

CONTENTS

1	The Problematic Past and Difficult Heritage: The Japanese Colonial Occupation of Korea and Its Architectural Legacies	1
	<i>'The Problematic Past': The Japanese Colonial Occupation of Korea</i>	2
	<i>Locating the Field in the South Korean Context</i>	5
	<i>The Scope of the Volume</i>	10
	<i>Timeline</i>	10
	<i>Place</i>	10
	<i>Case Studies</i>	13
	<i>Exploring the Theoretical Relationship Between Difficult Heritage and National Identity</i>	18
	<i>The Relationship Between National Identity, Collective Memory, and Heritage</i>	18
	<i>The Nation and National Identity</i>	19
	<i>National Identity and Collective Memory: 'Governing Myths of a Nation'</i>	21
	<i>National Identity, Collective Memory, and Heritage: Constructing Heritage</i>	24
	<i>Painful and Traumatic Historic Events, Architecture, and Place</i>	25
	<i>Understanding Difficult Heritage: What Is 'Difficult' About Japanese Colonial Occupation Architecture (JCOA)?</i>	27

<i>Post-colonial Stories: Limitations in the ‘Official’ History of the JCOA</i>	30
<i>The Structure of the Book</i>	32
<i>References</i>	35
2 Mapping the Memories of the Japanese Colonial Occupation of Korea (JCO)	45
<i>The Formation of Hanyang During the Joseon Dynasty (1392–1897)</i>	46
<i>Founding the Capital City: Traditional Beliefs and Principles</i>	47
<i>Constructing the City Boundaries: The Walls and Four Gates</i>	49
<i>The Construction of Joseon’s Political Structure</i>	53
<i>The Construction of Korean National Symbols During the Daehan Empire (1897–1910)</i>	55
<i>The Construction of the JCO Empire During the JCO (1905–1945)</i>	58
<i>The Rise of Japanese Imperialism</i>	59
<i>JCO Policy in Korea</i>	60
<i>Japanese Interference with Korean Traditional Architecture</i>	62
<i>Constructing JCOA in Gyeongseong</i>	66
<i>Korea as a Protectorate of Japan (1905–1910) and Under Military Rule (1910–1919)</i>	66
<i>Cultural Rule (1919–1930)</i>	70
<i>The ‘Japan and Korea as One Entity’ Period (1930–1945)</i>	79
<i>The Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea in the Post-JCO Period (1945–Present)</i>	84
<i>References</i>	98
3 Seodaemun Prison: From Symbol of Fear and Violence to Symbol of Freedom and Victory	105
<i>The Meaning of Seodaemun Prison’s Location Before the JCO (1392–1905)</i>	110
<i>The Memory Formation of Seodaemun Prison During the JCO (1905–1945)</i>	113
<i>Memory Development Around Seodaemun Prison in the Post-conflict Period (1945–1987)</i>	117
<i>Heritagisation of Seodaemun Prison (1987–Present): Memory Conflicts</i>	121
<i>First Conflict (1982–1987): To Destroy or Preserve Seodaemun Prison?</i>	121

<i>Second Conflict (1987–1992): Preserving the Seodaemun Prison Site as It Was, or Reconstructing a Historic Park and a Memorial Hall</i>	124
<i>Third Conflict (1995–1998): Which Memories Should Be Represented in Seodaemun Prison History Hall?</i>	128
<i>Fourth Conflict (2008–2010): How to Display the Chosen Memories in Seodaemun Prison History Hall</i>	130
<i>The New Meaning of Seodaemun Prison</i>	135
<i>Heritage-Scape: The Independence Gate Station, the Independence Park, and Seodaemun Prison History Hall</i>	136
<i>Commemorative Events: The Performance of the First March Independence Movement Anniversary and the Festival for Independence and Democracy</i>	141
<i>Seodaemun Prison: A Symbol of Freedom and Victory?</i>	143
<i>Conclusion: Towards a Shared Heritage as a Symbol of Peace and Freedom</i>	144
<i>References</i>	150
4 Gyeongbokgung Palace and the Japanese Government-General Building (JGGB): Power Struggles and the Contested Places of Korean National Identity	159
<i>The Meaning of the JGGB's Location Before the JCO (AD 1392–1905)</i>	162
<i>Memory Formation Around the JGGB During the JCO (1905–1945)</i>	165
<i>The JGGB Construction Process</i>	165
<i>The Rationale for the JGGB's Location and Its Visual Effects on JCO Korea</i>	168
<i>Memory Development Concerning the JGGB During the Post-conflict Period (1945–1993)</i>	173
<i>Memory Conflict Over Destruction and Conservation (1990s)</i>	177
<i>Controversies Regarding the Destruction of the JGGB</i>	179
<i>Three Different Perspectives That Aroused Controversy (1993–1995)</i>	180
<i>Political Rhetoric Using Korean Tradition, feng shui, and Shamanism (1993–1995)</i>	184
<i>Feng shui Rhetoric in the 1990s</i>	184
<i>Shamanism and the Destruction of the JGGB (1995–1996)</i>	186

<i>The Reconstruction Process (1996–Present)</i>	188
<i>Creating the Exhibition Park</i>	189
<i>Reconstructing the Gyeongbokgung Palace Site and Its Surroundings</i>	191
<i>The New Meaning of the Gyeongbokgung Palace Site</i>	193
<i>Heritage-Scape: Gyeongbokgung Palace, Sejong-ro Street, and Gwanghwamun Square</i>	193
<i>The Choreography of National Events and Popular Involvement in Gwanghwamun Square</i>	196
<i>2010: The 65th Anniversary of the Liberation</i>	196
<i>Inauguration Event of President Park Geun-hye in 2013</i>	197
<i>People’s Involvement in Gwanghwamun Square</i>	198
<i>Conclusion: Memory Manipulation for Official Narratives, and Memory Transmission for Future Generations</i>	199
<i>References</i>	203
5 Dongdaemun Stadium: Between Korean Tradition, Colonial Memory, and Dreams for the Future	211
<i>The Meaning of the Location Before the JCO (1392–1905)</i>	214
<i>Memory Formation Around Dongdaemun Stadium During the JCO</i>	217
<i>The Roles and Uses of the Dongdaemun Stadium Site and Its Surroundings</i>	217
<i>Memory Formation at Gyeongseong Stadium Through Sports Politics and Modern Sports Activities</i>	220
<i>The Development of Memory Concerning Dongdaemun Stadium During the Post-liberation Period (1945–2008)</i>	225
<i>Heritagisation: Memory Conflicts (2006–2008)</i>	229
<i>Conflicts Concerning History</i>	231
<i>Conflicts Concerning Sport</i>	232
<i>Conflicts Concerning the Market as a Space to Live and Work</i>	235
<i>The DDP Project and Its Controversies After Conflict Resolution</i>	237
<i>The Current Meaning of Dongdaemun Stadium</i>	239
<i>Heritage-Scape: Dongdaemun Design Park and Plaza and Dongdaemun Market</i>	239

<i>The Dongdaemun History and Culture Park as a Memory Repository</i>	242
<i>Place Identity as JCOA</i>	244
<i>Conclusion: Recreating Dongdaemun Stadium and The Start of a New History</i>	245
<i>References</i>	248
6 South Korean Responses to Japanese Colonial Occupation Architecture (JCOA)	253
<i>Detailed Analysis of Case Studies: Visual Representations and the Changing Meanings of JCOA Sites</i>	254
<i>Korean National Identity Formation: The ‘One Blood’ Myth and the ‘Significant Other’</i>	254
<i>The Formation of ‘Memory Ring’ and Post-memory Conflicts</i>	255
<i>Seodaemun Prison</i>	258
<i>The Japanese Government-General Building (JGGB)</i>	259
<i>Dongdaemun Stadium</i>	260
<i>Influential Factors in JCOA as ‘Difficult Heritage’:</i>	
<i>Agents of the Memory Conflict</i>	261
<i>JCOA in the Formation of the Heritage-Scape</i>	265
<i>The Post-liberation Treatment of Korean Traditional Buildings</i>	265
<i>The Post-liberation Treatment of JCOA</i>	270
<i>Responses of South Korea to JCOA</i>	279
<i>The Four Categories</i>	280
<i>References</i>	289
7 Conclusion: The Role of Difficult Heritage in Nation Building in South Korea	293
<i>Reflection on Difficult Heritage and National Identity Formation in South Korea</i>	293
<i>Five Challenges in the Formation of Difficult Heritage and National Identity</i>	297
<i>The Future Role of Difficult Heritage in the Korean and East Asian Context</i>	299
<i>References</i>	302
Index	305