

## Social Program

### May 26: Excursion to Jeju Folkvillage (at Pyoseon)

Program	Time	Schedule
Experience Jeju	13:10	Departure
	14:00~14:30	Mysterious Road (Dokkaebi Road)
	14:30~15:30	Sangumburi Crater
	15:30~16:30	Pyoseon Folk Tourism Complex
	16:30~17:30	to Hotel

Bus (45 ride), 3 English guide, inclu. entrance fee, travel fee, guiding fee, driver's service charges (tips)



**Mysterious Road (Dokkaebi Road)** : On Mysterious Road (or Bugaboo Road), a parked car on a slight hill road rolls uphill instead of going down hill. This is a result of an optical illusion in which the lower part looks higher because of its surrounding environment.



**Sangumburi Crater** : San Gumburi is the government-designated Cultural Properties Natural Monument No. 264. Along with the approximately 360 parasitic volcanic cones in Jeju Island, it

exploded under a geological bridge, erupting many times without any further explosions, and formed a crater with a hole. The area inside the crater is 300,000 m<sup>2</sup> with an inside bottom circumference of 756m, an outer circumference of 2,070m, and a vertical height of 130m. It is bigger and deeper than the crater of Mount Halla.



**Pyoseon Folk Tourism Complex** : Folk culture of a nation is the spirit of its people. It transforms and adapts to the age and environment and is transmitted through generations. Its elements and characteristics are added or partially or even wholly omitted as time goes by. In that, folk culture is specific lifestyle and fundamental culture containing the spirit and ideas of the people.

Organized systemically, the Jeju Folk Museum has folk materials unique to Jeju since the 1890s, the late Joseon Kingdom.

In particular, up to 100 different traditional Korean houses have been almost perfectly restored by carrying the stones, pillars, and other components from real Jeju houses where people used to live. About 8,000 pieces of folk materials such as household utensils, farming implements, furniture, and stone items are on display.

The museum has also tried to make it a place of learning about the nature of Jeju by planting as many kinds of indigenous flowers and trees as possible. In the long run, the museum will become a cultural place where visitors can compare the culture of Jeju to that of the Korean mainland and other countries from around the world. The museum would appreciate your interest and encouragement in growing into a cultural place that preserves the culture of Jeju and shows the difference and similarities with other cultures.

The museum is also grateful for the efforts of many people who have endeavored to rediscover the significance and value of folk materials and revive the cultural heritage of Jeju. The cooperation of visitors to preserve the houses and displayed items is requested.

## Accompanying Person Program

### May 24 (Mon): Excursion to Seongsan Sunrise Park and a boat trip to Udo.

Program	Time	Schedule
Find Jeju	10:30	Departure
	11:00~12:00	Thatch-roofed Houses
	12:00~13:00	Lunch: Bulgogi (Korean Barbecue)
	13:00~15:00	Udo (Cow Islet)
	15:00~16:00	Seongsan Ilchulbong (Sunrise Park)
	16:00~17:00	to Hotel

Mini bus, 1 English guide, inclu. entrance fee, lunch, boat ticket, travel fee, guiding fee, service charges (tips)



**Thatch-roofed Houses** : Thatch-roofed houses can still be found in the corners of some villages in Jeju. Due to the development of an architecture geared toward a more convenient lifestyle, however, they are hard to find. In particular, the Choga villages in the Jeju Folk Village and Seongeup Folk Village are some of the best examples.

A neat stone fence is piled up around the house. Once the Jeongnang (wooden poles that represent the front gate of the house) is passed, a real hometown warmth can be felt.



**Udo (Cow Islet)** : The island was named "Udo" or "Cow Island" as its contours look like a cow lying down on the ground. There are 8 scenic wonders of Udo: day and night (Judan-myeongwol and Yahang-eobeom), sky and earth (Cheonjin-gwansan and Jidu-cheongsa), front and back (Jeonpo-mangdo and Huhae-seokbyeok), and east and west (Dongan-gyeonggul and Seobin-baeksa)

The movie "In October" and "The mermaid" were shot at Cow Island, capitalizing on its picturesque scene of a fishing village and a lush, peaceful grassy field. The white sand beach facing the indigo and turquoise sea of Jeju is very impressive. It represents another eye-catcher along with Mt. Halla in Jeju.

People started settled down in Cow Island from the 9th year of the reign of Hyeon Jong. Some lived in Cow Island before that, but since the 23rd year of the reign of King Sunjo (1823), people frequently visited Cow Island for commercial purposes such as harvesting sea food and raising military horses on ranches.

From the 23rd year of the reign of King Sunjo (1823), Jeju people made requests to central government for the reclamation of Cow Island. This was finally approved in the 8th year of the reign of King Hyeon-jong. However, people did not go to Cow Island to clear the land until after the horses at the ranch was moved to other place.

Many people were born and raised on Cow Island. Since marrying someone from the same village was common in the past, the majority of the people have Oeoga (mother s maiden home), Cheoga (the house of wife s parent s), Chinjeong (the parent s home of a married woman) and Chinga (maiden home) in Cow Island. Because of this unique social bond, most of them choose to stay in Cow Island. Just look at the comments from some of the Cow Island people: "My ancestors have lived here for a long time." and "Our whole family was born and raised here." Personal and regional affiliation is really strong on Cow Island.

Kimhae Kim, Jeju Ko, Jeju Yang, Papyeong Yun, Gokbu Gong, Jinju Kang, Jinju Jeong are the predominant family names on Cow Island. Among them, Kimhae Kim, Jeju Ko in Joil-ri, Jeju Ko in Obong-ri are the most influential, making a family name-based small village. Interestingly, a distinctive social structure by affiliation cannot be seen.

The Cow Island lighthouse is located 132 m high on Someori oreum at the southernmost tip of Cow Island. Sea erosion is easily seen along the coast except for the southern coast and Takjinpo in the northeast. Except for Someori oreum, a secondary volcano of Mt. Halla, the entire island is a lava plateau with a vast and fertile plain. Sweet potatoes, barley, and garlic are the main products of Cow Island. Mackerel, cutlass fish, and abalone can be caught in the sea. Along with raising cows and pigs, it is well-known for the harvesting of sea product by women divers (Haenyeo).



**Seongsan Ilchulbong (Sunrise Park)** : The crater of Sunrise Peak consists of 99 rock peaks along its rim that look as if they are escorting the crater and forming a castle. For that reason, the basin was considered to be holy, and it was named "Seongsan" which literally means holy mountain. The view of the sunrise here is truly remarkable.

**May 25 (Tue): Excursion to Jeju Botanical Garden Yeomiji and Sulloc (green tea) Museum.**

Program	Time	Schedule
Taste Jeju	10:00	Departure
	11:00~12:00	Daepo Jusangjeolli
	12:00~13:00	Lunch: See food (Mackerel or Sea bream broiled)
	13:00~14:00	Yeomiji Botanical Gardens
	14:00~15:00	O' Sulloc (Green Tea) Museum
	15:00~16:00	to Hotel
Mini bus, 1 English guide, inclu. entrance fee, lunch, travel fee, guiding fee, service charges (tips)		



**Daepo Jusangjeolli** : The columnar joints are situated at seashore east Jungmun Tourism Complex. Black hexagonal stone pillars are piled on top of each other; they unfold like a folding screen as if a god elaborately piled up blocks of stone. The sound of the waves crashing into the rocks is remarkably refreshing. At the Daepo Columnar Joints, visitors can feel the mightiness and exquisiteness of the nature. It was designated as Cultural Property No. 50 by the Jeju Government.

Standing before the spectacular pillar-shaped joints, you feel as if you were listening to a poignant story of a stonecutter in bursts of white foam. When the tide is high, they jump up to 20 meters high as if lava were spouting. Thanks to its dramatic scenery, it stands in the spotlight for tourists on a theme tour.

The columnar joint is a pillar-shaped joint that can be commonly seen in basalt-covered areas. The rocks are hexagonal polygons. It is a result of volcanic activities; thick lava flowing from the mouth of a volcano cools abruptly down and contracts. The Daepo Columnar Joint is 30-40 m high and has a width of 1 km. It is the largest of its kind in Korea.

The place is part of Jungmun-dong, Seogwipo-si and called "Jisatgae Rock", named after the old name of Jungmun-dong "Jisatgae".



**Yeomiji Botanical Gardens** : The largest botanical garden in Asia, the magnificent glass Yeomiji Conservatory has collected and displayed 1,200 species of subtropical and tropical plants. There are five permanent gardens as well as the temporary horticultural displays and flower shows.

You can stroll through the traditional outdoor gardens of Korea, Japan, Italy, and France, admiring the unique classical design of each. A sightseeing train that accommodates 69 passengers will give a quick overall view of the outdoor gardens.

Families love to picnic on the vast green lawns surrounding the conservatory.

Yeomiji Botanical Garden is committed to protecting endangered and rare species of Jeju Island and has joined the international efforts to preserve the natural environment.

When visitors learn of the meaning of Yeomiji - a Chinese word consisting of three letters with "yeo" meaning "such," "mi" "beauty" and "ji" "land," which combines to mean a "garden paradise"- they completely agree!

Brochures and leaflets on Jeju and Yeomiji are available in many languages and you are best served by our knowledgeable and dedicated staff.



**O' Sulloc (Green Tea) Museum** : Men have enjoyed tea over 5,000 years. During his exile, Chusa Kim Jeong Hee developed tea culture on the island by growing tea trees and enjoying tea with other scholars who loved tea and left a great deal of masterpieces. Jeju island has perfect climate for farming best quality tea. Osulloc was built at the entrance of Seogwang Tea Farm owned by Sulloc Tea Company. It has served as a place of culture balanced with tradition and modernity and nature-friendly relaxation. It will also help you to understand traditional Korean tea culture while enjoying a variety of green tea.

**May 27 (Thu): Excursion to Seogwipo area.**

Program	Time	Schedule
Enjoy Jeju	10:00	Departure
	11:00~12:00	Cheonjiyeon Waterfall
	12:00~13:00	Lunch: Tookbaegi (Boiled Seafood Soup)
	13:00~15:00	Olle Pathway and Submarine
	15:00~16:00	to Hotel
Mini bus, 1 English guide, inclu. entrance fee, lunch, travel fee, guiding fee, service charges (tips)		



**Cheonjiyeon Waterfall** : The waterfall falls from a precipice with thundering sounds, creating white water pillars. It has the name Cheonjiyeon, meaning 'the heaven and the earth meet and create a pond'. At 22 m in height and 12 m in width, the waterfall tumbles down to the pond to produce awe-inspiring scenery. The valley near the waterfall is home to *Elaeocarpus sylvestris* var. *ellipticus*, which is Natural Monument No. 163, *Psilotum nudum*, *Castanopsis cuspidata* var. *sieboldii*, *Xylosma congestum*, *Camellia* and other subtropical trees. This place is also famous as home to the eel of *Anguilla mauritiana*, which is Natural Monument No. 27 and is active primarily at night.



**Olle Pathway:** You may enjoy the natural pathway in Jeju island. Comfortable shoes are highly recommended.



**Submarine** : The submarine goes under water up to 35 m deep in the Seogwipo City Marine Park, which includes Munseom Island.