



## 읍성동문(향일문)

East Gate (Hyangilmun Gate)  
邑城東門(向日門) / 邑城东门(向日门)

경주읍성은 군사적 방어를 위해 고려 현종3년(1012)에 축조하였으며 임진왜란 때 크게 부서진 것을 여러 번 수리하고 조선 영조 때인 1745년에 개축하였다. 사방에 성문을 내었는데 동문은 향일문, 서문은 망미문, 남문은 징례문, 북문을 공진문이라 하였다.

Gyeongjueupseong Walled Town was built in 1012 (the 3rd regnal year of King Hyeonjong of Goryeo) for the purpose of military defense. It was severely damaged during the Imjin War (1592–1598), underwent several renovations, and was rebuilt in 1745 during the reign of King Yeongjo of Joseon. Four gates facing the four directions were also created and named Hyangilmun Gate (East Gate), Mangmimun Gate (West Gate), Jingnyemun Gate (South Gate) and Gongjinmun Gate (North Gate).

慶州邑城は高麗時代の顯宗3年(1012)に軍事的防御のため築造した建造物で、文祿・慶長の役で大破したため数回にわたって修復され、朝鮮の英祖治世下の1745年には改築された。四方に城門を設けており、東門を向日門、西門を望美門、南門を徴礼門、北門を拱辰門という。

庆州邑城兴建於高麗顯宗3年(1012年)，旨在發揮軍事防禦功能。壬辰倭亂時曾遭到破壞，其後經多次整修並於1745年，即朝鮮英祖在位時期進行了改建。邑城共有四座城門，東為向日門、西為望美門、南為徵禮門、北為拱辰門。



## 경주부 관아

Gyeongju-bu Government Office / 慶州府官衙 / 庆州府官衙



## 종각

Bell tower / 鐘閣 / 钟阁



## 향토사료관

Folk History Museum / 郷土史料館 / 乡土史料馆

경주부 관아는 조선시대 중·후기의 건축물로 경주부 내아, 부사, 양무당 3동이 있다. 내아는 부윤의 살림집이며, 부사와 양무당은 관아의 무관들이 사무를 보던 공간으로 읍성 북문 쪽에 있었던 것을 일제강점기 때 이곳으로 옮겨왔다. 종각은 국보 제29호 성덕대왕신종을 달았던 종각이다. 1915년 종각과 종을 이곳으로 옮겨 왔다가 1975년 지금의 국립경주박물관으로 다시 옮겨지고 종각만 남겨놓았다. 향토사료관은 1926년 조선총독부박물관 경주분관으로 개관하여 인왕동으로 옮겨지기까지 50여년간 국립경주박물관의 역할을 하였다.

Built in the mid to late Joseon period, the Gyeongju-bu Government Office consists of three buildings: Nae-a, Busa and Yangmudang. Nae-a was used as the residence of the chief magistrate; Busa and Yangmudang as office spaces for military officers. The latter two buildings originally stood near the north gate of the walled town and, during the Japanese colonial period, were relocated to their present locations. The bell tower was once home to the Sacred Bell of Great King Seongdeok (National Treasure No. 29). In 1915, both were moved to the bell tower's current location. However, the bell was transferred once again to the Gyeongju National Museum in 1975. The Folk History Museum originally opened in 1926 as the Gyeongju Branch of the Joseon Government-General Museum. The building served as the Gyeongju National Museum for some 50 years until it was relocated to a new building in Inwang-dong, Gyeongju.

慶州府官衙は朝鮮時代中期・後期の建造物であり、内衙、府司、養武堂の3棟からなっている。内衙は府の長である府尹の住居用で、府司と養武堂は官衙の武官が執務を行なう場所だったが、邑城の北門側にあったのを日帝強占期に今の場所へ移した。鐘閣は国宝第29号の聖徳大王神鐘を吊り下げていた鐘楼である。鐘と鐘閣は1915年に運ばれてきたが、1975年には鐘を今の国立慶州博物館に移したため、鐘閣のみが残っている。郷土史料館は朝鮮総督府博物館慶州分館として1926年に開館し、今の国立慶州博物館が仁旺洞にできるまでの約50年間、国立慶州博物館として使用された。

庆州府官衙兴建於朝鮮時代中后期，由庆州府内衙、府司、养武堂三栋建筑构成。内衙为府尹的住处，府司及养武堂为官衙内武官处理公务的空间，原本位于邑城北门附近，于日本殖民统治时期迁至此处。圣徳大王神钟(国宝第29号)曾悬挂于钟阁之中。1915年钟阁与大钟一并迁至此处，1975年神钟移至国立庆州博物馆，此处便只留下了钟阁。乡土史料馆于1926年开馆，当时做朝鲜总督府博物馆庆州本馆之用，其后直至迁至仁旺洞之前，在50余年时间里发挥了国立庆州博物馆的作用。