The site of Noblemen's Culture combined with the lifestyle of the Commoners - Andong, the cornerstone of Korea's Five Thousand-Year-Old History and Culture!
Andong - the home of traditional Korean culture - is blessed with cultural items from virtually every period of Korean history. There are many wonderful wooden cultural artifacts, which had preserved the memories of the past, allowing us to appreciate the culture of Korean ancestors. People have lived in this area since the ancient times, and as a result, the richness of Korea's magnificent folk culture has been integrated into Korean daily life. Moreover, Korean spiritual philosophies, such as Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity have accumulated over the centuries like layers of sedimentary rock. Understanding the culture of Andong means understanding that of Korean culture as a whole, and experiencing the spirit of the Orient.
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II remarked that she spent a marvelous time here, which began with her journey to the Hahoe Folk Village, followed by visits to ancient houses and temples. She observed the making of gochujang (red pepper paste) and kimchi, traditional farming with an ox-drawn plow and authentic Korean mask dance. A traditional Korean delicacies were prepared for Her Majesty’s 73rd birthday—a touching moment for her. She repeatedly remarked: “Very good! Wonderful!” even raising her glass for a toast. Her Majesty’s special visit confirmed that Andong is ‘Korea in Miniature.’ It is indeed a place well worth a visit.

Andong seized the opportunity to demonstrate to the world its magnificent history and traditional culture, and sought ways to inherit and further develop its cultural heritage by participating in the League of World Historical Cities (which included 65 cities worldwide) on 27 December, 2004.
Andong successfully hosted the 3rd World Assembly of the International Organization of Folk Arts (IOV) for the first time in Asia on 28-30 September, 2005, proudly introducing Andong to the world.

IMACO (International Mask Arts & Culture Organization) was founded on 29th September 2006 in order to collect and share information related to mask arts and culture.

The Tourism Promotion Organization for Asia-Pacific Cities (TPO) was established in 2000 to network and develop the tourism industry through mutual cooperation between Asia-Pacific cities. Andong, registered as one of its member cities in 2003, has strived to introduce Korea’s traditional Confucian culture to people all over the world.
The Entire City is a Living Museum-
Feel the Presence of Our Ancestors
in Every Corner of Andong
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의(義)의 안동, 예(禮)의 안동

학문과 예의를 숭상했던 뿌리깊은 유교문화

Deeply-rooted Confucian Culture, which has traditionally Honored Scholarship and Proper Etiquette

안동에는 의(義)와 예(禮)를 중시하며 대직한 품질에 걸맞은 젊은 학문과 공유를 즐겼던 엽 선비들의 생활과 정신이 그대로 띠어졌다. 동방의 주자로 불려온 정도의 대학자였던 뇌계 이황(李滉)을 비롯하여 서예류성홍(柳成鎬) 등 명망이 높아 배출되었으며, 이들의 학문과 전당이었던 향교와 서원이 발달하였다. 특히 전국에서 가장 많은 서원이 집립되어 학문의 전당으로 이름높았으며, 그중 26개가 아직도 현존하며, 봄·가을 두차례에 걸쳐 향사(享祀)를 봉행한다. 선비정신에 기초한 학문의 전통을 바탕으로 안동은 한국에서도 이름높은 교육의 도시이자 현대 한국 정신문화의 토대를 마련한 뿌리가 되었다.

Andong is full of the spirits and life styles of aristocrats who respected justice and good manners with straightforward integrity, and enjoyed learning, music and dance. It was home to many famous scholars such as Lee Hwang (penname Toegye) and Ryu Seong-ryong (penname Seoae), and contained learning sites such as Hyanggyo (ancient school belonging to the Confucian shrine) and Seowon (Confucian academy). Andong was regarded as the cradle of learning, boasting the nation's largest number of Confucian academy. Of these, twenty-six still remain, witnessing bi-annual rituals every spring and summer. Thanks to this scholastic tradition based on scholastic spirit, Andong became a renowned city of education in Korea and the main root to Korean spiritual culture.
그곳에 가면 우리의 삶이 보인다.

우리네 삶이 고스란히 살아있는 곳,
고건축물들이 조화를 이루는 전통민속마을 - 하회

Hahoe-a Folk Village Where Our Traditions are Preserved
a Traditional Village where Ancient Buildings Sit in
Harmony with Nature
Hahoe Folk Village (Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-City, Important Folklore Material No.122)

This is a village whose main habitants are of the Pungsan Ryu clan. It is called Hahoe because the river Nakdong flows around the village in an S-shape. The village is set in a scene of unsurpassed beauty. Three mountains and a dense pine forest encircle it like folding screens. The river Nakdong flows smoothly by, bordered by sandy beaches. Overhead rears the strange rock shapes of Buyongdae cliff. The village itself contains various typical Korean houses preserved since the early Joseon Dynasty. Folk performances such as Hahoe Maskdance and Seonyu-Julbul-Nori (traditional fireworks) are still played, thereby making this village an ideal place to understand the traditional culture of Andong.

- Transportation: Bus (No. 46) from Across the street from intercity bus terminal (it takes about 40 minutes)
- Hahoe Village Office: (054) 854-3869
- Hahoe Village Preservation Society: (054) 853-0109
Yangjindang House (Treasure No. 306)

This was the head house of Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607), who served as the prime minister during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 called Imjin War (1592-1598).

Chunghoydang House (Treasure No. 414)

This was the head house of Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607), who served as the prime minister during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 called Imjin War (1592-1598).

Yeongmogak Relic Hall

Ryu Seong-ryong’s possessions are preserved and displayed here.

Buyongdae Cliff

This cliff, made of uniquely shaped rocks rising above a smoothly flowing river, creates a picturesque scene. Hahoe Folk Village, viewed from the summit, leaves an everlasting impression.

Jingbirok Book (Treasure No. 414)

This is Ryu Seong-ryong’s handwritten account of Imjin War (1592-98).

Taesamyo Confucian Shrine (Gyeongbuk Memorial No. 15)

This Confucian shrine enshrines Kim Seon-pyeong, Kwon Haeng and Jang Jeong-pil, three meritorious retainers who performed distinguished services for founding the Goryeo dynasty. The shrine has 22 pieces of relics including a treasure (Treasure No. 451).
Byeongsan Confucian Academy (Historic Site No. 260)

Originally named Pungak Seodang, this school was relocated here from Pungsan-hyeon during the fifth year of King Seonjo’s reign (1572) by Ryu Seong-ryong. It was used for training purposes. In 1614, Confucian scholars erected a memorial tablet in honor of Ryu’s scholastic achievements. Thus, this became a well-known Confucian academy. Located near Mt. Hwasan and Hahoe Village, Byeongsan Confucian academy is adjacent to river Nakdong. It is known for its spectacular scenery and splendid architecture.

Andong Confucian School (Songcheon-dong, Andong-city)

The four saints and ten philosophers, 72 Confucian sages, and the Sung Dynasty’s (960-1279) six sages are enshrined in Daesongjon (the royal audience chamber), which includes 122 sages, of which eighteen are Korean. This building was burned down during the Korean War (1950-1953) and rebuilt at Songcheon-dong in 1986 shortly after the inauguration of the Committee for the Promotion of Re-establishment of Confucian Temple in 1983.

Yean Confucian School

This local government sponsored educational institution since the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) administered training and Confucian ceremonies for scholars of this region.
Korea’s preeminent Confucian scholar, Lee Hwang (1501-70), established Dosan Seodang (confucian academy) to devote his life to study and the education of his disciples. Shortly after his death, his disciples and scholars established Dosan Confucian academy to commemorate his lofty virtue. In the eighth year of King Seonjo’s reign (1575), a carved tablet written by Han Seok-bong (1543-1605), a famed calligrapher of the time, was dedicated here. Dosan Confucian academy is comprised of Dosan Seodang (classroom), Nongunjeongsa dormitory, Gwangmyeongshil (library), Jeongyodang hall (lecture hall), Sangdeok Shrine and Jangpangak (storage for wooden block). Dosan Confucian academy, bordered by Lake Andong in front and dense pine forests at the back, creates a harmonious scenery.
The Home of Confucian Culture

Lee Hwang (Toegye)

Lee Hwang (1501-1570) served in high government posts, such as yegojanseo, uchangseong, and daejehak. He received the honorary title of 'yeonguijeong' shortly after his death. Refusing government posts seventy times, he only devoted his life training students, thereby making his school the center of national thought.

Sangdeoksa Shrine (Treasure No. 211)

This is a sacred place, which is a shrine to memorial tablets on behalf of the prominent scholar Lee Hwang (1501-70) and his disciple Jo Mok (1524-1606). Special ceremonies are held here annually every February and August.

Jeongyodang Lecture Hall (Treasure No. 210)

This hall is located at Dosan Confucian academy, which includes a carved tablet that bears the statements made by the famed calligrapher, Han Seok-bong (1543-1605).

Jangpangak (The Publishing Place)

This building was used for a publishing place. Some 2,790 wooden printing block including blocks of the collection ahad been kept in this building.
학문탐구와 향사(享祀)를 봉행하던 성리학의 본산

A Birthplace of the Doctrines of Chu-tzu, Learning Pursuit, and Service

유교문화의 본향

시사단 (유형문화재 제33호) 안동시 도산면 익촌리 556
Sisadan (Tangible Cultural Property No. 33)
정조(正祖)가 퇴계 이황선생의 학덕을 기리고 지방유관들의 사기를 높여주기 위해 북벌과기인 ‘도산별과’ 를 보인 장소이다.
Special Dosan examination called was held here King Jeongjo, the 22nd king of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) was deeply touched by Lee Hwang and established this building in his honor. This site was also built for promoting scholarship.

역락서재 안동시 도산면 토계리 680
Yeokakseojae
퇴계 선생이 도산서당에서 학문을 강론할 때 정사심을 비롯한 몇 논문이 제작자들이 힘을 합쳐 썼었다.
When Toegye taught in Dosanseodang, JeongSaSeong and the other disciples built this building.

동·서재 안동시 도산면 토계리 680
DongSeojae
도산서원의 유생들이 거치하면서 공부하는 간물로 서로 마주 보고 지어진 집이다. 동편간물은 박야재(博雅齋), 서편간물은 종의재(崇義齋)라고 한다.
Bakyakjae building on the east side and Honguijae building on the west side were used as a dormitory and study room for students.

광명실 Kwangmyeongsil Library 도산면 토계리

도산서원 정문 양쪽에 동서 좌우 대칭으로 서 있는데, 아곳 에는 퇴계의 수책본, 기타 서적 등 1,300여종 5,000여책의 장서가 소장되어 있다.
This library stands parallel to the left and right sides of Dosan Confucian academy's main gate. It holds more than 5,000 volumes of 1,300 types of books, including selected works by Lee Hwang.
Lee Hwang (penname Toegye) was born here, a room which is located at the center of the house. This room was thus called Toegye Taeshil (placenta room), and the house was typical of one resided by aristocrat during the Joseon Dynasty.

Nongun-Jeongsa Dormitory
This, together with Dosan Seodang (confucian school), is the oldest building in the area. It was built in a shape of the Chinese character ‘太’ (studying) and was built for the purpose of promoting diligence.

Dosan Confucian School
This academy is the oldest site in Dosan Seowon. It was where Lee Hwang educated his disciples. The spirit of Lee’s practical knowledge and frugal lifestyle is housed in this academy.

The Head House of Lee Hwang’s Family
This head house of the Lee family was rebuilt in 1929 by a thirteenth generation descendant of Lee Hwang. This ‘門’ structured building contains six kan (rooms) in the front and five kan on the side. It also has a tall front gate.
Yongsusa Temple  

Located in Andong, Yongsusa Temple was established in 1146 during the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392). It was founded by King Euijong and is dedicated to Confucian scholar Lee Hwang (Toegye) and his family. The temple was originally called Gukmangbong Peak and was a place where Lee Hwang studied with his father, uncle, and other family members. It was established in 1146 by the order of King Euijong during the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392).

Toegye Grave  

Toegye Grave is located in Toegye Park and is dedicated to the prominent Confucian scholar Lee Hwang, who was known for his dedication to scholarship and simple living. The grave is a symbol of Lee Hwang's commitment to his studies and his modest lifestyle.

Toegye Park  

Toegye Park was created as a convenient place to represent Lee Hwang's dedication to scholarship and simple living. The park is located near the Yongsusa Temple and is a popular destination for visitors interested in Lee Hwang's legacy.

Mt. Chongryangsan  

Mt. Chongryangsan is located at the edge of Nakdong River and is twelve kilometers distant from Dosan Seowon. It is a unique mountain with twelve peaks joined together, and it is known for its shape.

Gukmangbong Peak  

Gukmangbong Peak is located in Andong and is one of the twelve peaks of Mt. Chongryangsan. The peak is known for its shape and is a popular destination for hikers and nature lovers.

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You can inspire Lee Hwang's life and scholarship as you walk through the path he strolled around for his meditation.

Dancheongyo Br., Baekun-dong, Micheonjangdam(observatory), Kyung'am, Hansokdam, Wolmyeongdang, Mt. Gosan, Haksodae, Byeokryeokam cliff.
Let Anger and Greed fly away with the Winds...

Andong is the mecca of Buddhism, which plays a vital role in Korea’s religious and spiritual history. Buddhist culture has prospered since the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392), which was founded on the basic premise that all existence has absolute value. The Buddhist characteristics of the Andong region are focused on sublimating nature into an ideal society, a fact well revealed in the incorporation of nature into the region's temple structures. People residing here have fought and overcome difficulties such as wars and at the same time, they have found peace of mind through Andong based on the Buddhist spirit.
During the twelfth year of King Munmu's reign during the Silla Dynasty (672), Monk Euisang flew a paper phoenix into the sky from Buseoksa Temple. It has been said that the temple was constructed on the site where this paper phoenix was placed, and thus called 'Bongjeongsa Temple.' ('Bong' means phoenix, while 'Jeong' means stay) It contains many cultural artifacts, such as Geuk'rakjeon, the oldest wooden building in Korea. Daeungjeon, Hwawomkangdang and Gokumdang were constructed during the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), which contain valuable materials for architectural research. Additionally, there are three-story pagodas called Deokhuiru, Yosachae, and several small Buddhist temples, such as Yeongsanam hall and Jijoam hall.
A Mecca of the Five Thousand-Year-Old Buddhist Culture

The Home of Buddhist Culture

Geukrakjeon Hall (National Treasure No. 15)

This is the oldest wooden building in Korea and is known for its firm pillars and modest interior furnishings.

Daeungjeon Hall (Treasure No. 55)

This main temple hall represents the typical architecture of the early Joseon Dynasty, which indicates modest but firm architectural styles.

Yeonsanam Hall

This miniature temple, which is a part of Bongjeongsa Temple, is located at the foot of a mountain situated at the rear side of Bongjeongsa Temple. It became well-known through a film titled, ‘Why Has Bodhi-Dalma Left for the East?’

Cheongdeung Cave

This cave is located under a massive rock at Mt. Cheongdeungsan. There is a legend that an angel gave the light to the Saint Neungin for helping his study at the dark cave.
불교문화의 정수

이천동석불상 (안동시 이천동 산2, 보물 제115호)

Icheon-dong Buddha (Icheon-dong, Andong-City, Treasure No. 115)

일명 '제비원미륵'으로 불리며 안동시 북쪽 이천동 태화산 기슭에 위치하여, 화강암 석벽에 10m 높이의 몸통을 새기고 2.5m 높이의 머리부분을 조각하여 올려놓은 고려시대 마애불이다. 신신의 정기의 무거운 원리에 만나 소원을 이루는 곳으로 이름 높으며 인지하게 빛은 긴 눈과 두터운 입술, 찬란한 미소가 토속적인 느낌을 자아낸다. 석불상이 위치한 제비원은 민간신앙의 성지이며 성주의 본행으로 잘 알려져 있다.

This statue stands at the foot of Mt. Taehwasan in Icheon-dong, to the north of Andong-city. A ten-meter tall image of Buddha has been carved into a granite cliff during the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392). The head, which stands at 2.5-meters, was sculpted separately and added at later time. This is considered to be a sacred place where the spirits of the mountain gods are integrated with that of Buddha, thus enhancing the power of the site to make wishes come true. Its slender benevolent eyes, thick lips and gentle smile create the Korean Buddha atmosphere. Jebiwon, where this statue stands, is a mecca of local folk religion.

개목사 (안동시 서후면 태장리)

Gaemoksa Temple (Taejang-ri, Seohu-myeon, Andong-city)

원래 이름은 충국사였으나 안동에 장남이 유난히 많아 젊 어 뿔을 개목사로 바꾸자 장남이 생기지 않았다는 전설이 있다.

There is a legend that this was originally called 'Heungguk Temple.' There are many people who are blind in Andong. When its name was changed to Kaemok Temple (kaemok meaning 'opening eyes'), many blind people sights were reportedly restored here.

광흥사 (안동시 서후면 자롬리)

Gwangheungsa Temple (Japum-ri, Seohu-myeon, Andong-city)

신라 신문왕 때 의상대사가 창건하여 안동에서 가장 큰 사찰이었으나 지금은 부속 건물이었던 용진전에 석가모니불을 봉안하고 있다.

This temple, constructed by Monk Uisang during the Silla Dynasty (668-918) under the reign of King Simmun (?-692), was once the largest temple in Andong. Today, there is Buddha statue to worship at Ungjejeon hall, which was an additional temple to Gwangheung.

봉황사 (안동시 입동면 수곡리 563)

Bonghwangsa Temple (Sugok-ri, Imdong-myeon, Andong-city)

안동 동쪽에서 가장 큰 절로, 이 절의 단청을 봉황이 칠했다는 전설이 전한다.

This is the largest temple in eastern region of Andong. Legend has it that its colors were painted by a Chinese phoenix.
Yongdamsa Temple (Geumgok-ri, G’lan-myeon, Andong-city)
This temple, constructed by Monk Uisang during the reign of King Sinmun of the Silla Dynasty (668-918), is located at the foot of Mt. Hwang’aksan. Geumjeong’am is attached here (Cultural Material No. 317).

Stone Pagoda in Seoktap-ri
(Seoktap-ri, Pukhu-myeon, Andong-city, Cultural Property Material No. 343)
This five-story pagoda, located 30-meters to the east of Seoktapsa Temple, was made using natural stones gathered nearby.

Sinse-dong Seven-Story Brick Pagoda (Bop’heung-dong, Andong-city, National Treasure No. 16)
This pagoda from the Unified Silla Dynasty (668-918) is the largest and the oldest brick pagoda in Korea. Its base bears engraved symbolic figures, Buddha gods, and twelve figures of the earth.

Jotap-dong Five-Story Brick Pagoda (Iljik-myeon, Andong-city, Treasure No. 57)
This pagoda was believed to have been built during the Unified Silla Dynasty (668-918). The beauty of the shape of Inwangsang, which is located near the shrine is beyond comparison.

Dongbu-dong Five-Story Brick Pagoda (Unheung-dong, Andong-city, Treasure No. 56)
This remarkably shaped brick pagoda originally consisted of seven-stories, with its upper portion covered in gilt bronze.

Ok-dong Three-Story Stone Pagoda (Pyeonghwa-dong, Andong-city, Treasure No. 114)
This pagoda was built during the Unified Silla Dynasty (668-918). Its wide stone on the bottom gives a sense of security while its proportion and shape surpass any other structure of a pagoda.
Aesthetics of Life, Sublimated by Satire and Humor

Here in Andong you can experience the beauty of life - Korean style: Chajeon-Nori (men’s battle game); Nottari-Bal’gi (making women’s human bridge); Jebiwon temple, a home to a house god, which has been regarded as the source of folk religion; Hahoe maskdance, a pleasant harmony of world mask culture and Korean rhythm; Jeojeon-Nongyo, a song and prayer for bringing forth an abundant harvest, relieving fatigue and enhancing work productivity; and rituals, praying for peace in the village and abundant harvest. These are things that can only be found in Andong. Andong’s entertainment culture and traditional events reveal the deeply-rooted strength and perseverance of the harsh life of the common people.
안동국제탈춤페스티벌

안동을 세계적 관광지로 조성하고 전통문화의 세계화를 위해 매년 10월에 개최되는 국제탈춤축제로서 세계 각국을 대표하는 전통 춤의 향연이 열리고 있습니다. 세계인들이 파리소나 이남을 뒤어넘어 새로운 세상을 엿보는 신명물들이 장으로 대한민국 대표축제이다.

• 기간: 매년 9월 마지막 주 금요일부터 10일간
• 장소: 안동시 일원, 탈춤공원, 해회마을 등
• 주최: (재)안동축제·관광조직위원회
• 행사내용
  국내외 탈춤공연 / 안동민속축제 / 한국인형국제 / 해회마을 전통축제 / 세계탈 특별기획전

탈춤 쓰고 춤을 추는 탈춤꾼, 마당에 둘러앉은 관객들, 대사와 춤사위에 웃음이 퍼져 나오고, 춤꾼과 관객들이 너무 할것 없이 어우러진다.

국내축제

• 중 요무형문화재 탈춤: 가산오광대, 강령탈춤, 강령판노가면국, 고성오광대, 동래아름 봉산탈춤 복정사자 놀이, 송파산대놀이, 수영아부, 양주별산대놀이, 온을탈춤, 동영오광대, 해회별산굿탈놀이
• 마당극

해외축제

• 페루, 일본, 중국, 이집트, 터키, 인도, 미국

안동민속한마당

• 차전놀이, 농디발기 등 대동놀이
• 한두심행사소리, 지전농요 등 30여 행사

지역문화재 현장축제

• 해회마을 - 해회신유출불놀이, 공연, 전시 등
• 복정사·전통한지등축제
• 도산서원 - 도산별사(문화산책 형태)
• 민속박물관 - 민속놀이 체험전

참여·경연행사

• 탈춤배우기, 창작탈공모전, 탈춤그리기대회, 마스크 제작, 탈과 마임
• 나의탈 나의마스크, 탈 PSG경연대회, 탈놀이, 총맞놀이 경연, 월드마스크페스 경연대회

전시·부대행사

• 세계탈, 한지작품, 창작탈, 문중유물, 탈춤그리기
• 안동의 날, 민물날시대회, 안동한우 불고기축제
• 관광기념품, 유교문화시선, 수식, 본제, 전시
Andong International Maskdance Festival

오천년 전통문화 세계인과 함께 세계로 미래로, 안동국제탈춤페스티벌!
-Advancing the Five-Thousand-Year-Old Traditional Culture to the Future with World Citizens

Andong International Maskdance festival is held every September for the purpose of developing Andong and Korea as a world-class tourist destination. The festival consists of various traditional dances from all over the world. Citizens from all over the world get together at Andong to participate in Korea's largest culture tourism festival. The festival brings the world to one.

- Date: Last Friday of every September (ten days)
- Location: Maskdance Park & Hahoe Folk Village, all around Andong
- Host: Andong Festival & Tourism Foundation
- Events
  - Korean and international maskdance performances / Andong Folk Festival / Korean Puppet Plays
  - Traditional Festival at Hahoe Folk Village / Academic Conferences for Culture Tourism / Exhibit of the World Masks

Performers dancing with masks, Audience seated around the stage, Laughter bursts out at every line and dance movement, Dancers and audience become one.

Korean Traditional Maskdances
- Mask Dance (Important Intangible Cultural Property): 13 companies from Gasan Maskdance, Gang'ryeong Maskdance, Gangreung Gwan'no Maskdance, Goseong O'gwangdae Maskdance, Dongrae Ya'ryu Maskdance, Bongsan Maskdance, BukCheong Lion Maskdance, Byeong Cheong Lion Maskdance, Yangju Maskdance, Eun'yu Maskdance, Tongyeong Maskdance, Hahoe Maskdance

International Maskdances
- Peru, Japan, China, Egypt, Turkey, India and USA

Andong Folk Festival
- Chajeon-Nori (Men's Battle Game), Notari-Balggi(Making Women's Human Bridge)
- Funeral ceremony, Jeojeon Farmers' Ballad and 30 or so events.

Andong Cultural Landmarks Festival
- Hahoe Folk Village - Seonyu-Julbul-Nori(traditional fireworks), Maskdance and Exhibitions
- Dosan Seowon(Confucian Academy)- Dosan Special Confucian Exam (Reenactment of State Examination Ritual)
- Bongjeongsa Temple - Paper lantern display
- Andong Folk Museum- Traditional Folk Games

Participatory Events / Contests
- Maskdance lessons, mask-making contest, mask dance drawing contest
- My face my mask, mask dance competition, mask play, folk music contest

Exhibitions
- World masks, Korean paper art, Relics, drawing mask dance
- Souvenirs, Confucian culture photographs, stone collecting, pot-planting
- Andong Day, freshwater fishing events
Andong Folk Festival

The Andong Folk Festival, along with the Andong Maskdance Festival, is held every year in September in order to promote harmony and solidarity among the residents. It includes fifteen folk festivals, such as Chajeon-Nori (men’s battle game), Jeojeon Nori (farmer song) and Hahoe Maskdance. The Andong Art Festival, which features a variety of performances such as music and dance, is also held at this time. All in all, the Andong Folk Festival provides an avenue for Andong - the mecca of Korean culture and tradition - to further develop itself as a world-class cultural city.

Korean Puppet Performance Festival

This is a special gathering for children, which is held during the Andong Mask Dance Festival. It includes a variety of doll performances, such as Korean traditional puppet shows and mask dances.
The Cultural Treasure of Folklore

A Treasure Box of Our Colorful Folk Culture and Tradition

Chajeon-Nori (men's battle game) (Important Intangible Cultural Property No. 24)

One of the legends of this play is that the war between King Kyeon Hwon (867-936) and King Wanggeon (877-943) by the river Nakdong, was staying and Andong citizens pushed the troops with their shudders together. Andong is that 3 families from Kwon, Kim and Jung made vehicles looked like a wagon and protected them when King Kwon Hwon invaded to Andong. Over 200 males are divided into two groups and push each team by their shudders and the leader of each team manages the troops on the wooden fream look like "A".

Jeojeon Farmers' Ballad (Intangible Cultural Property No.2)

This unique Andong ballad, sung by the farmers toiling in the fields, has been passed down for countless generations.

Notdari-Balggi (Intangible Cultural Property No. 7)

This folk performance originated from a major historical event in Korea. During the invasion of Goryeo by Chinese rebels in 1372, King Gongmin, the thirty-first king of the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392), sought refuge in Andong with his queen and court. When the queen arrived at a stream on her journey to Andong, local village women formed a human bridge, and she crossed on their backs.
To entertain the gods, a mask dance, which included both satirical and comical elements, has been included in the special event. This event includes a prayer for the prosperity of the village and for bountiful harvests.

**Hahoe Maskdance Drama (Important Intangible Cultural Property No. 69)**

마을의 안녕과 풍물을 기원하는 범신곳 행사에 신상을 쓰고 다니는 범신곳 마스크가 있다. 마스크의 내용은 사회성의 풍자와 해결적인 내용으로 구성되어 있다.

Time: 15:00-16:00 Saturdays and Sundays (March-November)
Place: Hahoe Folk Village
Hahoe Village Preservation Society: 054-854-3664
The Cultural Treasure of Folklore

하회선유물불놀이 Seonyu-Julbul-Nori (Traditional Fireworks Display)

A fire burns along a rope knotted with lights strung across the river between Mansongjeong pine forest and Buyongdae cliff. Each knot flares into magnificent fireworks, in combination with julbulnori (a display of lights or lanterns on a rope), Nak-hwa (fireballs) and Dalgyal-bul-nori (eggshell fireworks) - a unique traditional Korea event, which unites the river and fire.

한두실행상소리 Handusil sound of Funeral ceremony

This was a special sound used in funeral ceremonies from ancient times in Daeduseori (presently called Handusil), Seohu-myeon, Andong-city. This folk play shows the traditional funeral ceremony.
안동민속박물관 (안동시 성곡동 781-1)
Andong Folk Museum (Seong’gok-dong, Andong-city)

This folk museum, encompassing the entire Andong folk culture, contains 7,000 unique Andong folk artifacts for both indoor and outdoor displays.

Tel: (054)821-0649 http://www.adfm.or.kr
The Cultural Treasure of Folklore

한국학진흥원 (안동시 도산면 서부리 220) Korea Studies Advancement Center

한국학진흥원은 국학의 종합적이고 체계적 조사·연구 및 보존과 한국전통문화의 세계화로 국학을 제정립하고 미래사회를 이끌어 갈 정신적 좌표를 확립하여 민족사관의 교육도량으로 활용할 목적으로 설립되었다.

Korea Studies Advancement Center( KSAC) was established in order to study, understand, and preserve Korean literature through systematic research. KSAC seeks to globalize the traditional Korean culture and establish a spiritual framework for Korea's future. KSAC also carry out its mission to educate people for the appreciation of Korean history.

Tel(054)851-0700 http://www.koreastudy.or.kr

유교문화박물관 Museum of Confucian Culture (안동시 도산면 서부리 220)

현대 공간에 마련된 유교문화의 집합체 ‘유교’를 주제로 한 전세계 최초의 전문박물관으로 유교 문화에 대한 다양한 경험이를 체험할 수 있다.

This is the first specialized museum in the world on the subject of Confucianism. Visitors can learn in-depth about Confucianism.

Tel(054)851-0800 http://www.confuseum.org
산림과학박물관 (안동시 도산면 동두리 산89)
Forest Science Museum (Dongbu-ri, Dosan-myeon, Andong-city)

The Forest Museum displays unique exhibits on forests, nature and the science of conservation. The four sections the museum offers visitors a detailed exploration and first-hand experience with forestry at the exhibition hall, a special products room, the 4D theatre and the future planning exhibit.

아육사문학관 (안동시 도산면 원천리 903)
Lee Yuk-Sa Literary Hall (Woncheon-ri, Dosan-myeon, Andong-city)

This literary hall was constructed to commemorate the 100th year anniversary of Lee Won-rok (pen name Yuksa)'s birth [1904-44]. Lee Yuksa was one of the dissident poet who fought for Korea's national independence during the Independence Movement. The literary hall is currently used for research purposes. Research on Lee's literary works and his patriotism are carried out at this hall.

이육서비 (안동시 도산면 원천리)
Lee Yuk-Sa Poetry Monument (Woncheon-ri, Dosan-myeon, Andong-si)

This monument was erected to commemorate Lee Won-rok (pen name Yuksa) [1904-44], a poet and an activist for Korea's national independence during the Japanese Colonial Period (1910-1945).
The Cultural Treasure of Folklore

인동독립운동기념관 (안동시 일제반란천정기 240)
Andong Independence Movement Memorial Hall

전국에서 가장 많은 독립운동가를 배출한 독립운동의 성지 안동에 독립운동가의 공훈과 정신을 계승 발전시키고 독립운동사를 재조명하여 국민정신교육으로 활용하기 위해 만들어진 천정기 내앞마을에 건립하였다.
The Andong Independence Movement Memorial Hall is located in front of the village of Nae-Ap, Cheon’cheon-ri, Imha-myeon, Andong-city. Andong had produced the greatest number of activists for the Independence Movement in Korea in 1919 when Koreans struggled against Japanese colonialism (1910-1945). The hall has been established in order to commemorate the lives of these brave activists. This hall has also been used to set an example to others.

Tel : (054)823-1555  http://www.815andong.co.kr

공예문화전시관 (안동시 상아동 477-4)
Craftworks Exhibition Hall (Sanga-dong, Andong-city)

도자기, 엽색, 목공, 금속, 칼라믹스, 매듭, 하회탈 등의 공예품을 전시 판매 공예체험을 할 수 있는 문화공간입니다.
Crafts, including pottery, dyeing, carpentry, metal, and hahoe mask are displayed here. They are available for sale.

Tel : (054)843-5531  http://www.acehall.co.kr

안동자연색문화체험관 (안동시 상아동 458)
Culture Experience Hall for Natural Dyeing (Sanga-dong, Andong-city)

천연염색, 규모공예, 전시, 판매, 체험을 할 수 있는 천연염색연구회의 각종 교육프로그램은 새로운 자기발전으로 자신감과 능력을 함양하는 좋은 기회가 될것이다.
Andong Natural Dyeing Research Society offers a variety of educational programs that help participants enhance their abilities and confidence, by providing an opportunity to have hands-on experience in natural dyeing and handicrafts.

Tel : (054)822-5790  http://naturaldyearch.com
Discover and Experience for Yourself

월영교 (안동시 상야동, 성곡동 일원)
Wolyeong-gyo Bridge (Sang-a dong, Andong-city)

The largest wooden bridge in the nation with 3.6m wide and 387m long, Wolyeong-gyo Bridge is in harmony with moonlight on the lake and mountains surrounding the Nakdong River, which remind us of a part of an Oriental painting. Nearby are the Palgak-jeong Pavilion and fountains, all of which add another beauty to the area.

하회동탈박물관 (안동시 풍천면 하회리 287)
Hahoe-dong Mask Museum (Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-city)

This museum, located at the entrance of Hahoe folk village, displays 250 Korean masks and 250 foreign masks, which allows one to compare the dissimilar styles of East and West.

민속촌 드라마 촬영장 및 해상촬영장 Live Taping Drama Setting

A live taping drama setting has been created in the outdoor folk village, near Andong Dam. Sets include Gwan-a (a provincial governor's office), Donghon (main office), Naesam-mun (the inner-gate), Oesam-mun (the outer-gate), two jails, twenty thatched houses, and marketplace have been set up. There are also six wooden ships, a pier, two thatched houses, and a watchtower nearby at the lake, which have been constructed in the Goryeo Dynasty style. Scenes of land and sea battles during the Goryeo Dynasty are re-enacted and filmed for television at this site. The site is also used for live taping of various historical dramas.
Recently there has been increasing interest in hands-on travels that include hand-on experience in unique traditional culture and history. The City of Andong is home to a variety of museums, including 22 natural, traditional culture and digital museums, that attract approximately two million tourists every year who are interested in hands-on activities. The city, therefore, is considered to be a roofless museum city that provides an enjoyable hands-on learning experience in unique traditional culture.

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<td>성곡동 784-4(안동댐 내)</td>
<td>054-840-6546</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adfm.or.kr">www.adfm.or.kr</a></td>
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<td>안동대학교박물관</td>
<td>소천동 388</td>
<td>054-820-5247</td>
<td>museum.andong.ac.kr</td>
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<td>도산면 동부리 산69</td>
<td>054-855-8681</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.kiwart.com">www.kiwart.com</a></td>
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City of Andong, An Outdoor Roofless Museum

민속문화의 보고

지붕 없는 박물관의 도시 안동

Recently there has been increasing interest in hands-on travels that include hand-on experience in unique traditional culture and history. The City of Andong is home to a variety of museums, including 22 natural, traditional culture and digital museums, that attract approximately two million tourists every year who are interested in hands-on activities. The city, therefore, is considered to be a roofless museum city that provides an enjoyable hands-on learning experience in unique traditional culture.
In the Andong area there are a wide variety of cultural heritage materials, including Buddhist culture, folk religion and popular culture, as well as Confucian culture. In particular, both old house stay and farm stay programs help tourists enjoy comfortable nature and tradition while listening to many natural sounds of birds, insects and temple wind bells.
고산서원 Gosan Confucian Academy

A seowon (confucian academy) was constructed here in honor of an eighteenth century Confucian scholar named Yi Sang Jung. **Tel : (054)859-6656**

오천군자마을 Ocheon Relics Site (Village)

This is a historical site, which contains a six hundred years residence of the Yeon branch of the Gwangsan Kim clan. This site also has cultural properties and buildings, which were moved from their original sites after the construction of the Andong Dam in 1974. **Tel : (054)859-0825 www.gunjari.net**
Chiamgotaek (Traditional House)

This is an old mansion, which belonged to Lee Man-Hyeon [1832-1911], who died of an intolerable sadness and rage over the collapse of Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) after the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1910. Tel: (054)858-4411

Imcheonggak House (Traditional House)

Calligraphic works written by Korea's renowned Confucian scholars, such as Lee Hyon-Bo [1467-1555], a great scholar and Lee Hang-Bok [1556-1618] are displayed at the main hall. Tel: (054)853-3455 www.imcheonggak.com
Andong Tourist Guide

Jirye Artist Colony

Most of the houses in Jirye Art Colony were constructed in 1663 and is a delightful place for visitors. Tel: (054)822-2590 www.jirye.com

Head House of the Musil Family

This house is the head residence of the Sugok branch of the Jeonju Ryu clan. The calligraphy displayed on the wall demonstrates that this is the living center of the traditional Confucian values of loyalty and filial piety. Tel: (054)822-6687

Jiryе Artist Colony

Most of the houses in Jirye Art Colony were constructed in 1663 and is a delightful place for visitors. It has been said that any first time visitors are bound to come back for more due to its marvelous scenery. Tel: (054)822-2590 www.jirye.com
수애당 Suaedang House (Traditional House)

The garden of Suaedang house is an ideal place for playing folk games, such as teeter-tottering, hoop, and rice dough making. Tel : (054)822-6661 www.suaedang.com

북촌댁 Bukchondaek House (Northern Quarters)

Built by Ryu Do-Seong, a provincial governor in 1862, it has an ‘ㅁ’-structured main building, a family shrine, servant quarters and living quarters. Tel : 019-228-1786 www.bukchondaek.com
Head House of Toegye (Lee Hwang) Family

It was rebuilt in accordance with its original scale by his thirteenth descendant, Ryu Ha-jeong between 1926 and 1929. It is now a 34 kan(room) '□'-shaped building with six rooms in the front and five rooms at the side. Tel: (054)855-8332  www.yulwhaa.co.kr

Head House of Gyeongdang Family

This is the head house of Jang Heung-hyo [1564-1634], a prominent scholar during the mid-Joseon Dynasty (around fifteenth century). Come and experience the traditional Korean etiquettes of the scholar in traditional Korean clothes at a spectacular rear garden. Tel: (054)852-2717
농암종택 Head House of the Nongam Family

The Nongam family house is located in an area where one can enjoy the spectacular scenery of the 'Nine Valleys of Dosan'(the best nine gorgeous scenery). Take State Road No. 35 past Dosan-myeon, which borders Bongwa county. Tel: (054)843-1202 www.nongam.com

고성이씨 탑동파 종택 Head House of the Tapdong Family

This is a house of the famous Tapdong family, which was completed by Wonni (1690-1765), a grandson of Yi Hu-sik. He began constructing the main building when he was promoted to 'Joaseungji'(assistant secretary) position during the reign of King Sukjong [1054-1105]. Tel: (054)859-1149 www.tapdong.com
Hadongsa Temple

This temple belongs to the religious sect of Cheontaegong, whose main sacred book is called 'Beopwhayeong' (Buddhist scripture). About 1,500 Buddhists practice their austere lifestyle at this sacred venue. Tel: (054)852-4520  www.haedongsa.com

Yongsusa Temple

This temple was believed to have been constructed during the Silla Dynasty (668-918). It was renovated in 1146 by a Buddhist monk at Gaghwasan temple. Tel: (054)857-7873
It is Seoae Ryu Seong-ryong's reception house that was constructed with the help of a monk Tanhong to teach children and meet visitors. Tel: 017-526-0410 www.hahoehouse.co.kr
Gasong Chamsali Village
It was designated as a "traditional farm theme village" by the Korean Rural Development Administration. The village offers approximately 40 hands-on programs designed for health, tradition and farming, while rafting along a stream with beautiful nature.
Tel: 054-859-6660  http://gasong.go2vil.org/

Farm theme park at Andong Dam Village
The thema park provides a wide range of hands-on experience programs covering farming life and activities, traditional foods and culture, and natural ecology. The park consists of condo units and Jjmjilbang rooms. Tel: 054-856-5632  www.andongdam.com
Hahoe Information Village

The visitors are allowed in the unique village every month to choose one of many seasonal programs that cover the hands-on experience in picking strawberries and apples and learning how to mask-dance. Tel: 054-841-2896 http://hahoe.invil.org

Amsan Village

The village is located within Amsan resort featuring the beautiful scenery of nature and stream flowing along the lower part of a sheer cliff face, where you can enjoy taking waterside excursions, exploring a valley and farming in the summer, and skating and sledding in the winter. Tel: 054-840-5669 http://amsan.go2vil.org

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