

Incheon Specialist Program

INCHEON
& PARTNERS

A Roofless Museum of History Lit by the Beautiful Twilight

Ganghwado Island & Seokmodo Island

An uncontaminated span of crystal-clear water and fresh air,
A space to embrace the people of today, fatigued by their bustling lives,

Surrounded by the serene nature of Ganghwado Island and Seokmodo Island,
Enjoy healing travels as you discover yourself!

History Museum

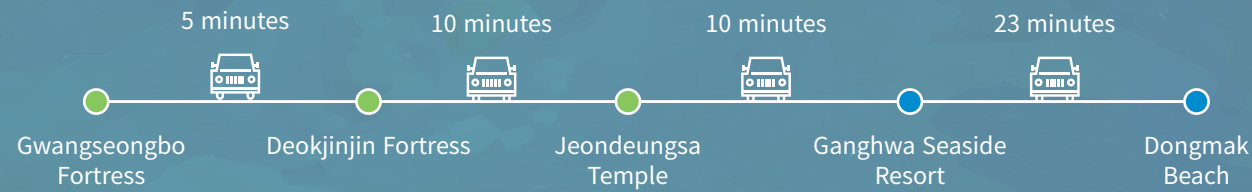
Ganghwado Island & Seokmodo Island Road Map



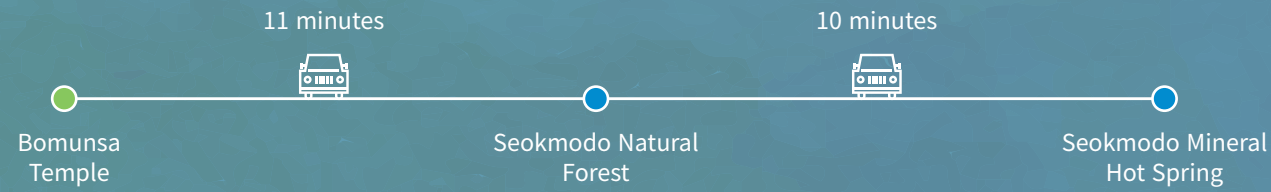
Ganghwado Island Course 1



Ganghwado Island Course 2



Seokmodo Island Course



A travel experience to gratify the five senses while discovering your true self on Ganghwado Island and Seokmodo Island

Enjoying ‘Leisure’ in the Midst of
Expansive Nature



Ganghwado Island

Ganghwado Island is where the founder of the Korean nation, Dangun Wanggeom, paid tribute at Chamseongdan Altar on Manisan Mountain, marking the historical beginning of Gojoseon. In other words, the history of the island signifies the history of Korea itself, brought on by Dangun. The name 'Ganghwa (江華)' was formerly 'Gangha (江下, Below the River),' meaning 'a village located below various rivers,' referring to the Hangang River, Imjin River, and Yeseong River. The island was then renamed under its present name.



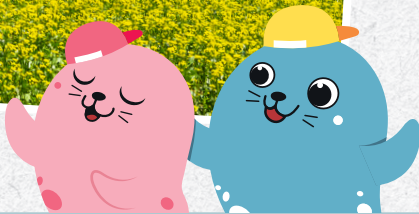
Seokmodo Island

Seokmodo Island, 42.31km² in size, is located at 126°20' east longitude and 37°40' north latitude. Using Seokmo Bridge, the island is reached from Ganghwado Island in about 45 minutes by car. While geographically close to Ganghwa, Seokmodo Island has differentiated attractions all its own. For the three mountains — Haemyeongsan Mountain, Sangbongsan Mountain, and Sangjusan Mountain — it boasts, Seokmodo Island is nicknamed 'Samsan-myeon,' which means 'Township of Three Mountains.' The island is also famed as a tourist site for its mineral hot springs, along with Bomunsa Temple, one of Korea's three great seaward-looking Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva sacred places.



Hidden Story

Seokmodo has existed under various names, including 'Maeum-do,' 'Geumeumbok-do,' 'Mae-do,' and 'Seokpodo.' It then was renamed as 'Seok-u,' the Chinese word for 'stone corner,' or 'Seokmoro,' for 'Dolmoro,' again meaning 'stone corner' but with the Korean 'Dol' and 'moro' in place for 'stone' and 'corner' respectively. From Seokmoro, the present name of 'Seokmodo' was finally formed. Besides meaning 'stone corner,' the names 'Dolmoro' and 'Seok-u' also originated from the presence of the waters flowing around the corners of the stone-filled hillside.



HISTORY ARCHIVED BY TIME_DOLMENS

Travel Becomes
Heritage:
Ganghwa Dolmens

Dolmens are found across Korea, Japan, China, and various other regions in Northeast Asia. Korea, in particular, is home to almost 40% of all dolmens in the world, earning its nickname as 'the Kingdom of Dolmens.' Among the dolmens found in Korea, Ganghwa's dolmens are remarkable in their concentration, diversity of forms, and level of preservation, having been recognized as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site in December 2000. Let's learn a bit more about these dolmens and how they have become a point of pride for Ganghwa.

TRAVEL,
BECOMES HERITAGE

Dolmens

Dolmens are representative tombs from the Bronze Age, supposedly made for members of the ruling class with economic or political power. This is because the stones used for dolmens are mega-sized and very heavy, meaning they must have required a mass of people to move them. The dolmens spread across Ganghwado Island show particular characteristics. First, they are concentrated around mountains. Around Goryeosan Mountain, in particular, there are over 90 dolmens. Second, dolmens are also concentrated on mountain slopes, which is explained by there being strong possibilities that the present fields were formerly engulfed by the sea or mud flats at the time the dolmens were actually formed. Third, multiple dolmens are clustered in one area. On average, 14 dolmens are clustered per relic. Dolmen-building requires high-level technical know-how to separate stones from rocks, along with the engineering technology to carry and position them. The enormous weight of the dolmen stones arouses boundless imaginations and mysterious wonders. It is best to let your imagination sail freely as you carefully observe the dolmens with your own eyes.

+ **Dolmens Culture and Tourist Information Center**
994-19 Ganghwa-daero, Hajeom-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon (At the entrance to Ganghwa History Museum)
+82-32-933-3624
Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Closed on Wednesdays)

+ **Ganghwa History Museum**
994-19 Ganghwa-daero, Hajeom-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
+82-32-934-7887
Open Hours: 09:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. (Closed on Mondays)
Admission Fee (Including Ganghwa Natural History Museum):
Children•Adolescents•Soldiers: ₩2,000 / Groups (20 or more people) ₩1,500
Adults: ₩3,000 / Groups (20 or more people) ₩2,500
Young Children (6 years or younger) and Seniors (65 years or older): Free

+ **Ganghwa Natural History Museum**
994-33 Ganghwa-daero, Hajeom-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
+82-32-930-7090
Open Hours: 09:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. (Closed on Mondays)



Ganghwa Jiseokmyo Dolmen
(Ganghwa Dolmen Park)



Ganghwa History Museum



Ganghwa Natural History Museum



Ganghwa History Museum



Historical
Space
Ganghwa

Gwangseongbo Fortress
The Battlefield of Unnamed Warriors

Gwangseongbo Fortress served as the battlefield where the fiercest battles were fought during Shinmiyangyo, or the war that broke out in 1871 over the General Sherman incident. Here are housed the Twin Tombs of General Eo Jaeyeon and his brother General Eo Jaesun, as well as the tombs of many unnamed soldiers who were defeated due to their inferior weapons. It might be worth visiting this spot to reflect on a sad period of Korean history while also taking comfort in the beautiful marine scenery.



Gwangseongbo Fortress
833 Deokseong-ri, Bureun-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
+82-32-930-7070
Open Hours: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Closes at 5 p.m. in winter)

Gapgot Dondae Fortress
A Fortress Crucial to Guarding Ganghwa Strait

‘Dondae’ refers to small-sized facilities built of stone or soil along the coast or borderlines for the purpose of observation or keeping guard. When Goryeo fought against Mongolia while moving its capital to Ganghwado, from 1232 to 1270, Gapgot Dondae Fortress played a crucial role in guarding Ganghwa Strait. It was also the site of an artillery unit with eight cannons installed. Regarding the origin of the name 'Gapgot,' one view is that it comes from Ganghwa's former name 'Gapbigocha' during the Three Kingdoms Period, while another sees it from the Mongolian perspective of lamenting the failure to cross the strait, saying, "We could have crossed the straight just by throwing our soldiers' armor in to fill the sea!"

Gapgot Dondae Fortress
18, 1366beon-gil, Haeandong-ro, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
+82-32-930-7077
Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.



Manisan Mountain (Chamseongdan Altar)
A Mountain with Spiritual Powers from the Imbedded Myth of Dangun

Located at the mid-point between Baekdusan Mountain and Hallasan Mountain, Manisan Mountain, at 472 meters above sea level, is the highest mountain on Ganghwado Island. The mountain is recognized for its wonders, as it is believed that Dangun performed a ritual here for the heavens, and legend has it that there lived dragons and supernatural hermits at the site. In fact, Manisan Mountain is one of the world's three famed attractions that give off the swirling energy of the geomagnetic field called a 'Vortex' with the strongest power in the world. Could it be for this reason that, on the National Foundation Day of Korea (lit. the Day that Heaven Opened), Koreans perform rituals and carry out National Athletic Meets' torch-lighting ceremonies? The delicate features of this mountain and its many cultural relics scattered about are enough to make it a National Tourist Site that attracts visitors throughout the year.

Manisan Mountain
San35, Sangbang-ri, Hwado-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
+82-32-930-7068





Yeonmijeong Pavilion

One of the most popular Attractions for Enjoying the Moon

Yeonmijeong Pavilion, designated in 1995 as Tangible Cultural Properties No. 24 of Incheon Metropolitan City, is located where the Hangang River and Imjingang River meet. The combined river then flows in two divided directions, forming the shape of a swallow's tail. Thus comes the name 'Yeonmi,' or 'Swallow's Tail.' The date of its original construction is not clear, except for a historical record of a Goryeo king gathering students to be educated here. The present pavilion was reconstructed from the older one destroyed through the Imjin War (Japanese invasion of Joseon), Byeongja Horan (the Qing invasion of Joseon), and the Korean War. Though it was formerly in the north of the Civilian Control Zone (CCZ) and public access was limited, given the CCZ's loosening, it is now free to visit.

Yeonmijeong Pavilion
📍 Wolgot-ri, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-932-5464

Jeondeungsa Temple

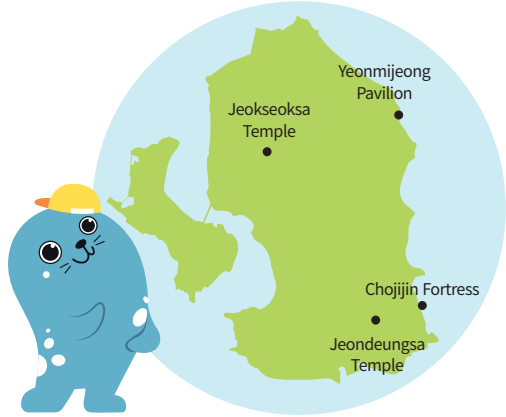
A Temple Embracing Nature and History, with Myths and Legends Housed within

Built in 381, Jeondeungsa Temple is the oldest temple in Korea. As Buddhism was introduced in Korea in 372, the building of Jeondeungsa Temple concurred with the very beginning of Korea's Buddhist history and remains the oldest existing temple. A mysterious legend surrounds this temple, pertaining to two large ginkgo trees that bloom flowers but bear no fruit. Once the royal court exercised its tyranny over the temple to impose a tribute of 20 large bags of ginkgo nuts from the trees which had the capacity to produce only 10 bags. Following this, a Buddhist monk with excellent spirituality prayed eagerly, and the trees then stopped bearing ginkgo nuts altogether.

Jeondeungsa Temple offers a variety of Temple Stay programs.
🏠 [Homepage](http://jeondeungsa.org) <http://jeondeungsa.org>



Jeondeungsa Temple
📍 37-41 Jeondeungsa-ro, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-937-0125



Jeokseoksa Temple

A Temple Housing Nakjobong Peak and Its Beautiful Sunsets

Jeokseoksa Temple is located on the western hillside of Goryeosan Mountain. In 416, during the Goguryeo Kingdom, a Buddhist priest named Cheonchuk Josa was looking around Ganghwa-do Island for a place to build a Buddhist temple. He picked five lotus petals blooming on the top of Goryeosan Mountain and blew them into the wind. Where each flower petal fell, he built one of the five temples: Jeoknyeonsa Temple, Cheongnyeonsa Temple, Baeknyeonsa Temple, Heuknyeonsa Temple, and Hwangnyeonsa Temple. Jeoknyeonsa Temple is the present-day Jeokseoksa Temple, replacing the Chinese 'Jeok (赤),' meaning 'red,' included in the temple's name with the present 'Jeok (積),' meaning 'to archive,' because the former 'Jeok (red)' had come to be blamed for the frequent mountain fires.

Jeokseoksa Temple
📍 181 Yemchon-gil, Naega-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-932-6191



Chojijin Fortress

A Fortress that Engaged Fierce Artillery Battles

Chojijin Fortress was built to guard against foreign enemies arriving by sea during the Joseon Dynasty. The fierce battles left all types of military facilities, including the weapons warehouse and gunpowder storage, destroyed. Afterwards, the other buildings were also destroyed, and there remained only the site of the fortress and the base of its buildings. All these were reconstructed in 1973 to the present form. However, the two pine trees and ramparts struck with artillery shells remain preserved in place, helping viewers gain a perspective of the severity of past battles.

Chojijin Fortress
📍 624 Choji-ri, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-930-7072
🕒 Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Closes at 5 p.m. in winter)



Ganghwa Peace Observatory
A Look at the North Viewed from the South

From Ganghwa Peace Observatory, you can catch a glimpse of the lives of North Korean citizens with your own eyes from the closest possible distance in South Korea. You may actually see North Koreans in their daily actions, along with the fake village set up for propaganda purposes, the transmitting and receiving tower, and Songaksan Mountain, drawing in aspects of North Korea's cultural ecosystem that are almost impossible to see elsewhere. Though this was once a strictly controlled place for public access, it was reopened as a new building (with one underground level and four above-ground floors) back on September 5, 2008. On the first floor, there is a place that offers comfort to the hurt and divided families and to promote hope for Korean reunification, as well as a souvenir shop. The second floor houses an exhibition hall that displays war-related materials, while the third floor is where visitors can access the observatory and outdoor lookout from which the North Korean territory can be viewed.

- Ganghwa Peace Observatory**
- 797 Jeonmangdae-ro, Yangsa-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-930-7062
 - Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Closes at 5 p.m. in winter)
 - Fees: Telescope Use (for 2 minutes): ₩500; Admission Fee (Adults): ₩2,500
Admission Fee (Children): ₩1,000;
Admission Fee (Adolescents, Soldiers): ₩1,700
Group Fee (20 or more people): Varies

Hidden Story

Gyodong Daeryong Market, shadowed by the history of Korea's division, cannot be missed out. Formed by the citizens of Yeonbaek-gun, Hwanghae-do, who fled from the Korean War to Gyodongdo Island, the market is a replica of Yeonbaek Market in their hometown. A drugstore, barbershop, tea room, and other spots manage to retain the nostalgia of the past through diversified traces of time. Enjoy the fun of exploring everything the market has to offer.

Gyodong Daeryong Market

- 35 Gyodongnam-ro, Gyodong-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon



Tip Box

In the 'Gyodong Jebijip' at the entrance of Gyodong Daeryong Market, visitors can get tourist information, rent bikes or can try wearing old-time school uniforms and various other experiences.



Ganghwa Goryeo Palace Site
The Site of the Royal Court with Traces of Goryeo

Ganghwa Goryeo Palace Site is where Goryeo built a royal palace in 1232, after moving its capital from Gaegyeong to Ganghwado Island to escape the Mongolian invasion. In 1270, when the court had surrendered to Mongolia and returned the capital to Gaegyeong, the court buildings were completely demolished. Then, the local administrative building and palace were rebuilt during the Joseon Dynasty, only to be destroyed once again through Byeongja Horan (the Qing invasion of Joseon) and Byeongin-yangyo (lit. Western disturbance of the Byeong-in year). Today, the spot remains a Cultural Heritage site under the name of Ganghwa Goryeo Palace Site, though there are no actual aspects of Goryeo Palace from that time. There are, however, a few officials' buildings from the Joseon Dynasty and Oegyujanggak National Library, restored in the 1970s.

- Ganghwa Goryeo Palace Site**
- 394 Ganghwa-daero, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-930-7078
 - Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.



Yongheunggung Palace
The House of King Cheoljong, the 25th King of the Joseon Dynasty

Yongheunggung Palace is where King Cheoljong (the 25th King of the Joseon Dynasty), who was not a royal prince, lived before being enthroned as king. Upon his enthronement, the palace was renovated, decorated, and renamed as a 'gung' or 'palace.' Originally, it was a shabby straw-roofed house, but within four years of his enthronement in 1853, it was transformed into what it is today. The house is special for the modest and pure ambience of its former design as an ordinary household, and the site is also home to a tombstone and monument to indicate its former identity as King Cheoljong's house. In 1974, it underwent repairs to restore the time-worn house to its present form.

- Yongheunggung Palace**
- 441 Gwancheong-ri, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-930-3114





Ganghwa Anglican Church
A Space that Allows a Peep into the History of Korean Christianity

The history of the Korean Anglican Church starts with the first Korean bishop, Charles John Corfe, in 1889, back when Christianity had not yet taken hold in Korea. Seven years later, on June 13, 1896, the first baptism was practiced for Koreans in Ganghwa. This occasion led the Anglican Church of Korea to build its first church in Ganghwa. As such, Ganghwa Anglican Church boasts the oldest history and is the oldest remaining Hanok church building in Korea. For its construction, the lumber was delivered from Amnokgang River (Yalu River), and the construction was done by the carpenter who joined in building Gyeongbokgung Palace. The Hanok building of the church displays the harmony of Eastern and Western beauty: the exterior is modeled after traditional Korean architecture, while the interior is built in an applied Basilica style.

Ganghwa Anglican Church

- 336 Gwancheong-ri, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
- +82-32-934-6171
- Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.



Tip Box

‘Ganghwa Story Tour’ takes tourists around historic relics on electric bikes for experiences through history. The various stories contained in the historic sites and relics will offer special experiences to learn about history with ease and fun.

Ganghwa Story Tour

- Tour Courses : Ganghwa Anglican Church - Yongheunggung Palace - Gangwasanseong Fortress (East Gate) - Legend of the Witch (Shooting Place) - Goryeo Palace Site
- Open Hours : 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. (Closes at 5 p.m. in winter)
- Admission Fee : ₩20,000 / ₩30,000 / ₩40,000 / ₩50,000(Duration: 40 min. / 60 min. / 80 min. / 100 min.)
- +82-32-934-2628, 2638

Deokjinjin Fortress
No. 1 Artillery Unit Guarding the Gate to the Strait

Deokjinjin Fortress had the largest military power of all fortresses surrounding Ganghwa Strait. Namjang Artillery Unit in Deokjinjin Fortress had ten cannons, boasting the greatest firepower on the whole Ganghwa coast. During Byeongin-yangyo (lit. Western disturbance of the Byeong-in year), the French military was defeated at Deokjinjin Fortress, while during Shinmiyangyo, a fierce artillery fight with an American fleet raged on for 48 hours. It is during that fight that Deokjinjin Fortress was destroyed. Nearby is Cheokhwabi, a stele rejecting reconciliation, erected by the order of Heungseon Daewongun. On the stele, one can read the order projecting a strong will against foreign powers: "Close and stand guard at the gate to the sea, and let no foreign boat pass."



Deokjinjin Fortress

- 846 Deokseong-ri, Bureun-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
- +82-32-930-7074
- Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Closes at 5 p.m. in winter)



Historical Space
Seokmodo



Bomunsa Temple
One of Korea's Three Great Gwaneum Yeongji*’s Built during the Three Kingdoms Period

There is a special myth told about the foundation of Bomunsa Temple. Once upon a time, a fisherman living in Samsan-myeon cast a fishing net in the sea that brought in 22 stones. He threw the stones back into the sea and cast the net anew. Once again, the stones were caught by the net. Disappointed, the fisherman threw the stones back into the sea again and returned home. That night, he had a special dream. An old Buddhist monk appeared in his dream and rebuked him for having twice thrown back the precious gifts he had been given. He then asked him to pick them up and carry them to a proper mountain with spiritual power. The next day, the fisherman followed the monk's instructions. He caught the stones and brought them to the present site of Bomunsa Temple, which became a spiritual temple.

* Gwaneum Yeongji: a Buddhist sacred place where Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva lives.

Bomunsa Temple

- 44, 828beon-gil, Samsannam-ro, Samsan-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
- +82-32-933-8271
- Open Hours: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
- Admission Fee: ₩2,000



A Place
with a
Theme
Ganghwa

Ganghwa Seaside Resort (Luge)
The Longest Luge Track in the East

Located some distance from the city center, Ganghwa Seaside Resort offers a dynamic space to enjoy the longest luge track in the East. This luge ride takes place at an experimental leisure/sports facility where riders descend on a track powered only by the use of the natural slope and gravity. Passengers have control over the steering and braking. This engineless, wheeled sled can be enjoyed by all — from children to adults. The 360° circling course doubles the fun and excitement, with connecting tunnels along the way in different parts and head drop spans offer extraordinary views of the sea while sliding down, making it the top attraction at Ganghwa Seaside Resort.

Ganghwa Seaside Resort (Luge)
📍 217 Jangheung-ro, Gilsang-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-930-9000
🕒 Open Hours and Admission Fee: Refer to the homepage at www.ganghwa-resort.co.kr



Ganghwa Leports Park (Zipline)
The Thrills Enjoyed in Ganghwa

The Zipline at Ganghwa Leports Park (Tianlim) is composed of five courses and a Skybridge. These can be enjoyed safely by all age levels after completing simple safety education. The dizzying speeds and thrills coupled with the beautiful scenery of Ganghwa enjoyed in a single viewing underneath make this zipline a representative attraction for Ganghwa. Located on Hyeolgusan Mountain and offering open views in all four directions of Ganghwado Island, this is a great spot for getting a full feel of the area. Other advantages include its up-to-date facilities and modern equipment.

Ganghwa Leports Park (Zipline)
📍 546 Jungang-ro, Bureun-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-937-7481
🕒 Open Hours and Admission Fee: Refer to the homepage at www.tianlim.co.kr



Tip Box
To take full advantage of the attractions on Ganghwado Island, it is a good idea to take the ‘**Ganghwa Nadeulgil**’ that offers over 20 courses on a variety of themes. Not only will you enjoy the convenience of guided travel on foot with the Walks Passport, the tour also offers the fun of collecting stamps with different features for every course at the starting and arrival points.

- **Course 1** In-depth Historic and Cultural Route
- **Course 2** Hogukdongdae-gil
- **Course 3** Goryeo Royal Tomb-gil
- **Course 4** Sunset Village-gil
- **Course 5** Gobigogae-gil
- **Course 6** Hwanam Birthplace-gil
- **Course 7** Sunset-gil
- **Course 8** Migratory Birds-gil
- **Course 9** Gyodongdo Daeulsae-gil
- **Course 10** Merme-gil
- **Course 11** Seokmodo Baram-gil
- **Course 12** Jumundo-gi
- **Course 13** Buleumdo-gil
- **Course 14** Gangwhadoryeong First Love-gil
- **Course 15** Goryeogung Fortress-gil
- **Course 16** West Sea Golden Field-gil
- **Course 17** Dolmen-gil
- **Course 18** Rush-craft Village-gil
- **Course 19** Seokmodo Sangju Seashore-gil
- **Course 20** Mud Flat-gil

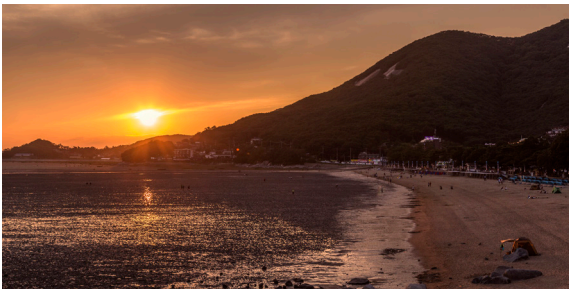




♡ TV Drama Filming Locations
#Switch: Change the World

Dongmak Beach
The Sea with One of the World's Five Greatest Mud Flats

Dongmak Beach, bringing together the sand and the mud flats, is good for bathing in the sea at ebb tide or for a wetland experience at low tide, making it possible to enjoy the attractions of the Yellow Sea to your heart's content. This beach is famed for its beauty at sunset. The open sea, viewed from the 10-meter wide and 200-meter long beach, makes for magnificent scenery. Dongmak Beach, boasting the largest sand banks in Ganghwa, is ranked one of the world's five greatest mud flats. Thus, it is a truly wonderful spot for a wetland experience. While there, why not try to spot the shellfish, gastropods, and various other creatures living in the mud flats at Ganghwado's only beach that boasts the nature-given mud flats?



Dongmak Beach
📍 1481 Haeannam-ro, Hwado-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-937-4445

Tip Box
The **‘Walking Historical Experience Tour’** offers tours around the history of Ganghwa on foot. Following the course that is short in travel distance and compact in content, you will be sure to fall deeply for the attractions of Ganghwa.

Walking Historical Experience Tour
📍 Tour Courses : Ganghwa Tourism Platform — (6 min.) — Goryeo Palace Site — (5 min.) — Ganghwa Anglican Church — (1 min) — Yongheunggung Palace — (7 min.) — Sochang Experience Center — (10 min.) — Joyang Bangjik

Joyang Bangjik
Emotion-evoking Cafe Reborn from Korea's First Textile Factory
Joyang Bangjik was Korea's first and largest textile factory, established in 1933. The factory led Korea's fabric industry and produced the country's highest-quality synthetic fabrics until the 1960s. At that time, dozens of textile companies moved in, and Ganghwado Island thrived. Over time, however, the business deteriorated, and the site was left as a deserted house for 20 or 30 years before it was reborn as an emotion-evoking vintage-type café remodeled on its original framework. How would you like enjoy a cup of coffee in a special space, imagining yourself surrounded by workers weaving old textiles?

Joyang Bangjik
📍 12, 5beon-gil, Hyangnamu-gil, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-933-2192
🕒 Open Hours: 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.
💰 Americano ₩7,000 / Cafe Latte ₩7,000



Seokmodo Natural Forest
The Elegance and Fragrance of Nature that Drives away Fatigue

Seokmodo Natural Forest is the only recreational forest in the Incheon area, offering grand views of the wide span of fields and the sea all at once. It was built over a period of five years, beginning in 2008, to provide quality recreational forest services. The guestrooms on site are offered in two types: the condominium-type Forest Culture Recreation Building and the 'House in the Forest,' consisting of log cabins for individual lodging, with a total capacity of over 200 guests. The variety of accommodations can host anywhere from four to 22 people over a wide range of options. Consider spending some healing time here in nature.

Seokmodo Natural Forest
📍 39-75 Samsanse-ro, Samsan-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-932-1100
🕒 Open Hours and Admission Fee: Refer to the homepage at www.foresttrip.go.kr



Seokmodo Mineral Hot Spring
A Place with Sea Winds, Sunshine, and Good Water

Seokmodo Island Mineral Hot Spring is a place to enjoy hot springs while appreciating the Yellow Sea — truly a perfect place to enjoy both physical and mental peace. The site consists 15 indoor and outdoor baths, Hwangtobang, a rooftop observatory, and a foot-bath house. The hot spring used here is 51°C, erupting from the 460-meter deep granite, rich with calcium, potassium, magnesium, and sodium chloride. It is effective in beautifying and moisturizing the skin and excellent in activating blood circulation and easing arthritis and muscle pain. This hot spring is special for its use of natural hot-spring water every day, without artificial sterilization.



Seokmodo Mineral Hot Spring
📍 645-27 Maeum-ri, Samsan-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
☎ +82-32-930-7053
🕒 Open Hours: 7 a.m. - 9 p.m.



Special
Local
Products &
Festivals
Ganghwa

Ganghwa Hwamunseok Cultural Center Ganghwa-specific Traditional Heritage

Hwamunseok refers to the floral-patterned mat made of pure white rush that is produced only on Ganghwado Island. The Ganghwa Hwamunseok Cultural Center was built to systematically preserve and exhibit the history of Hwamunseok and its traditional manufacturing method. At the center, visitors can witness not only Hwamunseok but also the historical procedures on how the rush craft has changed and will continue to evolve from the past through the present and into the future. Within a week of your application, you can join rush craftspeople in making mini Hwamunseok and rush artifacts.

- Ganghwa Hwamunseok Cultural Center**
- 8, 20beon-gil, Nammunan-gil, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-934-2500
 - Open Hours: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Closed on Mondays)
 - Admission Fee: Adults - Individuals ₩1,000, Groups ₩800 / Adolescents, Soldiers - Individuals ₩700, Groups ₩500 / Children - Individuals ₩500, Groups ₩400 / Experience and Learning - Individuals ₩5,000, Groups ₩4,000

Sochang Experience Center The Past and Present of Sochang Cotton at a Glance

Sochang Experience Center was remodeled in 2016 from a Hanok dying factory, 'Pyeonghwa Jikmulteo,' which was built in 1938. The center offers an understanding of the splendid textile industry of Ganghwa by reilluminating the preservation and value of the traditional cultural heritage of Sochang, a traditional industry of Ganghwa-gun. A variety of programs are also offered, such as the stamp experience with Sochang handkerchiefs, a tea etiquette experience, and a Sochang weaving experience that offers the opportunity to feel Sochang through all five senses.

- Sochang Experience Center**
- 8, 20beon-gil, Nammunan-gil, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-934-2500
 - Open Hours: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Closed on Mondays)



Ganghwa Ginseng World-class Nutrients and Taste

Farming of Ganghwa Ginseng began in 1232. Ginseng is particular to the weather, earth, and other environmental conditions, and Ganghwa is regarded as the world's optimal place for its cultivation. Ginseng activates blood production, reinforces the functions of the lungs, rids the body of toxic elements, and stabilizes diabetes and blood pressure. Ganghwa Ginseng is also characterized by its internal solidity and high weight. It is high in efficient saponins, making it thick and good quality when boiled to make juices.

Ganghwa Sajabal Yakssook Mugwort Fragrant with Tender Peppermint

Grown on the sunny side of the sea around Manisan Mountain, Ganghwa Sajabal Yakssook is uncontaminated and clean, a specialty from Ganghwado Island's granite soil, which is particularly good for growing mugwort. From the old times, Ganghwa Sajabal Yakssook is known as the most effective of all mugwort species. Growing with the salty sea winds and mists, it is said to guarantee re-orders from all clients after their first taste.



Ganghwa Sajabal Yakssook is matured for at least three years in a place where the clear sea winds blow. Try the special fragrance of Ganghwa Sajabal Yakssook.

Goryeosan Mountain Azalea Festival Flowery Enjoyment of Goryeosan Mountain's Thousand-year History

In April, when Ganghwado Island is blooming with light pink azaleas, the Azalea Festival of Goryeosan Mountain is held on the island. How about strolling through the azalea-filled Goryeosan Mountain to watch the flowers and taste the variety of foods? For the festival, interesting photo exhibitions, a postcard exhibition, and azalea experience exhibition are also prepared.

- Goryeosan Mountain Azalea Festival**
- Across Goindol Dolmen Square and Goryeosan Mountain in Ganghwa-gun, Incheon
 - +82-32-930-3624



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