

Small Chinatown in Korea

17 Boundary Stairways for Extraterritorial Districts Governed by Qing and Japan



These stone stairways were built as a border between the Japanese concession area (established in 1883) on the right and the Qing concession area (established in 1884) on the left. Both sides of the stairways are decorated with landscape gardening, and the buildings on each side display different architectural styles of each country. At the top of the stairways is a statue of Confucius, which was donated by the City of Qingdao, China. This place displays an exotic scene from the modern history of Incheon. 032|760-6470

18 Three Kingdoms Mural Street



This 150m long wall of paintings describe famous scenes from Romance of the Three Kingdoms, a Chinese historical text, with its main characters including Liu Bei, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, and Zhuge Liang. Through this painting and old sayings, you can learn about the history of the late Eastern Han Dynasty. 032|760-6480

19 Chohanzhi Mural Street



On this street, you can experience time travel to the period between the fall of the Qin Dynasty and the founding of the Han Dynasty. This 110m-long wall of paintings describe important events and figures from Cho Han zhi, the Legend of Chu and Han. 032|760-6480

20 Chinatown Street



From Incheon Station, walk through the archway gate and climb up the hilly area, then you will arrive at the central part of Chinatown. The street is crowded with Chinese-style buildings built in the early modern period, merchants wearing qipao (Chinese dress for women), and red signs and lanterns, and you can enjoy various Chinese foods, such as noodles in black bean sauce, crunchy balloon bread, mooncakes, and Chinese traditional teas. 032|760-6480

21 Jjajangmyeon Museum

(Former Gonghwachun Restaurant in Seollin-dong, Registered Cultural Heritage No. 246)



This museum was built by renovating the former building of Gonghwachun Restaurant, which was the birthplace of jjajangmyeon (noodles in black bean sauce) in Korea. The exhibition halls on the two-story building display a variety of items related to the history and culture of jjajangmyeon. 032|773-9812

22 Chinatown Pailou

(Chinese Street, Seollinmun Gate, Inhwamun Gate, Hanjungmun Gate)



Pailou in Chinese, refers to an archway gate built with the Chinese traditional architectural style. This kind of gate is normally erected at an entrance of a town or at a large road, and has highly decorative, elaborate designs. The archway gates in Chinatown were donated by the City of Weihai, China, in order to expel evil spirits and pray for the prosperity of the local businesses, and they are regarded as the landmark of Chinatown. 032|760-6480

23 Korean-Chinese Cultural Center and Overseas Chinese History Hall



The Korean-Chinese Cultural Center and the Overseas Chinese History Hall are located in Incheon Chinatown as the evidence of a harmonious history between Korea and China in Incheon. The Korean-Chinese Cultural Center offers diverse performances showing Korea-China cultural exchanges, exhibitions for Chinese civilization, and Chinese culture experience programs. The Overseas Chinese History Hall is Korea's first exhibition hall for overseas Chinese and displays various items to introduce the history and culture of Chinese people who settled in Incheon Chinatown from 1894. 032|760-7860-6

Tourist Information Centers and Public Offices

- Incheon Station Tourist Information Center 032|777-1330
- Department of Tourism Promotion, Jung-gu Office 032|760-6480, 6490
- World Community Center 032|773-7511

P Public Parking Lots

Chinatown Public Parking Lot	• Location : 28-12, Chinatown-ro 44beon-gil [Across from Incheon Station, turn left after passing through Chinatown Pailou] • Operation Hours : All year round (fee-charging, 9:00-21:00)
Korean-Chinese Cultural Center Public Parking Lot	• Location : 238, Jemullyang-ro (Korean-Chinese Cultural Center) • Operation Hours : All year round (fee-charging, 10:00-20:00)
Jung-gu Office Public Parking Lot	• Location : 80, Sinpo-ro 27beon-gil (Jung-gu Office) • Operation Hours : All year round (fee-charging, weekdays 08:00-19:00 / weekends 10:00-20:00)
Incheon 8th Pier Parking Lot (Temporary Parking Lot)	• Location : Entrance to Incheon 8th Pier (Three-way Junction at the entrance to Wolmido Island) • Operation Hours : 07:00-21:00 (free)

Transportation

By Subway	• Line 1 : Get off at Incheon Station • Suin Line : Get off at Incheon Station or Sinpo Station (10-minute walk from Sinpo Station)
By Bus	• Get off at Jung-gu Office : 15, 28, 307 • Get off at Incheon Station : 2, 10, 15, 23, 28, 45, 307 • Get off at Sinpo Station : 9, 23, 24, 72 • Get off at Sinpo Market : 4, 9, 12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28, 45, 72, 112, 307, 517, 521, 519
By Car	• Navigation: Chinatown Public Parking Lot, Jung-gu Office of Incheon, Korean-Chinese Cultural Center, Entrance to Incheon 8th Pier (Temporary Parking Lot)

• Operation Hours : 09:30-16:40 (departure time)
※ Closed on Mondays
• Interval time : 30 minutes
• Fee
- Middle and high school students – adults : 5,000 won
- 36 months old child – elementary school students : 3,000 won
- Disabled, person of national merit, seniors 65 years and over : 3,000 won
• Courses

• Inquiries : www.travelicn.or.kr / Gangseo Tour 032-772-4000

Open Port and Chinatown Incheon Jung Gu



Open Port, the History and Culture of the Early Modern Period in Korea

1 Incheon Open Port Museum

(Former Incheon Branch of Japanese Jeil Bank, Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 7)

This building was originally constructed in 1883 as the Incheon office of the Busan Branch of Japanese Jeil Bank, which was the first modern financial institution established in Korea. It was promoted as the Incheon Branch in 1888. During its initial period, this branch managed maritime customs tax and purchase of gold bars and alluvial gold produced in Korea, and its business scope gradually expanded to include general duties of a bank such as savings and loans. This Western-style building displays a symmetrical architectural style of eclecticism and an impressive scale. 032|760-7508



2 Modern Architecture Museum

(Former Incheon Branch of Japanese Bank No. 18, Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 50)

Japanese Bank No. 18 had its main branch in Nagasaki, Japan and opened its Incheon Branch in 1890, after producing significant profits through intermediary trade of British cotton. This building was later used as the Incheon Branch of the Chosen Industrial Bank and a branch office of the Korea Heungeop Bank and has now been transformed into the Modern Architecture Museum to introduce valuable information about buildings constructed in the early modern period. The structure of this building displays an exotic appearance with its wooden truss and a hipped roof of Japanese-style roof tiles. 032|760-7549



3 Former Incheon Branch of Japanese Bank No. 58

(Jung-gu Restaurant Business Union, Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 19)

This building was originally built in 1892 as the Incheon Branch of Japanese Bank No. 58 in order to exchange new currency produced from the Incheon Mint Office. During the following period, the building was used by the Yasuda Bank, the Incheon Branch of Chohung Bank, and the Gyeonggi Branch of the Korean Red Cross. This French-style brick building with unique windows, walls, and pillars maintains its original appearance. 032|760-6470, 772-8612



4 Jung-gu Office (Former Incheon City Hall, Registered Cultural Heritage No. 249)

In 1883, Japan constructed this two-story wooden building as a consulate in order to protect their people living in the Japanese concession area. In February, 1906, after the Residency-General was installed in the capital city, this building was used as a local office of the Residency-General, and later, as the Incheon Office of the Japanese Government-General of Korea from 1910. After the liberation of Korea in 1945, Incheon City Hall used this building, and the building was expanded to have three stories in 1964. From 1985, the Jung-gu Office has been located in this building. The most characteristic part of this building is its horizontal windows designed in the modern architectural style. 032|760-6470



5 Japanese Street

As the area in front of the Jung-gu Office was part of the Japanese concession during the port opening period, there is a great mixture of early-modern structures built in the Japanese colonial period and contemporary buildings of recent architectural styles. Most of the Japanese-style houses built in the initial phase of the port opening period are wooden buildings with small shops, and they generally display a Machiya style (a two-story wooden building of the Japanese traditional urban house style) or a Nagaya style (a single-story wooden house). From the 1930s, a number of munhwa juteak, or "culture house," were built by the Japanese in the Incheon area, adopting the urbanized structure and appearance of Western-style houses. Some of these culture houses still remain in the Gwan-dong and Sinheung-dong areas. 032|760-6470



6 Jemulpo Club (Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 17)



In 1901, a Russian architect Sabatin built this two-story brick building near today's Jayu Park as a place for promoting social relationships amongst foreign people in Incheon during the port opening period. After 1914, the Japanese Veterans Association used this building and called it Jeongbakgak, and the building was later used by the Officers' Club of the US Army, the Incheon Metropolitan City Museum, and the Cultural Center. In 2007, the building was restored and reborn as a cultural space to display the original appearance of the Jemulpo Club. **032|765-0261**

7 Jayu Park



Jayu Park is Korea's first Western-style modern park established in 1888, nine years earlier than Tapgol Park in Seoul, which was built in 1897. This park was designed by the Russian architect Sabatin, and was called Gakguk Gongwon, literally meaning "every nation's park," as it was located in the joint concession area. It was also called West Park in the Japanese colonial period and Manguk Park after the liberation. In 1957, as the statue of General MacArthur was erected in the park, it obtained a new name, Jayu Park, meaning "Freedom Park." **032|760-7580**

8 Korea-USA Centennial Monument



The Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Korea was signed in 1882, and it was the first official diplomatic treaty that Korea joined with a Western country. This monument was established in 1982 in order to commemorate the historical significance of the conclusion of this treaty and to promote continuous, mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries. **032|760-7580**

9 Hongyemun (Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 49)



This stone arch gate was built on Eungbongsan Mountain to connect Incheon Port and Jeondong. The Japanese engineering battalion carried out the construction work from 1905 to its completion in 1908. With this gate, Japan expanded its concession area, which was overpopulated during that period, to the Manseok-dong area. On the top of this gate is a walking path running between Naeri Methodist Church and Jayu Park. **032|760-6470**

10 Incheon Nae-dong Church

(Nae-dong Cathedral of the Anglican Church of Korea, Incheon Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 51)



In 1890, Bishop Charles John Corfe, who was a Royal Naval Chaplain, arrived at Jemulpo with Dr. Eli Barr Landis for missionary and medical activities in Korea. They established St. Michael Church in 1891, but they had to move to the site of St. Luke's Hospital (today's Nae-dong Church), as the church was severely damaged during the Korean War. As a war memorial church to honor the fallen soldiers from England, Nae-dong Church was established by the donations from the families of the war dead. The building is constructed with granite, except for the wooden truss on the roof, in a medieval architectural style. **032|765-9004**

11 Naeri Methodist Church (Wesley Church)

A Methodist missionary Henry G. Appenzeller came to Korea in 1885 and established the Naeri Methodist Church in 1891. As one of the early churches in Korea, it is referred as the "mother church" of Korea. George H. Jones, the second head pastor of this church, built a cross-shaped brick building



[246m²] in 1901 at the current location of the Naeri Methodist Church. In December 1958, a two-story church building [1,066m²] was constructed, but was entirely burnt down in February 1964. The reconstructed building was demolished again on the year commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of this church, and the current building was completed in 1985. **032|760-4000**

12 Dapdong Cathedral



Dapdong Cathedral was originally established as Jemulpo Cathedral in 1889 by Priest Wilem from the Paris Foreign Missions Society, and the current building was constructed in June, 1937. This Romanesque-style brick building is one of the oldest Western-style buildings among the Catholic churches built in Korea during the 1890s, and in recognition of its historical significance, this building was designated as Historic Site No. 287 on September 25, 1981. Father Wilem baptized Ahn Jung-geun, a renowned independent activist of Korea, and visited him when he was imprisoned in Lushun Prison in March 1910 to discuss the Theory of Oriental Peace and to pray for his peaceful eternal rest. **032|762-7613**

13 Joint Concession Stairway



This stairway was established between the Japanese concession and the joint concession area in 1884 when the joint concession was formed. Before the opening of Hongyemun Gate in 1908, it was one of the main streets connecting the Gwan-dong area to Jeon-dong. It has preserved its original appearance in good condition. **032|760-6470**

14 The Museum of Korean Modern Literature



The Museum of Korean Modern Literature is Korea's first public literature museum established by the cooperation between the Incheon Foundation for Arts and the Culture and Incheon Metropolitan City Government. Its building was originally a warehouse used during the port opening period in the 19th century. The museum offers permanent exhibitions about the development of Korean modern literature as well as various special exhibitions and humanities lectures. **032|455-7165**

15 Incheon Art Platform



Incheon Art Platform consists of 13 buildings housing art and design studios, ateliers, archive, education hall, gallery, and theater. All these buildings were constructed by renovating early-modern structures from the 1930s and 1940s including the Former Japan Mail and Shipping Inc. (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 248). This multiplex arts center is a meaningful achievement of the local citizens' efforts and the support from the city government that reuses the historical and locational significance of the city in a cultural way. **032|760-1000**

16 Former Japan Mail and Shipping Inc., Incheon Branch (Registered Cultural Heritage No. 248)



This building is presumed to have been built in 1888 by Japan Mail and Shipping Inc., which dealt with the distribution and transportation between Korean coastal areas and Japan. The Japanese Logistics Support Command used this building in 1904, during the Russo-Japan War, in order to prepare for the Battle of Jemulpo, and after the liberation of Korea, the building was used as an office of a shipping company. Currently, the building has been transformed to an archive of Incheon Art Platform. **032|760-1000**