A Study on the Urban Structure Evolution of Historical City, Gyeongju

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ABSTRACT

경주는 기원전 57년 고대 신라의 탄생에서부터 935년 통일신라의 멸망에 이르기까지 약 1천년간 중공 왕도로서 명맥을 유지하여 온 한국 최고의 역사도시이다.

신라의 왕경은 처음부터 도성 건설에 외곽성을 축조하지 않았다. 국가 발전에 따라 왕경의 규모도 지형 조건을 고려하여 점차 외곽으로 확장 발전하였다. 따라서 9세기 초반에 따라 점차 증가하였다. 그러나 진도시가 한번에 건설된 것과 같은 인상을 주는 것은 당초부터 도시 확장을 염두에 두고 전체적인 도시 계획을 수립하였고, 처음 계획된 도시의 설계를 일관되게 체택하여 시행하였다.

경주는 1952년 현대적 기법의 도시계획을 수립한 이후 1972년에는 한국의 경제 발전과 함께, 민족문화의 창달과 관광산업의 육성을 위하여 경주관광종합개발계획을 수립하였고, 2010년 경부고속철도 경주 경유는 2천년에 걸친 도시 형성 과정에 화기적인 전환점이 된다.

Key Words : Historic City, Cultural HeRiTage, Urban Structure Evolution

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Study Background and Purpose

Gyeongju, the most famous historic city of Korea, was the capital of the Silla (新羅) dynasty for about a thousand years, and possesses a two thousand years...
long history. The formation of the ancient city of Gyeongju commenced with the Saro 6 villages (斯盧六村), a tribal country, developing to found the country of Saro around 7 B.C. The country of Saro, which annexed surrounding countries and became stronger, changed the name of the country to Silla in 57 B.C., and gained the appearance of a capital when it built the Geumseong (金城) in 37 B.C. In 101 A.D., the Wolseong (月城) was built and the Bangri (坊里) system of ancient China was introduced and grid names chosen as part of the process of organizing the city and establishing a capital city system. However, when the dynasty changed over to Goryeo (高麗), the capital of Silla was destroyed and was left to become a small city in the country, leaving little traces of the old times. Even the castle walls of the palace and other buildings built during the Joseon dynasty were destroyed when new roads were built. Occupation by Japan and the Korean War, leaving little behind. Also, with the rapid industrialization and population concentration in cities that began in the 1970's, the original historical-cultural environment has deteriorated rapidly. The historic and cultural heritage of the past is mostly buried underground, and above ground, the city is becoming modernized making it difficult to see the appearance of the original ancient city. What's more, documentary records that may be used to deduce the appearance of the Silla dynasty are scarce, making it difficult to study the capital system of that period. However, results of the recent archaeological excavation of the royal residence district allow us to deduce the form of the capital of Silla, though not completely.

As such, results of studies on the history of the city of Gyeongju are lacking, especially compared to the reputation of the city. Therefore, studying the process of city structure changes of Gyeongju is important in establishing a city plan for the city. That is why the final goal of this study is not simply determining the history of an ancient city. It is to find a policy alternative that can solve the actual urban issues of this historic city. The purpose of this study is to provide basic data for finding ways to retain historic identity and establishing a plan to protect historic sites that is in sync with the functions of a modern city.

2. Study Process and Method

Generally, historic cities are formed over a long and eventful period of time. Historic cities develop with a certain continuity even in the face of drastic social and economic changes, and experience few sudden changes during changing times. As the process of change in a historic city basically coincides with the development stages of society, the periodization of ancient cities is an important factor in terms of study methods. Therefore, the stages of social development which reflect the historic properties of the times is an important aspect of periodization of the process of transition.

The main subject of this study is Gyeongju, the most famous historic city of Korea. First, the city transition process of Gyeongju was divided into 4 stages, according to the division of periods of general history.

* 1st Stage : Location and building of the capital - Period when the ancient country built the capital according to city plans. Period of the tribal country and early Silla dynasty.
* 2nd Stage : Completion of the capital system - Period of building capital following the comple-