

*Buyeo ~ Preservation and Maintenance of
Buso-sanseong Fortress, the back
garden of Baekje Sabi Palace ~*

Cover Photo: Nakhwaam Rock

*Review of the Meeting of the Board of
Directors in Konya, Turkey, 2007*

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WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

No.44: September 2007

The City of Buyeo, Republic of Korea
 Buso-sanseong Fortress
 Preservation and Maintenance of

"Preservation and Maintenance of Buso-sanseong Fortress; the back garden of Baekje Sabi Palace"

Buyeo, the capital of the Baekje Kingdom

Buyeo was the capital of the Baekje Kingdom for 123 years from AD 538 to AD 660.

It is located in the mid west region of Korea, has a population of around 83,000 people and covers an area of 625 square kilometers.

Buyeo is a living museum which has cultural heritages including Buso-sanseong Fortress, Baekje Royal Tombs Park, Wangheungsa Temple site and Gungnamji pond. There are 198 tangible cultural properties on the level of national treasure such as Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje and Five storied stone pagoda of Jeongnimsa Temple site. In addition, it also has 6 intangible cultural properties like Eunsan Byeonsinje (a ritual ceremony), Yongjeong-ri Sangyeosori(a funeral rite) and Naeji-ri Danjapgi(a shaman song).

Buyeo is restoring and improving historic assets to maintain Buyeo's spirits as Baekje's ancient city and as a tourist city, and has been promoting the plans step by step from 1977.

Baekje Sabi Palace

Baekje Sabi palace - located in Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea - functioned as the capital of Baekje, one of Korea's ancient kingdoms. The ruins of this ancient and valuable location have been examined and excavated, revealing many historic relics including a palace, a temple, a banquet hall, royal tombs and fortress walls.

Buso-sanseong fortress, the 5th national historic site in Korea

Buso-sanseong, maintained by the cultural properties protection which this article plans to clarify, was designated as the 5th national historic site in Korea and is being managed as such. In spite of being the palace's back garden and being located at the foot of a low mountain, it has breathtaking views of the adjoining Baengmagang River.

This fortress, Buso-sanseong, is also called Sabi-seong or Soburi-seong because it was designed to protect Sabi, the capital of the Baekje Kingdom. Built

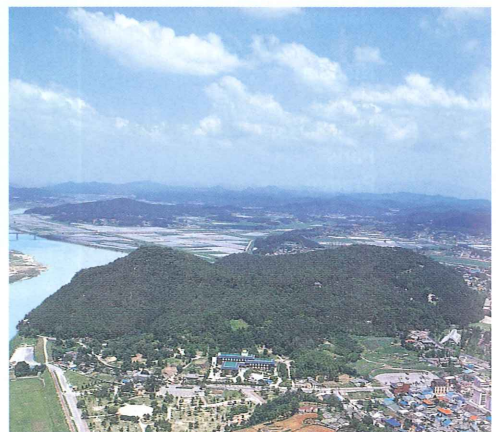


Yeongillu Tower, where Baekje kings and nobles discussed national affairs, saw sun rising, and prayed for the prosperity of the country.

in the 16th year of King Seong's reign (538) of Baekje, the fortress surrounds Mt. Busosan, hence the name.

Some historians believe that the fortress was already there by the 22nd year of King Dongseong's reign (500), and reconstructed in the 6th year of King Mu's reign (605) into the form we see today.

The sites of three main gates of the fortress are still there, and inside the fortress one can face a number of famous historic sites such as a Gunchangji (military depot), Nakhwaam Rock (where, legend says, thousands of Baekje women leapt to their death to avoid dishonor at the hands of the enemy during the fall of the kingdom), Sajaru Pavilion, Yeongillu Pavilion (which presents a magnificent sunrise), Samchungsa Shrine (built in honor of Seongchung, Heungsu, and General Gyebaek, patriots of Baekje) and Goransa Temple.



Buso-sangseong Fortress, made in a combined style of the "headband" type and the "embracing a valley" type and the wall runs 2,500m in length.



Sajaru Tower, where kings and nobles enjoyed the moonlight view.

The fortress wall has a span of over 2.2km and encircles not only the gardens but a number of facilities including defense facilities and temple sites. It is an important representation for the city of Buyeo as it is the oldest historical example of a main castle in the historical castle-city system.

Located at the rear of both the palace and an important political centre, it functioned as a final defensive base during wartime.

As the last stronghold of the Baekje Kingdom during the Sabi Age, which was to end with the collapse of the kingdom itself, the fortress is a precious material for the study on the development of Korean fortresses.

Excavations of Buso-sanseong Fortress

Excavations began in 1980 with the ruined temple of Mt. Busosan.

Between that time and 2003, twenty-four separate excavations have dated the buildings and revealed the methods that were used in their construction.

Various remains related to the fortress (such as Munji or sites of gates, Jangdaeji or sites of posts, Chiseong or small rectangular castle, Gunchangji, the military depot, and their interior buildings) have been excavated, and it is considered that the interior layout of the fortress will be ascertained by a full-scale examination in the future.

The method of building the fortress

The Baekje people built this fortress by piling mud rather than stacking stones. The earthen fortresses of the Baekje Period were built by repeating the process of piling and hardening mud, after placing a wooden board between the wooden columns. This process is called Panchuk Technique. Wooden branches were mixed into mud to prevent it from collapsing.

The fortress, made of earth and stones and stretching about 2,500 meters, is a combination of the "headband" type (encircling the summit near Sajaru Pavilion and Gunchangji, 1,576 in length) and the "embracing a valley" type (following valley and ridge lines, 2,495m in length).

Suspension of the excavation

At present, excavation and examination of the sites has been tentatively stopped after deposited relics containing precious historical value were removed from some sites.

With the exception of Seoboksaji temple site and Gunchangji, there was no comprehensive system of protection and maintenance for the preservation of relics.

At the Seoboksaji and Gunchangji sites, the Korean government adopted and enforced an order for the "preservation of the original form", and for "maintenance of status quo".

This order was based on the fundamental principles of the "Cultural Properties Protection" act.

Buyeo-gun's maintenance strategy and the issues for the maintenance plan

Buyeo-gun intends to prepare a strategy for the overall basic maintenance of Buso-sanseong which will be employed from 2007 to 2012.

Buyeo-gun have selected the following issues regarding their overall maintenance plan for the preservation of excavated remains and relics:

1. Preservation and maintenance of the status quo to control further damage, and minimize intervention.
2. Prevention of the destruction of the status quo, resulting in the undesirable conditions of sites.
3. The prevention of destruction of the natural form of relics with unauthentic works or materials.
4. Preservation of original characteristics of historical buildings.
5. Reproduction, replication, and revival of construction methods to retrieve or replace destroyed or lost relics in neighboring historical establishments.

Buso-sanseong Fortress will be reestablished as a historical and cultural place to represent Buyeo in the future.



Goransa Temple was presumably built during the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392) for the Baekje women who plunged into the Baengmagang River.



Banwollu Tower offers a panoramic view of Buyeo and the Baengmagang River winding round Buyeo.



Gunchangji, the site of the military granary, discovered in 1915. The warehouse was used to store rice for military use.

For further information
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Culture & Tourism Dept.

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<http://buyeo.go.kr>

Review of the Meeting of
the Board of Directors in Konya
from June 25 to 27, 2007

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of the League of Historical Cities 2007 was held in Konya, Republic of Turkey from June 25 to June 27 2007.

Six Board Cities out of eight attended the meeting, such as Kyoto (Chair), Xian (Vice-Chair), Vienna (Vice Chair), Ballarat, Gyeongju, and Kiev. Paris and Montreal were absent.

Main discussion was about new applying cities and the future conferences.

The Mayor of Nara was invited to the meeting in order to make a presentation as a candidate host city for the 12th World Conference of Historical Cities.

New Member Cities

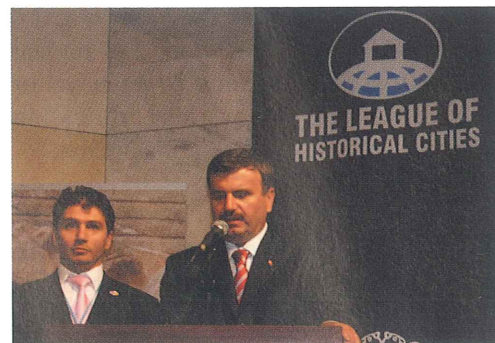
Three cities such as City of Norwich (The United Kingdom), City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters (Australia) and City of Riga (Latvia) submitted the application form for the new membership before the Board Meeting 2007. All of them were admitted as new member cities in the Board Meeting.

Please read page 6 and 7 for the greetings from the mayors of the above cities.



Mr. Tahir Akyurek, the mayor of Konya speaks to the media at the Press Conference.

(from left: Mr. Thomas Resch (Vienna), Mr. Son Oi Oyg (Korea), Mr. Hisakazu Takagi (Secretary General of the LHC, Kyoto), Mr. Tahir Akyurek (mayor of Konya), Mr. David Vendy (mayor of Ballarat), Mr. Akira Fujiwara (mayor of Nara), Ms Olga Bilova (Kiev)



Mr. Tahir Akyurek, the mayor of Konya, addresses an opening speech of the board meeting in the opening ceremony.

Next World Conference

The 11th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Konya, Republic of Turkey and the followings were approved at the meeting:

- <Date>**
June 10 - 13, 2008
- <Venue>**
Dedeman Konya Hotel & Convention Center and/or Rixos Hotel Konya
- <Official Language>**
English
- <Theme>**
Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities

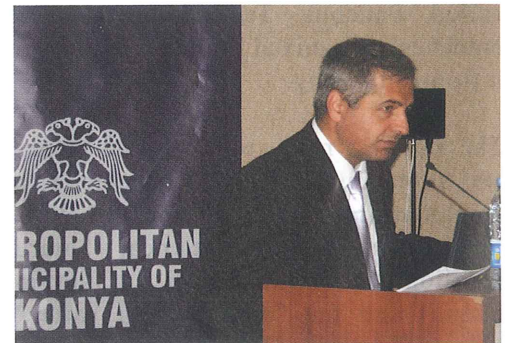
Details of the conference are to be advised in near future.

The 12th World Conference

Mr. Akira Fujiwara, Mayor of the City of Nara, came and made a presentation to express his will for hosting the 12th World Conference 2010, the year Nara celebrates its 1,300th anniversary of the Heijo-kyo capital. The host city for the 12th conference will be decided in the Board Meeting 2008 in Konya.



Mr. Akira Fujiwara, the mayor of Nara, makes a presentation in order to express his will to host the 12th World Conference 2010.



Mr. Ercan Uslu, Head of the Cultural and Social Affairs of Konya, makes a presentation about the outline of the 11th Conference.



Mevlana Museum

City of Vienna
Vice President of
the LHC

Oskar Wawra
Director, International Relations



We had very intensive and fruitful meetings in view of next years World Conference. I enjoyed very much having met so many nice colleagues and having worked in such a professional environment.

Konya is fantastic and the surroundings of the city is very impressive. I would like to thank also the organizers of Konya, Mayor Tahir Akyurek and his entire team for having taken care so much, having shown us so much and have organized the Directors meeting perfectly.

From this experience I am convinced that next years conference will be a big success.

City of Kiev
Board City of
the LHC

Olga Bilova
Deputy Head, International Relations



Let me express to you the sincere gratitude for excellent organization of visit and assistance during my stay in Konya on occasion of holding the Annual Board Meeting of Directors of the League of Historical Cities and also for hospitable reception and attention of Konya's Municipality's officials.

Participation of Kiev in such important international event shall raise awareness and appreciation of our architectural and cultural heritage, since the activity of the League is concentrated on promoting the permanent ties between the municipalities of cities-members, on holding the exchanges between the inhabitants of cities-members in the sphere of preservation of architectural monuments and promotion of cultural and historical links.

I was amazed with a lively and friendly atmosphere throughout the meetings. It was the honor for me to be among high officials and people who devoted themselves to the key aspect of maintaining traditions and natural habitats, preservation of museums and historic sites.

The City of Konya impressed me with its great cultural and religious value. I had a

unique chance to be immersed in the cradle of many civilizations, to see numerous mosques and various museums. There is no doubt that Konya worth to hold the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities 2008.

Once again I would like to thank for a very well organized stay in Konya and, taking this opportunity, I would like to wish great success for the upcoming conference.

City of Konya
Member City of
the LHC

Saim Kayadibi
Cultural & Social Affairs



It was a great pleasure for all of us and personally for me of having had the chance to host the distinguish board directory members of the League of Historical Cities in Konya. Of course the 11th World Conference will be held in Konya in 2008. Therefore having had this board meeting in Konya for three days meeting from 25th June to 27th June gave us outstanding experience to host extraordinary people who are going to participate from all over the world in 2008.

I believe that the City of Konya enjoyed you with history that carries on deep traces from souls of every civilizations where emerged in its lands, natural hidden beauty within the steppe, delicious Konya Kitchen which conveyed its variety from the past to the present with its meaty, sweet tradition, yogurt, ayran, worldly famous etliekmek and firin kebabs and of course unforgettable warm hospitality of Konya people.

I suppose that the board meeting was really successful and believe that Konya will be successful in the future organizations of the 11th Conference.

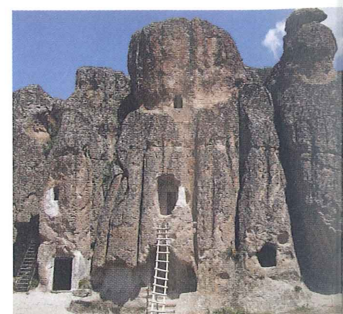
I have to thank, first, to all board members individually and especially to the Secretariat of the LHC, International Relations Office of Kyoto City to deal with all member cities in the world.

We all wish that the board meeting may contribute to make a better conference in 2008 in Konya that will of course promote the idea of Rumi who enlightens the humanity for centuries with his idea of peace, tolerance and goodness.

Voices from the Participants

Looking back on the three days

The Review of the Board Meeting 2007 in Konya



Kiristra

Greetings from the mayors of
 new member cities
 Norwich, Norwood Payneham and St Peters, and Riga

After the last Board Meeting 2006 in Ballarat, three cities such as Norwich (the U.K), Norwood Payneham and St Peters (Australia), and Riga (Latvia) submitted the application form for the new membership to the Secretariat. The Board discussed about their

**City of Norwich
 (The United Kingdom)**

**Roy Blower
 Lord Mayor**



Norwich is truly delighted to become the first English member city of the League of Historical Cities. It is not only a great honour to be accepted into an organisation of such world class cities, but it will be really inspiring to be able to work with acknowledged experts and innovators in the field of heritage conservation and regeneration.

Norwich has a heritage resource of universal stature with the largest medieval centre of any city in England, the largest collection of medieval churches in Northern Europe and a set of iconic heritage buildings spanning the last millennium that are, as a set, of international quality. Additional to our historic environment infrastructure we have unique collections of art, the oldest city based cultural festival in the UK, the most modern archive centre in Europe and the first woman to write a book in English came



Norwich Guildhall

**City of Norwood
 Payneham and St Peters
 (Australia)**

**Robert Bria
 Mayor**



The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is delighted to be the third Australian City, alongside the Cities of Melbourne and Ballarat, to be admitted to the League of Historical Cities. Our admission represents a significant

application in the Board Meeting 2007 in Konya, and all of them were approved as new member city of the League. The League enlarged membership of 71 cities from 50 countries. The followings are the greetings from the mayors of the new member cities:

from Norwich! We have therefore, an extremely complex and diverse cultural heritage product embracing not only places and objects but people too.

Working with our heritage partner, the Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust, and a broad range of other organisations, we hope to develop this unique resource to be an engine for the local economy, to improve the lives of local people as a device for combating social exclusion and to secure a sustainable future for the City and the East of England Region. In short, by the time the 2012 Olympics arrive in the UK, we want Norwich to be viewed as one of the 'must see' heritage destinations in Europe.

We see membership of the League as an important step on a journey to reinstate Norwich's position as a world city - one it held for a large part of the medieval period and until the late 18th century. With inspiration from other great heritage cities in the League we believe that this will be an exciting and ultimately rewarding journey.

Official Website: <http://www.norwich.gov.uk>

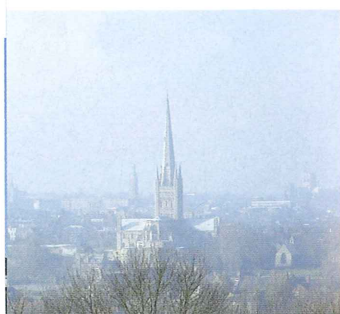


Roman Catholic Cathedral

achievement in the area of cultural heritage for South Australia and indeed, Australia of which we are very proud.

Located in the east of Adelaide, we enjoy a reputation as a culturally rich and cosmopolitan Australian City, with a strong 'sense of place'.

Membership to the League will enable us to build on this reputation at an international level and to continue with gusto the tradition of conserving and celebrating our cultural and built heritage for the benefit of future generations.



View to the Norwich Cathedral

Our City has a tradition of historical firsts at a state and national level, including the first settlement outside of Adelaide in 1838; first Council elections using the secret ballot in Australia in 1853; and first electric tram service in Australia in 1909. Our City too, has some of the best intact examples of houses, public buildings and churches from the Victorian-era.

As a local government entity with a mandate from its community to preserve and celebrate its history, it was natural for us to want to align ourselves with the League of Historical Cities.

We look forward to participating in the exchange of ideas across nations and in creating opportunities which will ensure the values of the League are promoted and supported.

We are delighted to share our successful admission to the League with the City of Riga (Latvia) and the City of Norwich (United Kingdom), to which we extend friendship and a warm spirit of co-operation.

We also join the League with a commitment to promoting the potential for sustained world peace, which we share as a key aim for our global community.

We are looking forward to having our membership to the League officially conferred by the Mayor of Ballarat, David Vendy, who has agreed to undertake this role at the opening of our City's Cultural Heritage Festival 'By Design', being held from 5 to 12 October this year.

Hope to see you all in Konya in 2008!

Official Website: <http://www.npsp.sa.gov.au>



Norwood Payneham and St Peters, 1910



Town Hall of Norwood Payneham and St Peters

City of Riga
(Latvia)

Janis Birks
Mayor



On behalf of the City of Riga I would like to express our gratitude on our admission to the League of Historical Cities.

Riga is an ancient city; it celebrated its 800th anniversary in 2001. Thanks to the favorable geographical location near the Baltic Sea, Riga has been always known as important commercial, financial and cultural centre in the point of intersection of the West and East. The determinant is our geographical situation, communication net, as well as historical traditions that lies in the history of Riga as a city of Hanseatic League.

Since the second part of the 90ies of the 20th century, when the growth of Latvian economy begun, Riga has increased its role in the state's economical and social processes at a faster rate than the other regions of Latvia. After Latvia joined the

European Union in 2004, the city development has become more intense and the investment environment has improved. However, despite the rapid modernization, the ancient spirit of the city is never lost. Since 1997 our historical center is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. We think that historical and heritage issues are very important for the future development of Riga. Our aim is to make Riga a modern and, at the same time, historically and culturally rich city.

The City of Riga is ready to be an active member of the League of Historical Cities in order to enhance our common activities.

Official Website: <http://www.riga.lv>



View to Riga Historic Centre



View to Riga Old Town

Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities

Academic Advisor for the 11th Conference: Dr. Aysegül Tokol



S. Aysegül Tokol
Professor, Bilkent University
(Ankara), Faculty of Arts, Design
and Architecture

Experiencing and understanding of any "historical city" and interpretation of the existing urban texture in terms of formal and functional solutions put us forward to be more conscious and considerate about cultural heritage. Our built and natural cultural heritage is irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration, and the generator of all urban changes.

World Heritage sites belong to all the people of the world, regardless their cultural geography and their locations. The question must be asked is how to sustain cultural heritage in historical cities. Or rather, it is how to sustain sustainability by questioning and challenging the unsustainable in historical cities; how to read and understand a historical city by its multiple layers, cultural diversity and their changes (Tokol, Culcuoglu, 2005).

Here changes in urban culture of historical cities refer to real, imaginary or perceived changes (Terkenli, 2005).

Considering any urban regeneration or rehabilitation activity in a historical city one should take into consideration certain critical issues such as collective memory, local culture, universality, urban identity, and new sense of place - exceeding all geographical boundaries and distances. Environmental concerns that give "character" and "meaning" to that subjected city should also be paid attention.

Those are neighborhoods, historical significance, architectural monuments, natural resources, native planting and micro-climate. In this perspective, public urban spaces can be considered as footprints of collective memory, as a mirror of the past and the future.

"...celebration of cultural diversity, providing a

place for the meeting of strangers and a place where one can transcend the crowd and be anonymous or alone" (Thompson Ward, 2002). A historic city manifests its uniqueness and richness by its urban culture and cultural diversity that originates from its past.

Cultural heritage is an ever-changing, energetic issue not only in terms of the set urban culture but in terms of subjected people, their beliefs, dynamism, habits, life styles, needs, traditions and so. Living cultural heritage might be seen as a path to the future of historical cities. We, as a broad community of administrators, educators, researchers and professionals who produce knowledge on historical cities, need to reconsider management of the marketing of cultural heritage that already became a huge part of global industry. Another question to be answered is how to resolve the conflict of global and local in historical cities. The term "cultural governance" might be the tool to deal with sustainability of cultural heritage in the historical cities.

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Dr. Tokol makes a presentation about the theme and outline of the 11th Conference in the Board Meeting 2007 in Konya.

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The 11th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2008 City of Konya, Turkey

Period: June 10 - 13, 2008

Theme: Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities

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