
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Public	Cultural Heritage Division of the Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government
		Culture and Arts Division of the Nonsan City Government
		Management office of <i>Donam-seowon</i>
	Private	Steering committee of <i>Donam-seowon</i>

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises

The nine *seowon* as Historic Sites and their major elements as other types of state-designated heritage have been regularly monitored by the CHA, through such programs as regular inspection of Historic Sites, regular inspection of state-designated heritage buildings, and special inspection of cultural heritage. Information gained from these regular monitoring programs is uploaded to the Electronic Heritage Administration System by each *seowon*.



Figure 6-1. Disaster-prevention monitoring results for Oksan-seowon on the Electronic Heritage Administration System

The nominated property has also been subject to national disaster-prevention monitoring. The nine components are located in mountainous areas and are mainly composed of wooden buildings and structures. Taking these conditions into account, a wide range of disaster-prevention monitoring activities are carried out periodically, such as

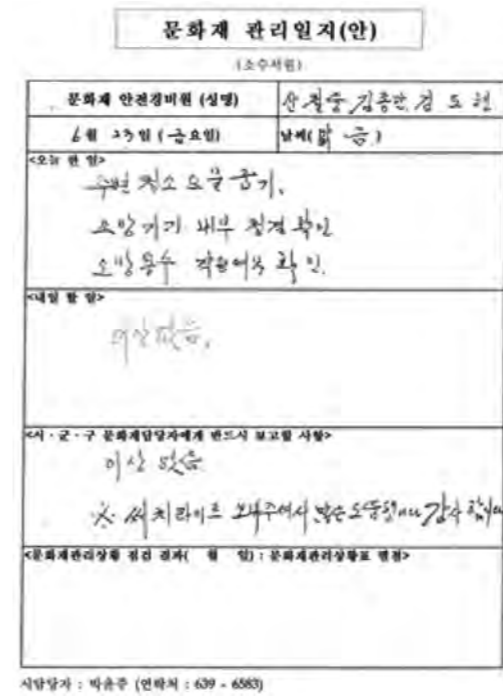
firefighting training, safety inspection of firefighting equipment and electrical facilities, and examining the condition of cultural heritage in response to flooding, the spring thawing, and earthquakes. Results from these monitoring activities are dispatched through the pertinent local governments to the CHA, which then lead to timely countermeasures.

Daily monitoring of the nominated property is carried out by keeping a daily log. The daily monitoring includes not only regular patrols of the *seowon* compound, but also safety inspection of gas and electrical equipments.

There has recently been a growing trend of voluntary civilian participation in the conservation of cultural heritage through the utilization of smartphones. The CHA has developed an online reporting system (http://www.cha.go.kr/culmweb_event) through which visitors can gain information on cultural heritage. They make an immediate report of any concern with regard to safety issues, risk factors, and errors on tourist signs they spot at any component *seowon*.

Along with carrying out nomination-related tasks, the Seowon Foundation

performs field surveys and monitoring of the nominated property. It supervises monitoring every three months and sends the results to the pertinent local governments, which then place the necessary countermeasures and share information on the follow-up measures.



Daily log	
Patrol by on-site manager (name)	An Cheol-woong, Kim Jong-han, Kim Do-hyeon
Jun 23 (Fri)	Weather condition: clean sky
Today's to-do-list	Clean out the feces of animals
Foreseeable danger	None
Irregularities reported to person in charge (city hall or county office)	None Thank you for sending us a portable light.
Outcome of inspection on cultural heritage	

Figure 6-2. Report of daily log

These activities promote information-sharing among the nominated *seowon*, local communities, and government agencies, and ultimately contribute to enhancing appreciation of the property among a wider public.



Figure 6-3. Voluntary civilian participation



Figure 6-4. Results of the field checks and monitoring by the Seowon Foundation

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 7

DOCUMENTATION



Documentation

7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-1	JPG	Overall View of <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Management & Conservation Foundation of Seowon (Hereafter Seowon Foundation)	Management & Conservation Foundation of Seowon (Hereafter Seowon Foundation)	yes
2-2	JPG	Veneration Procedure	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-3	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-4	JPG	Seowon Community Meeting at <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-5	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-6	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-7	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-8	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-9	JPG	Area Composition of Nominated Property	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-10	JPG	Aeiral View of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-12	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-13	JPG	Social Interaction area of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-14	JPG	Painting of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	-	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	yes
2-15	JPG	Ritual Music Dodonggok Sung at <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-16	JPG	The Ritual Proceedings of <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-19	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2017	Management & Conservation Foundation of Seowon (Hereafter Seowon Foundation)	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-20	JPG	Learning area of <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-21	JPG	List of officials at <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-22	JPG	Printing blocks for the collected works of Jeong Yeo-chang	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-23	JPG	Seowon community meeting at <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-26	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-27	JPG	Cheinmyo Shrine at <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-28	JPG	Mubeonnu pavilion viewed from the lecture hall at <i>Oksan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-29	JPG	Evaluation records of students	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-30	JPG	A petition never submitted by 10,000 people	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-33	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-34	JPG	Learning area of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-35	JPG	Overall view of <i>Dosanseedang</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-36	JPG	Collected Works of Yi Hwang	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-37	JPG	Painting of <i>Dosan-seowon</i>	-	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	Kansong Art and Culture Foundation	yes
2-38	JPG	A petition to posthumously restore the honor of Crown Prince Sado	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-41	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-42	JPG	<i>Piram-seowon</i> seen from the back of its memorial shrine	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-43	JPG	Hwakyennu of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-44	JPG	Learning area of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-45	JPG	Archived documents designated as Treasure at <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-48	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-49	JPG	Veneration area of <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-50	JPG	Veneration rites at the gravesite of a venerating scholar	2009	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-51	JPG	Full view of <i>Jungjeongdang</i> lecture hall and the surrounding walls	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-52	JPG	Stylobate and stairs of <i>Jungjeongdang</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-55	JPG	View of <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-56	JPG	View from the lecture hall in <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-57	JPG	Printing blocks for <i>Jingbirok</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-58	JPG	Tongmun, a circular that facilitated the public communication to collect	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-61	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Museong-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-62	JPG	Painting of <i>Museong-seowon</i>	-	Jeongeup City	Jeongeup City	Jeongeup City	yes
2-63	JPG	Integrated records of <i>Museong-seowon</i>	2014	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-64	JPG	Path sprinkled with yellow soil to mark the divine atmosphere at <i>Museong-seowon</i>	2011	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-65	JPG	Learning area of <i>Museong-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-68	JPG	Aerial View of <i>Donam-seowon</i>	2013	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	yes
2-69	JPG	Eungdodang Lecture hall at <i>Donam-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-71	JPG	Printing woodblocks preserved at <i>Donam-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-72	JPG	Literary works of a venerating scholar Kim Jip and printing woodblocks archived at <i>Donam-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-75	JPG	Records of the operation of <i>Sosu-seowon</i> in 18 th and 19 th	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-76	JPG	Reconstruction record of <i>Pungyeongnu</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-77	JPG	Journals recording the reconstruction of <i>Guindang</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-78	JPG	Woodblocks of <i>Dosan-seowon</i> at the Advanced Center for Korean Studies	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-79	JPG	Records of repair works of <i>Piram-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-80	JPG	List of goods to paid the academy	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-81	JPG	Resource collection related to <i>Byeongsan-seowon</i> 's receipt of its official royal charter	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-82	JPG	Lecture hall reconstruction record at <i>Museong-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-83	JPG	Commemoration stele of <i>Donam-seowon</i> 's relocation	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
2-84	JPG	Commemoration stele in <i>Donam-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-1	JPG	Confucius Shrine of <i>Bailudong-shuyuan</i> in China	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-2	JPG	Confucius Shrine of <i>Yuelu-shuyuan</i> in China	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-3	JPG	Confucius Shrine of <i>Yushima seido</i> in Japan	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-4	JPG	Confucius Shrine of <i>Ashikaga Academy</i> in Japan	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-5	JPG	Library of <i>Yuelu-shuyuan</i> in China	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-6	JPG	A crescent-shaped pond in <i>Bailudong-shuyuan</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-8	JPG	Lecture hall of <i>Yuelu-shuyuan</i> in China	2013	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
3-9	JPG	Lecture hall of <i>Shokasonjuku Academy</i> in Japan	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
4-2	JPG	Fire education (<i>Sosu-seowon</i>)	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
4-3	JPG	Fire drill (<i>Namgye-seowon</i>)	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
4-4	JPG	Fire drill (<i>Dodong-seowon</i>)	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-21	JPG	The information center installed at <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-22	JPG	Parking office for <i>Dosan-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

Id. No	Format	Caption	Year of Photograph	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
5-23	JPG	Bus stop at <i>Dodong-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-24	JPG	Seonbichon Village at <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-25	JPG	The Sosu Museum	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-26	JPG	The <i>Oksan-seowon</i> exhibition hall	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-27	JPG	Artifact storage at Piram-seowon	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-28	JPG	The Korean Seonbi Culture Training Center at <i>Sosu-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-29	JPG	Hanok accommodations at <i>Namgye-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-30	JPG	The hanok village at <i>Doman-seowon</i>	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-34	JPG	Types of the heritage signs at the nominated property	2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-36	JPG	Procedure for the spring and autumn veneration rites of the nominated property	2013	Oh Jong-eun	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes
5-37	JPG	Cultural experience programs at the nominated property	2015-2017	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	Seowon Foundation	yes

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

7.b.i Legal instruments

- Cultural Heritage Protection Act
- National Land Planning and Utilization Act
- Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety
- Forest Protection Act
- Cultural Heritage Maintenance Act
- Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

Refer to Annex 1. Legal Instruments

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

- Cultural Heritage Administration (<http://www.cha.go.kr>)
189, Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
- Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon (<http://www.seowonheritage.org/>)
Unit 802, Nonhyeon Building, 183, Bomun-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, 02861, Republic of Korea

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Detailed Regulation of Dodong-seowon (Dodongseowon wonkyu).
Essentials of Funerary Rites (Sangnyebiyo).
Journals Recording the Reconstruction of Guindang and the Re-issuance of the Official Royal Charter (Guindang junggeon ilgi).
Illustrated Record of the Historic Sites of Korea (Joseon gojeok dobo).
In the Enlarged and Annotated Collection of Documents (Jeungbo munheon bigo).
Integration of Family Rituals (Garyejimnam).
Integrated Records of Museong-seowon (Museongseowon wonji).
Materials on Academies and Shrines of All the Towns (Yeoreup wonu sajeok).
Private Academies and Shrines by Provinces (Seowon gago).
Records of Seowon (Seowon Deungnok).
Records of Sacrificial Halls (Jodurok).
Record of Namgye-seowon (Namgyeseowon ji).
Record of Piram-seowon (Piramseowon ji).
Record of the Progress of War Situation (Jingbirok).
Record of the Three Kingdoms (Samguk sagi).
Records on Sosu-seowon (Sosuseowon deungnok).
School Register of Sosu-seowon (Sosuseowon ibwonnok).
Sosu-seowon's Vistors Log (Sosuseowon simwonnok).
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– Videos

Video of Seowon Veneration at National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (<http://www.ihg.go.kr>)

– Map

Seamless cadastral map. Local autonomous governments (Yeongju City, Hamyang County, Gyeongju City, Andong City, Jangseong County, Dalseong County, Jungeup City, Nonsan City)
 Seamless digital cartographic map (1/5000). National Geographic Information Institute, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 8

CONTACT INFORMATION OF
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES



Contact Information of responsible authorities

8.a Preparer

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Title: Director / World heritage division
Organization: Cultural Heritage Administration
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City / Country: Daejeon / Republic of Korea
Tel: +82-42-481-3180
Fax: +82-42-481-3199
E-mail: koreasoc@korea.kr

8.b Official Local Institution / Agency

Management Office

Name	Address	Tel.	Fax.
Conservation and Management Foundation of Seowon	Unit 802, Nonhyeon Building, 183, Bomun-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, 02861, Republic of Korea	+82-2-3673-5443	+82-2-3673-5444

Local Governments

Name	Address	Tel.
Cultural Heritage Division Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	455 Docheong-daero, Pungcheonmyeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-880-3160
Culture and Art Division Gyeongsangnam-do Province	300 Jungang-daero, Uichang-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	+82-55-211-4751

Name	Address	Tel.
Culture and Art Division Jeollanam-do Province	Oryong-gil Samhyang-eup Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do	+82-61-286-5445
Tourism Division Daegu Metropolitan City	88 Gongpyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Daegu	+82-53-803-3753
Cultural Heritage Division Jeollabuk-do Province	225 Hyoja-ro, Wansan-gu, Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do	+82-63-280-3314
Cultural Heritage Division Chungcheongnam-do Province	21 Chungnam-daero, Hongbuk-myeon, Hongseong-gun, Chungcheongnam-do	+82-41-635-3914
Culture and Art Division Yeongju City	1 Sicheong-ro, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-639-6560
Culture and Tourism Division Hamyang County	Unlim-ri, Hamyang-eup, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	+82-55-960-4353
Cultural Property Division Gyeongju City	260 Yangjeong-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-779-6102
Culture and Art Division Andong City	115 Toegyoero Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-840-5237
Dept. of Culture and Tourism Jangseong County	200 Yeongcheon, Jangseong-eup, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do	+82-61-390-7224
Tour Division Dalseong County	33 Dalseongguncheong-ro, Nongongeup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu	+82-53-668-3162
Culture and Art Division Jeongeup City	234 Chungjeong-ro, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do	+82-63-539-5181
Culture and Art Division Nonsan City	201-9 Simin-ro, Nonsan-si, Chungcheongnam-do	+82-41-746-5411

8.c Other Local Institutions

Name	Category	Address	Tel.
Sosu-seowon	Seonbichon	2796 Sobaek-ro, Sunheung-myeon, Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-638-6444
	Information center	2740 Sobaek-ro, Sunheung-myeon, Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-639-5852
	Sosu Museum	2740 Sobaek-ro, Sunheung-myeon, Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-634-3310
Namgye-seowon	Information center	8-11 Namgye-seowon-gil, Sudong-myeon, Hamyang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	+82-55-962-9785
	Hamyang Museum	55 Pilbongsan-gil, Hamyang-eup, Hamyang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	+82-55-960-5546

Name	Category	Address	Tel.
<i>Oksan-seowon</i>	Information Center	216-27 <i>Oksan-seowon</i> -gil, Angang-eup, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-741-2594
	<i>Oksan-seowon</i> Museum	216-27 <i>Oksan-seowon</i> -gil, Angang-eup, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-10-6529-7786
<i>Dosan-seowon</i>	Information Center	154 <i>Dosan-seowon</i> -gil, Dosan-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-840-6599
	Advanced Center for Korean Studies	1997 Toegye-ro, Dosan-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-851-0700
	<i>Dosan-seowon</i> Seonbi Culture Training Center	268-6 Baegun-ro, Dosan-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-843-1035
<i>Piram-seowon</i>	Gwangju National Museum	110 Haseo-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju City, Jeollanam-do Province	+82-62-570-7000
	<i>Piram-seowon</i> Exhibition Hall	377 Piram-ro, Hwangryong-myeon, Jangseong County, Jeollanam-do Province	+82-61-393-7270
<i>Dodong-seowon</i>	Advanced Center for Korean Studies	1997 Toegye-ro, Dosan-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-851-0700
	Dalseong Art Foundation	188, Daesillyeokbuk-ro 2-gil, Dasa-eup, Dalseong County, Daegu Metropolitan City	+82-54-715-1231
	Information Center	726 Gujiseo-ro, Guji-myeon, Dalseong County, Daegu Metropolitan City	+82-53-616-6407
	Daegu National Museum	321 Cheongho-ro, Suseong-gu, Daegu Metropolitan City	+82-53-768-6051
<i>Byeongsan-seowon</i>	Advanced Center for Korean Studies	1997 Toegye-ro, Dosan-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-851-0700
	Information Center	386 Byeongsan-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	+82-54-858-5929
<i>Museong-seowon</i>	Taesan Seonbi Cultural Center	73-8 Taein-ro, Taein-myeon, Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province	+82-10-289-6292
	Taesan Seonbi Experiential Center	1507 Chilbosan-ro, Chilbo-myeon, Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province	+82-63-536-7742
	Jeongeup Museum	370-12 Naejangsan-ro, Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province	+82-63-539-6792
	Information Center	44-12 Wonchon 1-gil, Chilbo-myeon, Jeongeup City, Jeollabuk-do Province	+82-63-539-5232
<i>Donam-seowon</i>	Information Center	26-14 Im 3-gil, Yeonsan-myeon, Nonsan City, Chungcheongnam-do Province	+82-41-746-5403

8.d Official Web address

Government Institutions

- Cultural Heritage Administration (<http://www.cha.go.kr>)
- National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (<http://www.nrich.go.kr>)
- National Intangible Heritage Center (<http://www.nihc.go.kr>)

- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (<http://www.mcst.go.kr>)
- Ministry of Government Legislation (<http://www.moleg.go.kr>)
- Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (<http://www.gb.go.kr>)
- Gyeongsangnam-do Province (<http://www.gsnd.net>)
- Jeollanam-do Province (<http://www.jeonnam.go.kr>)
- Daegu Metropolitan City (<http://www.daegu.go.kr>)
- Jeollabuk-do Province (<http://www.jeonbuk.go.kr>)
- Chungcheongnam-do Province (<http://www.chungnam.net>)
- Yeongju City (<http://www.yeongju.go.kr>)
- Hamyang County (<http://www.hygn.go.kr>)
- Gyeongju City (<http://www.gyeongju.go.kr>)
- Andong City (<http://www.andong.go.kr>)
- Jangseong County (<http://www.jangseong.go.kr>)
- Dalseong County (<http://www.dalseong.daegu.kr>)
- Jeongeup City (<http://www.jeongeup.go.kr>)
- Nonsan City (<http://www.nonsan.go.kr>)

Related Public Institutions

- Korea Tourism Organization (<http://www.visitkorea.or.kr>)
- Korea National University of Cultural Heritage (<http://www.nuch.ac.kr/>)
- Cultural Heritage Conservation Association (<http://kcpra.or.kr/>)

Institutions Related to *Seowon*

- Conservation & Management Foundation of Seowon (<http://www.seowonheritage.org/>)
- Korea Seowon Association (<http://www.seowonstay.com>)
- Institute of Korea Seowon (<http://www.ksw2007.or.kr/>)
- *Sosu-Seowon* (<http://seonbichon.yeongju.go.kr/>)
- *Dosan-Seowon* (<http://www.dosanseowon.com>)
- *Byeongsan-Seowon* (<http://www.byeongsan.net>)
- *Donam-Seowon* (<http://www.donamseowon.com>)

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Section 9

SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF
THE STATE PARTY



Signature on behalf of the State Party

Kim Jong Jin
Administrator
Cultural Heritage Administration
Republic of Korea

Appendix

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

Section 1007

- Legal instrument
- 1.a Cultural Heritage Protection Act
 - 1.b National Land Planning and Utilization Act
 - 1.c Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety
 - 1.d Forest Protection Act
 - 1.e Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.
 - 1.f Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Section 2059

- Architectural drawings of seowon
- 2.a *Sosu-seowon*
 - 2.b *Namgye-seowon*
 - 2.c *Oksan-seowon*
 - 2.d *Dosan-seowon*
 - 2.e *Piram-seowon*
 - 2.f *Dodong-seowon*
 - 2.g *Byungsan-seowon*
 - 2.h *Museong-seowon*
 - 2.i *Donam-seowon*

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix

Section 1

LEGAL INSTRUMENT

1.a Cultural Heritage Protection Act (Full text)

(Enforcement Date 28. Nov, 2017.)

CHAPTER 1. General provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purposes	The purpose of this Act is to promote the cultural edification of Korean nationals and to contribute to the development of human culture by inheriting national culture and enabling it to be utilized through the preservation of cultural heritage.
Article 2	Definitions	<p>(1) The term «cultural heritage» in this Act means artificially or naturally formed national, racial, or world heritage of outstanding historic, artistic, academic, or scenic value, which is classified into the following categories: <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>1. Tangible cultural heritage: Tangible cultural works of outstanding historic, artistic, or academic value, such as buildings, records, books, ancient documents, paintings, sculptures, and artifacts, and other archeological resources similar thereto;</p> <p>2. Intangible cultural heritage: Among intangible cultural heritage which have been passed on throughout many generations, referring to those falling under any of the following items:</p> <p>(a) Traditional performing arts and arts;</p> <p>(b) Traditional skills concerning crafts, art, etc.;</p> <p>(c) Traditional knowledge concerning Korean medicine, agriculture, fishery, etc.;</p> <p>(d) Oral traditions and expressions;</p> <p>(e) Traditional ways of life concerning food, cloth, shelter, etc.;</p> <p>(f) Social rituals such as folk religion;</p> <p>(g) Traditional games, festivals and practical and martial arts;</p> <p>3. Monuments: Those classified into the following categories:</p> <p>(a) Historic sites and particularly commemorable facilities which are of outstanding historic or academic value, such as temple sites, ancient tombs, shell mounds, fortress ruins, old palace ruins, kiln sites, and relic-containing strata;</p> <p>(b) Scenic sites of outstanding artistic value with excellent scenic view;</p> <p>(c) Animals (including their habitats, breeding grounds, and migratory places), plants (including their habitats), topography, geology, minerals, caves, biological produce, and extraordinary natural phenomena of outstanding historic, scenic, or academic value;</p> <p>4. Folklore resources: Clothing, implements, houses, etc. used for customs or traditions related to food, clothing, housing, trades, religion, annual observances, etc. which are essential for understanding changes to the life of nationals.</p> <p>(2) The term “designated cultural heritage” in this Act means any of the following: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>1. State-designated cultural heritage: Cultural heritage designated by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration pursuant to Articles 23 through 26;</p> <p>2. City/Do-designated cultural heritage: Cultural heritage designated by the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, Do Governor, or Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as “Mayor/Do Governor”) pursuant to Article 70 (1);</p> <p>3. Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage designated by a Mayor/Do Governor pursuant to Article 70 (2) among those not designated pursuant to subparagraph 1 or 2.</p> <p>(3) The term “registered cultural heritage” in this Act means cultural heritage registered by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration pursuant to Article 53, other than designated cultural heritage.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 2	Definitions	<p>(4) The term “protection zone” in this Act means an area designated to protect any designated cultural heritage, excluding an area where the designated cultural heritage occupies, if a tangible object fixed on the ground or a certain area is designated as cultural heritage.</p> <p>(5) The term “protective facility” in this Act means any building or facility designated to protect cultural heritage.</p> <p>(6) The term “historic and cultural environment” in this Act means the natural landscape or any place of outstanding historic and cultural value near cultural heritage that needs to be protected together with the relevant cultural heritage.</p> <p>(7) The term “construction work” in this Act means a civil work, construction work, landscaping work, or other construction works prescribed by Presidential Decree which involve a change to the original form of land or seabed.</p> <p>(8) The term “cultural heritage overseas” means any cultural heritage taken out of the Republic of Korea, and currently located outside the territory of the Republic of Korea.</p>
Article 3	Basic Principle of Protection of Cultural Heritage	The basic principle for the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage is to preserve them in their original state.
Article 4	Duties of State, Local Governments, etc.	<p>(1) The State shall establish and implement comprehensive measures for the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) Local governments shall establish and implement measures for the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage, in consideration of the State’s measures and regional characteristics.</p> <p>(3) The State and local governments shall endeavor not to damage cultural heritage, protective facilities and protection zones of cultural heritage, and historic and cultural environments in developing and implementing various development projects.</p> <p>(4) Korean nationals shall actively cooperate in the State’s and local governments’ measures for the preservation and management of cultural heritage.</p>
Article 5	Relationship with other Acts	<p>(1) Unless otherwise provided in other Acts, the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage shall be governed by this Act.</p> <p>(2) The repair, actual measurement, design and supervision of designated cultural heritage (including provisionally designated cultural heritage under Article 32), the protection and investigation of buried cultural heritage and the preservation and promotion of intangible cultural heritage shall be stipulated by separate Acts. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p>

CHAPTER 2. Establishment and implementation of protection policies for cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 6	Formulation of Master Plans for Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall formulate a comprehensive master plan addressing the following matters (hereinafter referred to as “master plan for cultural heritage”) every five years, following consultations with the competent Mayor/Do Governor for the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage: <Amended by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012; Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>1. Basic direction-setting and objectives for the preservation of cultural heritage;</p> <p>2. Analysis and evaluation of the former master plan for cultural heritage;</p> <p>3. Matters concerning the repair, maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage;</p> <p>4. Matters concerning the protection of the historic and cultural environment of cultural heritage;</p> <p>5. Matters concerning the safety management of cultural heritage;</p> <p>6. Matters concerning the informatization of cultural heritage data;</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 6	Formulation of Master Plans for Cultural Heritage	<p>7. Matters concerning raising resources to finance preservation of cultural heritage; 7-2. Matters concerning the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas; 7-3. Matters concerning cultural heritage exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea; 8. Other necessary matters for the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall consider opinions of owners, custodians or management organizations and relevant experts prescribed by Presidential Decree in formulating a master plan for cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration formulates a master plan for cultural heritage, he/she shall inform the competent Mayor/Do Governor of such plan, and give public notice thereon through the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(4) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request the Mayor/Do Governor to present data on cultural heritage under his/her jurisdiction if necessary for formulating a master plan for cultural heritage.</p>
Article 7	Establishment of Implementation Plans for Preservation of Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and a Mayor/Do Governor shall establish and implement an annual implementation plan concerning the master plan for cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) Where a Mayor/Do Governor has established an annual implementation plan or has completed implementing it pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall present the results thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and a Mayor/Do Governor has established an annual implementation plan, they shall publicly announce it.</p> <p>(4) Those liable to present annual implementation plans and results of their implementation, timing and procedures for presentation under paragraph (2), and methods for public announcements under paragraph (3) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 8	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Committee	<p>(1) A Cultural Heritage Committee shall be established under the Cultural Heritage Administration to investigate and deliberate on the following matters concerning the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matters concerning master plans for cultural heritage; 2. Matters concerning the designation of State-designated cultural heritage and the revocation thereof; 3. Matters concerning the designation of protective facilities or protection zones for any State-designated cultural heritage and the revocation thereof; 4. Deleted; <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015> 5. Matters concerning the alteration of the current state of any State-designated cultural heritage; 6. Matters concerning the taking of any State-designated cultural heritage out of the Republic of Korea; 7. Matters concerning the protection of a historic and cultural environment for State-designated cultural heritage; 8. Matters concerning the registration of cultural heritage and the cancellation thereof; 9. Matters concerning the excavation and evaluation of buried cultural heritage; 10. Matters deemed important which are professional or technical matters concerning the preservation and management of any State-designated cultural heritage; 11. Other matters referred to the Committee by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration for deliberation on the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage. <p>(2) Members of the Cultural Heritage Committee shall be appointed by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration from among the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who is or was an associate professor or higher, in the faculty related to the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage in a university under the Higher Education Act; 2. A person who has been engaged in business related to the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage for at least ten years; 3. An expert having abundant knowledge and experience in cultural heritage who has been engaged in business of anthropology, sociology, architecture, urban planning, tourism, environment, law, religion, or the press for at least ten years.

No	Title	Text
Article 8	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Committee	<p>(3) Subcommittees may be established under the Cultural Heritage Committee to investigate and deliberate on duties classified based on the kinds of cultural heritage for the matters stipulated under the subparagraphs of paragraph (1).</p> <p>(4) Any subcommittee under paragraph (3) may hold a meeting with another subcommittee (hereinafter referred to as “joint subcommittee”) where necessary for investigation, deliberation, etc.</p> <p>(5) The Cultural Heritage Committee, subcommittees, and joint subcommittees shall prepare meeting minutes stating the following matters. In such cases, stenographic notes or audio or video recording may be permitted where deemed necessary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The date and time, and venue of a meeting; 2. Members present at a meeting; 3. Details of deliberation and resolution. <p>(6) Meeting minutes prepared under paragraph (5) shall be disclosed to the public: Provided, That the relevant committee may resolve not to disclose them to the public in cases prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as having influence on property gains by a specific person, or infringing on a specific person’s privacy.</p> <p>(7) Necessary matters concerning the organization, division of duties, operation, etc. of the Cultural Heritage Committee, subcommittees, and joint subcommittees shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(8) The Cultural Heritage Committee may have non-standing technical experts to conduct the collection of materials, investigations, research, etc. involving the matters to be deliberated upon by the Cultural Heritage Committee under the orders of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the chairperson of each subcommittee. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10829, Jul. 14, 2011></p> <p>(9) Necessary matters regarding the number and terms of office of members and technical experts of the Cultural Heritage Committee, qualifications for technical experts, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10829, Jul. 14, 2011></p>
Article 9	Establishment of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation	<p>(1) A Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the «Foundation») shall be established as an affiliate of the Cultural Heritage Administration to protect, preserve, popularize, and utilize cultural heritage and develop traditional lifestyle and culture. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <p>(2) The Foundation shall be a juristic person. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <p>(3) The Foundation shall carry out the following affairs to accomplish the purposes of the Foundation: <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting and promoting the activities of intangible cultural heritage, such as performance and exhibition; 2. Education, publication, scientific investigation and research, and content development and utilization concerning cultural heritage; 3. Excavation of buried cultural heritage pursuant to Article 11 (1) and the proviso to Article 11 (3) of the Act on Protection and Inspection of Buried Cultural Heritage; 4. Development and distribution of traditional cultural products, food, wedding, etc. and operation of convenient facilities, etc.; 5. Cultural heritage-related official development assistance and other international exchange; 6. Assistance for a cultural heritage protection campaign; 7. Restoration and reproduction of a traditional cultural event; 8. Business entrusted from the State, a local government, a public institution, etc.; 9. Profit-making business to accomplish the purposes of the Foundation, and other business prescribed by the Foundation’s articles of incorporation. <p>(4) The Foundation shall have executive officers and necessary employees as stipulated by its articles of incorporation. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <p>(5) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, provisions of the Civil Act on incorporated foundations shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Foundation. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <p>(6) Expenses incurred in the operation of the Foundation may be subsidized by the National Treasury. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p> <p>(7) Where deemed necessary for the Foundation to carry out its affairs, the State or a local government may permit it to use and benefit from any State-owned or public property without consideration. <Amended by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014></p>

CHAPTER 3. Creating foundation for protection of cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 10	Basic Investigation of Cultural Heritage	(1) The State and local governments may investigate the current state, management condition, etc. of existing cultural heritage, and prepare records thereon for preventing the loss of cultural heritage and for other purposes. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the head of a local government may either directly conduct an investigation or request the owner or custodian of the relevant cultural heritage or an organization, etc. related to the investigations and excavation of cultural heritage to present relevant data where necessary for an investigation under paragraph (1). (3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government is to conduct an investigation into cultural heritage, other than designated cultural heritage, he/she shall obtain prior consent from the owner or custodian of the relevant cultural heritage. (4) Necessary matters concerning detailed procedures, methods, etc. for investigations of cultural heritage shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 11	Facilitating Informatization of Cultural Heritage	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall establish and operate an information system on cultural heritage to efficiently utilize investigated data under Article 10 and other necessary data for the preservation and management of cultural heritage, and to enable Korean nationals to readily access and use cultural heritage information. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies and local governments to present necessary data in order to establish the information system on cultural heritage under paragraph (1). (3) The scope of the information system on cultural heritage under paragraph (1), its operation procedures, and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 12	Protection of Cultural Heritage during Construction Works	Where cultural heritage is likely to be damaged, destroyed, or submerged due to construction works, or where it is necessary to protect a historic and cultural environment of cultural heritage, the implementer of such construction works shall take necessary measures in compliance with instructions by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. In such cases, expenses incurred in taking such measures shall be borne by the implementer of the construction works.
Article 13	Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas	(1) A Mayor/Do Governor shall designate a historic and cultural environment preservation area by municipal ordinances, following consultation with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration in order to protect the historic and cultural environment of designated cultural heritage (excluding cultural heritage that can be categorized as movable property and intangible cultural heritage; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article). (2) With respect to construction works to be implemented in an area outside an outer boundary (referring to a boundary of a designated protection zone) of designated cultural heritage and within a historic and cultural environment preservation area designated by a Mayor/Do Governor pursuant to paragraph (1), an administrative agency in charge of the authorization, permission, etc. of the construction works shall examine whether such construction works are likely to affect the preservation of designated cultural heritage before granting authorization, permission, etc. for the construction works. In such cases, the administrative agency concerned shall consult the relevant experts, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (3) The scope of a historic and cultural environment preservation area shall be within 500 meters from an outer boundary, in consideration of the cultural, artistic, academic, and scenic value of the relevant designated cultural heritage, its surrounding environment, and other necessary matters for the protection of cultural heritage: Provided, That where construction works implemented in an area 500 meters away from an outer boundary of designated cultural heritage are clearly deemed to affect the cultural heritage due to its characteristics, locational conditions, etc., the scope thereof may be set in excess of 500 meters. (4) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or a Mayor/Do Governor designates cultural heritage, he/she shall determine and publicly announce detailed standards for acts that could affect the preservation of the designated cultural heritage in a historic and cultural environment preservation area within six months from the date on which such designation is publicly announced.

No	Title	Text
Article 13	Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Areas	(5) When intending to determine detailed standards for the acts under paragraph (4), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu (referring to the head of an autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply) to submit necessary data or opinion, and a Mayor/Do Governor may request the head of a Si/Gun/Gu to submit the same. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (6) Examination under paragraph (2) may be exempted for construction works implemented in an area for which detailed standards for an act under paragraph (4) are publicly announced within the extent of such standards. (7) Detailed matters necessary for procedures for submitting the data or opinion under paragraph (5), etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 14	Prevention of Fire, Disasters, etc.	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or a Mayor/Do Governor shall formulate and implement necessary measures for the prevention of fire and disasters upon and theft of designated cultural heritage. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and a Mayor/Do Governor shall develop fire preparedness guidelines (hereinafter referred to as “guidelines”) based on the characteristics of each cultural heritage, and take measures in order for the owners, custodians or management organizations of designated cultural heritage to use the guidelines. (3) The guidelines shall be regularly examined and supplemented at least once a year, and matters to be addressed for fire preparedness, and the scope of cultural heritage for which the guidelines shall be developed shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. (4) The owner, custodian and management organization of each designated cultural heritage shall install fire-fighting systems and disaster-prevention systems according to standards stipulated under the Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Fire-Fighting Systems Act to prevent and suppress fire on the designated cultural heritage, and endeavor to install anti-theft devices according to standards determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in order to prevent any theft of the designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 11037, Aug. 4, 2011> (5) The owner, custodian and management organization of any of the following facilities or areas shall designate the entire facility or area at issue as a non-smoking area or establish smoking and non-smoking areas for such facility or area, and shall install a sign indicating that it is a smoking or non-smoking area: <Amended by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012> 1. A wooden building among designated cultural heritage (excluding any building for residence); 2. A wooden building constructed in a protection zone (excluding any building for residence); 3. Other facility or area of the designated cultural heritage (including any protective facility, protection zone, and storage facility) acknowledged as running the risk of fire and determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism or by ordinance of the competent City/Do. (6) Signs indicating smoking or non-smoking areas under paragraph (5), the standards for facilities for smoking areas, methods for installing them, and other relevant matters shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism or by ordinance of the competent City/Do. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012> (7) No person shall be allowed to smoke in a non-smoking area designated under paragraph (5). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012> (8) The State or local governments may, within budgetary limits, fully or partially subsidize expenses incurred by a person who establishes, maintains, or manages any of the following facilities: <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012> 1. Fire-fighting systems, disaster-prevention systems, or anti-theft devices set forth in paragraph (4); 2. Signs indicating smoking or non-smoking areas and establishing facilities for smoking areas under paragraph (5).
Article 15	Support, etc. for Cultural Heritage Protection Activities	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may support or foster related organizations where deemed necessary for the protection, preservation, distribution or enhancement of cultural heritage.

No	Title	Text
Article 16	Training of Cultural Heritage Experts	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may train experts to be specialized in the protection, management, maintenance, etc. of cultural heritage. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may offer a scholarship where deemed necessary for training of experts under paragraph (1). (3) Where deemed necessary to verify the education and research status of a person on a scholarship under paragraph (2) (hereinafter referred to as “scholarship”), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may order the person to present an academic transcript or research report. (4) Where a person who is or has been awarded a scholarship has any cause determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, such as the suspension of undergoing education and conducting research and changes to the details thereof, he/she shall, without delay, report thereon to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. (5) Where any cause determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism arises, such as the suspension of undergoing education and conducting research, changes to the details thereof, and poor performance, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may suspend the payment of the scholarship or order the return thereof. (6) Necessary matters concerning persons entitled to scholarships, application for payment of scholarships, suspension of scholarships, the return thereof, etc. under paragraphs (1) through (5) shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.
Article 17	Facilitating, etc. Cooperation for International Exchange of Cultural Heritage	(1) The State shall actively promote information and technical exchange, human resources exchange, joint investigations and research, and other activities concerning cultural heritage through cooperation with international organizations related to cultural heritage and other countries. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may fully or partially subsidize expenses to be incurred in promoting measures concerning cultural heritage under paragraph (1) within budgetary limits.
Article 17-2	Deleted	<by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 18	Cooperation for Exchange of Cultural Heritage between North and South Korea	(1) The State shall endeavor to increase mutual exchange and cooperation in the field of cultural heritage between North and South Korea. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall investigate and research North Korea’s policies, systems, current state, etc. on cultural heritage to increase mutual exchange and cooperation in the field of cultural heritage between North and South Korea. (3) Where necessary for exchange and cooperation projects, investigations, research, etc. referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request related organizations, etc., to provide cooperation and may fully or partially subsidize expenses to be incurred therein, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 19	Registration and Protection of World Heritage Site, etc.	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may file an application with UNESCO for the registration of Korea’s outstanding cultural heritage as a World Heritage Site, Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, or Memory of the World in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, or UNESCO’s programs. In such cases, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall determine procedures, etc. for selecting those to be applied for registration, in consideration of UNESCO’s regulations. <Amended by Act No. 10562, Apr. 6, 2011> (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall actively endeavor to preserve not only cultural heritage registered with UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, or Memory of the World (hereafter referred to as “World Heritage Site, etc.” in this Article), but also cultural heritage of humanity, and to enhance the prestige of cultural heritage around the world. <Amended by Act No. 10562, Apr. 6, 2011>

No	Title	Text
Article 19	Registration and Protection of World Heritage Site, etc.	(3) The State and a local government shall maintain, manage, and support a World Heritage Site, etc. to the level equivalent to the State-designated cultural heritage from the date on which they are registered, and the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may order any person who engages in any activity that could affect a World Heritage Site, etc. or its historic and cultural environment to take necessary measures for the protection of a World Heritage Site, etc. and its historic and cultural environment, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 20	Protection of Foreign Cultural Heritage	(1) Cultural heritage designated and protected by statutes of a foreign country (hereinafter referred to as «foreign cultural heritage») that is a party to any international convention concerning the protection of cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as «convention»), to which the Republic of Korea is also a party to preserve the cultural heritage of humanity and promote friendship with other countries shall be protected in accordance with the convention and this Act. (2) Where a reasonable ground exists to believe that any foreign cultural heritage which is to be brought or has already been brought into the Republic of Korea has been illegally taken out of the relevant foreign country, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may seize the cultural heritage. (3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall keep and manage foreign cultural heritage, if seized pursuant to paragraph (2), in a museum, etc. (4) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall, without delay, return foreign cultural heritage kept in his/her custody pursuant to paragraph (3) to its owner or possessor as soon as the foreign cultural heritage is verified to have been legally taken out of the relevant foreign country. This shall also apply where it is verified that the foreign cultural heritage has been illegally taken out, but it is obvious that the relevant foreign country has no intent to retrieve it. (5) Where a foreign country proves that foreign cultural heritage brought into the Republic of Korea has been illegally taken out of the relevant foreign country and makes a request for return of the cultural heritage in accordance with appropriate procedures provided in the convention, or the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration performs the duty to return it in accordance with the convention, he/she shall take necessary measures in cooperation with related agencies so that it can be returned to the relevant foreign country, as provided in the convention.
Article 21	Protection of Cultural Heritage in Emergencies	(1) Where deemed necessary for the protection of cultural heritage at a time of war, upheaval, or any emergency equivalent thereto breaks out, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may relocate or bury State-owned cultural heritage, designated cultural heritage which is not State-owned cultural heritage, and provisionally designated cultural heritage under Article 32 to or at a safe area, or take other necessary measures or order the owner, holder, possessor, custodian, or management organization of the relevant cultural heritage to relocate or bury it to or at a safe area, or take other necessary measures. (2) Where necessary for the protection of cultural heritage at a time of war, upheaval, or any emergency equivalent thereto breaks out, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may take them overseas, notwithstanding Article 39. In such cases, he/she shall undergo prior deliberation thereon by the State Council. (3) Article 46 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any person who sustains loss due to measures or orders taken or performed under paragraph (1). Provided, That this shall not apply to force majeure cases, such as collateral damage in war.
Article 22	Requests for Support	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or a public official in receipt of his/her order may request necessary support from the heads of related agencies, where necessary for taking measures stipulated under Article 21 (1).

CHAPTER 4. State-designated cultural heritage
(1) Designation

No	Title	Text
Article 23	Designation of Treasures and National Treasures	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate important cultural heritage as treasures, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate cultural heritage of great importance for humanity and without parallel in human history, among treasures under paragraph (1), as national treasures, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (3) Necessary matters concerning standards, procedures, etc. for the designation of treasures and national treasures under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 24	Designation of National Intangible Cultural Heritage	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate important intangible cultural heritage as national intangible cultural heritage, after deliberation by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee under Article 9 of the Act on the Preservation and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015> (2) through (5) Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 25	Designation of Historic Sites, Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate an important site, spot or monument as a historic site, scenic area, or natural monument, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (2) Necessary matters concerning standards, procedures, etc. for the designation of historic sites, scenic areas and natural monuments shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 26	Designation of Important Folklore Resources	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate more valuable folklore resources as important folklore resources, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (2) Necessary matters concerning standards, procedures, etc. for the designation of important folklore resources shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 27	Designation of Protective Facilities or Protection Zones	(1) Where specifically necessary to protect cultural heritage in granting designation pursuant to Article 23, 25, or 26, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate protective facilities or protection zones therefor. (2) Where deemed necessary due to a change, etc. in artificial or natural conditions, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may adjust protective facilities or protection zones designated pursuant to paragraph (1). (3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration has designated or adjusted protective facilities or protection zones pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), he/she shall review whether such designation or adjustment is appropriate before every tenth anniversary of such designation or adjustment passes, in consideration of the following matters: Provided, That the period for review may be extended up to the period prescribed by Presidential Decree, if it is impracticable to review the appropriateness in a timely manner due to any extenuating circumstance: 1. The value of the cultural heritage worthy of preservation; 2. The effects of the designation of protective facilities or protection zones on the exercise of property rights; 3. The environment surrounding the protective facilities or protection zones. (4) Necessary matters concerning the designation and adjustment, the review of appropriateness, and other relevant matters under paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 28	Public Announcement and Notice of Designation	(1) If the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates any property as State-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zones) pursuant to Articles 23 and 25 through 27, he/she shall publicly announce the purport thereof in the Official Gazette, and shall, without delay, notify the designation to the owner of the relevant cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>

No	Title	Text
Article 28	Public Announcement and Notice of Designation	(2) In cases falling under paragraph (1), where no owner of cultural heritage exists, or it is unclear who the owner of cultural heritage is, notice shall be given to the possessor or custodian of the relevant cultural heritage.
Article 29	Issuance of Letters of Designation	(1) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates cultural heritage as a national treasure, treasure, or important folklore resource pursuant to Article 23 or 26, he/she shall issue a letter of designation to the owner of the relevant cultural heritage. (2) Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 30	Effective Time of Designation	The designation under Articles 23 and 25 through 27 shall become effective, with respect to the owner, possessor or custodian of cultural heritage, on the date when the designation is publicly notified in the Official Gazette. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 31	Revocation of Designation	(1) Where cultural heritage designated under Article 23, 25, or 26 loses its value as State-designated cultural heritage, or such designation needs to be revoked based on its valuation, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may revoke the designation, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (2) and (3) Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015> (4) Where the results of a review under Article 27 (3) reveal that the designation of protective facilities or protection zones is inappropriate, or any other special ground exists, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall either revoke the designation of the protective facilities or protection zones or adjust the scope thereof. Where the designation of State-designated cultural heritage is revoked, the designation of the protective facilities or protection zones therefor shall also be revoked without delay. (5) Articles 28 and 30 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the public announcement and notice concerning the revocation of the designation of cultural heritage under paragraphs (1) and (4), and the time such revocation becomes effective. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015> (6) Where the owner of a national treasure, treasure, or important folklore resource is notified of the revocation under paragraph (5) and Article 28, he/she shall return the letter of designation of the relevant cultural heritage to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration within 30 days from the date on which such notice is given. (7) Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 32	Provisional Designation	(1) Where there exists an urgent need to protect cultural heritage deemed worthy of designation pursuant to Article 23, 25, or 26, but there is insufficient time to undergo deliberation thereon by the Cultural Heritage Committee, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may provisionally designate the cultural heritage as important cultural heritage. (2) The provisional designation under paragraph (1) shall become effective on the date on which such designation is notified to the owner, possessor, or custodian of provisionally designated cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as "provisionally designated cultural heritage"). (3) The provisional designation under paragraph (1) shall be deemed revoked where the designation under Article 23, 25, or 26 is not granted within six months from the date on which the provisional designation is granted. (4) Articles 28 and 29 (1) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the notification of provisional designation and the issuance of a letter of provisional designation under paragraph (1), but public announcement in the Official Gazette under Article 28 (1) is not required for such case.

(2) Management and Protection

No	Title	Text
Article 33	Management Principles for Owners	(1) The owner of State-designated cultural heritage shall manage and protect the State-designated cultural heritage under good stewardship. (2) The owner of State-designated cultural heritage may appoint a custodian to be in charge of managing and protecting the State-designated cultural heritage on his/her behalf, as occasion demands.
Article 34	Management by Management Organizations	(1) Where the identity of an owner of State-designated cultural heritage is unknown or it is deemed difficult or inappropriate for the owner or custodian to manage the State-designated cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate a local government, corporation or organization competent to manage the cultural heritage as a management organization for the management of the State-designated cultural heritage. In such cases, the management organization of cultural heritage not directly managed by the State among State-designated cultural heritage shall be the competent Metropolitan Autonomous City, Special Self-Governing Province, or Si/Gun/Gu (referring to an autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply): Provided, That where cultural heritage extends over at least two Sis/Guns/Gus, the competent Special Metropolitan City, Metropolitan City, or Do (excluding a Metropolitan Autonomous City and a Special Self-Governing Province) shall be the management organization of such cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (2) A local government designated as a management organization may entrust a corporation or organization competent to manage the relevant cultural heritage with management affairs thereof, following consultation with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. (3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration intends to designate a management organization pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall hear the opinion of the owner of the relevant cultural heritage, or a local government, corporation, or organization he/she intends to designate. (4) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates a management organization pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall, without delay, publish the purport thereof in the Official Gazette, and shall notify the owner or custodian of State-designated cultural heritage and the relevant management organization. (5) No one shall interfere with management activities of a management organization designated pursuant to paragraph (1). <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (6) Expenses incurred in managing State-designated cultural heritage by a management organization shall be borne by the management organization, unless otherwise specifically provided in this Act, but the State or the competent local government may subsidize the expenses if the management organization is incapable of bearing such expenses. (7) Article 30 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the time the designation of a management organization under paragraph (1) becomes effective.
Article 34-2	Special Management by the State	(1) Notwithstanding Article 34 (1), if the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems that, with respect to any State-designated cultural heritage, management by the owner, custodian, or management organization thereof is difficult or inappropriate, he/she may directly manage and protect the relevant cultural heritage, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. (2) Expenses incurred in managing and protecting State-designated cultural heritage pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be borne by the State. [This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014]
Article 35	Matters Subject to Permission	(1) A person who intends to perform any of the following acts in connection with State-designated cultural heritage (excluding national intangible cultural heritage; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) shall obtain permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, and the same shall also apply where he/she intends to alter any permitted matter: Provided, That permission (including permission of the alteration of any permitted matter) from the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall be required for placing a direction board or a warning sign within a protection area of the State-designated cultural heritage and for other insignificant acts prescribed by Presidential Decree: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014; Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>

No	Title	Text
Article 35	Matters Subject to Permission	1. Acts prescribed by Presidential Decree which alter (including making a specimen of or stuffing a natural monument) the current state of State-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone, and dead natural monuments); 2. Acts prescribed by Presidential Decree which could affect the preservation of State-designated cultural heritage (excluding cultural heritage categorized as movable property); 3. Taking a rubbed copy, a photoprint, or a photograph of State-designated cultural heritage in a manner that could affect the preservation of the cultural heritage; 4. Capturing or collecting an animal, plant, or mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a scenic area or natural monument or within its protection zone or removing the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral from such area or protection zone. (2) Where permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or from the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu is granted pursuant to paragraph (1) 2 in an area where the historic and cultural environment preservation area of State-designated cultural heritage overlaps with that of City/Do-designated cultural heritage, permission by the relevant Mayor/Do Governor under Article 74 (2) shall be deemed granted. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may entrust a Mayor/Do Governor with affairs concerning permission for changes to insignificant matters determined by Presidential Decree, among permitted matters concerning activities which could affect the preservation of State-designated cultural heritage under paragraph (1) 2. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 35		(1), 37, 39, 40 (1) (limited to subparagraphs 2 through 4 and 6 through 8 of the same paragraph), 40 (2), 42 (1) 1 and 3, and 46 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the management and protection of provisionally designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 36	Requirements for Permission	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu in receipt of an application for permission under Article 35 (1) shall grant permission only where an act subject to the application for permission meets the following requirements: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> 1. Where such act does not affect the preservation and management of cultural heritage; 2. Where such act does not damage a historic or cultural environment of cultural heritage; 3. Where such act is in compliance with the master plan for cultural heritage and the annual implementation plan under Article 7. (2) Where necessary for permission under paragraph (1), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may authorize relevant professionals to conduct examination, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 37	Revocation of Permitted Matters	(1) Where a person who obtains permission under the main sentence of Article 35 (1), Article 35 (3), the proviso to Article 39 (1), or Article 39 (2) falls under any of the following cases, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may revoke such permission: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> 1. Where he/she violates permitted matters or conditions of permission; 2. Where he/she obtains permission by fraud or other improper means; 3. Where he/she is unable to fulfill permitted matters, or it is deemed likely to substantially undermine public interests. (2) The Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may cancel permission where a person who has obtained permission pursuant to the proviso to Article 35 (1) falls under any subparagraph of paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (3) Where a person who obtains permission under Article 35 (1) fails to file a commencement report and a period for permission expires, such permission shall be deemed revoked.

No	Title	Text
Article 38	Medical Treatment, etc. of Animals Designated as Natural Monument	<p>(1) Where an animal designated as natural monument is in peril, a Mayor/Do Governor may permit transportation for rescue, medication, surgical operation, raising, training for adaption to the wild, etc. (hereinafter referred to as «medical treatment») to be conducted at an animal clinic he/she designates.</p> <p>(2) Where a Mayor/Do Governor designates an animal clinic pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall select it from the following institutions which have expertise in cultural heritage or experience in activities for the protection of natural monument or in medical treatment of wild animals, and the procedure for such designation and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by ordinances of the competent local government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A veterinary hospital established by a veterinarian license holder under the Veterinarians Act;2. A livestock industry-related institution of a local government which employs a veterinarian license holder under the Veterinarians Act;3. A management organization or an organization for the protection of animals which has a veterinarian license holder under the Veterinarians Act as its members. <p>(3) Where it is necessary to urgently protect an animal designated as a natural monument in peril, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may permit an animal clinic to provide medical treatment first without obtaining permission for the alteration of the current state and to report the results thereon later, notwithstanding Article 35 (1). <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>(4) The State or a local government may provide expenses incurred in providing medical treatment, within budgetary limits, to an animal clinic that provides medical treatment to an animal designated as a natural monument. In such cases, business affairs related to the provisions of expenses for medical treatment of animals designated as natural monuments may be entrusted to an organization related to the medical treatment and protection of natural monuments prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the procedure for providing expenses for medical treatment and other necessary measures shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.</p> <p>(5) Where an animal clinic falls under any of the following cases, a Mayor/Do Governor may revoke the designation thereof:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where it obtains designation by fraud or other improper means;2. Where it fails to meet requirements for designation under paragraph (2);3. Where it kills or maims an animal designated as a natural monument under medical treatment intentionally or by gross negligence;4. Where it fails to report the results of medical treatment under paragraph (3) or falsely reports thereon;5. Where it submits a false invoice to claim expenses for medical treatment under paragraph (4);6. Where it violates an order issued by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government under Article 42 (1). <p>(6) Where a Mayor/Do Governor designates an animal clinic or revokes the designation thereof pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall report thereon to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p>
Article 39	Prohibition of Exportation, etc.	<p>(1) No national treasure, treasure, natural monument, or important folklore resource shall be exported or taken out of the Republic of Korea: Provided, That this shall not apply where any person obtains permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration on condition that it should be taken out of the Republic of Korea for the purpose of international cultural exchange, such as an overseas exhibition of cultural heritage and returned to the Republic of Korea within two years from the date on which it is taken out.</p> <p>(2) Where a person who has obtained permission for taking-out pursuant to the proviso to paragraph (1) applies for the extension of the period therefor, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may permit extension of such period by up to two years, only if deemed necessary for achieving the original purpose of taking-out and for safety, etc. of cultural heritage.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 39	Prohibition of Exportation, etc.	<p>(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may grant permission for exportation in any of the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where a natural monument is made into a specimen, stuffed specimen, etc. with permission under Article 35 (1) 1;2. Natural monuments proliferated at specific facilities for the purposes of research or exhibitions.
Article 40	Matters Subject to Reporting	<p>(1) Where any of the following cases occurs, an owner, custodian, or management organization of Sate-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) shall report the facts and circumstances thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That where a person obtains permission pursuant to the proviso to Article 35 (1) and commences or completes the conduct, he/she shall report the same to the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014; Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where a custodian is appointed or dismissed;2. Where the owner of State-designated cultural heritage changes;3. Where the name or address of the owner or custodian changes;4. Where the name of land, lot number, land category, area, etc. of the place where State-designated cultural heritage is located changes;5. Where the place of safekeeping cultural heritage changes;6. Where all or part of State-designated cultural heritage is destroyed, washed away, stolen, or damaged;7. Where the alteration in the current state of cultural heritage is commenced or completed with permission (including changed permission) under Article 35 (1) 1;8. Where cultural heritage permitted under Article 35 (1) 4 or 39 (1) is taken out of the Republic of Korea and then returned;9. Where he/she has owned a specimen or stuffed specimen of a natural monument before the species of an animal or plant is designated as a natural monument. <p>(2) Where a person files a report under paragraph (1), the owner and custodian shall jointly sign the report in cases falling under paragraph (1) 1, while the former and new owners shall, respectively, sign the report in cases falling under paragraph (1) 2. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>(3) Where a person who implements construction works in a historic and cultural environment preservation area commences or completes permitted matters after having obtained permission under Article 35 (1) 2 (including permission for changed matters) in the historic and cultural environment preservation area, he/she shall report the fact and the circumstances thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That where a person obtains permission pursuant to the proviso to Article 35 (1) and commences or completes the conduct, he/she shall report the same to the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p>
Article 41	Deleted	<by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>
Article 42	Administrative Orders	<p>(1) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government deems it necessary to manage and protect State-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article), he/she may order to take any of the following measures: <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prohibition or restriction on certain activities by an owner, custodian, or management organization of State-designated cultural heritage where the management condition of the State-designated cultural heritage is not appropriate for the preservation of the cultural heritage or where deemed specifically necessary to do so;2. Repair, installation of other necessary facilities, or removal of any obstacle by an owner, custodian, or management organization of State-designated cultural heritage;3. An emergency measure necessary for the preservation of cultural heritage by an owner, custodian, or management organization of State-designated cultural heritage;

No	Title	Text
Article 42	Administrative Orders	<p>4. Suspension of alteration of the current state of State-designated cultural heritage or any act which could affect the preservation of State-designated cultural heritage, both of which are performed without permission under the subparagraphs of Article 35 (1), or reinstatement thereof.</p> <p>(2) Where an owner, custodian, or management organization of State-designated cultural heritage fails to fulfill an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) 1 through 3 or it is deemed inappropriate to order the owner, custodian, or management organization of State-designated cultural heritage to take measures under paragraph (1) 1 through 3, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may directly take measures under paragraph (1) 1 through 3 at the cost of the State. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(3) Where a person in receipt of an order under paragraph (1) 4 fails to fulfill such order, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may vicariously execute it, as stipulated in the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act, and collect expenses incurred therein from the violator.</p> <p>(4) Where the head of the competent local government issues an order under paragraph (1), he/she shall report thereon to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p>
Article 43	Preparation and Preservation of Records	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, and the competent Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the competent Special Self-Governing Province Governor, the head of the competent Si/Gun/Gu, and the head of each management organization shall prepare and preserve records concerning the preservation, management, and details of changes to State-designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>(2) Where deemed necessary for the preservation and management of State-designated cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may authorize a person or research institute that has expertise in cultural heritage to keep records on State-designated cultural heritage.</p>
Article 44	Regular Investigations	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall investigate on a regular basis the current state, management and repair of the State-designated cultural heritage and other conditions of environmental preservation thereof. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems it necessary to conduct a further investigation after a regular investigation under paragraph (1), he/she may require public officials under his/her control to reinvestigate the State-designated cultural heritage in question.</p> <p>(3) When an investigation is to be conducted pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), the purport thereof shall be communicated, in advance, to the owner, custodian, or management organization of the relevant cultural heritage: Provided, That a post-notice may be given in urgent cases. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(4) Public officials who conduct an investigation under paragraphs (1) and (2) may request an owner, custodian, or management organization of cultural heritage to cooperate in disclosing the cultural heritage, presenting data on the current state to the extent necessary for the investigation, and allowing access to the place where the cultural heritage is located, and may also take a measurement, excavate the ground, remove obstacles, and do other necessary acts for the investigation to the extent not damaging the current state of the cultural heritage: Provided, That consent from the owner, custodian, or management organization is required where such acts are conducted before sunrise or after sunset. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(5) Public officials who conduct an investigation pursuant to paragraph (4) shall carry certificates indicating their authority and produce them to related persons.</p> <p>(6) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may fully or partially delegate regular investigations and re-investigations under paragraphs (1) and (2) to a local government, or entrust such investigations to a specialized institution or organization, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(7) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall reflect the results of regular investigations and re-investigations under paragraphs (1) and (2) in the management of State-designated cultural heritage, as stipulated in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Designation of cultural heritage and revocation thereof;2. Designation of protective facilities or protection zones and revocation thereof;3. Deleted; <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>

No	Title	Text
Article 44	Regular Investigations	<p>3. Deleted; <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>4. Repair and reinstatement of cultural heritage;</p> <p>5. Restriction and prohibition of any act which could affect the preservation of cultural heritage or installation, removal, or relocation of facilities;</p> <p>6. Other necessary matters for the management of cultural heritage.</p>
Article 45	Ex Officio Investigations	<p>(1) Where deemed necessary, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may require public officials under his/her control to investigate the current state, management, repair and other conditions of environmental preservation. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) Where an ex officio investigation is conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), Article 44 (3) through (5) shall apply mutatis mutandis to notice of investigation, the extent of a request for cooperation in investigations, the scope of acts necessary for investigations, the duty to carry and present a certificate for investigations, and other relevant matters.</p>
Article 46	Compensation for Loss	<p>The State shall compensate for any loss incurred by any of the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who sustains any loss by fulfilling an order issued under Article 42 (1) 1 through 3;2. A person who sustains any loss by taking a measure under Article 42 (2);3. A person who sustains any loss due to investigations under Article 44 (4) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 45 (2)).
Article 47	Application Mutatis Mutandis of Matters to be Permitted to Provisionally Designated Cultural Heritage	<p>Articles 35 (1), 37, 39, 40 (1) (limited to subparagraphs 2 through 4 and 6 through 8 of the same paragraph), 40 (2), 42 (1) 1 and 3, and 46 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the management and protection of provisionally designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p>

(3) Public Disclosure and Admission Fees

No	Title	Text
Article 48	Public Disclosure, etc. of State-Designated Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) State-designated cultural heritage (excluding national intangible cultural heritage; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) shall be publicly disclosed unless any extenuating circumstance exists, except where public disclosure of cultural heritage is restricted pursuant to paragraph (2). <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) Where necessary to preserve State-designated cultural heritage and to prevent its damage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may fully or partially restrict the disclosure of the relevant cultural heritage. In such cases, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall hear the opinion of the owner (referring to a management organization where such organization is designated) of the cultural heritage in question.</p> <p>(3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration places a restriction on public disclosure of State-designated cultural heritage pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall give public notice on the location of the area where the cultural heritage is located, the period during which public disclosure is restricted, the area subject to the restriction, and other relevant matters, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and shall inform the owner, custodian, or management organization of the relevant cultural heritage, the competent Mayor/Do Governor, and the head of the competent Si/Gun/Gu thereof.</p> <p>(4) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall, without delay, lift the restriction measure as soon as the grounds for a restriction on public disclosure of State-designated cultural heritage under paragraph (2) cease to exist. In such cases, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall give public notice thereon, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and shall inform the owner, custodian, or management organization of the relevant cultural heritage, the competent Mayor/Do Governor, and the head of the competent Si/Gun/Gu thereof.</p> <p>(5) A person who intends to enter a restricted area pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) shall obtain permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration by clearly stating the reason therefor.</p>
Article 49	Collection, Deduction and Exemption of Admission Fees	<p>(1) An owner of any State-designated cultural heritage who discloses it to the public may collect admission fees from visitors: Provided, That where a management organization is designated, the management organization shall be the collecting authority. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) Admission fees under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the owner or management organization of the relevant State-designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the State or a local government may exempt residents, etc. from admission fees, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in cases of State-designated cultural heritage managed by the State, and as prescribed by municipal ordinance in cases of State-designated cultural heritage managed by a local government. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p>
Article 50	Deleted	<by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>

(4) Subsidies and Subsidization of Expenses

No	Title	Text
Article 51	Subsidies	<p>(1) The State may fully or partially subsidize the following expenses:</p> <p>1. Expenses incurred in managing cultural heritage by a management organization under Article 34 (1);</p> <p>2. Expenses incurred in taking measures stipulated under Article 42 (1) 1 through 3;</p> <p>3. Expenses incurred in managing, protecting, repairing, utilizing State-designated cultural heritage or in preparing records thereon, in addition to cases falling under subparagraphs 1 and 2;</p> <p>4. Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may supervise the repair of cultural heritage or any other works where he/she grants subsidies pursuant to paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) Subsidies under paragraph (1) 2 and 3 shall be granted through the Mayor/Do Governor, and shall be managed and spent in compliance with the instructions of the Mayor/Do Governor: Provided, That such subsidies may be directly granted to an owner, custodian, or management organization, and may be managed and spent in compliance with the instructions of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration where he/she deems it necessary to do so. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p>
Article 52	Expenses Borne by Local Governments	A local government may bear or subsidize expenses incurred in managing, protecting, repairing, or utilizing State-designated cultural heritage which are located in its jurisdiction, but not owned or managed by the local government.

CHAPTER 5. Registered cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 53	Registration of Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may register certain cultural heritage for which measures for preservation and utilization are specifically required, among those other than designated cultural heritage, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(2) Necessary matters concerning standards and procedures for registration of registered cultural heritage and matters to be registered, and other relevant matters shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.</p>
Article 54	Management of Registered Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) A person who manages registered cultural heritage, including the owner, and custodian of the registered cultural heritage, shall endeavor to preserve the original form of the registered cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) Where the identity of an owner of registered cultural heritage is unknown or its owner or custodian is unable to manage the registered cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate a person to manage the registered cultural heritage, from among the competent local government and corporations or organizations competent to manage the registered cultural heritage and entrust it to manage the cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) Any owner or custodian of registered cultural heritage or a person designated pursuant to paragraph (2) (hereinafter referred to as "management organization of registered cultural heritage") may request the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration to provide technical instruction in connection with the management and repair of the registered cultural heritage, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.</p>
Article 55	Matters to be Reported concerning Registered Cultural Heritage	Where any of the following cases occurs in connection with registered cultural heritage, the owner, custodian, or management organization of the relevant registered cultural heritage shall report the facts and circumstances thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That the owner and custodian shall jointly sign the report in cases falling under subparagraph 1, while the former and new owners shall jointly sign the report in cases falling under subparagraph 2: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>

No	Title	Text
Article 55	Matters to be Reported concerning Registered Cultural Heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where the custodian is appointed or dismissed; Where the owner changes; Where the address of the owner or custodian changes; Where the name of land, lot number, land category, area, etc. of the place where registered cultural heritage is located changes; Where the place of safekeeping registered cultural heritage changes; Where all or part of registered cultural heritage is destroyed, washed away, stolen, or damaged; Where the alteration in the current state of registered cultural heritage commences or is completed by obtaining permission (including revised permission) under Article 56 (2); Where cultural heritage permitted under the proviso to Article 39 (1) which is applied mutatis mutandis under Article 59 (2) is taken out of the Republic of Korea and then returned.
Article 56	Alteration of Current State of Registered Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) A person who intends to perform any of the following acts in connection with registered cultural heritage, he/she shall report thereon to the competent Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the competent Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of the competent Si/Gun/Gu by 30 days prior to the date on which he/she intends to alter it: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acts prescribed by Presidential Decree which alter the exterior of the cultural heritage concerned (excluding cultural heritage classified as movable property); Relocating registered cultural heritage (excluding cultural heritage classified as movable property) to another place or removing it; Repairing or preserving cultural heritage classified as movable property. <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a person who intends to alter the current state of any of the following registered cultural heritage, he/she shall obtain permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. This shall also apply to any change to permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Registered cultural heritage to which special cases concerning the building-to-land ratio or the floor area ratio of a building under Article 57 is applicable; Registered cultural heritage which is subject to a subsidy from the State under Article 51 which is applied mutatis mutandis under Article 59 (2); Registered cultural heritage the owner of which is the State or a local government. <p>(3) The Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu in receipt of a report under paragraph (1) shall report the fact to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration via a Mayor/Do Governor (excluding the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor and the Special Self-Governing Province Governor). <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>(4) Where necessary for the protection of registered cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may provide instruction, advice, recommendation, etc. with respect to the alteration of the current state of the registered cultural heritage reported under paragraph (1).</p>
Article 57	Special Cases concerning Building-to-Land Ratio and Floor Space Ratio of Registered Cultural Heritage	Notwithstanding Articles 77 through 79 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, the building-to-land ratio and the floor area ratio applicable to a site where a building, which is registered cultural heritage, is located may be alleviated, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, by up to 150 percent of the building-to-land ratio and the floor space ratio applicable to the relevant specific-use area, etc.
Article 58	Cancellation of Registration	<p>(1) Where registered cultural heritage no longer needs to be preserved or utilized or any other specific ground exists, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may cancel the registration thereof, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(2) Where registered cultural heritage is designated as designated cultural heritage, the registration thereof becomes invalid.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 58	Cancellation of Registration	(3) Where the owner of registered cultural heritage is notified of the cancellation of registration, he/ she shall return its registration certificate to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration within 30 days from the date on which he/she is notified thereof.
Article 59	Provisions to be Applied Mutatis Mutandis	<p>(1) Articles 28 through 30 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the public announcement and notice of registration of registered cultural heritage and the cancellation thereof, issuance of the registration certificate, and timing registration or the revocation of such registration becomes effective. In such cases, «State-designated cultural heritage» shall be construed as «registered cultural heritage,» «designation» as «registration,» and «letter of designation» as «registration certificate.»</p> <p>(2) Articles 33, 34 (2) through (7), 37, 39, 43, 45, 49, 51 (1) 1 and 3, 51 (2) and (3), 52, and 81 shall apply mutatis mutandis to management principles for owners of registered cultural heritage, the management by management organizations of registered cultural heritage, the cancellation of registration of registered cultural heritage, prohibition of exportation, etc. of registered cultural heritage, the preparation and preservation of records on registered cultural heritage, ex officio investigations on the current state, etc. of registered cultural heritage, collection of admission fees of registered cultural heritage, grant of subsidies by the State, bearing of expenses by local governments, succession to rights and obligations when the owner changes. In such cases, “State-designated cultural heritage” shall be construed as “registered cultural heritage,” and “management organization” as “management organization of registered cultural heritage.” <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p>

CHAPTER 6. Ordinary movable cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 60	Prohibition of Exportation, etc. of Ordinary Movable Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) Article 39 (1) and (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to cultural heritage classified as movable property (hereinafter referred to as «ordinary movable cultural heritage»), among cultural heritage which are neither designated nor registered under this Act: Provided, That this shall not apply to any of the following cases where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration grants permission for international cultural exchange, including an overseas exhibition of ordinary movable cultural heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where a museum, etc. established under the Museum and Art Gallery Support Act retrieves ordinary movable cultural heritage taken out to a foreign museum, etc. within ten years from the date on which it was taken out; Where a museum or an organization related to cultural heritage which is officially recognized by a foreign government takes ordinary movable cultural heritage purchased or donated out of the Republic of Korea with intent to exhibit it in a museum, etc. in its own country. <p>(2) Where a person who has obtained permission under the proviso to paragraph (1) falls under any subparagraph of Article 37 (1), the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may revoke such permission.</p> <p>(3) Necessary matters concerning procedures, etc. for exportation or taking-out of ordinary movable cultural heritage under paragraph (1) 2 shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.</p> <p>(4) Where a person who has obtained permission under the proviso to paragraph (1) retrieves the permitted ordinary movable cultural heritage after it was taken out of the Republic of Korea, he/she shall report thereon to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(5) Where a person intends to export or take movable property out of the Republic of Korea that could be mistaken as ordinary movable cultural heritage, he/she shall receive prior verification from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(6) Necessary matters concerning the scope of ordinary movable cultural heritage and the verification, etc. thereof under paragraph (1) and paragraph (5) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 60-2	Assignment, etc. of Cultural Heritage Appraiser	<p>(1) To carry out the affairs concerning the prevention of illegal taking-out of cultural heritage and the appraisal, etc. of movable property taken abroad, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may assign cultural heritage appraisers at airports under subparagraph 7 of Article 2 of the Aviation Act, international trade ports under subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Harbor Act, clearance post offices under Article 256 (2) of the Customs Act, and other relevant places.</p> <p>(2) Matters necessary for assignment, operation, etc. of cultural heritage appraisers pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015]</p>
Article 61	Investigation on Ordinary Movable Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) Where deemed necessary, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may require public officials under his/her control to investigate the current state of ordinary movable cultural heritage possessed by a State agency or local government, its management, repair, and other preservation conditions thereof. In such cases, the head of the State agency or local government shall cooperate in the investigation.</p> <p>(2) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems that the preservation and management of cultural heritage is inappropriate based on the results of an investigation conducted under paragraph (1), he/she may request the head of the relevant agency or local government to prepare a scheme for the preservation and management of such cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) The head of a State agency or local government in receipt of a request by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration under paragraph (2) shall prepare a scheme for the preservation and management of cultural heritage, and shall report to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(4) Article 44 (3) through (5) shall apply mutatis mutandis to notice on investigations, requests for cooperation in investigations, and other matters necessary for such investigations where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration conducts investigations under paragraph (1).</p>

CHAPTER 7. Special cases concerning state-owned cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 62	Management Authority and Office of General Administration	<p>(1) Notwithstanding Article 8 of the State Property Act and Article 7 of the Commodity Management Act, cultural heritage owned by the State (hereinafter referred to as «State-owned cultural heritage») shall be managed and comprehensively controlled by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration: Provided, That where State-owned cultural heritage is administrative property managed by the head of any central government agency (referring to the head of a central administrative agency under the National Finance Act; hereinafter the same shall apply) other than the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or it is specially necessary for the head of any central government agency other than the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration to manage such cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall designate a management authority, following consultation with the head of the related agency and the Minister of Strategy and Finance.</p> <p>(2) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates a management authority pursuant to the proviso to paragraph (1), he/she shall seek opinions from the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may delegate the management of State-owned cultural heritage which do not fall under the proviso to paragraph (1) to a local government, or entrust the management of such heritage to a non-profit corporation or non-profit organization that is not a corporation. In such cases, the profits accrued from the management of State-owned cultural heritage shall be the revenue of the person to whom management is delegated or entrusted.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 63	Free Administrative Exchanges between Accounts)	State-owned cultural heritage that belongs to an account of another management authority may be transferred to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration through an administrative exchange without consideration, notwithstanding Article 17 of the State Property Act.
Article 64	Special Cases concerning Procedures and Methods	<p>(1) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates or provisionally designates State-owned cultural heritage, the management authority of which is otherwise designated pursuant to the proviso to Article 62 (1), or revokes the designation or provisional designation thereof, notice to the owner or possessor of cultural heritage required under this Act shall be given to the management authority of such cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) Where Articles 40, 42, 45, and 49 apply to any State-owned cultural heritage, the management authority of which is otherwise designated pursuant to the proviso to Article 62 (1), “owner of cultural heritage” refers to the management authority of cultural heritage.</p>
Article 65	Restriction on Dispositions	Where a management authority under the proviso to Article 62 (1) intends to perform any act other than those stipulated under the subparagraphs Article 35 (1) in connection with State-designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage under its control, it shall obtain the consent of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration in advance.
Article 66	Prohibition of Transfer or Establishment of Private Rights	Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Act, no State-owned cultural heritage (including its site) may be transferred to any other person, nor may any private right be established therein: Provided, That the use of such cultural heritage may be permitted under certain terms and conditions only in necessary cases for any public or official purpose or for public service if it is determined that this does not create problems in managing and protecting the cultural heritage.

CHAPTER 8. Cultural heritage overseas

No	Title	Text
Article 67	Protection of Cultural Heritage Overseas	The State shall endeavor to protect, recover, and utilize cultural heritage overseas, and secure an organization and a budget necessary therefor.
Article 68	Investigations and Research of Cultural Heritage Overseas	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may conduct investigations and research on the current state of cultural heritage overseas, its preservation and management conditions, details on how it was taken out of the Republic of Korea, and other relevant matters.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request related agencies, including museums, the Korea Foundation, the National Institute of Korean History, and universities, to present data and information necessary for efficiently conducting investigations and research under paragraph (1), and related agencies so requested shall comply therewith.</p>
Article 69	Support for Activities for Protecting and Recovering Cultural Heritage Overseas	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may support or foster related agencies or organizations where necessary for the protection and recovery of cultural heritage overseas.

No	Title	Text
Article 69-2	Establishment of Advisory Committee on Recovery and Utilization of Cultural Heritage Overseas	<p>(1) In order to provide the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration with advice on policy for the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas, an Advisory Committee on Recovery and Utilization of Cultural Heritage Overseas (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Committee") shall be established under the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(2) The Advisory Committee shall advise on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Formulation of a master plan for the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas;2. Major policies on the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas;3. Other matters submitted by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration for deliberation. <p>(3) Matters concerning the operation of the Advisory Committee, qualifications for advisory members, and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Committee.</p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012]</p>
Article 69-3	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Overseas Foundation	<p>(1) In order to conduct an investigation and research on the current status of cultural heritage overseas and the details of their removal from the Republic of Korea, carry out research on various strategies and policies on the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas, and to engage in other projects regarding cultural heritage overseas in a comprehensive and systematic manner, a Cultural Heritage Overseas Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation") shall be established under the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(2) The Foundation shall be a corporation.</p> <p>(3) The Foundation shall have executive officers and employees as necessary, as prescribed by its articles of incorporation.</p> <p>(4) Except as provided in this Act, provisions concerning incorporated foundations under the Civil Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Foundation.</p> <p>(5) The State may contribute funds or grant subsidies, within budgetary limits or from the Cultural Heritage Preservation Fund under the Cultural Heritage Preservation Fund Act, to cover expenses incurred in establishing and operating the Foundation.</p> <p>(6) The Foundation shall engage in the following projects to accomplish the purposes of its establishment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Investigation and research on the current status of cultural heritage overseas and the details of their removal from the country, etc.;2. Research on the recovery, protection, and utilization of cultural heritage overseas;3. Acquisition, preservation, and management of cultural heritage overseas;4. Provision of support to organizations related to the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas, and increasing exchange and international alliance therewith;5. Publicity, education, and publication and dissemination activities in regards to the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas;6. Support for operating Korean galleries at overseas museums;7. Dispatch, education and training of curators in charge of Korean art collections;8. Support for preservation of cultural heritage overseas and publicity thereof;9. Profit-making projects to attain the purposes of its establishment, in which case prior approval from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall be obtained for such projects;10. Other projects necessary to attain the purposes of its establishment. <p>(7) The Foundation may require relevant administrative agencies or the heads of corporations or organizations related to the recovery and utilization of cultural heritage overseas to submit data necessary to undertake its projects, via the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012]</p>

CHAPTER 9. City/do-designated cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 70	Designation, etc. of City/Do-Designated Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) A Mayor/Do Governor may designate, as City/Do-designated cultural heritage, cultural heritage deemed worthy of preservation, among those under his/her jurisdiction which are not designated as State-designated cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) A Mayor/Do Governor may designate, as cultural heritage resources, cultural heritage not designated pursuant to paragraph (1), but deemed necessary for preservation of folk culture.</p> <p>(3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may recommend a Mayor/Do Governor to designate cultural heritage deemed necessary following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee as City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resources (including its protective facilities and protection zone; hereinafter the same shall apply), and preserve so-designated cultural heritage. In such cases, a Mayor/Do Governor shall take procedures for designating cultural heritage and report the results thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration unless extenuating circumstances exist.</p> <p>(4) Where City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resources are designated pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3), the name of the competent Special Metropolitan City, Metropolitan City, Metropolitan Autonomous City, Do, or Special Self-Governing Province shall be indicated before the word "designated" in their names, to inform that they have been designated by the said Special Metropolitan City, Metropolitan City, Metropolitan Autonomous City, Do, or Special Self-Governing Province. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014></p> <p>(5) Necessary matters concerning procedures for designating City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resources and revoking such designation, their management, protection and development, and disclosure thereof shall be prescribed by ordinance of the relevant local government.</p> <p>(6) Deleted. <by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p>
Article 71	Establishment of City/Do Cultural Heritage Committees	<p>(1) A cultural heritage committee (hereinafter referred to as «City/Do cultural heritage committee») shall be established under each City/Do to investigate and deliberate on matters concerning the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage under the jurisdiction of the relevant Mayor/Do Governor.</p> <p>(2) Matters concerning the organization and operation of City/Do cultural heritage committees and other relevant matters shall be prescribed by municipal ordinances, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Matters concerning investigations of and deliberation on the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage;2. Matters concerning the commissioning or dismissal of committee members;3. Matters concerning the establishment and operation of subcommittees;4. Matters concerning the commissioning and use of expert committee members. <p>(3) Where a Mayor/Do Governor intends to request the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration to designate any cultural heritage under his/her jurisdiction as State-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone) or to revoke such designation, he/she shall undergo prior deliberation thereon by the relevant City/Do cultural heritage committee.</p>
Article 72	Bearing of Expenses	<p>(1) Where City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resources designated pursuant to Article 70 (1) or (2) are State-owned or public property, expenses incurred in the preservation thereof shall be borne by the State or the competent local government.</p> <p>(2) The State or a local government may fully or partially subsidize the expenses incurred in the preservation, management, repair, utilization and preparation of records on City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resources which are not State-owned or public property. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p>
Article 73	Reporting, etc.	<p>(1) Where any of the following cases occurs, a Mayor/Do Governor shall report thereon to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, as prescribed by Presidential Decree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where he/she designates any cultural heritage or cultural heritage resource as City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resource, or revokes such designation;2. Where he/she changes the place where City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resource is located or kept;

No	Title	Text
Article 73	Reporting, etc.	3. Where City/Do-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage resource has been completely or partially destroyed, washed away, stolen, or damaged. (2) Where any act under paragraph (1) 1 or 2 is deemed inappropriate, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may order the relevant person to take corrective or necessary measures.
Article 74	Provisions to be Applied Mutatis Mutandis	(1) Article 39 (1) and (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to exportation and taking-out of City/Do-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage resources. (2) Articles 27, 31 (1) and (4), 32 through 34, 35 (1), 36, 37, 40, 42 through 45, 48 and 49 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of City/Do-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage resources, the revocation of such designation, and management thereof. In such cases, "Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration" shall be construed as "Mayor/Do Governor," "Presidential Decree" as "ordinance of the competent City/Do," and "State" as "local government." <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015>

CHAPTER 10. Cultural heritage trade business, etc.

No	Title	Text
Article 75	Permission of Trade and other Business Activities	(1) A person who intends to engage in business of trading or exchanging tangible cultural heritage or tangible folklore resources (including any person who engages in such business on commission) which are categorized into movable property shall obtain permission for cultural heritage trade business from the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (2) A person who has obtained permission under paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as "cultural heritage dealer") shall report the current status on the preservation of cultural heritage and the current state of their trade or exchange to the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (3) The Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu in receipt of a report under paragraph (2) shall notify the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration of matters so reported on a regular basis, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 76	Qualification	(1) A person who intends to obtain permission for cultural heritage trade business pursuant to Article 75 (1) shall fall under any of the following subparagraphs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who has worked for the State, a local government, a museum or an art gallery dealing with cultural heritage for at least two years; 2. A person who has majored in an academic field such as history, archaeology, anthropology, art history, folklore, bibliography, traditional craft or management of cultural heritage at a junior college or higher university (including graduate schools) for at least one year; 3. A person who has been employed by a cultural heritage dealer and who has dealt with cultural heritage for at least three years. (2) Necessary matters concerning the scope of museums and art galleries and majors under paragraph (1) and other relevant matters shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.
Article 77	Grounds for Disqualification	A person falling under any of the following subparagraphs shall be disqualified as a cultural heritage dealer: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent; 2. A person in whose case three years have not passed since a sentence of imprisonment without labor or greater punishment imposed upon him/her, in violation of this Act, or Article 347 or 362 of the Criminal Act was completely executed or discharged;
Article 77	Grounds for Disqualification	3. A person in whose case three years have not passed since his/her permission was revoked pursuant to Article 80.

No	Title	Text
Article 78	Matters to be Observed	(1) Each cultural heritage dealer shall prepare account books on trade, exchange, etc., as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, to keep records on details of transactions, and shall photograph and attach the photographs of actual objects so that the relevant cultural heritage can be verified. (2) Each cultural heritage dealer shall annually obtain a sealed approval of the account books on trade, exchange, etc. under paragraph (1), as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. This shall also apply where a cultural heritage dealer closes his/her cultural heritage trade business. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 79	Duty to Report Closure of Business	Where a person who has obtained permission under Article 75 (1) closes his/her cultural heritage trade business, he/she shall submit a report on the closure of business to the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu within three months, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 80	Revocation, etc. of Permission	(1) Where a cultural heritage dealer falls under any of the following cases, the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall revoke his/her permission or order the dealer to fully or partially suspend his/her business within a specified period of up to one year: Provided, That where a cultural heritage dealer falls under subparagraphs 1 through 3, such permission shall be revoked: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where he/she obtains permission by fraud or other improper means; 2. Where he/she is sentenced to a fine or greater punishment, in violation of Articles 90 and 92 of this Act and Article 31 of the Act on Protection and Inspection of Buried Cultural Heritage; 3. Where he/she continues business during the period of business suspension; 4. Where he/she violates matters to be observed pursuant to Article 78. (2) Detailed standards for administrative disposition under paragraph (1) shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

CHAPTER 11. Supplementary provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 81	Succession to Rights and Obligations	(1) Where the owner of State-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone, and provisionally designated cultural heritage) changes, the new owner shall succeed to the rights and obligations of the former owner under this Act or an order, instruction, or any other disposition issued or made by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration pursuant to this Act. (2) Paragraph (1) shall apply mutatis mutandis to a management organization and an owner, where a management organization is designated pursuant to Article 34 or such designation is revoked: Provided, That this shall not apply to any right and obligation exclusive to the owner.
Article 82	Delegation and Entrustment of Authority	The authority of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration under this Act may be partially delegated to the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, or entrusted to an agency, corporation, organization, etc, which is established for the protection, preservation, distribution, utilization, etc. of cultural heritage, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 82-2	Prohibited Use of Similar Names	No person who is not the Foundation under this Act shall use the name of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation and other names similar thereto. [This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014]

No	Title	Text
Article 83	Expropriation or Use of Land	(1) Where necessary for the protection and management of cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may expropriate or use land, buildings, trees, bamboo, or other structures within designated cultural heritage or its protection zone pursuant to the Act on Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, etc. for Public Works Projects. (2) Deleted. <by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 84	Loan, Use, etc. of State or Public Property	(1) Notwithstanding the State Property Act and the Public Property and Commodity Management Act, the State and a local government may permit to lend, use, benefit from, or sell State-owned property or public property by a free contract, where deemed necessary for the preservation, management and utilization of and initiation into cultural heritage. (2) Details and terms and conditions of loan, use of and benefit from, or sale of State-owned property or public property under paragraph (1) shall be governed by the State Property Act and the Public Property and Commodity Management Act.
Article 85	Disaster Prevention Day for Cultural Heritage	(1) February 10 of each year is designated as the Disaster Prevention Day for Cultural Heritage to safely preserve cultural heritage from disasters, such as fire, and to raise Korean nationals' awareness on the safe management of cultural heritage. (2) The State and a local government shall implement projects and hold events, such as safety inspections and disaster prevention drills, on cultural heritage to suit the underlying spirit of the Disaster Prevention Day for Cultural Heritage. (3) Necessary matters concerning the events to be held on the Disaster Prevention Day for Cultural Heritage shall be otherwise determined by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the Mayor/Do Governor.
Article 86	Monetary Rewards	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall pay a monetary reward, within budgetary limits, to any person who informs the investigative authority of a person who committed or attempted a crime stipulated under Articles 90 through 92 of this Act and Article 31 of the Act on Protection and Inspection of Buried Cultural Heritage when he/she has been sentenced to the suspension of indictment or his/her conviction has been final and conclusive, and any person who contributes to the arrest of such person. (2) Necessary matters concerning the scope of investigation agencies, handling of information provided, and the payment of monetary rewards, including standards for payment thereof, shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 87	Relationship with other Acts	(1) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration intends to perform any of the following acts over an area, the size of which is equal to or larger than that prescribed by Presidential Decree within a park area under the Natural Parks Act, he/she shall consult with the relevant park management authority: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> 1. Where he/she designates a certain area as a historic site, scenic area, or natural monument pursuant to Article 25; 2. Where he/she designates a protection zone pursuant to Article 27; 3. Where he/she grants permission or revised permission pursuant to the main sentence of Article 35 (1). (2) If the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to grant the permission or the permission of alteration pursuant to the proviso to Article 35 (1) with respect to the area of at least a size prescribed by Presidential Decree, within a park area under the Natural Parks Act, he/she shall consult with the relevant park management authority. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (3) Where permission is granted pursuant to Article 35 (1) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2)), any of the following permission shall be deemed granted: 1. Permission for acts in a park area under Article 23 of the Natural Parks Act; 2. Permission to occupy for use and use an urban park, urban natural park area, or green belt under Articles 24, 27, and 38 of the Act on Urban Parks, Greenbelts, Etc.

No	Title	Text
Article 87	Relationship with other Acts	(4) Where an area designated and publicly announced as State-designated or City/Do-designated cultural heritage, or its protective facilities or protection zone under Article 23, 25 through 27, or 70 (1) is in an urban area stipulated under subparagraph 1 of Article 6 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, the area shall be deemed designated and publicly announced as a conservation district under Article 37 (1) 6 of the same Act. (5) The provisions concerning bona fide acquisition under Article 249 of the Civil Act shall not apply to transactions, such as trade, etc. of any of the following cultural heritage: Provided, That where a transferee purchases cultural heritage in good faith through auction or from a cultural heritage dealer, etc., the victim or the person who loses such cultural heritage may pay to the transferee the price that the transferee has paid and claim the return thereof: 1. Cultural heritage designated by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or a Mayor/Do Governor; 2. Cultural heritage publicly announced as a stolen or lost article; 3. Cultural heritage with an essential part thereof or record showing its source deliberately mutilated. (6) Necessary matters concerning public announcement under paragraph (5) 2 shall be determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014>
Article 88	Hearings	Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to take any of the following dispositions, he/she shall hold a hearing: 1. Revocation of permission where a person who has obtained permission under Article 35 (1), 39, 56 (2), or the proviso to Article 60 (1) violates any provision or condition of permission; 2. Revocation of designation as an animal clinic under Article 38 (5); 3. Revocation of permission or suspension of business of a cultural heritage dealer under Article 80.
Article 89	Legal Fiction as Public Official in Application of Penal Provisions	Any of the following persons shall be deemed a public official for the purposes of Articles 129 through 132 of the Criminal Act: <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> 1. A member of the Cultural Heritage Committee (including a member of City/Do cultural heritage committees under Article 71 (1)) which investigates and deliberates on matters concerning the preservation and management of cultural heritage pursuant to Article 8 (1); 1-2. A person who presents his/her opinion concerning review of the influence of preserving the designated cultural heritage pursuant to the latter part of Article 13 (2); 1-3. A person who presents his/her opinion concerning investigation of the permission of alteration of the current state pursuant to Article 36 (2); 2. A person who carries out business affairs on the payment of expenses for medical treatment of animals designated as natural monuments on commission pursuant to Article 38 (4); 3. A person who investigates cultural heritage under entrustment pursuant to Article 44 (6); 4. A person who engages in affairs entrusted by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration pursuant to Article 82.

CHAPTER 12. Penalty provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 90	Crime of Exportation, etc. without Permission	<p>(1) A person who exports or takes abroad any designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage, in violation of the main sentence of Article 39 (1) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Articles 59 (2) and 74 (1)), or who fails to retrieve cultural heritage taken abroad under the proviso to Article 39 (1) and (2) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Articles 59 (2) and 74 (1)) by a specified deadline shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than five years, and the relevant cultural heritage shall be confiscated.</p> <p>(2) A person who exports or takes abroad any cultural heritage or who fails to retrieve any cultural heritage taken abroad, in violation of Article 60 (1) shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than three years, and the relevant cultural heritage shall be confiscated.</p> <p>(3) A person who transfers or acquires cultural heritage, or intermediates a transaction of cultural heritage, knowing that the cultural heritage would be exported or taken abroad, in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than three years, and the relevant cultural heritage shall be confiscated.</p>
Article 91	Crime of Enticement to Make False Designation, etc,	<p>A person who entices another person to designate cultural heritage as designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage by fraudulent or other illegal means shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than five years.</p>
Article 92	Crime of Infliction of Damage, Concealment, etc.	<p>(1) A person who causes damage to, steals, conceals, or impairs the utility of State-designated cultural heritage (excluding national intangible cultural heritage) in any other means shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than three years. <Amended by Act No. 13249, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(2) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than two years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who causes damage to, steals, conceals, or impairs the utility of any designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage (excluding a structure), other than those stipulated in paragraph (1);2. A person who causes damage to, steals, conceals, or impairs the utility of any ordinary movable cultural heritage, knowing that it is ordinary movable cultural heritage. <p>(3) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than two years or by a fine not less than twenty million won nor more than 150 million won:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who makes a specimen or stuffed specimen of a natural monument without obtaining permission for the alteration of the current state, or revised permission therefor under Article 35 (1) 1;2. A person who acquires, transfers, takes over, or transports cultural heritage with knowledge of a violation of paragraph (1) or (2) or subparagraph 1;3. A person who mediates an act under subparagraph 2. <p>(4) Even where an act that had impaired the utility of a designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage or ordinary movable cultural heritage by causing damage, theft, or concealment, or by any other means committed by a third person before concealment under paragraphs (1) and (2) has not been punished, the person who committed such concealment shall be sentenced to the punishment stipulated under the said paragraphs.</p> <p>(5) Any cultural heritage falling under paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be confiscated, but where such confiscation is impracticable, the appraised value of the relevant cultural heritage shall be collected: Provided, That this shall not apply where a person who conceals cultural heritage under paragraph (4) acquires it in good faith.</p>
Article 93	Cumulative Crimes	<p>(1) A person who commits a crime stipulated under Articles 90 through 92 by demonstrating the force of an organization or a large number of people or carrying a dangerous object in his/her possession shall be sentenced to cumulative punishment by half that stipulated under the relevant Articles.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 93	Cumulative Crimes	<p>(2) A person who causes an injury to any person who manages or protects a designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage by committing a crime under paragraph (1) shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for an infinite term or for a term of not less than five years. A person who causes the death of a third person shall be punished by capital punishment, imprisonment with labor for an infinite term or for a term of not less than five years.</p>
Article 94	Application Mutatis Mutandis of the Criminal Act	<p>A person who commits arson, inundation, or destruction of any of the following structures shall be punished by applying mutatis mutandis Article 165, 178, or 367 of the Criminal Act and the corresponding provisions related to the aforesaid Articles in the aforesaid Act, and shall be cumulatively punished by half that stipulated under each corresponding provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A structure which is designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage;2. A structure for the protection of designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage.
Article 95	Crimes of Inundation of Historic Sites	<p>A person who damages a historic site, scenic area, natural monument, or its protection zone designated or provisionally designated by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration by inundating it shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not less than two years nor more than ten years.</p>
Article 96	Other Crimes of Inundation	<p>A person who damages any designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage other than those stipulated under Article 95 or the protection zone of such cultural heritage by inundating it shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than ten years or by a fine not exceeding 100 million won.</p>
Article 97	Attempted Criminals, etc.	<p>(1) An attempted criminal under Articles 90 through 92, 93 (1), 95 and 96 shall be punished.</p> <p>(2) A person who prepares himself/herself or plots to commit a crime under Articles 90 through 92, 93 (1), 95 and 96 shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won.</p>
Article 98	Criminal Negligence	<p>(1) A person who commits a crime under Article 95 or 96 by negligence shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 10 million won.</p> <p>(2) A person who commits a crime under Article 95 or 96 due to malpractice or gross negligence shall be punished by imprisonment without labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won.</p>
Article 99	Unpermitted Conduct, etc.	<p>(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than five years or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who alters the current state of a designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone, and dead natural monuments) or who conducts an act which could affect the preservation thereof, in violation of Article 35 (1) 1 or 2 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Articles 47 and 74 (2));2. A person who captures or collects an animal, plant, or mineral in an area designated or provisionally designated as a scenic area or natural monument, or its protection zone, or removes the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral from such area without permission, in violation of Article 35 (1) 4 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2));3. A person engaged in any business without permission, in violation of Article 75 (1). <p>(2) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who owns the relevant cultural heritage in cases falling under each subparagraph of paragraph (1);2. A person who alters the current state of registered cultural heritage without permission or revised permission, in violation of Article 56 (2).
Article 100	Crimes of Violating Administrative Orders, etc.	<p>A person falling under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won, and the relevant object shall be confiscated in cases under subparagraph 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who violates an order issued pursuant to Article 21 (1) or 42 (1) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2)) without good cause;

No	Title	Text
Article 100	Crimes of Violating Administrative Orders, etc.	2. A person who brings in or sprays any substance harmful to the growth of any habitat, breeding area, or migratory area of an animal designated or provisionally designated as a natural monument (including natural monuments designated as City/Do designated cultural heritage).
Article 101	Crimes of Interfering with Management Activities, etc.	Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who fails to comply with an instruction under Article 12 without good cause; 2. A person who interferes with management activities performed by a management organization, in violation of Article 34 (5) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2)), or who interferes with management activities performed by a management authority of designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage, without good cause; 3. A person who performs activities stipulated under Article 35 (1) 3 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2)) without permission; 4. A person who refuses to provide cooperation or to perform necessary activities required under the main sentence of Article 44 (4) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Articles 45 (2) and 74 (2)); 5. A person responsible for managing and protecting designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage, who destroys or damages the relevant cultural heritage due to gross negligence; 6. A person who falsely reports; 7. A person who intentionally destroys, moves, removes, or otherwise spoils a boundary marker of an area designated as cultural heritage or its protection zone by making it impossible to discern the boundaries of such area; 8. A person who discloses cultural heritage to the public, in violation of any restriction placed thereon by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration under Article 48 (2) or who enters cultural heritage without permission under paragraph (5) of the same Article (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 (2)).
Article 102	Joint Penalty Provisions	Where the representative of a corporation or an agent, employee of or other persons employed by, the corporation or an individual commits any violation referred to in Articles 94 through 96, or Articles 98 through 101 in conducting the business affairs of the corporation or individual, the corporation or individual shall, in addition to punishing the violators accordingly, be subject to a fine prescribed in the relevant Article or a fine not exceeding 300 million won if there is no relevant penalty provision: Provided, That where such corporation or individual has not been negligent in giving due attention and supervision concerning the relevant duties to prevent such violation, this shall not apply.
Article 103	Administrative Fines	(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding five million won: <Amended by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012; Act No. 12692, May 28, 2014> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who fails to designate non-smoking areas under Article 14 (5); 2. A person who fails to report under Article 40 (1) 6 or 9 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 74 (2)); 3. A person who fails to report under subparagraph 6 of Article 55; 4. A person who fails to report under Article 56 (1); 5. A person who fails to comply with matters to be observed under Article 78; 6. A person who fails to report the closure of business under Article 79; 7. A person who uses the name of Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation and other names similar thereto, in violation of Article 82-2. (2) A person who fails to report under Article 40 (1) 5 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 74 (2)) shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding four million won. (3) A person who fails to report under Article 40 (1) 7 or (3) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 74 (2)) shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding three million won. <Amended by Act No. 12352, Jan. 28, 2014> (4) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding two million won: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who fails to report under Article 40 (1) 1 through 4 or 8 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 74 (2)); 2. A person who fails to report under subparagraphs 1 through 5, 7, or 8 of Article 55;

No	Title	Text
Article 103	Administrative Fines	3. A person who fails to report under Article 60 (4). (5) A person who smokes in a non-smoking area in violation of Article 14 (7) shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding 100,000 won. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11228, Jan. 26, 2012>
Article 104	Imposition and Collection of Administrative Fines	Administrative fines under Article 103 shall be imposed and collected by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

1.b National Land Planning and Utilization Act*
(Excerpts)

(Enforcement 26. Jul, 2017)

* The Act is sub-divided into 12 chapters and comprises 144 articles.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purpose	The purpose of this Act is to promote public welfare and to upgrade the quality of people's livelihood by providing for matters necessary for the formulation, implementation, etc. of plans to utilize, develop and preserve national land. [This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009].
Article 3	Basic Principles for Utilizing and Managing National Land	National land shall be utilized and managed to achieve the following objectives in order to ensure soundness of the environment and sustainable development through the preservation of the natural environment and the efficient utilization of resources: <Amended by Act No. 11292, Feb. 1, 2012> 1. Efficient utilization and smooth supply of land and various installations necessary for people's livelihoods and economic activities; 2. Preservation of the natural environment and scenery, and the improvement and restoration of the damaged natural environment and scenery; 3. Provision of various basic services necessary for people's livelihoods, such as traffic, water resources, energy, etc.; 4. Improvement of the quality of people's livelihoods through the betterment of living environment, such as residence, etc.; 5. Preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of every region; 6. Pursuit of common prosperity through cooperation and balanced development between regions; 7. Minimization of social costs through the development of the regional economy and appropriate distribution of functions in and between regions; 8. The protection of life and property of people through response to climate change and the reduction of damage from storms and floods. [This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]
Article 6	Division of Purpose of National Land's Use	The national land shall be divided into the following special-purpose areas, in consideration of the actual conditions and characteristics of land utilization, the future directions of land utilization, balanced development among regions, etc.: <Amended by Act No. 11798, May 22, 2013> 1. Urban areas: Areas requiring systematic development, maintenance, management, preservation, etc., as the population and industries are concentrated or such concentration is anticipated therein; 2. Control areas: Areas to be systematically controlled corresponding to the urban area in order to accommodate the population and industries of urban areas, or those requiring control corresponding to an agricultural and forest area or natural environment conservation area in order to promote the agricultural and forest industry, and to preserve the natural environment or forests; 3. Agricultural and forest areas: Areas necessary to promote the agricultural and forest industry and to preserve forests, such as agricultural promotion areas under the Farmland Act, or conserved mountainous districts under the Mountainous Districts Management Act that do not belong to urban areas; 4. Natural environment conservation areas: Areas necessary to preserve the natural environment, water resources, coastal areas, eco-system, water supply resources and cultural heritage assets, and to protect and foster fishery resources, etc. [This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]

CHAPTER 3. Urban or gun master plan

No	Title	Text
Article 19	Details of Urban or Gun Master Plans	(1) An urban or Gun master plan shall include policy direction-setting for the following matters: <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011> 1. Matters concerning local features and direction-setting and objectives of a plan; 2. Matters concerning spatial structure, establishment of living zones and distribution of population; 3. Matters concerning the utilization and development of land; 4. Matters concerning the supply and demand of land by each use; 5. Matters concerning the conservation and management of the environment; 6. Matters concerning infrastructure; 7. Matters concerning parks and green areas; 8. Matters concerning sceneries; 8-2. Matters concerning response to climate change and energy conservation; 8-3. Matters concerning the prevention of disasters and safety; 9. Matters concerning a phased advancement of matters provided for in subparagraphs 2 through 8, 8-2 and 8-3; 10. Other matters prescribed by Presidential Decree. (2) Deleted. <by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011> (3) Standards, etc. for formulating an urban or Gun master plan shall be determined by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013> [This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]

CHAPTER 4. Urban or gun management plan

(2) Special-Purpose Area, Special-Purpose District and Special-Purpose Zone

No	Title	Text
Article 37	Designation of Special-Purpose Districts	(1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, a Mayor/Do Governor or the Mayor of a large city shall make a decision on designation or alteration of any of the following special-purpose districts, by an urban or Gun management plan: <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013> 1. Scenic districts: Districts necessary to protect and create scenery; 2. Aesthetic districts: Districts to ensure aesthetics; 3. Height restriction districts: Districts where the minimum limit or maximum limit on the height of buildings needs to be regulated to create pleasant environments and to efficiently use land; 4. Fire-prevention districts: Districts necessary to prevent the risk of a fire; 5. Disaster-prevention districts: Districts necessary to prevent the storm and flood damage, landslide, ground collapse and other disasters; 6. Conservation districts: Districts necessary to protect and conserve cultural heritage assets, major installations and areas of great conservative value culturally and ecologically; 7. Facility protection districts: Districts necessary to protect school facilities, public facilities, harbors or airports, to ensure efficient business functions, and safe aircraft's navigation, etc.; 8. Settlement districts: Districts to improve the settlements within a green area, control area, agricultural and forest area, natural environment conservation area, development restriction zone, or urban natural park zone; 9. Development promotion districts: Districts where the functions of dwelling, commerce, industry, distribution and logistics, tourism and recreation, etc. need to be intensively developed and improved;

No	Title	Text
Article 37	Designation of Special-Purpose Districts	<p>10. Special-purpose restricted districts: Districts where the locations of specific facilities, such as those harmful to juveniles, etc. need to be restricted for the purpose of protecting the dwelling functions, the juveniles, etc.;</p> <p>11. Other districts prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(2) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, a Mayor/Do Governor or the Mayor of a large city may designate or alter special-purpose districts under each subparagraph of paragraph (1) after subdividing such districts by determination of an urban or Gun management plan, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, where deemed necessary. <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013></p> <p>(3) Where deemed necessary on the ground of local conditions, a Mayor/Do Governor or the Mayor of a large city may determine any designation or alteration of special-purpose districts, other than a special-purpose district under each subparagraph of paragraph (1), by an urban or Gun management plan, by stipulating any title of a special-purpose district and the purpose of its designation, and any matters, etc. concerning the prohibition and restriction of construction and other acts under municipal ordinances of the relevant City/Do or large city, pursuant to standards prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011></p> <p>(4) A Mayor/Do Governor or the Mayor of a large city shall determine the designation or alteration of an area prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as an area where coastal erosion is happening or is likely to happen, as a disaster prevention district referred to in paragraph (1) 5 by an urban or Gun management plan. In such cases, he/she shall include disaster-mitigating measures for the relevant disaster prevention district in the content of the urban or Gun management plan. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11922, Jul. 16, 2013></p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]</p>

CHAPTER 5. Permission, etc. of development activities

(2) Installation of Infrastructure following Development Activities

No	Title	Text
Article 63	Restrictions on Permission for Development Activities	<p>(1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/ Gun may restrict permission for development activities for any of the following areas deemed specifically necessary for an urban or Gun management plan, for a period of up to three years only on one occasion following deliberation thereon by the Central Urban Planning Committee or a local urban planning committee, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That such restrictions on permission for development activities for areas falling under subparagraphs 3 through 5 may be extended only on one occasion for a period of up to two years without deliberation thereon by the Central Urban Planning Committee or a local urban planning committee: <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11922, Jul. 16, 2013></p> <p>1. Green areas or planned control areas wherein trees collectively grow, or birds, beasts, etc. inhabit in groups, or areas requiring conservation as excellent farmland, etc.;</p> <p>2. Areas where development activities could seriously pollute or damage the surrounding environment, scenery, fine view, cultural heritage assets, etc.;</p> <p>3. Areas for which an urban or Gun master plan or an urban or Gun management plan is formulated, and where such urban or Gun master plan or such urban or Gun management plan is determined, any alteration is to be anticipated in a special-purpose area, special-purpose district and special-purpose zone, and thereby it is anticipated that standards for permission for development activities are to be greatly altered;</p> <p>4. Areas designated as district-unit planning zones;</p> <p>5. Areas designated as infrastructure-levy areas.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 63	Restrictions on Permission for Development Activities	<p>(2) Where the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun intends to restrict permission for development activities pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall publicly announce, in advance, restricted areas, grounds for restrictions, activities subject to restrictions, and period of restrictions, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013></p> <p>(3) Where grounds for restricting development activities in an area have ceased to exist, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun who has announced an area subject to restrictions on permission for development activities pursuant to paragraph (2) in order to restrict permission for development activities shall immediately lift restrictions on permission for development activities in the area even before the expiration of the period for such restrictions. In such cases, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun shall announce an area where such restrictions are lifted and timing thereof, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11922, Jul. 16, 2013></p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]</p>

CHAPTER 6. Limitations on activities within special-purpose areas, special-purpose districts and special-purpose zones

No	Title	Text
Article 76	Restrictions, etc. on Construction of Buildings in Special-Purpose Areas and Special-Purpose Districts	<p>(1) Matters concerning restrictions on the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities within special-purpose areas designated pursuant to Article 36 shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(2) Matters concerning restrictions on the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities within special-purpose districts designated pursuant to Article 37 may be prescribed by ordinance of the Special Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan Autonomous City, a Special Self-Governing Province, or a Si/Gun, in compliance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree, except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Act or other Acts. <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011></p> <p>(3) Restrictions on the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall coincide with the objectives for which the relevant special-purpose area or the relevant special-purpose district is designated.</p> <p>(4) Where the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities are altered, the use, type, scale, etc. of such buildings and other facilities after such alteration shall comply with paragraphs (1) and (2).</p> <p>(5) Restrictions on the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities within any of the following districts, complexes, or areas shall be governed by the following provisions, notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (4): <Amended by Act No. 9627, Apr. 22, 2009; Act No. 11020, Aug. 4, 2011; Act No. 13475, Aug. 11, 2015></p> <p>1. Within a settlement district provided for in Article 37 (1) 8, such restrictions shall be separately prescribed by Presidential Decree within the objectives for which the settlement district is designated;</p> <p>1-2. Within a development promotion district provided for in Article 37 (1) 9, such restrictions shall be separately prescribed by Presidential Decree within the objectives for which the development promotion district is designated;</p> <p>2. Within an agricultural and industrial complex defined in subparagraph 8 (d) of Article 2 of the Industrial Sites and Development Act, such restrictions shall be governed by the same Act;</p> <p>3. Within an agriculture promotion area, a conserved mountainous district, or grassland among agricultural and forest areas, such restrictions shall be governed by the Farmland Act, the Mountainous Districts Management Act, or the Grassland Act, respectively;</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 76	Restrictions, etc. on Construction of Buildings in Special-Purpose Areas and Special-Purpose Districts	<p>4. Within a park area designated under the Natural Parks Act, a water source protection areas designated under the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, designated cultural heritage assets or natural monuments and designated areas for their protection under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, and a marine protection zone designated under the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act, among natural environment conservation areas, such restrictions shall be governed by the Natural Parks Act, the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, or the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act, respectively;</p> <p>5. Within a fishery-resource protection zone among natural environment conservation areas, such restrictions shall be governed by the Fishery Resources Management Act.</p> <p>(6) Where the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries, the Minister of Environment, or the Minister of the Korea Forest Service deems it necessary to preserve the farmland, natural environment, marine environment, or forests within a preservation control area or production control area, he/she may impose restrictions on the use, type, scale, etc. of buildings and other facilities pursuant to the Farmland Act, the Natural Environment Conservation Act, the Wildlife Protection and Management Act, the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act, or the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act. In such cases, the said restrictions shall keep balance with the purport of restrictions imposed under this Act. <Amended by Act No. 10977, Jul. 28, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013></p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]</p>
Article 83	Exclusion from Application of other Acts in Urban Areas	<p>The provisions of the following Acts shall not apply to urban areas: <Amended by Act No. 10599, Apr. 14, 2011; Act No. 12248, Jan. 14, 2014></p> <p>1. Article 40 of the Road Act;</p> <p>2. Deleted; <by Act No. 12248, Jan. 14, 2014></p> <p>3. A qualification certificate for acquisition of farmland under Article 8 of the Farmland Act: Provided, That the same shall not apply to farmlands within green areas unnecessary for an urban or Gun planning facility project.</p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9442, Feb. 6, 2009]</p>

1.c Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety* (Excerpts)

(Enforcement 26. Jul, 2017)

* The Act is sub-divided into 10 chapters and comprises 82 articles.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purpose	<p>The purpose of this Act is to establish disaster and safety control systems of the State and local governments, and to prescribe matters necessary for the disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, activities for safety culture and disaster and safety control, in order to preserve national land against various disasters and to protect citizens' lives, bodies and property. <Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013></p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10347, Jun. 8, 2010]</p>

CHAPTER 4. Prevention of disasters

No	Title	Text
Article 25-2	Disaster Preventive Measures by Heads of Disaster Management Agencies	<p>(1) The head of any disaster management agency shall take the following measures in order to prevent the occurrence of disasters in the field of his/her competent duties: <Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>1. Formation and arrangement of the systems to respond to disasters;</p> <p>2. Prediction of disasters and establishment of an information transmission system;</p> <p>3. Education and training in preparation for disasters, and publicity on disaster management and prevention;</p> <p>4. Establishment of safety management systems and enactment of safety management regulations for fields with a high risk of disasters;</p> <p>5. Management of national infrastructure, etc. designated under Article 26;</p> <p>6. Measures for facilities, etc. subject to special management under Article 27 (2);</p> <p>7. Inspection and management of disaster prevention facilities under Article 29;</p> <p>7-2. Saving of resources for disaster management and designation of equipment and human resources under Article 34;</p> <p>8. Other matters deemed necessary for the prevention of disasters.</p> <p>(2) The head of any disaster management agency shall secure funds necessary to efficiently take disaster preventive measures prescribed in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) The head of any disaster management agency may request the head of any other disaster management agency to cooperate with him/her in preventing any disaster. In such cases, the head of any other disaster management agency in receipt of such request shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances.</p> <p>(4) The head of any disaster management agency shall arrange and supplement the safety management systems and the safety management regulations referred to in paragraph (1) 4 to ensure the effectiveness of disaster management.</p> <p>(5) and (6) Deleted. <by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013></p>

No	Title	Text
Article 29	Formulation of City/Do Safety Management Plans and Si/Gun/Gu Safety Management Plans	<p>(1) The City/Do safety management plans referred to in Article 24 (3) of the Act and the Si/Gun/Gu safety management plans referred to in Article 25 (3) of the Act shall be formulated, including disaster countermeasures referred to in each subparagraph of Article 26 (2). <Amended by Presidential Decree No. 24069, Aug. 23, 2012></p> <p>(2) A Mayor/Do Governor and the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may undergo a prior examination and deliberation by a working committee on safety management plans under his/her jurisdiction.</p>
Article 31	Safety Measures for Disaster Prevention	<p>(1) Where any disaster is likely to occur in any facility or area, based on the result of an emergency safety inspection under Article 30, the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of a disaster management agency (referring to an administrative agency only; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) may order the owner, manager, or occupant of such facility or area to take the following safety measures, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>1. Precise safety evaluation (limited to facilities). In such cases, where any other Act or subordinate statute stipulates standards for the precise safety evaluation of facilities, such standards shall apply, but if any other Act or subordinate statute does not prescribe standards for the precise safety evaluation of facilities, the standards stipulated by Ordinance of the Prime Minister shall apply;</p> <p>2. Maintenance, such as repair and reinforcement;</p> <p>3. Elimination of risk factors likely to cause disasters.</p> <p>(2) Any owner, manager, or occupant who has received an order to take safety measures pursuant to paragraph (1) shall prepare an implementation plan; submit it to the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of the competent disaster management agency; take the safety measures; and notify the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of the competent disaster management agency of the results thereof, as stipulated by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11346, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(3) Where a person who has received an order to take safety measures pursuant to paragraph (1) fails to, or is unable to, comply therewith, and it is deemed urgent for disaster prevention as his/her failure in fulfilling the safety measures is likely to cause harm to public safety, the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of the competent disaster management agency may restrict or prohibit the use of relevant facilities or areas. In such cases, the details of such restriction or prohibition shall be posted at a readily accessible place. <Amended by Act No. 11346, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(4) Where a person who has received an order to take safety measures pursuant to paragraph (1) 2 or 3 fails to, or is unable to, comply therewith, and where it is deemed urgent for disaster prevention, the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of the competent disaster management agency may take necessary safety measures in lieu of the person in receipt of such order and liable to comply therewith. In such cases, the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act shall apply mutatis mutandis. <Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(5) In taking safety measures prescribed in paragraph (3), the Minister of Public Safety and Security or the head of the competent disaster management agency shall give prior written notice thereof to the relevant owner, manager, or occupant: Provided, That in case of emergency, such notice may be given verbally; and where it is impracticable to give prior verbal notice or public safety may be harmed by taking substantial amount of time, safety measures may be taken first and the result thereof may be notified thereafter. <Amended by Act No. 11346, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10347, Jun. 8, 2010]</p>

CHAPTER 5. Preparation for disasters

No	Title	Text
Article 34-2	Preparation of Means for Emergency Communication at Disaster Scenes	<p>(1) The heads of disaster management agencies shall prepare means of emergency communication in advance so that a wire or wireless communication network or satellite communication network can be used in preparation for the situation that the communication is disconnected due to the occurrence of disasters.</p> <p>(2) For the joint use of a means of emergency communication referred to in paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as “means of emergency communication”) at disaster scenes, the Minister of Public Safety and Security may examine the current status, etc. of means of emergency communication held by disaster management agencies, emergency rescue agencies, and emergency rescue and relief support agencies and establish and operate a system for managing means of emergency communication. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(3) The Minister of Public Safety and Security may request the heads of disaster management agencies, emergency rescue agencies, and emergency rescue and relief support agencies to submit necessary data for the examination referred to in paragraph (2). In such cases, the heads of related agencies in receipt of such request shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(4) Necessary matters concerning the establishment and operation of a system for managing means of emergency communication shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013]</p>
Article 34-4	Formulation and Utilization of Action Plans for Disaster Response by Function	<p>(1) The head of any disaster management agency shall formulate and utilize action plans for disaster response by function (hereinafter referred to as “action plans for disaster response”) to efficiently manage disasters, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(2) The Minister of Public Safety and Security may notify the heads of disaster management agencies of guidelines for formulating action plans for disaster response. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(3) The Minister of Public Safety and Security shall check and inspect an action plan for disaster response formulated by the head of a disaster management agency, and may request the head of the disaster management agency to correct such plan, where necessary. In such cases, the head of the disaster management agency in receipt of such request for correction shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(4) Except as otherwise expressly provided for in paragraphs (1) through (3), matters necessary for the formulation, application, management, etc. of action plans for disaster response shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013]</p>
Article 34-5	Preparation and Operation of Risk Management Manuals in Disaster Field	<p>(1) In order to efficiently manage disasters, the head of any disaster management agency shall prepare and apply the following risk management manuals by type of disasters. In such cases, action plans for disaster response and risk management manuals shall be linked to each other: <Amended by Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>1. Standard manual for risk management: A document stipulating the disaster management system for and the duties and roles of related agencies in disasters requiring the management at a national level, which shall be the guidelines for preparing working-level manuals for risk response and shall be prepared by the head of each disaster management supervision agency;</p> <p>2. Working-level manual for risk response: A document stipulating the measures and procedures necessary for responding to actual disasters in accordance with the functions and roles stipulated in the standard manual for risk management, which shall be prepared by the head of each disaster management supervision agency and the head of the related agency. In such cases, the head of any disaster management supervision agency may prepare the working-level manual and the standard manual for risk management referred to in subparagraph 1 by integrating them together;</p> <p>3. Manual for actions at scene: A document stipulating in detail the procedures for actions to be taken by an agency that directly performs its duties at a disaster scene, which shall be prepared by the head of an agency designated by the head of the agency that has prepared working-level manuals for risk response: Provided, That the heads of Sis/Guns/Gus may prepare manuals for actions at scenes by type of disasters by consolidation.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 34-5	Preparation and Operation of Risk Management Manuals in Disaster Field	<p>(2) The Minister of Public Safety and Security may determine guidelines for preparation and application of risk management manuals by type of disasters and notify the heads of the related central administrative agencies and disaster management agencies thereof. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(3) The risk management manuals prepared by the heads of disaster management supervision agencies shall be finalized by obtaining approval from the Minster of Public Safety and Security, and shall apply in connection with the working-level manuals for risk response. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014; Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>(4) The head of any risk management supervision agency shall regularly inspect the standard manual for risk management and the working-level manual for risk response. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>(5) For the standardization of risk management manuals by type of disasters and the improvement of effectiveness thereof, the Minster of Public Safety and Security may organize and operate the Committee for Risk Management Manuals prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(6) The head of any disaster management supervision agency shall adjust and approve the working-level manuals for risk response and the manuals for actions at scenes of the type of disasters under his/her jurisdiction, and provide guidance and management thereof; where a risk management manual for a field under his/her jurisdiction is newly prepared or revised, he/she shall notify the Minister of Public Safety and Security thereof. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(7) The manuals for actions at scenes prepared by the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall be approved by the competent Mayor/Do Governor. The Mayor/Do Governor shall approve the manuals for actions at scenes when they are connected with the working-level manuals for risk response prepared by the head of the competent disaster management agency, and shall report the result of approval to the head of the competent disaster management agency and the Minister of Public Safety and Security. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>(8) The Minister of Public Safety and Security may establish and operate a management system for the systematic application of risk management manuals, and necessary matters concerning the preparation, application, etc. of risk management manuals under paragraphs (3) through (7) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014; Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>(9) For the efficient performance of disaster management affairs, the Minister of Public Safety and Security may research and develop standardized manuals necessary for risk management and disseminate them, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014></p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013]</p>
		<p>(1) The Minister of Public Safety and Security, a Mayor/Do Governor, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, or the head of an emergency rescue agency (hereinafter referred to as “drill supervision agency” in this Article) shall annually conduct disaster preparedness drills (including drills to master risk management manuals referred to in Article 34-5) regularly or occasionally jointly with related agencies, such as disaster management agencies, emergency rescue and relief support agencies, and military units (hereafter in this Article, referred to as “agencies participating in a drill”), as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 12844, Nov. 19, 2014; Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>(2) In conducting a disaster preparedness drill under paragraph (1), the head of any drill supervision agency shall formulate a plan for the disaster preparedness drill and notify the heads of agencies participating in the drill thereof.</p> <p>(3) In conducting a disaster preparedness drill under paragraph (1), the heads of agencies participating in the drill shall examine the status of the drill and submit the results thereof to the head of the relevant drill supervision agency, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(4) The head of any drill supervision agency shall take the following measures, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: <Amended by Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></p> <p>1. Examination and evaluation of the process and results of a drill of agencies participating in the drill;</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 35	Disaster Preparedness Drills	<div>2. Requesting the heads of agencies participating in the drill to take measures to supplement the matters unprepared or requiring improvement or supplementation which have been discovered in the course of the drill;</div> <div>3. Request for improvement or supplementation, or for taking measures for improvement or supplementation, of the unprepared matters of the risk management manuals referred to in subparagraphs of Article 34-5 (1) which have been discovered in the course of the drill.</div> <div>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013]</div>

CHAPTER 6. Disaster response

(1) Emergency Measures, etc.

No	Title	Text
Article 37	Emergency Measures	<div>(1) Where any disaster actually occurs or is likely to occur, the head of a City/Do emergency rescue control group and a Si/Gun/Gu emergency rescue control group referred to in Article 50 (2) (hereinafter referred to as "head of a local control group") and the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall promptly take the measures for flood control, fire extinguishment, rescue and salvage, and the following measures necessary to prevent the occurrence of other disasters or to mitigate damage, as prescribed by relevant Acts and subordinate statutes, the action plans for disaster response, and the risk management manuals: Provided, That the head of any local control group shall take the emergency measures only for extinguishing fires among measures stipulated under subparagraph 2, and those stipulated under subparagraphs 4 and 6: <Amended by Act No. 11994, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12943, Dec. 30, 2014></div> <div><div>1. Issuance or dissemination of alerts, or advice or instruction of evacuation;</div><div>1-2. Safety measures under Article 31;</div><div>2. Fire extinguishment, flood control, earthquake prevention, and other emergency measures and relief;</div><div>3. Emergency restoration of damaged facilities, quarantine, crime prevention, and maintenance of order;</div><div>4. Securing means of emergency transportation and rescue;</div><div>5. Securing means of water supply, emergency shelters, and relief goods;</div><div>6. Securing on-site control and communication systems;</div><div>7. Other necessary measures concerning the prevention or mitigation of occurrence of disasters.</div></div> <div>(2) Upon receipt of a request from the head of a Si/Gun/Gu or the head of a local control group, the head of the disaster management agency located within the jurisdiction of the Si/Gun/Gu shall take emergency measures related to his/her duties under the supervision or coordination of the head of the Si/Gun/Gu or the head of the local control group, or cooperate in the emergency measures to be taken by the head of the Si/Gun/Gu or the head of a local control group, as prescribed by relevant Acts and subordinate statutes or the safety management plans of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu.</div> <div>[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10347, Jun. 8, 2010]</div>

1.d Forest Protection Act* (Excerpts)

(Enforcement 28. Jun, 2017)

* The Act is sub-divided into 7 chapters and comprises 54 articles.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purposes	The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the conservation of national land and the enhancement of the quality of life for the nation by keeping forests healthy and protecting forests systematically, by such means as controlling forest conservation zones, conducting preventive observations of forest diseases and pests, taking control measures against such diseases and pests, preventing and fighting forest fires, preventing landslides and recovering therefrom, etc. <Amended by Act No. 11351, Feb. 22, 2012>
Article 13	Designation and Management of Protected Trees	(1) Each Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a regional forest office shall designate a tree, which is an old tree, a great tree, or a rare tree and which requires special protection, as a protected tree and safeguard it at the place where it is. (2) As to the designation of a protected tree and the cancellation of such designation, restrictions on acts regarding a protected tree, and the purchase or exchange of the land on which a protected tree grows, Articles 8 through 12 regarding forest conservation zones shall apply mutatis mutandis.

1.e Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc.* (Excerpts)

(Enforcement 4. Feb. 2017)

* The Act is sub-divided into 7 chapters and comprises 62 articles.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purpose	The purpose of this Act is to enhance the quality of repair of cultural heritage and develop cultural heritage repair business in a sound manner by prescribing matters necessary for the repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design, supervision, registration of cultural heritage repair business, technology management, etc. in order to preserve and inherit cultural heritage in its original form.
Article 2	Definitions	The terms used in this Act shall be defined as follows: <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016> 1. The term “repair of cultural heritage” means measures for the repair, restoration, and maintenance of any of the following items and for the prevention of damage thereto: (a) Designated cultural heritage (excluding intangible cultural heritage; hereinafter the same shall apply) prescribed in Article 2 (2) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act; (b) Provisionally designated cultural heritage prescribed in Article 32 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act;

No	Title	Text
Article 2	Definitions	(c) Public structures and landscape prescribed by Presidential Decree surrounding cultural heritage, which embody and constitute the traditional culture of Korea, along with designated cultural heritage (including provisionally designated cultural heritage); 2. The term “cultural heritage repair engineer” means a person who takes charge of technical duties concerning the repair of cultural heritage, and directs and supervises works performed by cultural heritage repair technicians, who has been issued a certificate as a cultural heritage repair engineer prescribed in Article 10; 3. The term “cultural heritage repair technician” means a person who takes charge of technical duties concerning the repair of cultural heritage under the guidance and supervision of the cultural heritage repair engineer, who has been issued a certificate as a cultural heritage repair technician prescribed in Article 12; 4. The term “cultural heritage repair business” means the business of repairing cultural heritage, which is prescribed by this Act; 5. The term “cultural heritage repair business entity” means a person who registers cultural heritage repair business in accordance with Article 14 and operates cultural heritage repair business; 6. The term “on-site survey and design” means preparing on-site survey drawings, design drawings, etc. by making a survey of, conducting historical research, etc. on those prescribed in subparagraph 1 for the repair of cultural heritage or for the preservation of records; 7. The term “on-site cultural heritage survey and design business” means the business of conducting on-site survey and design pursuant to this Act; 8. The term “on-site cultural heritage survey and design business entity” means a person who registers on-site cultural heritage survey and design business as prescribed in Article 14 and operates on-site cultural heritage survey and design business; 9. The term “supervision” means any of the following, which is relating to the repair of cultural heritage: (a) General supervision: Duties of verifying whether the repair of cultural heritage is conducted in accordance with design drawings, relevant documents, and relevant statutes, and directing and supervising the repair of cultural heritage; (b) Responsible supervision: Duties of general supervision and the authority of supervision performed according to relevant statutes on behalf of a person placing a contract; 10. The term “cultural heritage supervision business” means the business of conducting supervision pursuant to this Act; 11. The term “cultural heritage supervision business entity” means a person who registers cultural heritage supervision business in accordance with Article 14 and operates cultural heritage supervision business; 12. The term “cultural heritage supervisor” means a cultural heritage repair engineer affiliated with a cultural heritage supervision business entity or the Traditional Building Preservation Technology Promotion Foundation under Article 41-2 and engaging in the duties of supervising the repair of cultural heritage; 13. The term “contract” means making a promise made by a party to other party, in the name of an original contract, subcontract, entrustment, or in whatever name, to complete the repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design, or supervision, and the other party agrees to pay for the results thereof; 14. The term “person placing a contract” means a person who gives a contract for the repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design, or supervision to a cultural heritage repair business entity, on-site cultural heritage survey and design business entity, or cultural heritage supervision business 15. The term “contractor” means a cultural heritage repair business entity, on-site cultural heritage survey and design business entity, or cultural heritage supervision business entity awarded a contract for the repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design, or supervision by a person placing a contract; 16. The term “subcontracting” means a contract a contractor enters into with a third party in order to award part of a contract for the repair of cultural heritage; 17. The term “subcontractor” means a person awarded a subcontract for the repair of cultural heritage.

No	Title	Text
Article 3	Basic Principles for Repair, etc. of Cultural Heritage	The repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design, or supervision (hereinafter referred to as “repair, etc. of cultural heritage”) shall employ methods and technologies most appropriate for the preservation of the original form of cultural heritage, and no designated cultural heritage and surroundings shall be damaged due to the repair, etc. of cultural heritage.
Article 4	Formulation of Plans for Repair, etc. of Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) To systematically and comprehensively promote a policy on the repair, etc. of cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall gather consensus from the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayors, Special Self-Governing City Mayor, Do Governors, or Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as Mayors/Do Governors”) and formulate a master plan for the repair, etc. of cultural heritage every five years. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016></p> <p>(2) Where a master plan for the repair, etc. of cultural heritage is to be formulated as prescribed in paragraph (1), it shall be connected with the master plan for cultural heritage prescribed in Article 6 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</p> <p>(3) When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration formulates a master plan as prescribed in paragraph (1), he/she shall notify such master plan to the Mayors/Do Governors, and the Mayors/Do Governors shall formulate and implement a detailed implementation plan based on such master plan.</p> <p>(4) Matters necessary for the formulation and implementation of master plans and detailed implementation plans prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 5	Restrictions on Repair of Cultural Heritage and On-Site Survey and Design	<p>(1) Where the owner of cultural heritage (including a managing organization designated under Article 34 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act) intends to repair cultural heritage, he/she shall have a cultural heritage repair business entity repair it or order a cultural heritage repair engineer, together with a cultural heritage repair technician, to repair it: Provided, That this shall not apply to minor repairs prescribed by Presidential Decree that do not influence the preservation of relevant cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) In cases of structures prescribed by Presidential Decree, a cultural heritage repair business entity who has registered a business of general construction works in the relevant field pursuant to the Framework Act on the Construction Industry shall be made to repair such structures, notwithstanding paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the heads of institutions prescribed by Presidential Decree may directly repair cultural heritage.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a cultural heritage repair technician may be requested to take charge of the repair of cultural heritage in a field where no cultural heritage repair engineer exists; a person who holds national intangible cultural heritage, relevant specialist, etc. may be entrusted to take charge of the repair of cultural heritage in a field where no cultural heritage repair business entity, cultural heritage repair engineer, or cultural heritage repair technician exists. <Amended by Act No. 13248, Mar. 27, 2015></p> <p>(5) Where an on-site survey and design of the repair of cultural heritage is to be conducted, the on-site cultural heritage survey and design business entity shall be required to perform such duties: Provided, That this shall not apply to cases of an on-site survey and design for the trifling repair of cultural heritage, an on-site survey and design in the field of protection of plants and movable cultural heritage, or an on-site survey and design for the preservation measures performed directly by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, which are prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016></p> <p>(6) Where an on-site cultural heritage survey and design business entity intends to conduct an on-site survey and design in the field of landscape architecture, he/she shall have a cultural heritage repair engineer in charge of the planning of landscape architecture and the execution thereof take charge of such duties, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 6	Duty of Good Faith	<p>Persons who conduct the repair, etc. of cultural heritage shall comply with the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To perform the duties of repair, etc. of cultural heritage in good faith; 2. To perform the duties of repair, etc. of cultural heritage in conformity with the standards for the repair, etc. of cultural heritage;

No	Title	Text
Article 6	Duty of Good Faith	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To faithfully prepare a report on the repair, etc. of cultural heritage and submit it to the person placing a contract; 4. Other matters corresponding to the matters prescribed in subparagraphs 1 through 3, prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism as deemed necessary for the preservation of the original form of cultural heritage and for the enhancement of the repair of cultural heritage.
Article 7-2	Assistance, etc. to Traditional Technologies	<p>Where, with regard to traditional technologies for the repair, etc. of cultural heritage, needs arise for conservation, fostering, dissemination, research of materials and technologies, supply of and demand for materials, education, etc., the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may assist relevant corporations or individuals.</p> <p>[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016]</p>

CHAPTER 2. Cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage repair technicians

No	Title	Text
Article 8	Cultural Heritage Repair Engineers	<p>(1) A person who intends to become a cultural heritage repair engineer shall pass an examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair engineer for each type of technology conducted by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. In such cases, a person who is to apply for the qualifying examination to become cultural heritage repair engineers in charge of preparing drawings of on-site survey and design shall be a person who possess qualification as a certified architect pursuant to the Certified Architects Act.</p> <p>(2) The types and scope of duties of a cultural heritage repair engineer shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(3) The examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair engineer shall be divided into two parts, which refer to a written examination and an oral examination: Provided, That a public official of Grade 6 or higher (including a public official of Grade 6 or higher in extraordinary civil service) who has been engaged in the duties to repair, etc. cultural heritage for not less than ten years or a public official belonging to the Senior Civil Service Corps who has been engaged in the duties to repair, etc. cultural heritage for not less than ten years shall be partially exempt from taking the written portion of the qualifying examination to become a cultural heritage repair engineer in the relevant field. <Amended by Act No. 11530, Dec. 11, 2012></p> <p>(4) A person who passes the written examination to qualify as cultural heritage repair engineers shall be exempt from taking the written examination, which will be given as part of the next round of the qualifying examination to become a cultural heritage repair engineer.</p> <p>(5) Requirements for taking an examination to qualify as cultural heritage repair engineers, subjects and methods, matters concerning partial exemption from the written examination and other matters necessary for examination shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>[Enforcement Date: Feb. 5, 2015] Article 8 (5)</p>
Article 11	Examination to Qualify as Cultural Heritage Repair Technician, etc.	<p>(1) A person who intends to be a cultural heritage repair technician shall pass an examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair technician by skill category implemented by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration: Provided, That a person who holds qualifications in the field of repair of cultural heritage prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism from among the holders of intangible cultural heritage under Articles 17 and 32 of the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage shall be deemed to have passed an examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair technician in the relevant field when he/she completes a relevant program. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016></p> <p>(2) The kinds and scope of duties of a cultural heritage repair technician shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(3) The examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair technician shall be implemented by dividing into a written examination and an oral examination.</p>

No	Title	Text
Article 11	Examination to Qualify as Cultural Heritage Repair Technician, etc.	(4) Matters necessary for the implementation of the examination to qualify as a cultural heritage repair technician, education, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016>

CHAPTER 6. Supplementary provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 53	Specialized Education of Cultural Heritage Repair Engineers and Cultural Heritage Supervisors	(1) Cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage supervisors shall receive specialized education implemented by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration to enhance the technology and quality of repair, etc. of cultural heritage. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016> (2) The scope of cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage supervisors to receive specialized education prescribed in paragraph (1) and matters necessary for the implementation of specialized education shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016> (3) Cultural heritage repair business entities, etc. employing cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage supervisors shall bear expenses incurred for the specialized education of cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage repair technicians, and shall not give disadvantage to the cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage supervisors due to such reasons. <Amended by Act No. 13965, Feb. 3, 2016>

1.f Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage^{*} (Excerpts)

(Enforcement 21. Jun 2017)

^{*} The Act is sub-divided into 10 chapters and comprises 58 articles.

CHAPTER 1. General Provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 1	Purpose	The purpose of this Act is to promote the cultural enhancement of citizens and contribute to the development of human cultures by creatively transmitting traditional culture and enabling the citizens to utilize such traditional culture through the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage.
Article 4	Responsibilities of State and Each Local Government	(1) The State shall formulate and implement a comprehensive policy to safeguard and promote intangible cultural heritage. (2) Each local government shall formulate and implement a policy to safeguard and promote intangible cultural heritage, giving due consideration to regional characteristics, in compliance with the State's policy. (3) In order to fulfill the responsibilities provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2), the State and each local government shall secure a budget necessary therefor.

CHAPTER 2. Formulation and promotion of policies on intangible cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 7	Formulation of Master Plans	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall formulate a master plan to safeguard and promote intangible cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as “master plan”) every five years, that includes the following, after consulting with the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayors, Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, Do Governors, and Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as “Mayor/Do Governor”): <div> <div>1. Basic direction setting for the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage;</div> <div>2. Matters concerning securing and distributing funds for the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage;</div> <div>3. Matters concerning promoting the education and transmission of, and nurturing experts in, intangible cultural heritage;</div> <div>4. Matters concerning investigation, documentation, and informatization of intangible cultural heritage;</div> <div>5. Matters concerning internationalization of intangible cultural heritage;</div> <div>6. Other matters necessary for the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage.</div> </div> (2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall consider opinions of successors, relevant organizations, experts, etc. before formulating master plans. (3) Upon formulating a master plan, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall inform each Mayor/Do Governor of the master plan, and give public notice thereof in the official gazette, etc. (4) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may request each Mayor/Do Governor to present data about intangible cultural heritage in his/her jurisdiction, if necessary for formulating a master plan.
Article 8	Formulation and Implementation of Action Plans	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and each Mayor/Do Governor shall formulate and implement an annual action plan based on the relevant master plan. (2) When a Mayor/Do Governor has established an annual action plan or has completed implementing it pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall present the results thereof to the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. (3) Upon formulating an annual action plan, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the relevant Mayor/Do Governor shall publicly announce it, and preferentially secure funds necessary for implementing the action plan. (4) Matters necessary for the formulation, implementation, etc. of annual action plans shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
Article 9	Establishment of Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee	(1) An Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”) shall be established under the Cultural Heritage Administration to investigate and deliberate on matters concerning the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage. (2) The Committee shall be comprised of up to 30 members, including the chairperson. (3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall commission members of the Committee from among the following persons: Provided, That the chairperson shall be elected from among and by its members: <div> <div>1. A person who is or was an associate professor or higher at the faculty related to intangible cultural heritage in a university or college referred to in Article 2 of the Higher Education Act;</div> <div>2. A person who has been engaged in business related to the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage for at least ten years;</div> <div>3. An expert having knowledge of, and experience in, intangible cultural heritage, who has been working in the field of anthropology, folklore, law, business administration, traditional performing arts, or traditional craftsmanship, etc. for at least ten years.</div> </div> (4) The term of office of members of the Committee shall be two years, which is renewable, and the term of office of a member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be the remaining period of the term of his/her predecessor.

No	Title	Text
Article 9	Establishment of Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee	<p>(5) The Committee may have non-standing technical experts to conduct such affairs as collection of data, investigation, and research related to matters to be deliberated upon by the Committee, under the orders of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the chairperson of the Committee, or the chairperson of a subcommittee established under Article 10 (2).</p> <p>(6) Matters necessary for the number and term of office of, and qualifications for, technical experts referred to in paragraph (5), etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 10	Matters, etc. to Be Deliberated upon by Committee	<p>(1) The Committee shall deliberate on the following matters related to the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matters concerning master plans; 2. Matters concerning the designation of national intangible cultural heritage, and the revocation thereof; 3. Matters concerning the recognition of holders, group holders, or honorary holders of national intangible cultural heritage, and assistant instructors for successor training in national intangible cultural heritage, and the revocation thereof; 4. Matters concerning the designation of national intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding, and the revocation thereof; 5. Matters concerning the selection of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter referred to as “UNESCO”) intangible cultural heritage; 6. Other matters referred to the Committee by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration for deliberation on the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage. <p>(2) Subcommittees may be established under the Committee to investigate and deliberate on matters provided for in the subparagraphs of paragraph (1) for specific types of intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) Each subcommittee established under paragraph (2) may call joint meetings with other subcommittees (hereinafter referred to as “joint subcommittee”), if necessary for investigations, deliberation, etc.</p> <p>(4) Matters necessary for the organization and operation of the Committee, subcommittees, and joint subcommittees, allocation of functions among them, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>

CHAPTER 3. Designation, etc. of national intangible cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 12	Designation of National Intangible Cultural Heritage	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate significant intangible cultural heritage as national intangible cultural heritage following deliberation by the Committee.</p> <p>(2) Matters necessary for criteria and procedures for the designation of national intangible cultural heritage, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>

CHAPTER 6. City/do intangible cultural heritage

No	Title	Text
Article 31	Establishment of City/Do Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee	<p>(1) An intangible cultural heritage committee shall be established in each City/Do (hereinafter referred to as “City/Do intangible cultural heritage committee”) to deliberate on matters concerning the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage within the jurisdiction of the relevant Mayor/Do Governor.</p> <p>(2) Matters concerning the organization and operation of City/Do intangible cultural heritage committees and other relevant matters shall be prescribed by municipal ordinances, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matters concerning investigations of, and deliberation on, the safeguarding, management and utilization of intangible cultural heritage;

No	Title	Text
Article 31	Establishment of City/Do Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Matters concerning the commissioning and dismissal of committee members; 3. Matters concerning the establishment and operation of subcommittees; 4. Matters concerning the commission and utilization of expert committee members. <p>(3) A Mayor/Do Governor who intends to request the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration to designate any City/Do intangible cultural heritage under his/her jurisdiction as national intangible cultural heritage shall undergo prior deliberation thereon by the relevant City/Do intangible cultural heritage committee.</p>
Article 32	Designation, etc. of City/Do Intangible Cultural Heritage, etc.	<p>(1) A Mayor/Do Governor may designate intangible cultural heritage worthy of safeguarding within his/her jurisdiction as City/Do intangible cultural heritage, which are not designated as national intangible cultural heritage, following deliberation by the City/Do intangible cultural heritage committee: Provided, That he/she shall hold prior consultations with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration where the intangible cultural heritage he/she intends to designate as City/Do intangible cultural heritage has been designated as national intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>(2) In designating City/Do intangible cultural heritage, a Mayor/Do Governor may recognize a holder or group holder of that City/Do intangible cultural heritage, from among persons or groups other than holders or group holders of national intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) Where a holder or group holder of, or an assistant instructor for successor training in, City/Do intangible cultural heritage is recognized as a holder or group holder of, or an assistant instructor for successor training in, national intangible cultural heritage, the recognition as the holder or group holder of, or the assistant instructor for successor training in, that City/Do intangible cultural heritage shall be deemed revoked.</p> <p>(4) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may recommend a Mayor/Do Governor to designate intangible cultural heritage deemed necessary following deliberation by the Committee as City/Do intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>(5) A Mayor/Do Governor may designate intangible cultural heritage in danger of disappearance as City/Do intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding following deliberation by the relevant City/Do intangible cultural heritage committee, among City/Do intangible cultural heritage within his/her jurisdiction, which is not designated as national intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding.</p> <p>(6) Upon designating City/Do intangible cultural heritage pursuant to paragraph (1) or City/Do intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding pursuant to paragraph (5), the name of the relevant City/Do shall be included in such intangible cultural heritage.</p>

CHAPTER 9. Supplementary provisions

No	Title	Text
Article 48	Investigations and Documentation	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and each Mayor/Do Governor shall investigate the status of distribution, the status and details of transmission of intangible cultural heritage, and collect, prepare, maintain and retain the relevant documentation thereof, by means of audio recording, photographing, video recording, stenography, etc.</p> <p>(2) Where deemed necessary to safeguard and transmit intangible cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and each Mayor/Do Governor may entrust the investigation of the intangible cultural heritage and the collection and preparation of relevant documentation under paragraph (1) to a person or relevant research institution or organization with expertise in such intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>(3) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and each Mayor/Do Governor shall digitize the documentation collected and prepared under paragraphs (1) and (2) in order to enable every person to use such documentation.</p>

SEOWON,
Korean
Neo-Confucian
Academies

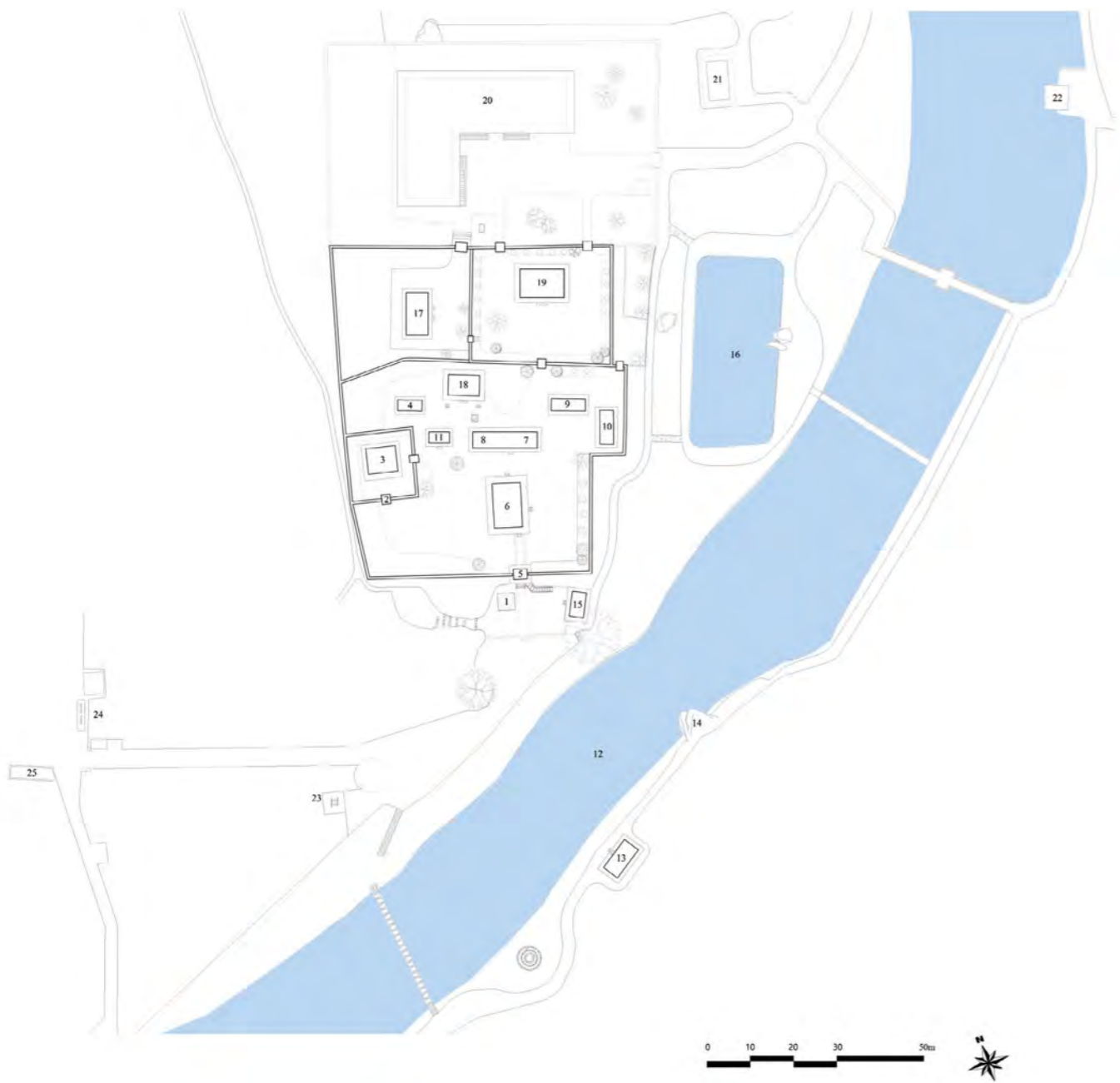
For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix

Section 2

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
OF SEOWON

2.a Sosu-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 *Seongsangdan* inspection stand
- 2 *Naesammun* triple inner gate
- 3 *Munseonggongmyo* shrine
- 4 *Jeonsacheong* veneration preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 5 *Jidomun* gate
- 6 *Myeongnyundang* lecture hall
- 7 *Jikbangjae* dormitory
- 8 *Ilsinjae* dormitory
- 9 *Hakgujae* dormitory
- 10 *Jirakjae* dormitory
- 11 *Jangseogak* library

Interaction area

- 12 *Jukgyecheon* stream
- 13 *Chwihandae* pavilion
- 14 *Gyeongja* bawi rock
- 15 *Gyeongnyeomjeong* pavilion
- 16 *Takcheongji* pond

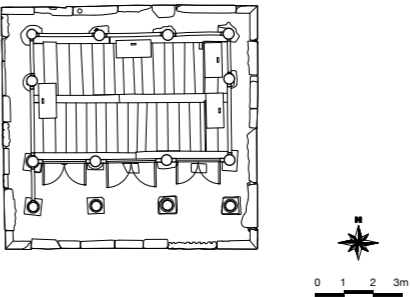
Other facilities

- 17 *Gojiksa* caretakers' house
- 18 Portrait hall
- 19 Historic resources exhibit hall
- 20 Management office (education hall of loyalty & filial piety)
- 21 Restroom
- 22 *Gwangpungjeong* pavilion
- 23 *Dangganjiju* entrance stele
- 24 Ticket office
- 25 Information center

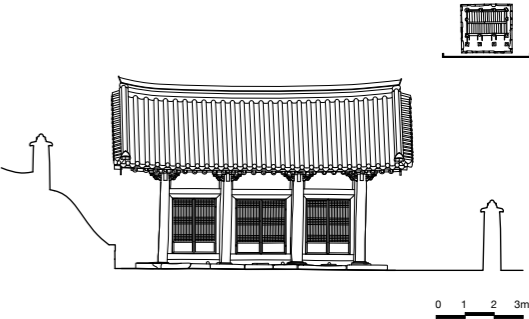
Veneration area

3 *Munseonggongmyo* shrine

• Plan



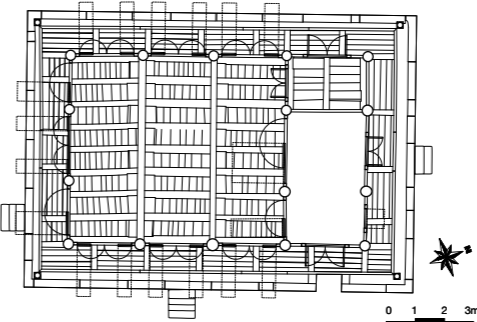
• Elevation



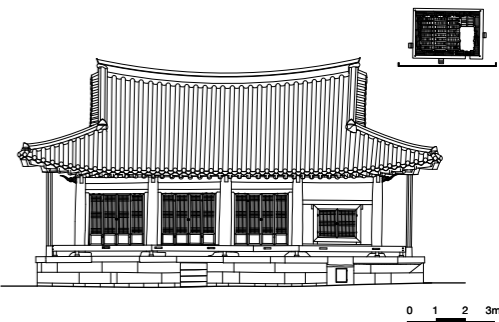
Learning area

6 *Myeongnyundang* lecture hall

• Plan

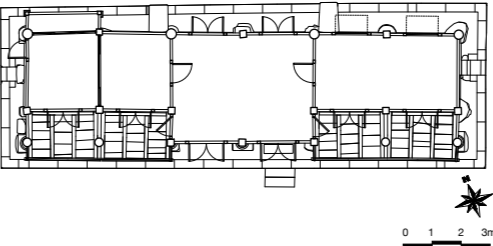


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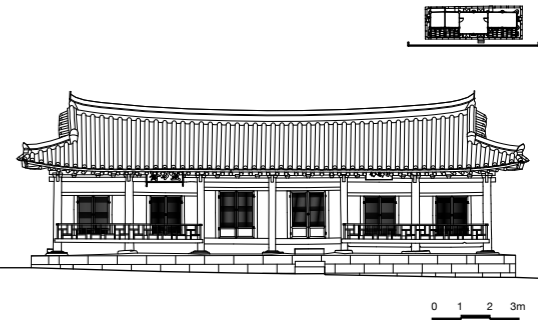


7, 8 *Jikbangjae* dormitory & *Ilsinjae* dormitory

• Plan



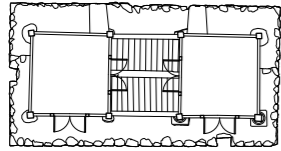
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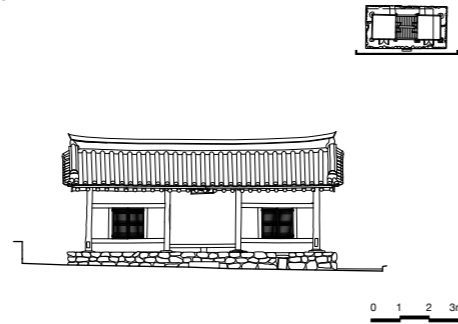
• Learning area

9 *Hakgujae* dormitory

• Plan

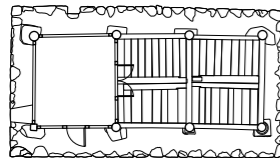


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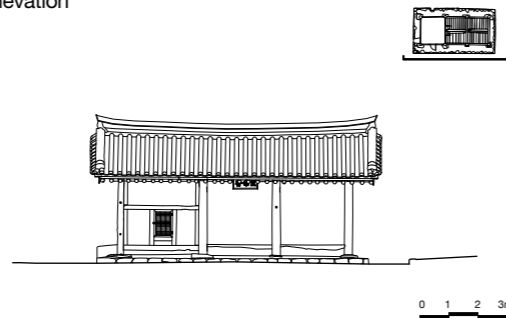


10 *Jirakjae* dormitory

• Plan



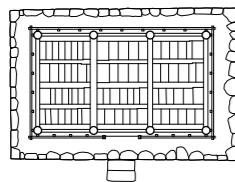
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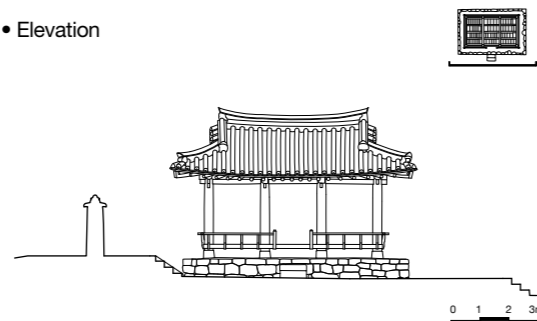
• Interaction area

15 *Gyeongnyeomjeong* pavilion

• Plan

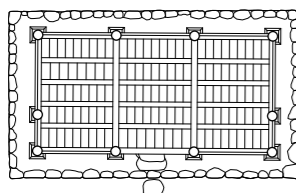


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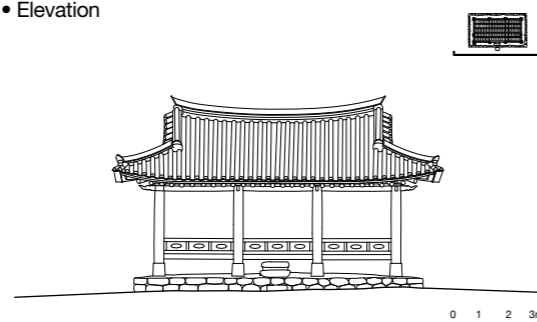


13 *Chwihandae* pavilion

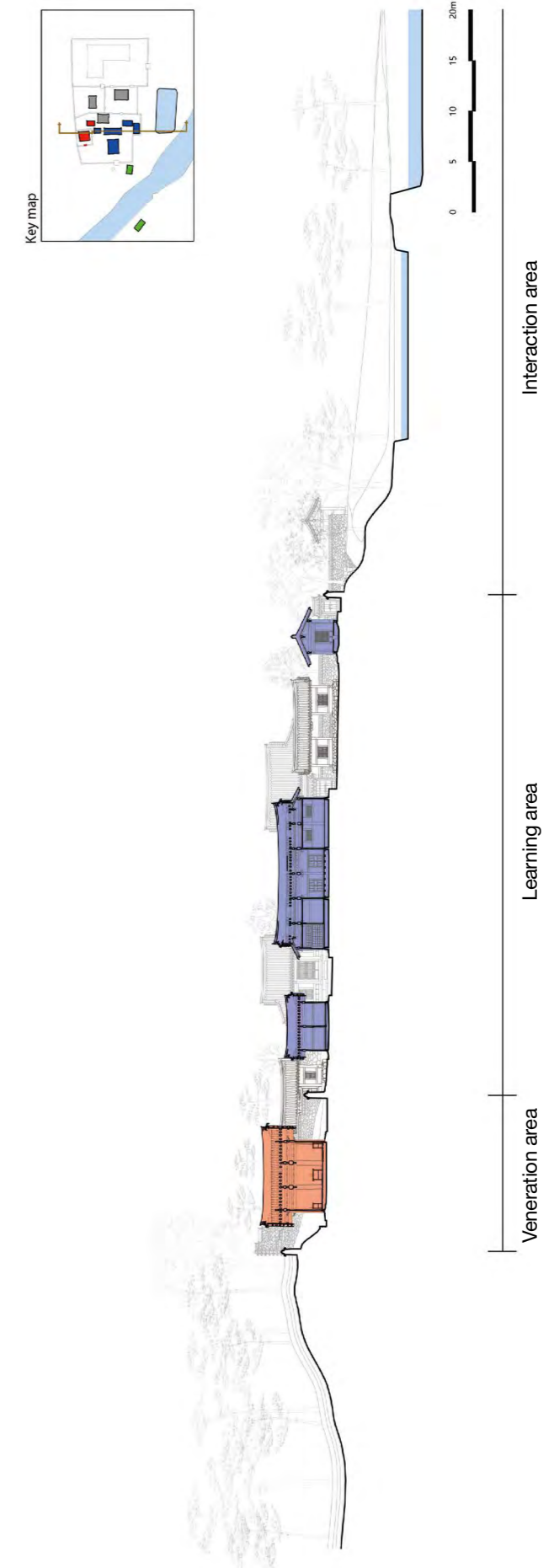
• Plan



• Elevation



• Section of Sosu-seowon



2.b Namgye-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Seongsangdan inspection stand
- 2 Jundomun gate
- 3 Shrine
- 4 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 5 Yangjeongjae dormitory
- 6 Boinjae dormitory
- 7 Myeongseongdang lecture hall
- 8 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

- 9 Pungyeongnu pavilion
- 10 Lotus pond
- 11 Aeryeonheon balcony
- 12 Yeongmaeheon balcony

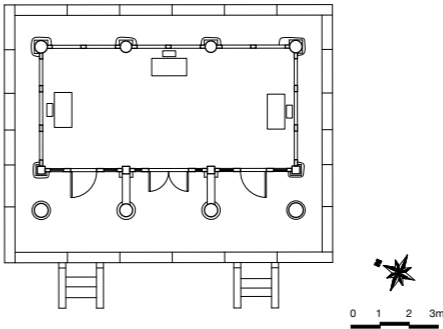
Other facilities

- 13 Hongsalmun red spiked gate
- 14 Hamabi dismounting stele
- 15 Commemorative stele
- 16 Caretakers' house
- 17 Restroom
- 18 Management office
- 19 Information center
- 20 Experiential center

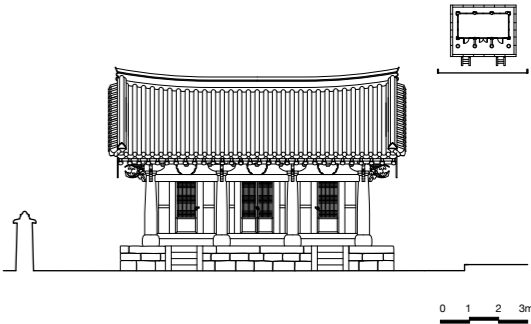
Veneration area

3 Shrine

• Plan



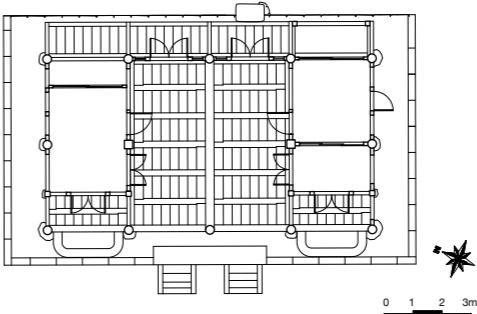
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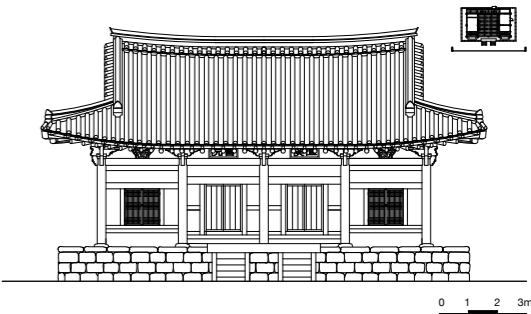
Learning area

7 Myeongseongdang lecture hall

• Plan

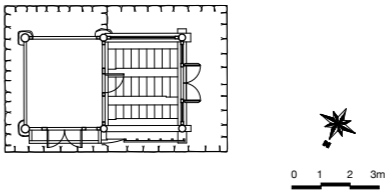


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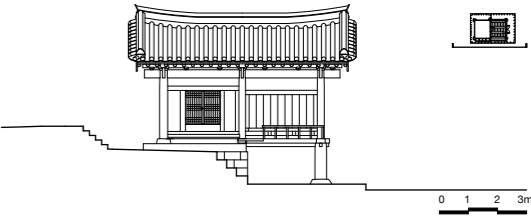


5 Yangjeongjae dormitory

• Plan

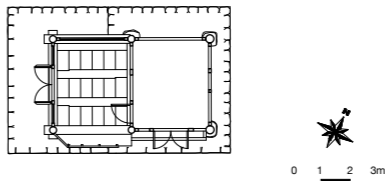


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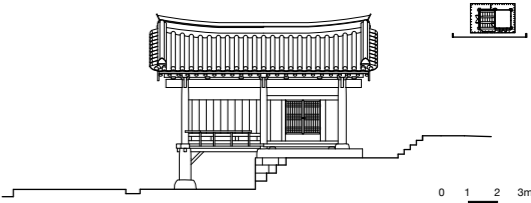


6 Boinjae dormitory

• Plan



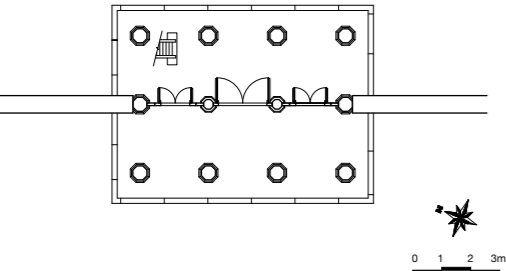
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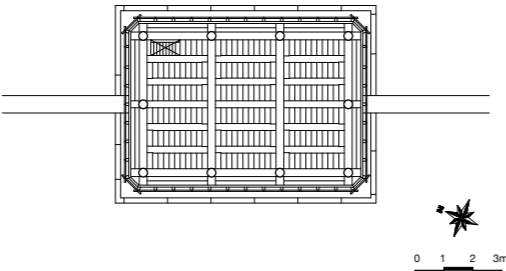
• Interaction area

9 *Pungyeongnu* pavilion

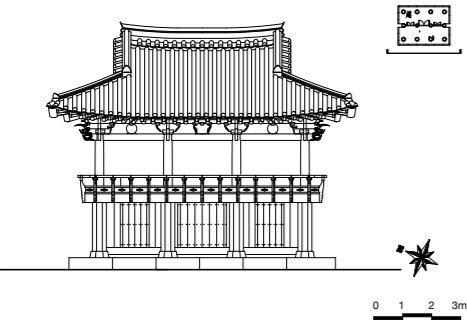
• 1st floor plan



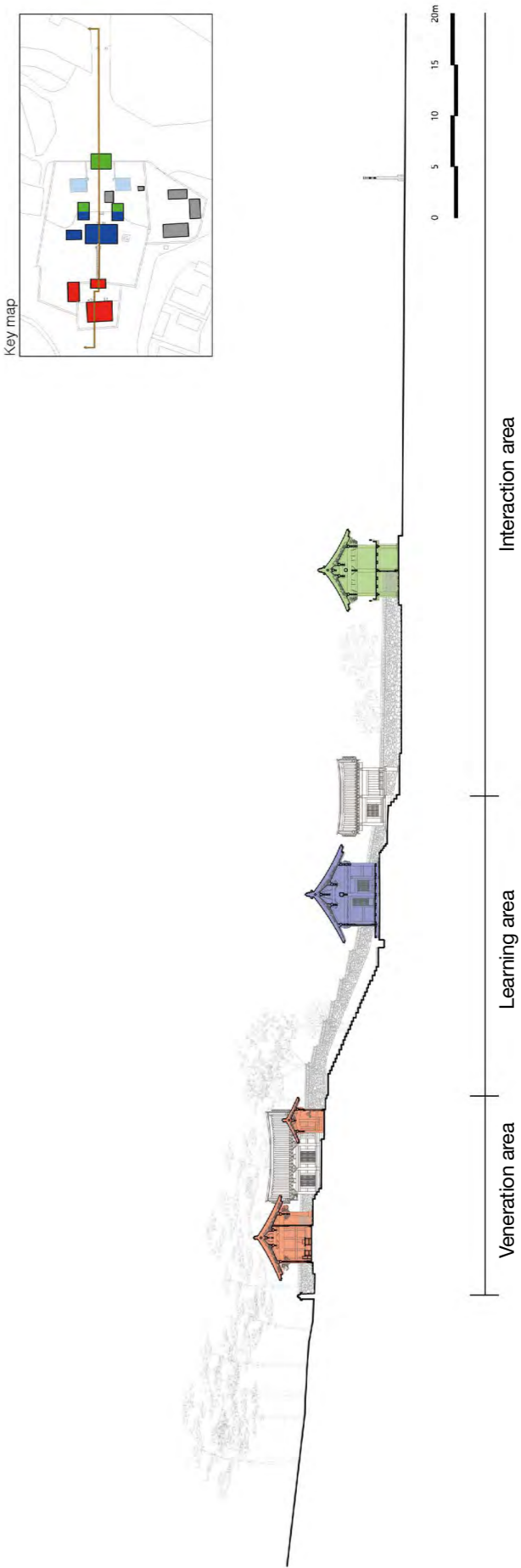
• 2nd floor plan



• Elevation



• Section of Namgye-seowon



2.c Oksan-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Sesimmun gate
- 2 Cheinmun gate
- 3 Cheinmyo shrine
- 4 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 5 Mingudae dormitory
- 6 Amsujae dormitory
- 7 Guindang lecture hall
- 8 Library
- 9 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

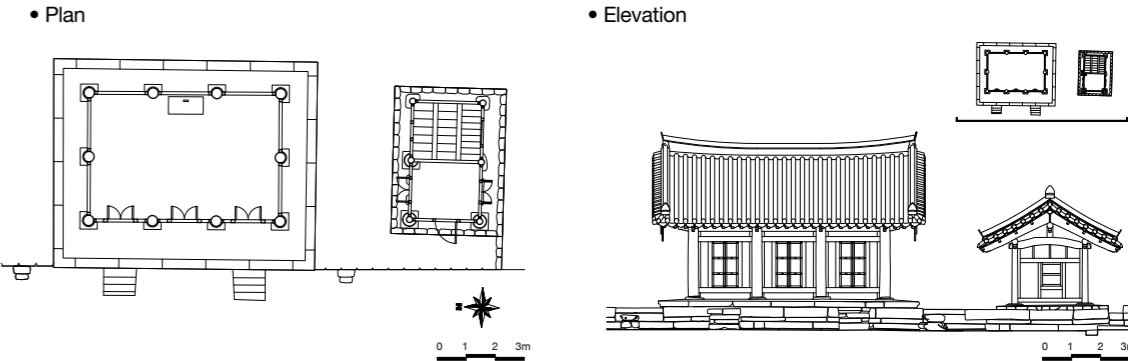
- 10 Yeongnangmun main gate
- 11 Mubyeonnu pavilion

Other facilities

- 12 Hamabi dismounting stele
- 13 Commemorative stele
- 14 Gojiksa caretakers' house
- 15 Restroom

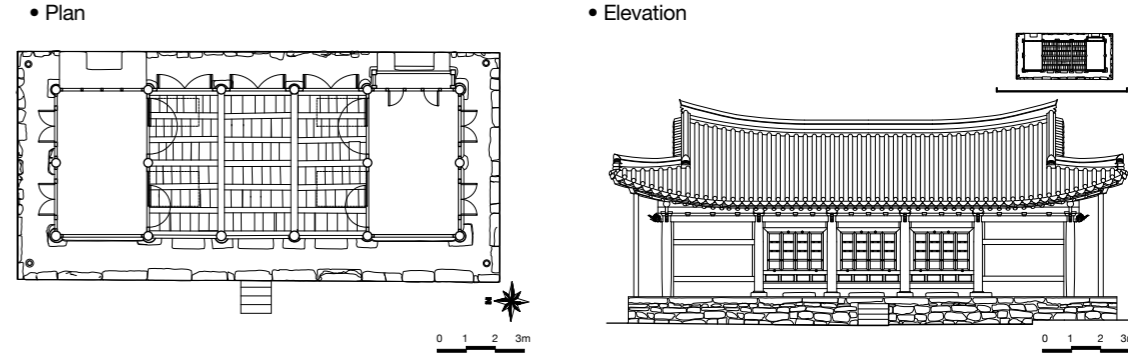
Veneration area

3, 4 Cheinmyo shrine & Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

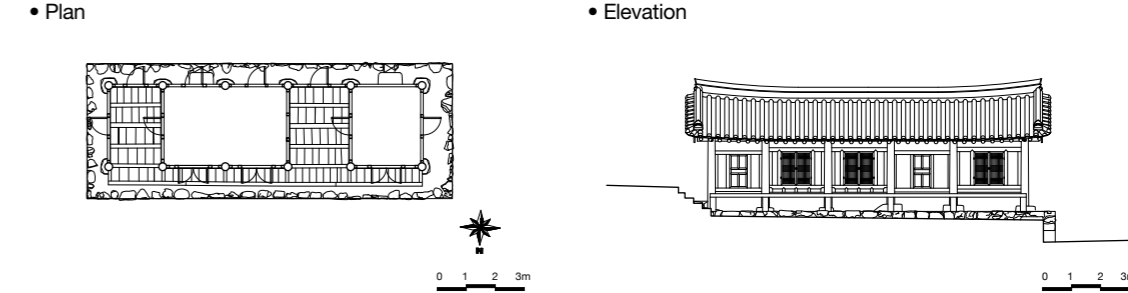


Learning area

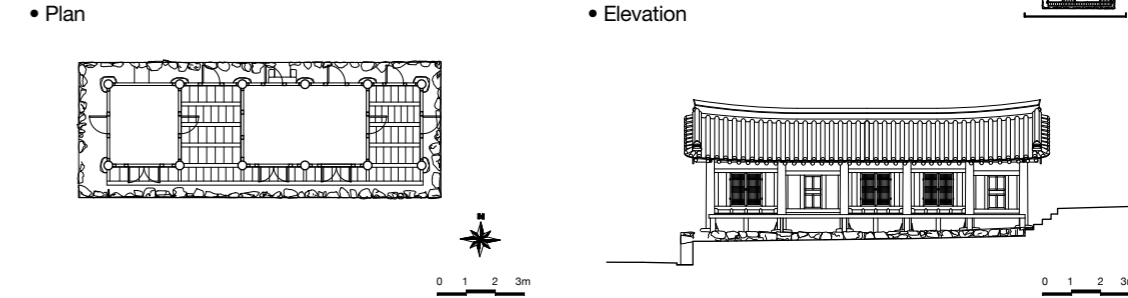
7 Guindang lecture hall



5 Mingujae dormitory



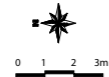
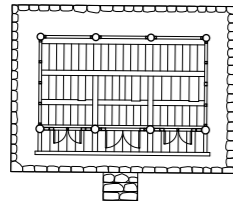
6 Amsujae dormitory



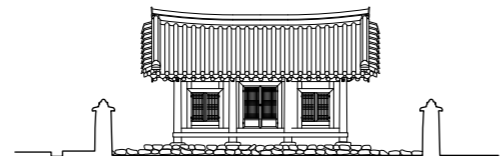
• Learning area

8 Library

• Plan

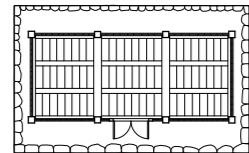


• Elevation

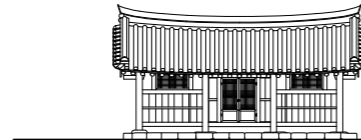


9 Gyeongpangak repository for printing woodblocks

• Plan



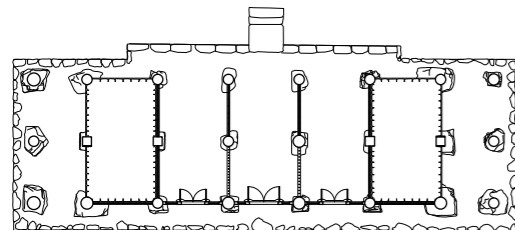
• Elevation



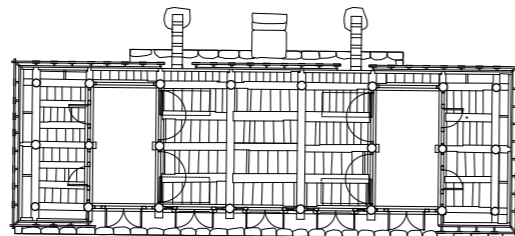
• Interaction area

11 Mubyeonnu pavilion

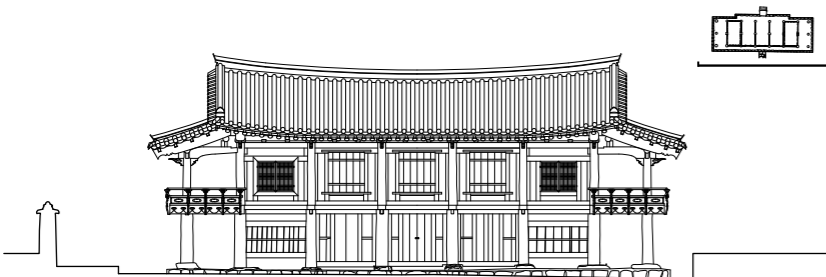
• 1st floor plan



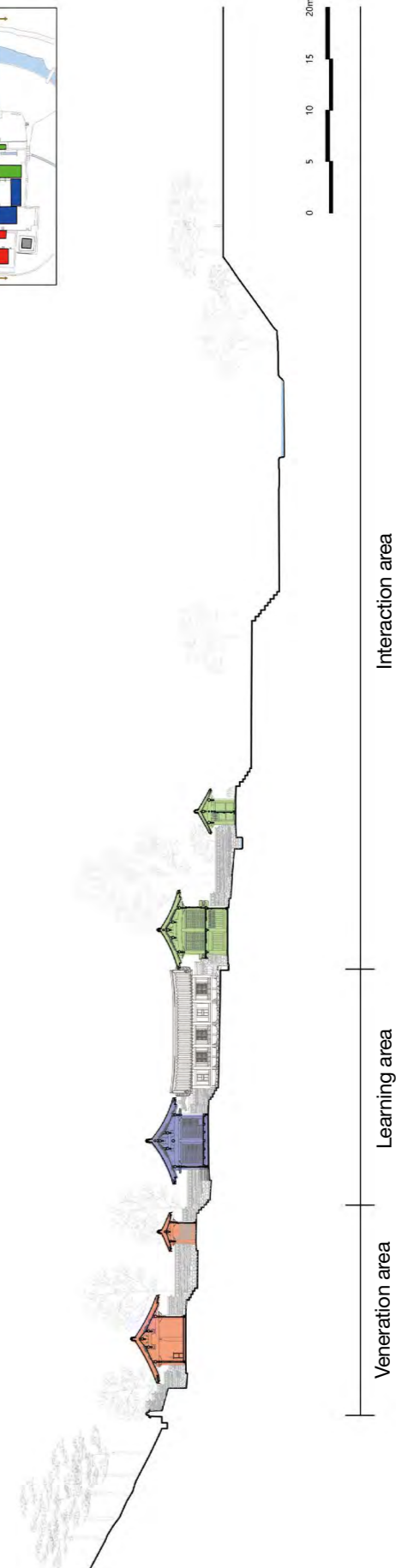
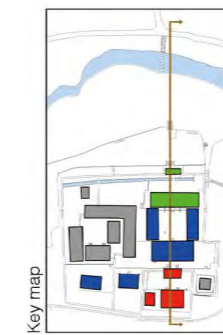
• 2nd floor plan



• Elevation



• Section of Oksan-seowon



2.d Dosan-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Naesammun triple inner gate
- 2 Sangdeoksa shrine
- 3 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber
- 4 Jucheong wine storage

Learning area

- 5 Dosanseodang
- 6 Yeongnakseojae study
- 7 Nongunjeongsa dormitory
- 8 Jindomun gate
- 9 East gwangmyeongsil library
- 10 West gwangmyeongsil library
- 11 Bagyakjae dormitory

Other facilities

- 12 Honguijae dormitory
- 13 Jeongyodang lecture hall
- 14 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks
- 22 Upper caretakers' house
- 23 Lower caretakers' house
- 24 Okjingak exhibition hall
- 25 Dormitory for on-site managers
- 26 Restroom

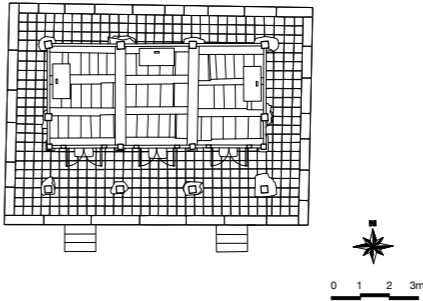
Interaction area

- 15 Cheonyeondae cliff observatory
- 16 Cheongwang unyeongdae cliff observatory
- 17 Yeoljeong well
- 18 Main gate
- 19 Mongcheon well
- 20 Jeongudang pond
- 21 Jeorusa garden

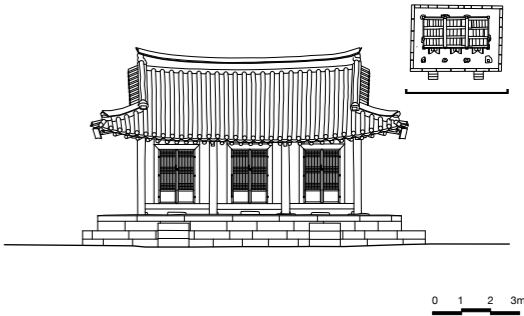
Veneration area

2 Sangdeoksa shrine

Plan



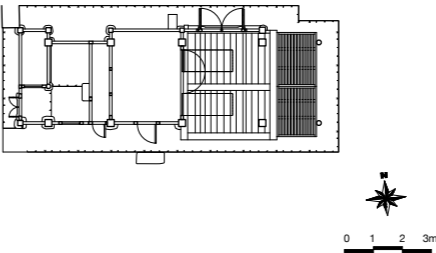
Elevation



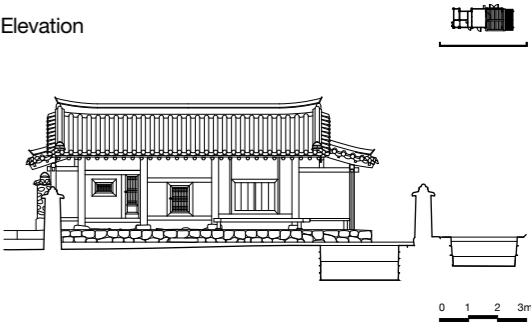
Learning area

5 Dosanseodang

Plan

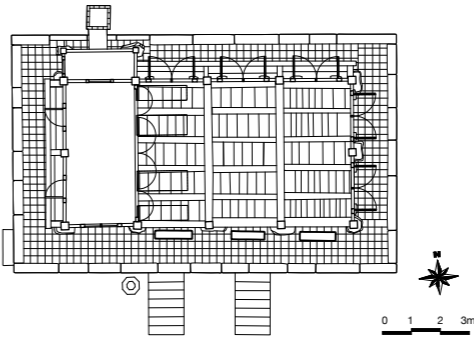


Elevation

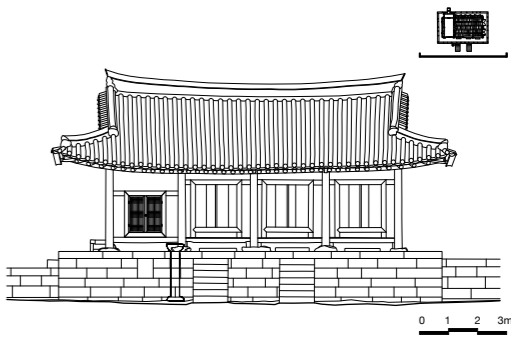


13 Jeongyodang lecture hall

Plan

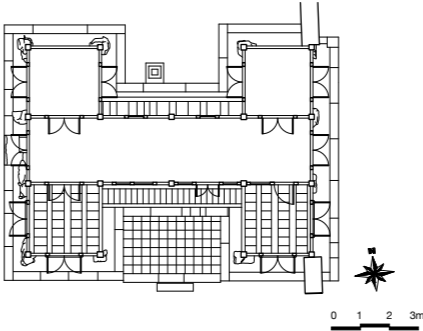


Elevation



7 Nongunjeongsa dormitory

Plan



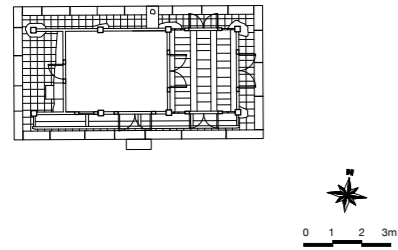
Elevation



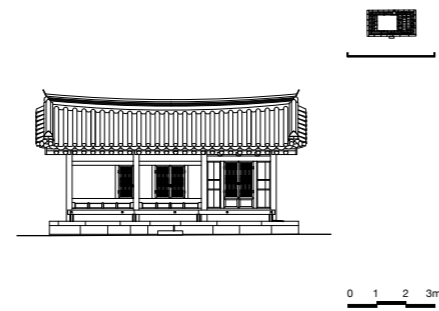
• Learning area

6 *Yeongnakseojae* study

• Plan

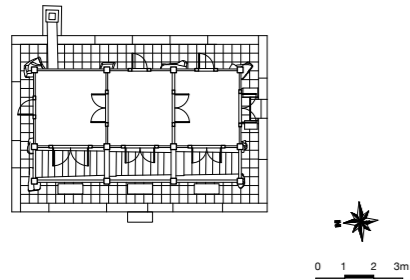


• Elevation

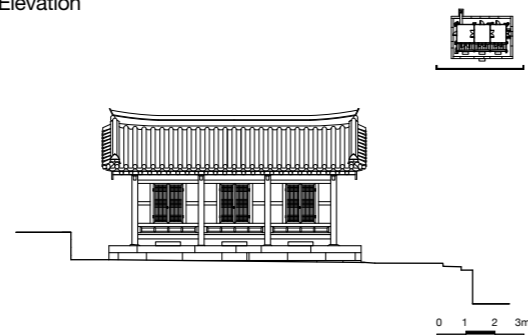


9 *East gwangmyeongsil* library

• Plan

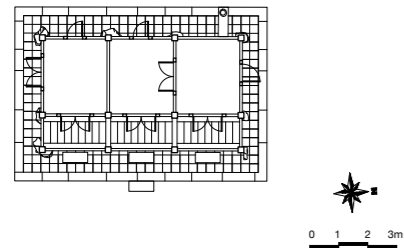


• Elevation

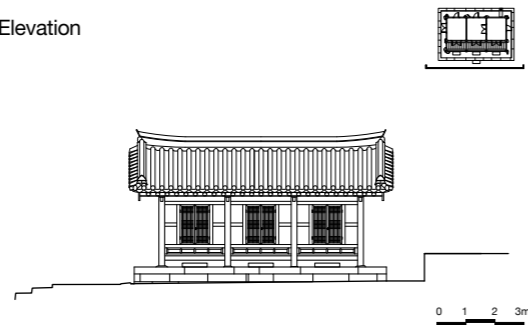


10 *West gwangmyeongsil* library

• Plan

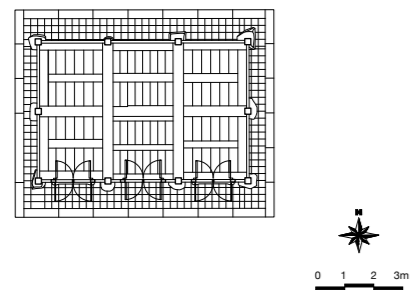


• Elevation

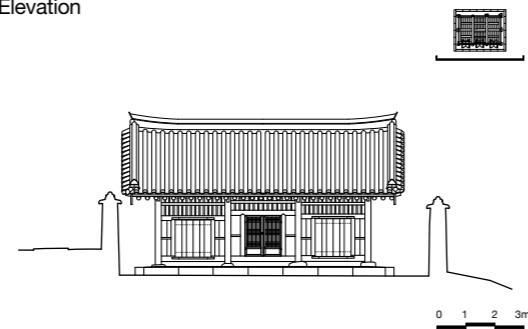


14 *Janpangak* repository for printing woodblocks

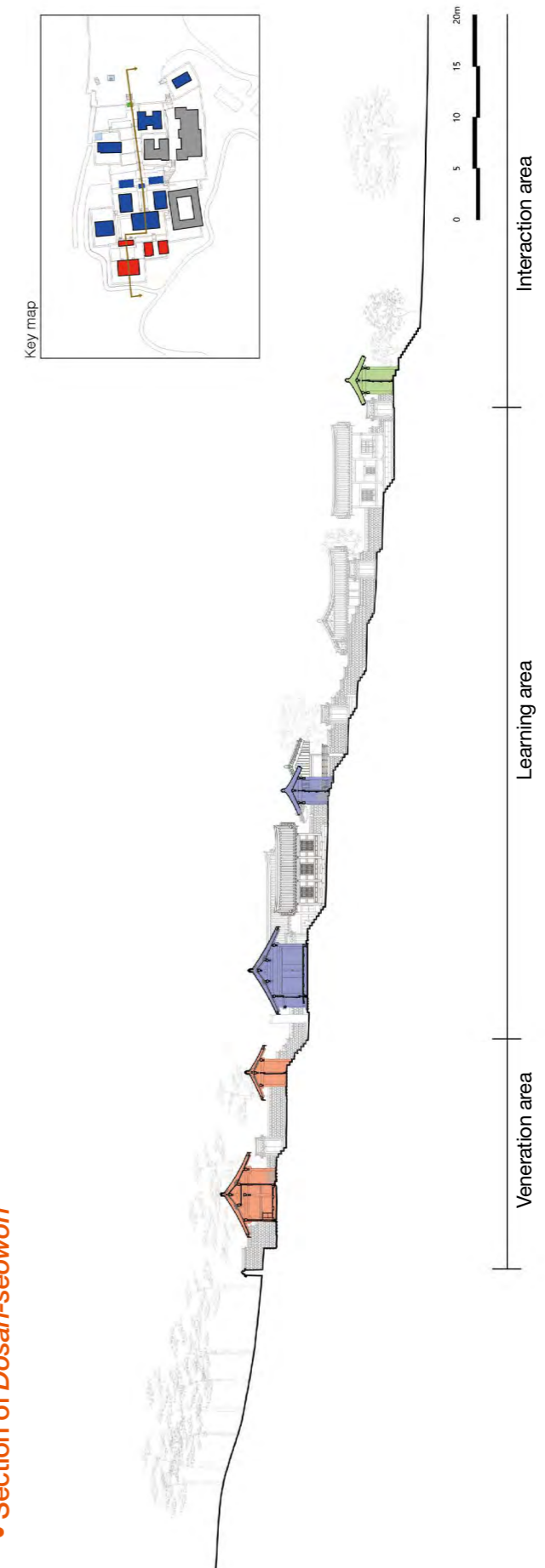
• Plan



• Elevation



• Section of *Dosan-seowon*



2.e Piram-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Gyesaengbi stele
- 2 Naesammun triple inner gate
- 3 Udongsa shrine
- 4 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 5 Cheongjeoldang lecture hall
- 6 Jindeokjae dormitory
- 7 Sunguijae dormitory
- 8 Gyeonggiak library
- 9 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

- 10 Hwagyeonnu pavilion

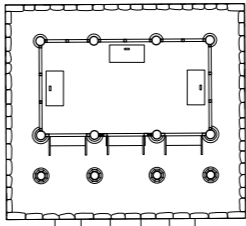
Other facilities

- 11 Hamabi dismounting stele
- 12 Hongsalmun red spiked gate
- 13 Hanjangsa for ritual utensil storage
- 14 Gojiksa caretakers' house
- 15 Restroom

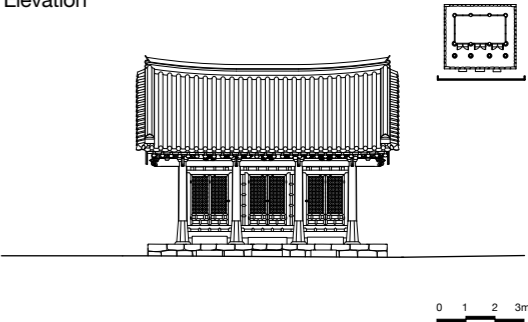
Veneration area

3 Udongsa shrine

Plan



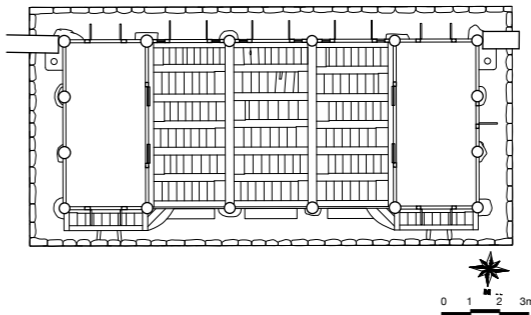
Elevation



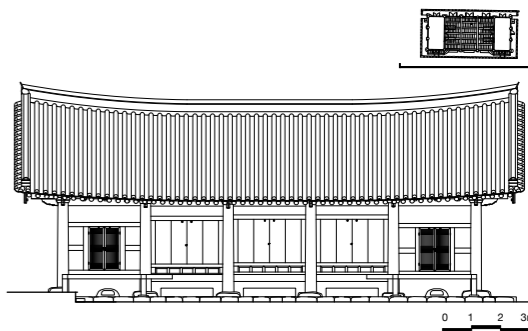
Learning area

5 Cheongjeoldang lecture hall

Plan

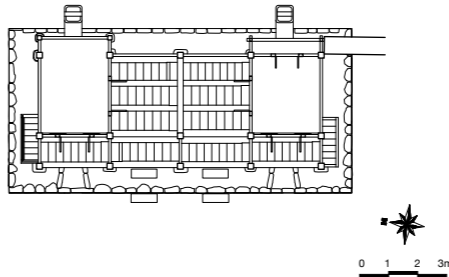


Elevation

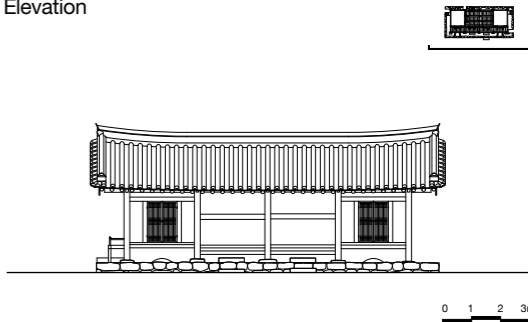


6 Jindeokjae dormitory

Plan

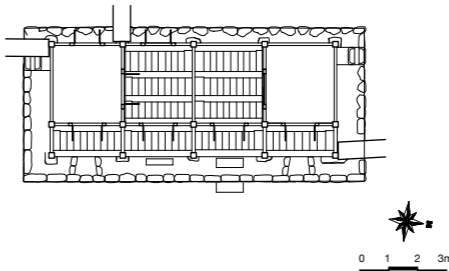


Elevation

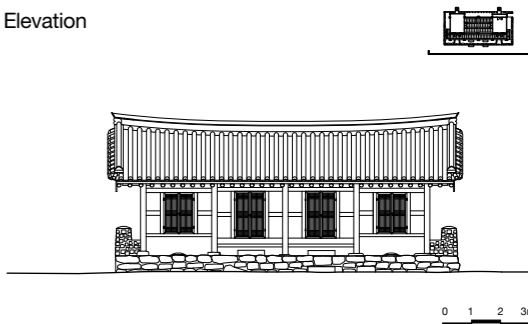


7 Sunguijae dormitory

Plan



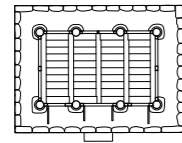
Elevation



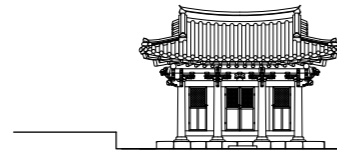
• Learning area

8 Gyeongjanggak library

• Plan

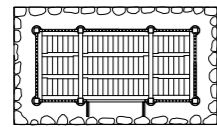


• Elevation

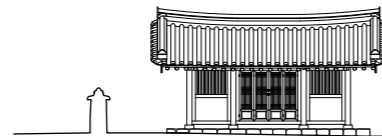


9 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

• Plan



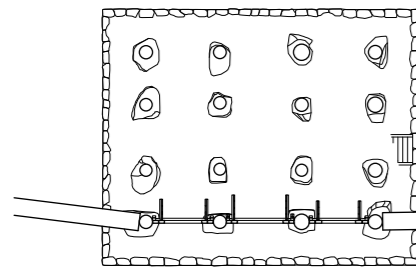
• Elevation



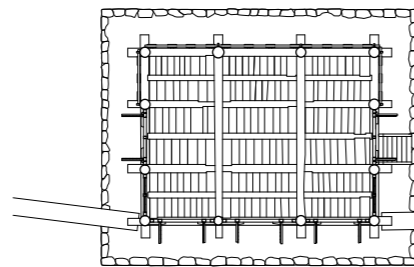
• Interaction area

10 Hwagyeonnu pavilion

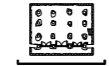
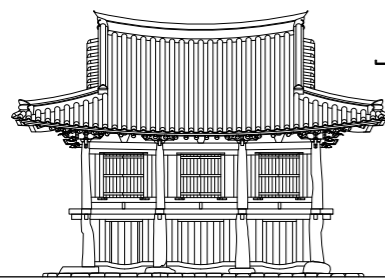
• 1st floor plan



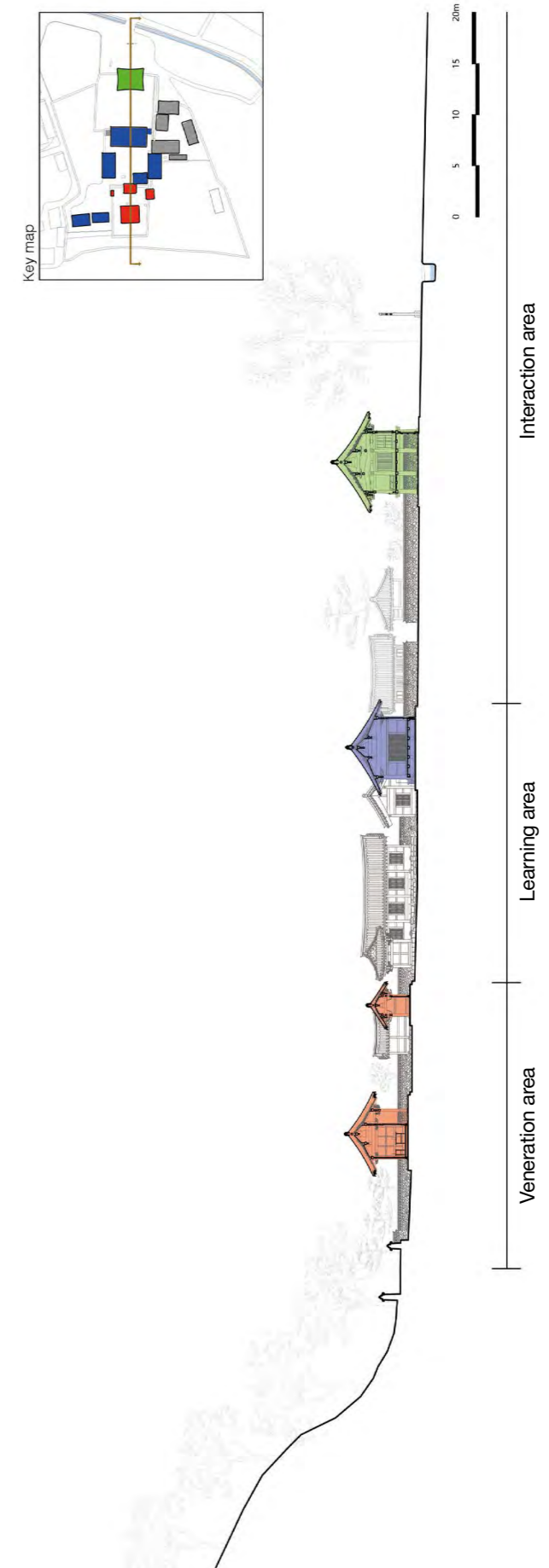
• 2nd floor plan



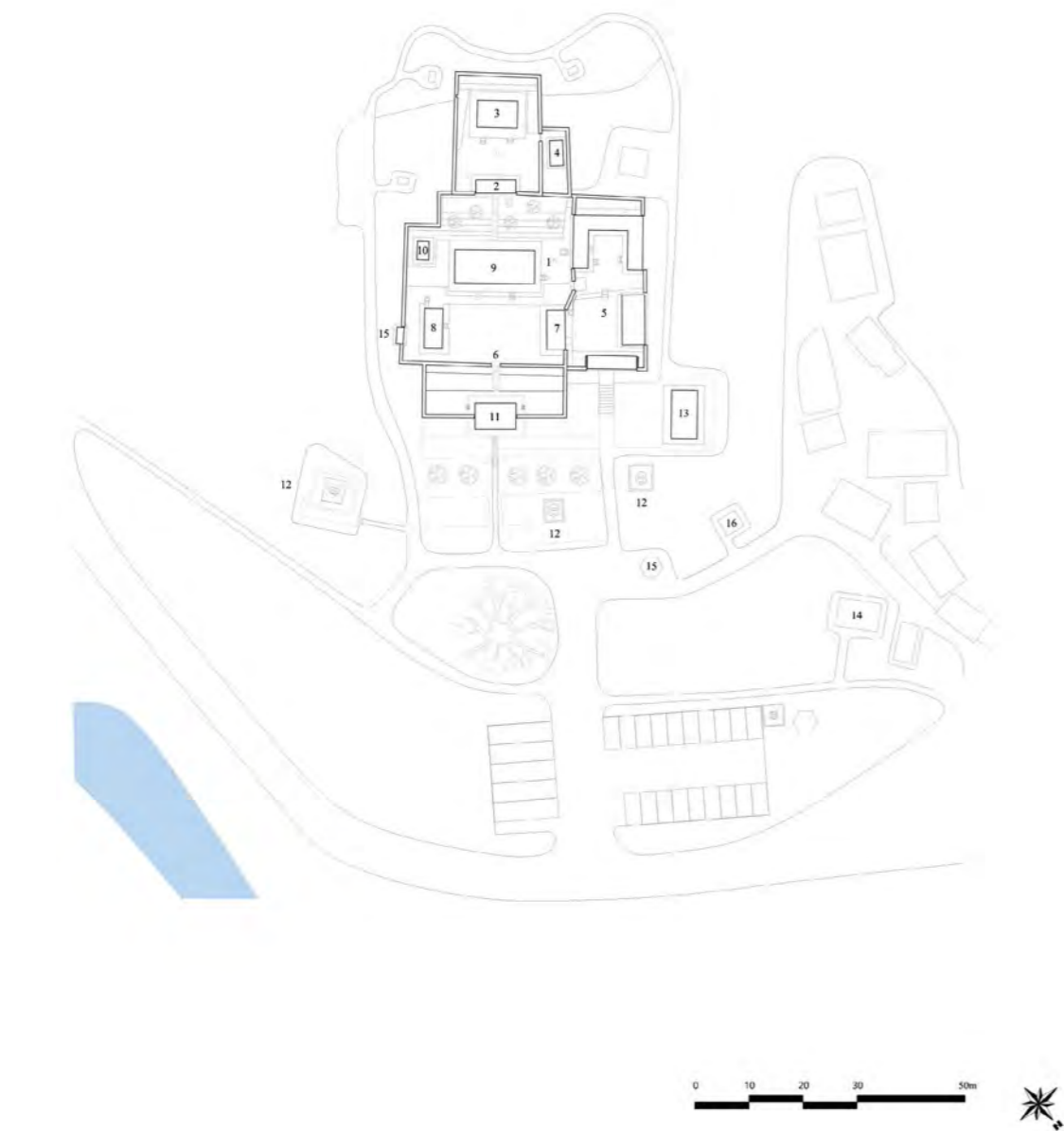
• Elevation



• Section of Piram-seowon



2.f Dodong-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Seongsangdan inspection stand
- 2 Naesammun triple inner gate
- 3 Shrine
- 4 Jegigo storage of ritual utensils
- 5 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 6 Hwanjumun gate
- 7 Geoinjae dormitory
- 8 Geuijae dormitory
- 9 Jungjeongdang lecture hall
- 10 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

- 11 Suwollu pavilion

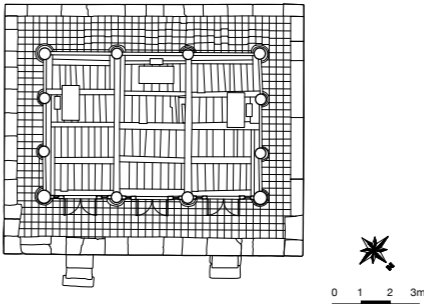
Other facilities

- 12 Commemorative stele
- 13 Relic museum
- 14 Restroom
- 15 Information center
- 16 Management office

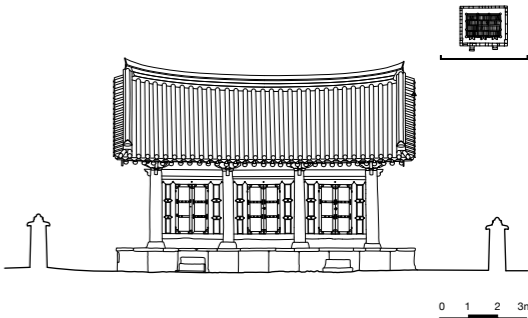
Veneration area

3 Shrine

• Plan

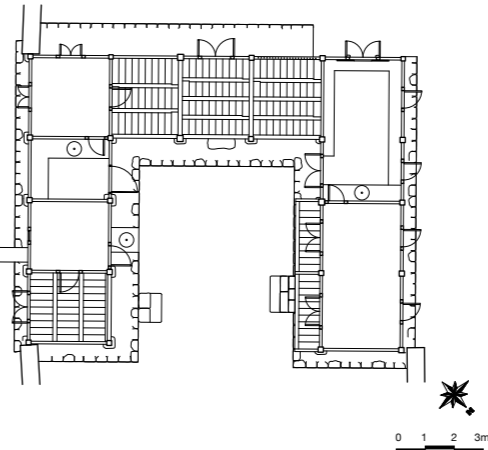


• Elevation

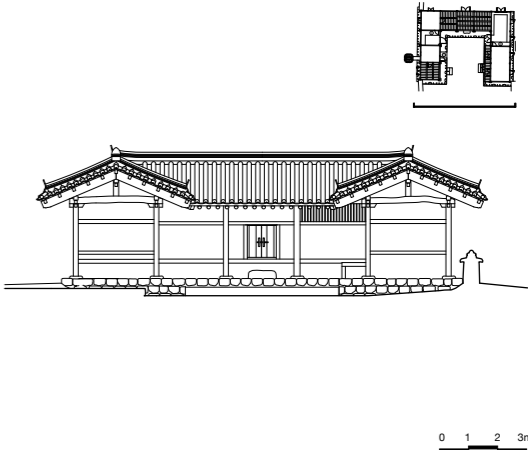


5 Jeonsacheong veneration preparatory chamber

• Plan



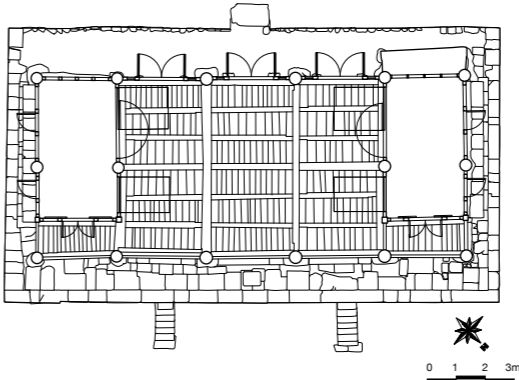
• Elevation



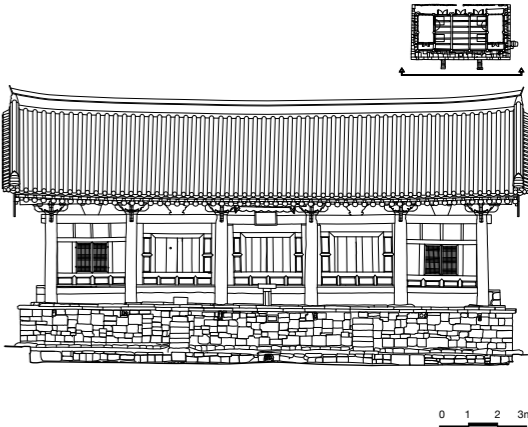
Learning area

9 Jungjeongdang lecture hall

• Plan



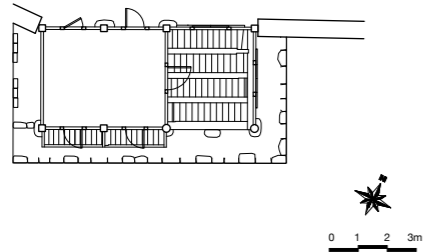
• Elevation



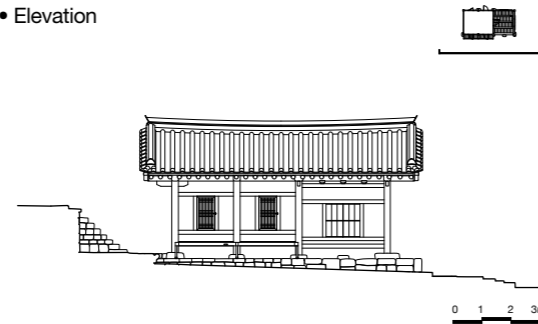
• Learning area

7 Geoinjae dormitory

• Plan

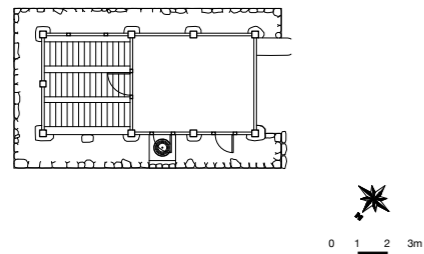


• Elevation



8 Geouijae dormitory

• Plan

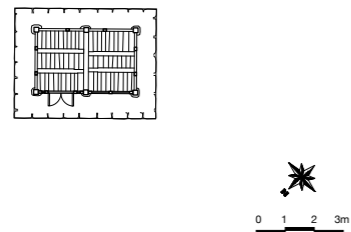


• Elevation

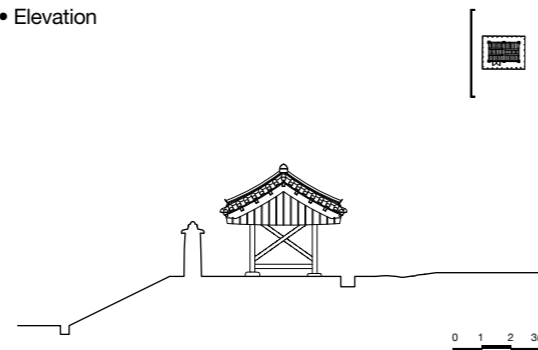


10 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

• Plan



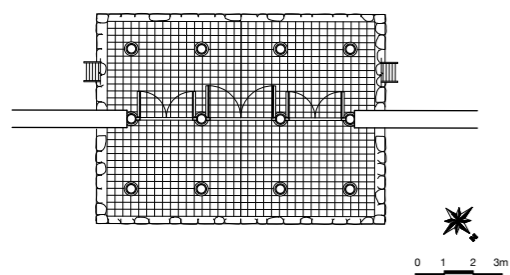
• Elevation



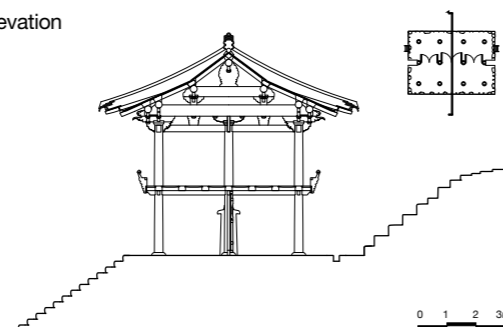
• Interaction area

11 Suwollu pavilion

• Plan



• Elevation



• Section of Dodong-seowon



2.g Byeongsan-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Naesammun triple inner gate
- 2 Jondeoksa shrine
- 3 Jeonsacheong veneration for preparatory chamber

Learning area

- 4 Dongjikjae east dormitory
- 5 Jeongheojae west dormitory
- 6 Ipgyodang lecture hall
- 7 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

- 8 Bongryemun gate
- 9 Gwangmyeongji pond
- 10 Mandaeru pavilion

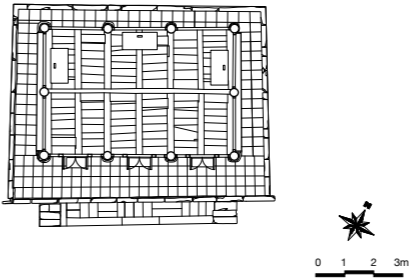
Other facilities

- 11 Gojiksa caretakers' house
- 12 Restroom
- 13 Information center

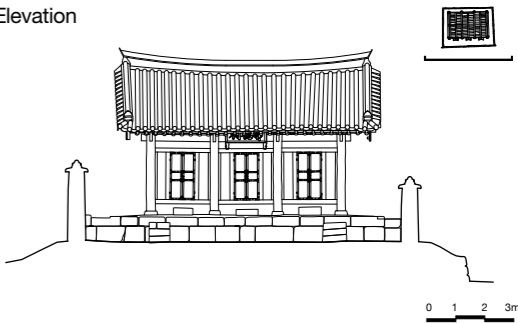
Veneration area

2 Jondeoksa shrine

Plan



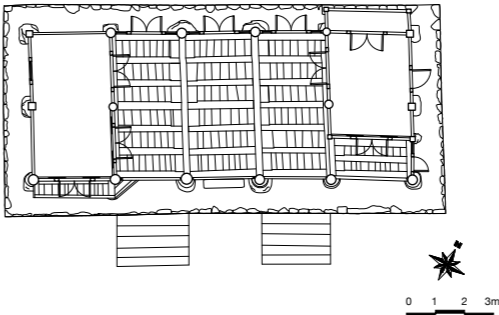
Elevation



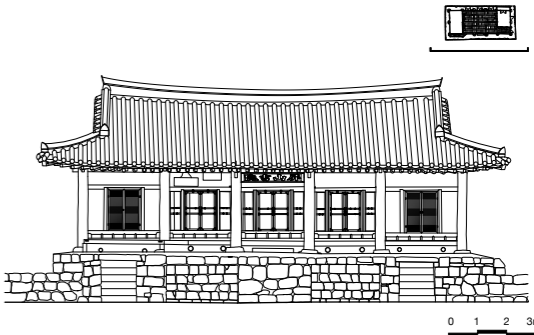
Learning area

6 Ipgyodang lecture hall

Plan

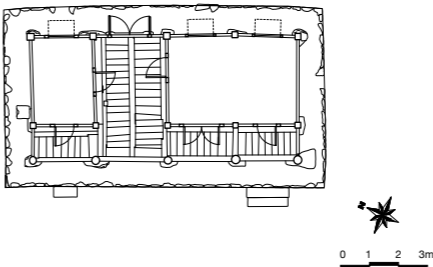


Elevation

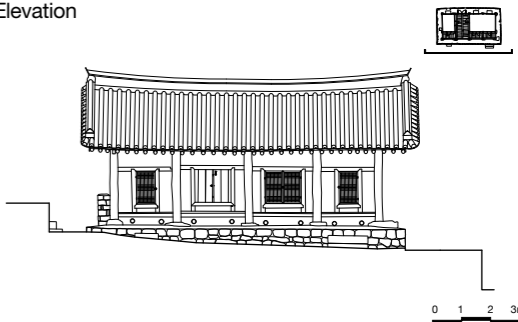


4 Dongjikjae east dormitory

Plan

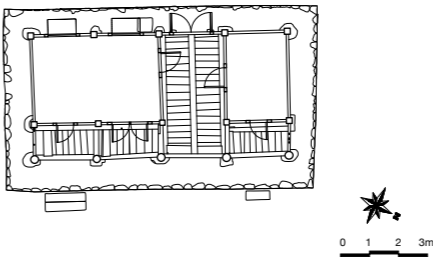


Elevation

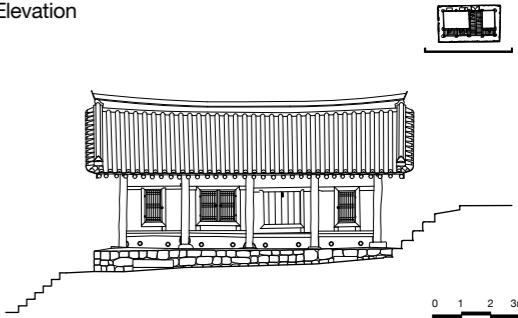


5 Jeongheojae west dormitory

Plan



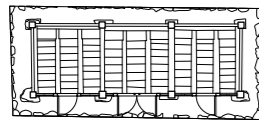
Elevation



• Learning area

7 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

• Plan



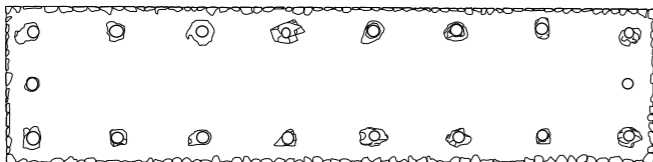
• Elevation



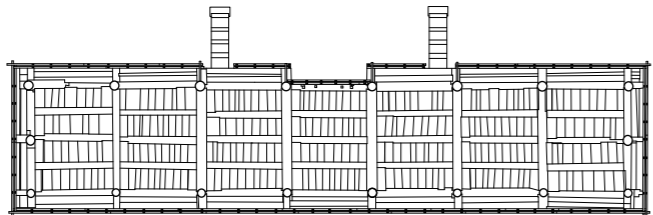
• Interaction area

10 Mandaeru pavilion

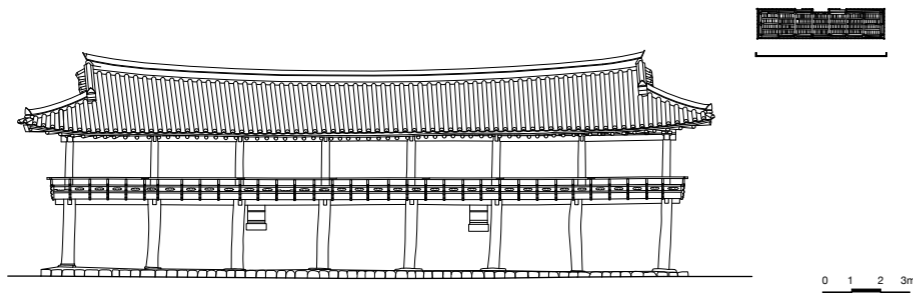
• 1st floor plan



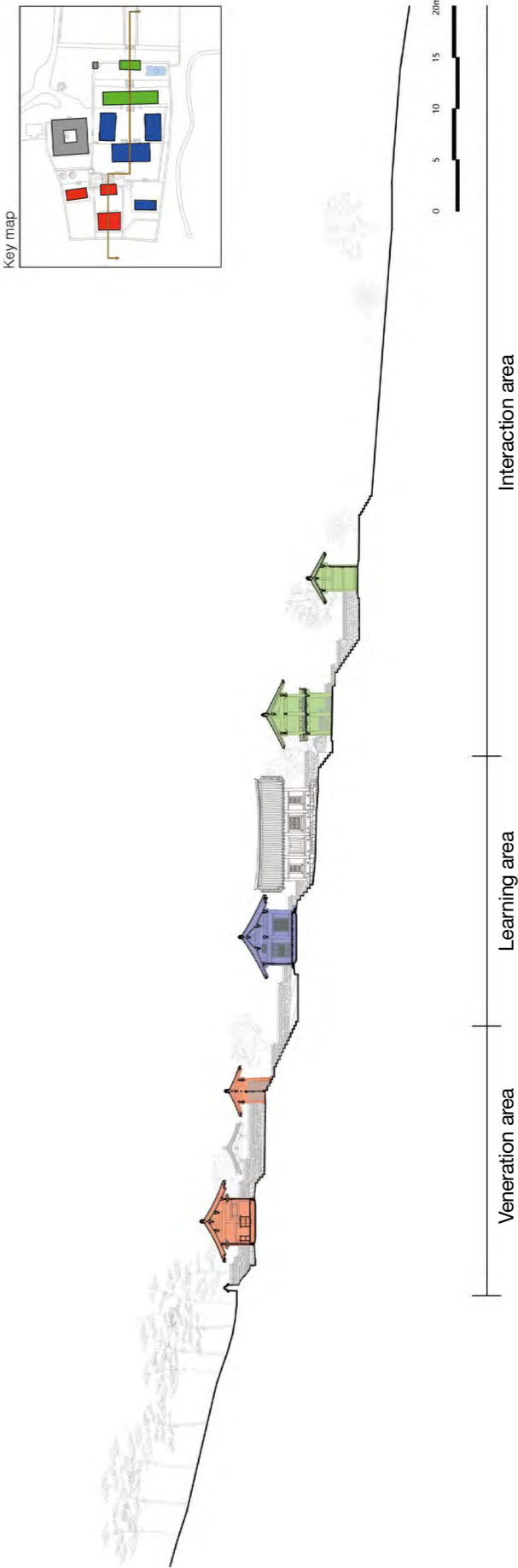
• 2nd floor plan



• Elevation



• Section of Byeongsan-seowon



2.h Museong-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 *Naesammun* triple inner gate
- 2 *Taesansa* shrine

Learning area

- 3 *Myeongnyundang* lecture hall
- 4 *Gangsujae* dormitory

Interaction area

- 5 *Hyeongaru* pavilion

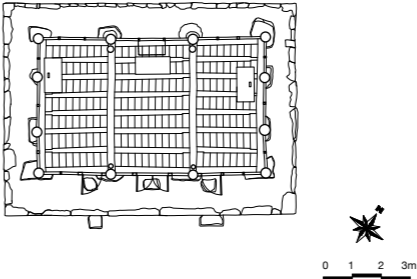
Other facilities

- 6 *Hongsalmun* red spiked gate
- 7 Commemorative stele
- 8 *Gojiksa* caretakers' house (Information)
- 9 Restroom

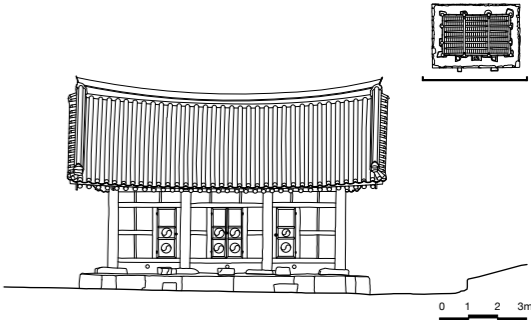
Veneration area

2 *Taesansa* shrine

• Plan



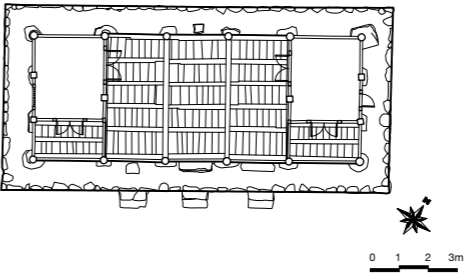
• Elevation



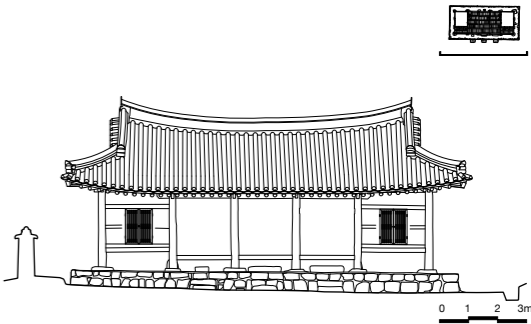
Learning area

3 *Myeongnyundang* lecture hall

• Plan

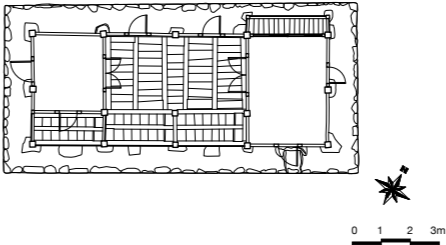


• Elevation

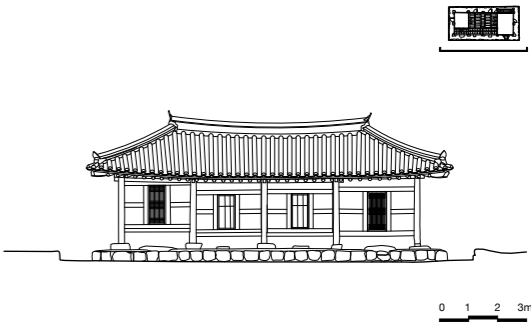


4 *Gangsujae* dormitory

• Plan



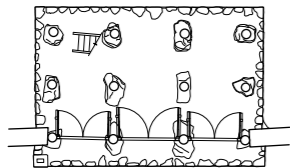
• Elevation



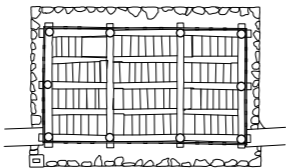
• Interaction area

5 Hyungaru pavilion

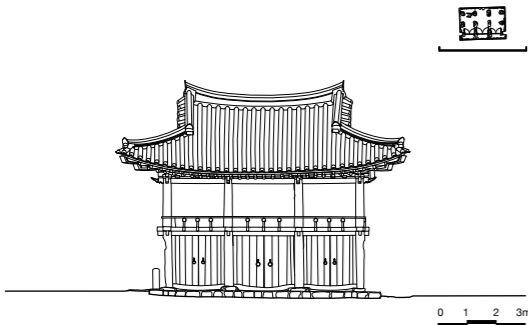
• 1st floor plan



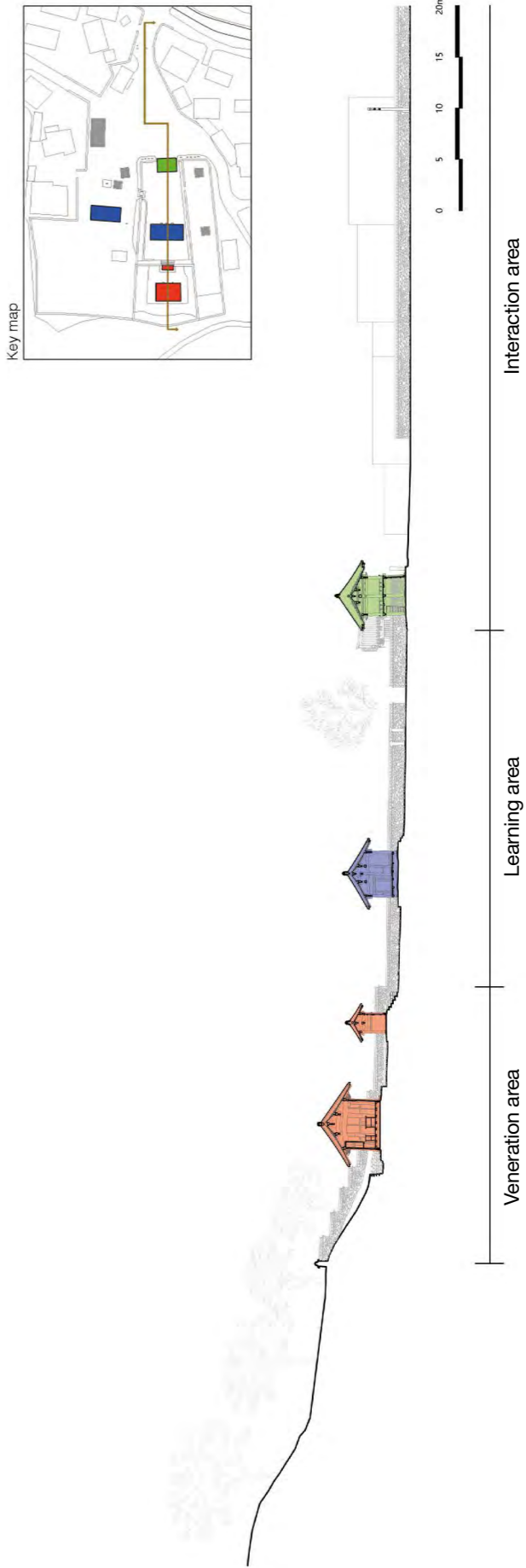
• 2nd floor plan



• Elevation



• Section of Museong-seowon



2.i Donam-seowon



Veneration area

- 1 Naesammun triple inner gate
- 2 Sungnyesa Shrine
- 3 Jeonsacheong veneration prepratory chamber

Learning area

- 4 Ipdeongmun gate
- 5 Eungdodang lecture hall
- 6 Gyeonghoedang lecture hall
- 7 Geogyeongjae dormitory
- 8 Jeonguijae dormitory
- 9 Yangseongdang lecture hall
- 10 Jeonghoedang lecture hall
- 11 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

Interaction area

- 12 Sanangnu pavilion

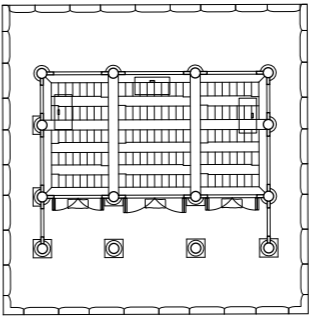
Other facilities

- 13 Commemorative stele
- 14 Hongsalmun red spiked gate
- 15 Hamabi dismounting stele
- 16 Restroom

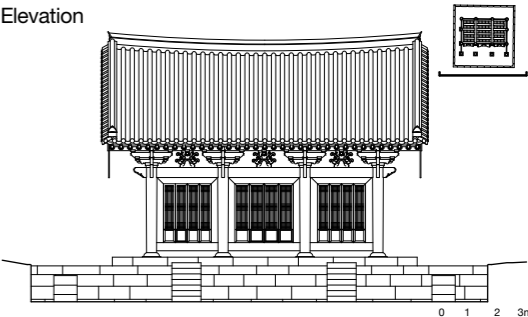
Veneration area

2 Sungnyesa shrine

Plan



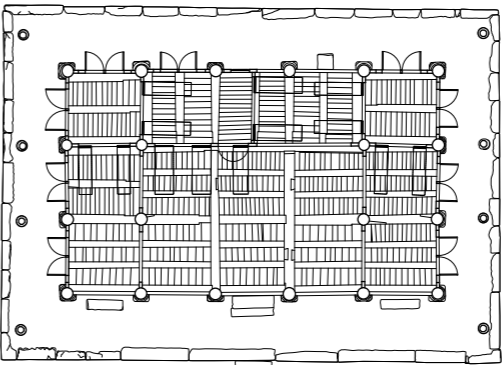
Elevation



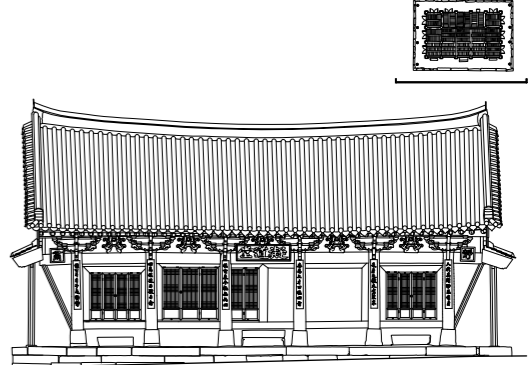
Learning area

5 Eungdodang lecture hall

Plan

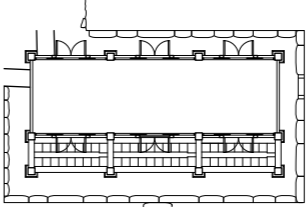


Elevation

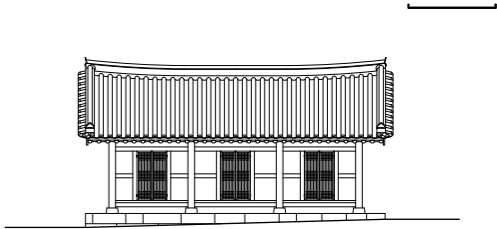


7 Geogyeongjae dormitory

Plan

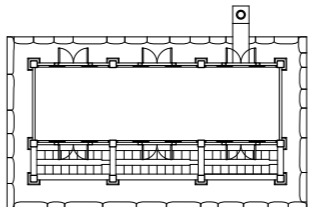


Elevation

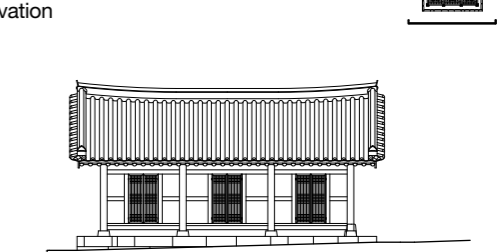


8 Jeonguijae dormitory

Plan



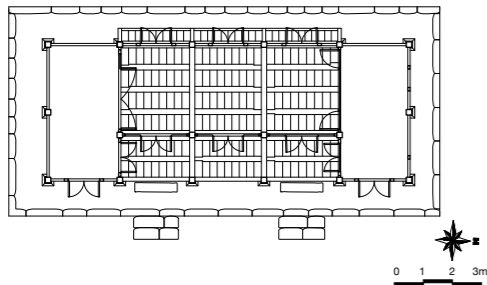
Elevation



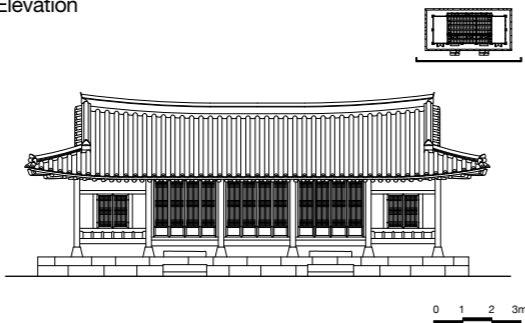
• Learning area

9 Yangseongdang lecture hall

• Plan

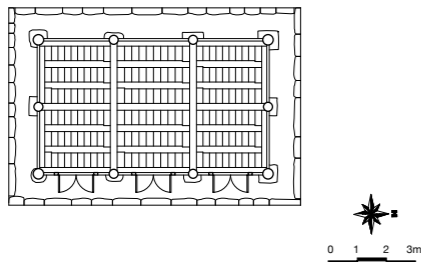


• Elevation

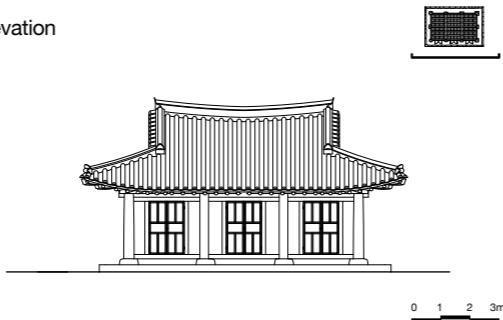


11 Jangpangak repository for printing woodblocks

• Plan



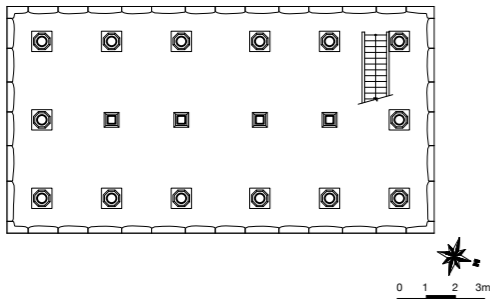
• Elevation



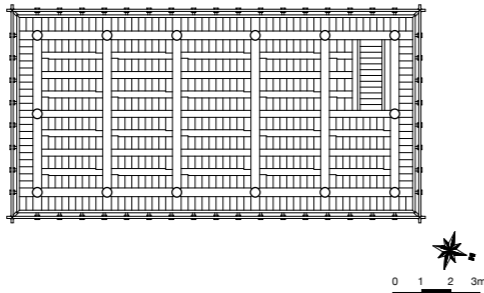
• Interaction area

12 Sanangnu pavilion

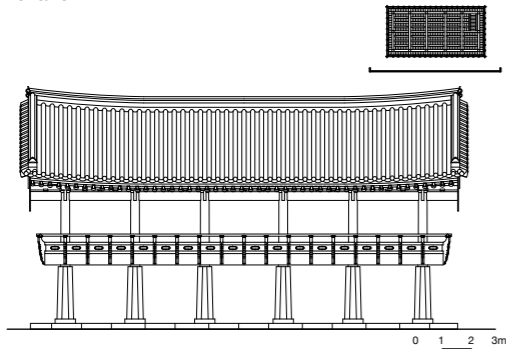
• 1st floor plan



• 2nd floor plan



• Elevation



• Section of Sosu-seowon

