

A Day Trip to Digital Media City and Ganghwa Island

- ▶ **Date : Dec 04 (Fri), 2015**
- ▶ **No. of Participants : 2014 GMPA + 2015 GMPA (About 30 students)**
- ▶ **Contact : Yongmi Lee (010-8765-7340, 02-880-9272)**
 Dana Sung (010-2469-8224, 02-880-9272)
- ▶ **Meeting time and place : 08:50 am, Bus stop in front of Cafe Gran, Gwanak Residence Hall**

Time	Activities
08:50	Gathering in front of Gwanak Residence Hall
09:00 ~ 10:00	SNU → Digital Media City
10:00 ~ 12:00	Sangam Digital Media City (DMC) -DMC Gallery -The Creative Center for Convergence Culture -Digital Pavilion
12:00 ~ 13:00	Digital Media City → Ganghwa Island
13:00 ~ 14:00	Lunch
14:00 ~ 14:45	Deokjinjin Fortress
14:45 ~ 16:00	Gwangseongbo Fortress
16:00 ~ 18:00	Ganghwa Island → SNU

- ▶ Detailed Itinerary is subject to change.
- ▶ Preparation : Passport , Student ID Card

Ganghwa-Do (Island) Excursion

Ganghwa is the fifth largest island in Korea and is situated at the mouth of the Han River just south of the DMZ. Because of its location near Songdo (Kaesong) and Seoul, it was used as a place of refuge by kings fleeing from Mongolian and Manchurian armies during the Goryeo and Joseon periods. Ganghwa dominated the sea approach to Seoul and saw several clashes with foreign naval forces just prior to the "opening" of Korea in 1876.

We will drive one hour to get to Ganghwa-do (Island). Our first stop will be the **DukJin-Jin** which was originally a naval camp; this fortress was later made into an army command post. Of most interest here is the cannon position with an unobstructed view out over the wide south end of Yomha Channel. It was one of the most strategic of the nine artillery emplacements of the 20-km long wall that ran up the shore.

1. Deokjinjin Fortress



The military fortress was recognized as outer lying post of strategic importance in terms of securing the command of Ganghwa strait. The fortress was constructed in 1656 during the reign of King Hyojong of Joseon dynasty. Deokjinjin fortress, Namjang batteries, Deokjin batteries were built in the 5th year of King Sukjong (1679). Twenty six officers, one hundred soldiers, twelve cannon shooters and two battle ships were assigned to this fortress, in the area of Deokjinjin the largest battery of all cannons in Ganghwado and Deokjin outpost were installed there and a warning monument stands along the seashore giving a notice of warning message to foreign vessels not allowed to access to island. There were fifteen cannons mounted within Namjang battery in those days but only seven cannons were available for this display at present.

::Deokjinjin as a Historical Remain of National Defence

It was upgraded to directly commanded by Manho official in 1677 and awarded to name as Deokjinjin which permitted to assign one manho official, twenty six officers, one hundred soldiers, two battle ships and other military equipment. This is a place of very bloody battle took place here in Deokjinjin at both Byeongin-Yangyo of French invasion in 1866 and Sinmi-Yangyo of American Asia fleet's invasion in 1871. Thereafter, all the fortresses and tower gates were collapsed of which facilities were repaired and maintained in 1976.



2. Gwangseongbo Fortress



Gwangseonbo's outer castle wall built during Goryeo era was repaired in the 10th year of King Gwanghae of Joseon (1618), and Gwangseonbo was installed as a military camp in the 9th year of King Hyojong (1658). The outposts of Yongdu, Odu, Hwado, and Gwangseong belonging to Gwangseongbo fortress were built in the 5th year of king Suljong (1679) In the reconstruction of the castle in the king Yeongjo installed a sign board reading "Anhaeru" to the gate tower (1745) It is a site of brave and patriotic contribution at the cost of warriors' lives in the two battles against foreign invasions of French and America, many warriors devoted themselves to their country.

In the Gwangseongbo fortress area, there is a twin tombs in remembrance of General Eojaeyeon and his brother Eojaeseon who died in the battle of Sinmi yangyo. Also there are anonymous tombs of warriors called Sinmi-Sunuichong grave yard. A memorial stone monument was erected in commemoration of the battle field and surrounding area was maintained and arranged in 1977.

• Gwangseongbo Fortress as a Historical Relic of National Defence

This fortress is located along the coast of Deokseongni, Bureunmyeon facing mainland of Gimpo across the strait. Outer wall of Goryeo castle was mended in the 10th year of King Gwanghae of Joseon (1618) and built Gwangseongbo fortress in 1656. The outpost of this fortress was constructed in 1679 and outposts of Odu, Gwangseong, Hwado and Odujeong batteries were belonged to Gwangseongbo military camp. This was completely remodelled to masonry castle in 1745.

In April 1871, Rogers, commander of Asia fleet of American navy with 1230 marine forces invaded Joseon on purpose of opening port for trade and first attacked Chojijin, deokjinjin camps and further marched to Gwangseongbo fortress of which was a most fierce battle ground of Sinmi-Yangyo conflict. General Eojaeyeon and his forces fought bravery in the close combat and all of them were killed. That time, American fleet were equipped with total of 85 latest 8 and 9 inch cannons. On the other hand Joseon forces had only 300 untrained soldiers equipped with three fusing cannons and old style rifles.



The battle field ruins of fortress and gates such as Gwangseongdon, Anhaeru, and Yongdudon were arranged and twin tombs of General Eojaeyeon and brother, together with the 59 anonymous warriors tombs were honorably arranged and maintained.

Natural outpost of Yongdudon was named from its shape of dragon head as projected outward to sea, and now it views a beautiful scenery around. This was destroyed at the time of Sinmi and Byeongin-Yangyo conflict and has restored to the present one in 1977.