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Inventory of National Intangible Cultural Heritage of Republic of KOREA

*Missing numbers are the intangible cultural heritages, revoked or integrated to similar heritages.

*Descriptions on the national intangible cultural heritages have been uploaded on the official website of the Cultural Heritage Administration in Korean only. It is for that reason that the description of the element (Ssireum) is translated in English and attached at the end of this file.

Category 1: Traditional Performing Arts

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region (If any)	Communities/individuals (managed by state)
1	JongmyoJeryeak (Royal Ancestral Ritual Music in the Jongmyo Shrine)	Seoul	JongmyoJeryeak Safeguarding Association
2	YangjuByeolsadaeNori (Mask Dance Drama of Yangju)	Gyeonggi-do	YangjuByeolsadaeNori Safeguarding Association www.sandae.com
5	Pansori (Epic Chant)		Individuals
6	TongyeongOgwangdae (Mask Dance Drama of Tongyeong)	Gyeongsangnam-do	TongyeongOgwangdae Safeguarding Association www.okwangdae.or.kr
7	GoseongOgwangdae (Mask Dance Drama of Goseong)	Gyeongsangnam-do	GoseongOgwangdae Safeguarding Association www.ogwangdae.or.kr
11-1	JinjuSamcheonpoNongak (Farmers' Performance of Samcheonpo, Jinju)	Gyeongsangnam-do	JinjuSamcheonpoNongak Safeguarding Association www.nongak.or.kr
11-2	PyeongtaekNongak (Farmers' Performance of Pyeongtaek)	Gyeonggi-do	PyeongtaekNongak Safeguarding Association www.ptnongak.or.kr
11-3	IriNongak (Farmers' Performance of Iri)	Jeollabuk-do	IriNongak Safeguarding Association
11-4	GangneungNongak (Farmers' Performance of Gangneung)	Gangwon-do	GangneungNongak Safeguarding Association www.gnnongak.or.kr
11-5	ImsilPilbongNongak (Farmers' Performance of Pilbong, Imsil)	Jeollabuk-do	ImsilPilbongNongak Safeguarding Association www.pilbong.co.kr
11-6	GuryeJansuNongak (Farmers' Performance of Jansu, Gurye)	Jeollanam-do	GuryeJansuNongakSafeguarding Association

12	JinjuGeommu (Sword Dance of Jinju)	Gyeongsangnam-do	JinjuGeommuSafeguarding Association
15	BukcheongSajaNoreum (Lion Mask Dance of Bukcheong)	Seoul	BuncheongSajaNoreum Safeguarding Association
16	GeomungoSanjo (Free-style Geomungo Solo Music)	Seoul	Individuals
17	BongsanTalchum (Mask Dance Drama of Bongsan)	Seoul	BongsanTalchum Safeguarding Association www.bongsantal.com
18	DongnaeYaryu (Mask Dance Drama of Dongnae)	Busan	DongnaeYaryu Safeguarding Association www.pusanminsok.or.kr
19	SeonsoriSantaryeong (Folk Song of the Mountain Performed in a Standing Position)	Seoul	SeonsoriSantaryeong Safeguarding Association
20	DaegeumJeongak (Classical Daegeum Solo Music)	Seoul	Individuals
23	GayageumSanjo and Byeongchang (Free-style Gayageum Solo and Music and Singing)		Individuals
27	Seungmu(Monk's dance)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
29	SeodoSori (Folk Song of the Western Provinces)		Individuals
30	Gagok (Lyric Song Cycles Accompanied by an Orchestra)		Individuals
34	GangryeongTalchum (Mask Dance Drama of Gangryeong)	Seoul	GangryeongTalchumSafeguarding Association www.gangryeong.com
39	Cheoyongmu (Dance of Cheoyong)	Seoul	CheoyongmuSafeguarding Association
40	HakYeonhwadaeHapseolmu (Crane Dance and Lotus Flower Dance)	Seoul	HakYeonhwadaeHapseolmuSafeguarding Association
41	Gasa (Narrative Song)	Seoul	Individuals
43	SuyeongYaryu (Mask Dance Drama of Suyeong)	Busan	SuyeongYaryuSafeguarding Association www.suyeongminsok.or.kr
45	DaegeumSanjo (Free-style Daegeum Solo Music)		Individuals
46	PiriJeongak and Daechwita (Classical Piri Solo and Military Band Music)	Seoul	PiriJeongak and DaechwitaSafeguarding Association
49	SongpaSandaeNori (Mask Dance Drama of Songpa)	Seoul	SongpaSandaeNoriSafeguarding Association
51	Namdodeulnoraе(Farmer's songs)	Jeollanam-do	NadodeulNoraеSafeguarding Association
57	GyeonggiMinyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals

61	EunyulTalchum (Mask Dance Drama of Eunyul)	Incheon	EunyulTalchumSafeguarding Association www.eunyul.com
69	HahoeByeolsingutTallori (Mask Dance Drama of Hahoe)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	HahoeByeolsigutTalloriSafeguarding Association www.hahoemask.co.kr
73	GasangOgwangdae (Mask Dance Drama of Gasan)	Gyeongsangnam-do	GasangOgwangdaeSafeguarding Association www.gsokwangdae.com
79	Baltal (Foot Mask Theater)		Individuals
81	JindoDasiraegi (Dasiraegi Play of Jindo)	Jeollanam-do	JindoDasiraegiSafeguarding Association
83-1	GuryeHyangjeJulpungnyu (String Ensemble of Gurye)	Jeollanam-do	GuryeHyangjeJulpungnyuSafeguarding Association
83-2	IriHyangjeJulpungnyu (String Ensemble of Iri)	Jeollabuk-do	IriHyangjeJulpungnyuSafeguarding Association
84-1	GoseongNongyo (Farmers' Song of Goseong)	Gangwon-d0	GoseongNongyoSafeguarding Association www.nongyo.com
84-2	YecheonTongmyeongNongyo (Farmers' Song of Tongmyeong, Yecheon)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	YecheonTongmyeongNongyoSafeguarding Association
92	Taepyeongmu (Dance of Peace)		Individuals
95	JejuMinyo (Folk Song of Jeju)	Jeju-do	JejuMinyoSafeguarding Association
97	Salpurichum (Exorcism Dance)		Individuals
129	Arirang (Korean folk song)		Korean People

Category 2: Traditional Craftmanship

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region(If any)	Communities/Individuals (managed by state)
4	Gannil (Horsehair Hat Making)		Individuals
10	Najeonjang (Mother-of-pearl Inlaying)		Individuals
14	HansanMosiJjagi (Fine Ramie Weaving of Hansan)	Chungcheongnam-do	Individuals
22	Maedeupjang (Decorative Knotting)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
28	NajuSaetgollai (Cotton Weaving of Naju)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
31	Nakjukjang (Bamboo Pyrography)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
32	GokseongDolsillai (Hemp Weaving of Gokseong)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals

35	Jogakjang (Metal Engraving)	Seoul	Individuals
42	Akgijang (Musical Instrument Making)		Individuals
47	Gungsijang (Bow and Arrow Making)		Individuals
48	Dancheongjang (Ornamental Painting)		Individuals
53	Chaesangjang (Bamboo Case Weaving)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
55	Somokjang (Wood Furniture Making)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
60	Jangdojang (Ornamental Knife Making)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
64	Duseokjang (Metal Craft)		Individuals
65	BaekdongYeonjukjang (Nickel-Copper Pipe Making)	Jeollabuk-do	Individuals
66	Manggeonjang (Horsehair Headband Making)	Jeju-do	Individuals
67	Tangeonjang (Horsehair Hat Making)	Jeju-do	Individuals
74	Daemokjang (Traditional Wooden Architecture)		Individuals
77	Yugijang (Brassware Making)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
78	Ipsajang (Silver or Gold Inlaying)	Seoul	Individuals
80	Jasujang (Embroidery)		Individuals
87	MyeongjuJagi (Silk Weaving)	Gyeongsanbuk-do	Doosansonmyeongju Safeguarding Association
88	Badijang (Reed Making)		Individuals
89	Chimseonjang (Needlework)	Seoul	Individuals
91	Jewajang (Roof Tile Making)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
93	Jeontongjang (Quiver Making)	Gyeongsanbuk-do	Individuals
96	Onggijang (Earthenware Making)		Individuals
99	Sobanjang (Tray-table Making)		Individuals
100	Okjang (Jade Craft)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
101	GeumsokHwaljajang (Metal Movable Type Making)	Chungcheongbuk-do	Individuals
102	Baecheopjang (Mounting)		Individuals
103	Wanchojang (Sedge Weaving)	Incheon	Individuals
105	Sagijang (Ceramic Making)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Individuals
106	Gakjajang (Calligraphic Engraving)	Seoul	Individuals
107	Nubijang (Quilting)	Geyongsangbukdo	Individuals
108	Mokjogakjang (Wood Sculpture)		Individuals

109	Hwagakjang (Ox Horn Inlaying)	Seoul	Individuals
110	Yundojang (Geomantic Compass Making)	Jeollabuk-do	Individuals
112	Jucheoljang (Casting)	Chungcheongbuk-do	Individuals
113	Chiljang (Lacquerware Making)	Seoul	Individuals
114	Yeomjang (Bamboo Blind Making)	Gyeongsangnam-do	Individuals
115	Yeomsaekjang (Natural Dyeing)	Jeollanam-do	Individuals
116	Hwahyejang (Shoe Making)	Seoul	Individuals
117	Hanjijang (Korean Paper Making)		Individuals
118	Bulhwajang (Buddhist Painting)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
119	Geumbakjang (Gold Leaf Imprinting)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
120	Seokjang (Stone Masonry)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
121	Beonwajang (Tile Roofing)	Seoul	Individuals
124	GungjungChaehwa (Royal Silk Flower Making)	Gyeongsangnam-do	Individuals
128	Seonjajang (Fan Making)	Jeollabuk-do	Individuals

Category 3: Traditional Social Practices

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region(If any)	Communities/individuals (managed by state)
38	JoseonWangjoGungjungEumsik (Royal Culinary Art of the Joseon Dynasty)	Seoul	Individuals
86-1	Munbaeju (Munbaeju Liquor)	Seo	Individuals
86-2	MyeoncheonDugyeonju (Dugyeonju Liquor of Myeoncheon)	Chungcheongnam-do	MyeoncheonDugyeonjuSafeguarding Association
86-3	Gyeongjugyodongbeopju(Brewed wine made by Mr. choi's house)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Individuals
130	Jeda (Tea Making)		Korean People

Category 4: Traditional Rituals

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region(If any)	Communities/individuals (managed by state)
9	EunsanByeolsinje (Village Ritual of Eunsan)	Chungcheongnam-do	EunsanByeolsinjeSafeguarding Association

50	Yeongsanjae (Celebration of Buddha's Sermon on Vulture Peak Mountain)	Seoul	YeongsanjaeSafeguarding Association www.bongwontemple.or.kr
56	JongmyoJerye (Royal Ancestral Ritual in the Jongmyo Shrine)	Seoul	JongmyoJeryeSafeguarding Association www.jongmyo.net
70	YangjuSonorigut (Shamanic Ox Performance of Yangju)	Gyeonggi-do	YangjuSonorigutSafeguarding Association www.sonory.com
71	Jejuchilmeoridanggut(Fishing village's shaman ritual)	Jeju-do	JejuchilmeoridanggutSafeguarding Association
72	JindoSsitgimgut (Purification Ritual of Jindo)	Jeollanam-do	JindoSsitgimgutSafeguarding Association
82-1	DonghaeanByeolsingut (Village Ritual of the East Coast)	Busan	DonghaeanByeolsingutSafeguarding Association
82-2	SeohaeanBaeyeonsingut and Daedonggut (Fishing Ritual of the West Coast)	Incheon	SeohaeanyeonsingutmitDaedonggutSafeguarding Association www.mudang.org
82-3	WidoTtibaennori (Tibae Boat Festival of Wido Island)	Jeollabuk-do	WidoTtibaennoriSafeguarding Association
82-4	NamhaeanByeolsingut (Village Ritual of the South Coast)	Gyeongsangnam-do	NamhaeanByeolsingutSafeguarding Association www.nbg.co.kr
85	SeokjeonDaeje (National Rite to Confucius)	Seoul	SeokjeonDaejeSafeguarding Association www.sukjun.net
90	Hwanghae-do PyeongsanSonoreumgut (Shamanic Ox Performance of Pyeongsan, Hwanghae-do)	Incheon	Hwanghae-do PyeongsanSonoreumgutSafeguarding Association
98	Gyeonggi-do Dodanggut (Tutelary Rite of Gyeonggi-do)	Gyeonggi-do	Gyeonggi-do DodanggutSafeguarding Association www.dodang98.com
104	Seoul Saenamgut (Shamanic Performance of Seoul)	Seoul	Seoul SaenamgutSafeguarding Association
111	SajikDaeje (National Rite to Gods of Earth and Grain)	Seoul	SajikDaejeSafeguarding Association www.rfo.co.kr
125	SamhwasaSuryukjae (Water and Land Ceremony of Samhwasa Temple)	Gangwon-do	SamhwasaGukhaengSuryukdaejaeSafeguarding Association www.samhwasa.or.kr
126	JingwansaSuryukjae (Water and Land Ceremony of Jingwansa)	Seoul	JingwansaGukhaengSuryukjaeSafeguarding Association

	Temple)		www.jingwansa.org
127	AraennyeokSuryukjae (Water and Land Ceremony of Gyeongsang-do)	Gyeongsangnam-do	AraennyeokSuryukjaeSafeguarding Association

Category 5 Traditional Festive Events, Pastime, and Martial Arts

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region(If any)	Communities/individuals (managed by state)
3	Namsadangnori(Vagabond troupe's performance)	Seoul	NamsadangnoriSafeguarding Association www.namsadang.or.kr
8	Ganggangsullae (Circle Dance)	Jeollanam-do	GanggangsullaeSafeguarding Association
13	GangneungDanoje (Dano Festival of Gangneung)	Gangwon-do	GangneungDanojeSafeguarding Association
24	AndongChajeonNori (Chariot Battle of Andong)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	AndongChajeonNoriSafeguarding Association
25	YeongsanSoemeoriDaegi (Wooden Bull Fight of Yeongsan)	Gyeongsangnam-do	YeongsanSoemeoriDaegiSafeguarding Association
26	YeongsanJuldarigi (Tug-of-war of Yeongsan)	Gyeongsangnam-do	YeongsanJuldarigiSafeguarding Association
33	GwangjuChilseokGossaumNori (Loop Fight of Gwangju)	Gwangju	GwangjuChilseokGossaumNoriSafeguarding Association www.gossaum.com
44	Hanjanggunnori(General Han's dance and memorial ceremony)	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gyeongsan Jain DanojeSafeguarding Association
58	Jultagi (Tightrope Walking)	Gyeonggi-do	Individuals
62	Jwasuyeongeobangnori(Fishing village's festival)	Busan	JwasuyeongeobangnoriSafeguarding Association www.suyeongminsok.or.kr
68	MiryangBaekjungNori (Baekjung Festival of Miryang)	Gyeongsangnam-do	MiryangBaekjungNoriSafeguarding Association
75	GijisiJuldarigi (Gijisi Tug-of-war)	Chungcheongnam-do	GijisiJuldarigiSafeguarding Association www.gijisi.com
76	Taekkyeon (Traditional Korean Martial Art)	Chungcheongbuk-do	TaekkyeonSafeguarding Association

122	Yeondeunghoe (Buddhist Lantern Festival)	Seoul	Yeondeunghoe Safeguarding Council
123	BeopseongpoDanoje (Dano Festival of Beopseongpo)	Jeollanam-do	BeopseongpoDanojeSafeguarding Association www.bspdanoje.co.kr
131	Ssireum (Korean Wrestling)		Korean Ssireum Association www.ssireum.sports.or.kr

Category 6 Traditional Knowledge

Designation No.	Name	Specific Region(If any)	Communities/individuals (managed by state)
132	Haenyo(Women Divers)		Korean People

Description on Ssireum

Classification	National Intangible Cultural Heritage
Number	131
Name	Ssireum(Korean Wrestling)
Designation Date	2017.01.04.
Address	N/A
Owner	N/A
Communities	Korea Ssireum Association
Description	<p>Ssireum(Korean Wrestling is a traditional Korean folk sport in which two wrestlers, each holding the other's satba(belt), strive to beat their opponent by bringing his body to the ground.</p> <p>Based on the Korean people's unique community culture, various forms of the sport have handed down until today.</p> <p>As a representative folk game of Korea, the historicity of Ssireum has been clearly identified through diverse relics, documents, and paintings ranging from the ancient Three Kingdoms period to the modern era.</p> <p>In addition, the composition of the match and the techniques of Ssireum express the uniqueness of Korean wrestling.</p>

국가무형문화재 지정범주별 종목 현황

전통 공연·예술

지정번호	명칭	단체	지정번호	명칭	단체
제1호	종묘제례악	○	제34호	강령탈춤	○
제2호	양주별산대놀이	○	제39호	처용무	○
제5호	판소리		제40호	학연화대합설무	○
제6호	통영오광대	○	제41호	가사	
제7호	고성오광대	○	제43호	수영야류	○
제11-1호	진주삼천포농악	○	제45호	대금산조	
제11-2호	평택농악	○	제46호	피리정악 및 대취타	○
제11-3호	이리농악	○	제49호	송파산대놀이	○
제11-4호	강릉농악	○	제51호	남도들노래	○
제11-5호	임실필봉농악	○	제57호	경기민요	
제11-6호	구례잔수농악 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○	제61호	은율탈춤	○
제12호	진주검무	○	제69호	하회별신굿탈놀이	○
제15호	북청사자놀이	○	제73호	가산오광대	○
제16호	거문고산조		제79호	발탈	
제17호	봉산탈춤	○	제81호	진도다시래기	○
제18호	동래야류	○	제83-1호	구례향제줄풍류	○
제19호	선소리산타령	○	제83-2호	이리향제줄풍류	○
제20호	대금정악		제84-1호	고성농요	○
제21호	승전무	○	제84-2호	예천통명농요	○
제23호	가야금산조 및 병창		제92호	태평무	
제27호	승무		제95호	제주민요 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
제29호	서도소리		제97호	살풀이춤	
제30호	가곡		제129호	아리랑 *종목만 지정	
			계	46 종목	32개

전통 기술

지정번호	명칭	단체	지정번호	명칭	단체
제4호	갯일		제96호	옹기장	

지정번호	명 칭	단 체	지정번호	명 칭	단 체
제10호	나전장		제99호	소반장	
제14호	한산모시짜기		제100호	옥장	
제22호	매듭장		제101호	금속활자장	
제28호	나주의 셋골나이		제102호	배첩장	
제31호	낙죽장		제103호	완초장	
제32호	곡성의 돌실나이		제105호	사기장	
제35호	조각장		제93호	전통장	
제42호	악기장		제106호	각자장	
제47호	공시장		제107호	누비장	
제48호	단청장		제108호	목조각장	
제53호	채상장		제109호	화각장	
제55호	소목장		제110호	윤도장	
제60호	장도장		제112호	주철장	
제64호	두석장		제113호	철장	
제65호	백동연죽장		제114호	염장	
제66호	망건장		제115호	염색장	
제67호	탕건장		제116호	화혜장	
제77호	유기장		제117호	한지장	
제74호	대목장		제118호	불화장	
제78호	입사장		제119호	금박장	
제80호	자수장		제120호	석장	
제87호	명주짜기 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○	제121호	번와장	
제88호	바디장		제124호	궁중채화	
제89호	침선장		제128호	선자장	
제91호	제와장				
			계	51 종목	1개

전통 생활관습

지정번호	명 칭	단 체	지정번호	명 칭	단 체
제38호	조선왕조궁중음식		제86-3호	경주교동법주	
제86-1호	문배주		제130호	제다 *종목만 지정	
제86-2호	면천두견주 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○	계	5 종목	1개

의례 · 의식

지정번호	명 칭	단 체	지정번호	명 칭	단 체
제9호	은산별신제	○	제82-4호	남해안별신굿	○
제50호	영산제	○	제85호	석전대제	○
제56호	종묘제례	○	제90호	황해도평산소놀이굿	○
제70호	양주소놀이굿	○	제98호	경기도도당굿	○
제71호	제주칠머리당영등굿	○	제104호	서울새남굿	○
제72호	진도씻김굿	○	제111호	사직대제	○
제82-1호	동해안별신굿	○	제125호	삼회사 수록제 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
제82-2호	서해안배연신굿 및 대동굿	○	제126호	진관사 수록제 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
제82-3호	위도띠뱃놀이	○	제127호	아랫녘 수록제 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
			계	18 종목	18개

전통 놀이 · 무예

지정번호	명 칭	단 체	지정번호	명 칭	단 체
제3호	남사당놀이	○	제58호	줄타기	
제8호	강강술래	○	제62호	좌수영어방놀이	○
제13호	강릉단오제	○	제68호	밀양백중놀이	○
제24호	안동차전놀이	○	제75호	기지사줄다리기	○
제25호	영산쇠머리대기 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○	제76호	택견	○
제26호	영산줄다리기	○	제122호	연등회 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
제33호	광주칠석고싸움놀이	○	제123호	범성포단오제 *보유자 없는 보유단체	○
제44호	경산자인단오제	○	제131호	씨름 *종목만 지정	
			계	16종목	14개

전통 지식

지정번호	명 칭	단 체	지정번호	명 칭	단 체
제132호	해녀 *종목만 지정		계	1종목	

Ssireum : Traditional Wrestling in the Republic of Korea(Extracts)

Relevant inventory	Type of the inventory	State-Designated under the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage
	Reference No. of the element	National Intangible Cultural Heritage No.131
	Management agency for the inventory	Cultural Heritage Administration
	Date of creation of the inventory	December 21, 2011
	Date of recent revision of the inventory	January 4, 2017
Name of the element (Korean, English)	씨름 Ssireum : Korean Wrestling	
Domains of the element	3. Social practices, rituals and festive events 4. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe	
Communities of the element	Communities for safeguarding	Korea Ssireum Association and its local chapters
	Geographical range	Across the territory of the Republic of Korea

Concepts of the
element

1. Ssireum is a definitive Korean folk tradition, a type of wrestling when two players who wear a fabric belt called *Satba* that wraps around their waists and they tightly lock onto the opponent's *satba*, and employ various techniques to knock the opponent to the ground.
2. Ssireum is played on diverse occasions, including traditional holidays such as Daeboruem (fifteenth day of the first lunar month), Samjinnal (third day of the third lunar month), Chopail (eighth day of the fourth lunar month), Dano (fifth day of the fifth lunar month), Baekjung (fifteenth day of the seventh lunar month), Chuseok (fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month), Jungyangjeol (ninth day of the ninth month). And ssireum games mainly occur on important points in the annual agricultural cycle, including early in a new year wishing for a bumper harvest, during the planting season for mobilizing labor for irrigation, after the weeding of fields as relaxation for farmers, and after the harvesting celebration of the crops.
3. Ssireum games take place on sand in any empty space around a neighborhood, and are open to participation by community members of all ages, and proceeding from *aegi ssireum* for those under 10 to *chonggak ssireum* for teenagers to *sang ssireum* for those over 20. The winner of *sang ssireum* in the final game for adults is awarded an ox and the title *jangsa*. The customary practice of providing an ox as a prize is meant to allow the winner to farm more effectively since most of participants of the ssireum games were farmers in the agricultural society.
4. The strict compliance with rules and etiquette, the sense of fair play, and the discipline of learning and practicing that are required for ssireum help wrestlers develop self-control and self-discipline. By demonstrating courtesy for each opponent, spectators, and judges before the start of a ssireum game, ssireum serves as a means to cultivate a sense of respect and consideration for others. In addition the cooperative and role-sharing spirit fosters a positive mindset and attitude both toward the self and others.

	<p>5. Ssireum is a sport and game characterized by inclusiveness and openness that can be played and shared regardless of differences in social status, gender, age, region, expert experience, or nationality.</p>
<p>Practice of the element</p>	<p>1. Ssireum usually takes place within a circle ring, covered with mounded sand. Before the start of a ssireum game, two wrestlers show their respect to each other and prepare for the game by sitting with their knees facing each other. The two wrestlers begin the game by kneeling on the sand in a grappling position with grabbing a belt (<i>satba</i>) that is wrapped around opponents' waist and thigh.</p> <p>2. Two wrestlers game their strength and skills against one another by employing the diverse techniques to exert players' strength - grappling, pushing, throwing, and turning- that all take place within a split second. When a smaller player throws down a much bigger competitor, evoking "David vs. Goliath" the excitement of the audience is redoubled.</p> <p>3. The winner in the final game of <i>sang ssireum</i> for adults is awarded an ox and the title <i>jangsa</i>. When the games are over, the <i>jangsa</i> rides the ox and parades around the neighborhood for celebration.</p>
<p>Transmission of the element</p>	<p>1. Ssireum, the Korean public of the significant of the folk and sports within their intangible cultural heritage, is widely practiced among families, local communities, school, and university.</p> <p>2. Children learn how to wrestle from their family members. The familial-level transmission serves as the foundation of the inter-generational transmission of ssireum. Local communities hold annual open wrestling tournaments on seasonal holidays and local festivals. Elementary, middle, and high schools provide instruction on the theory and practice of the wrestling through physical education, sports days, and extracurricular activities. Universities offer wrestling courses as part of a liberal arts or physical education major.</p> <p>3. The Korea Ssireum Association regularly organizes wrestling tournaments, disseminating professional knowledge and expert skills on ssireum.</p>

	<p>4. It is particularly notable that efforts are made to disseminate ssireum among children, women, and people from abroad. Besides, the public media that broadcasts of ssireum games plays a significant role in publically diffusing the relevant wrestling techniques and knowledge</p>
<p>Social functions and cultural meanings of the element</p>	<p>1. Surpassing the scope of an individual sport and game, and as a living heritage, ssireum is an important intangible cultural heritage that functions to enhance community cohesion and unity. Ssireum, transmitted through generations, has been created and recreated through the process of Koreans' long-time adaption to the natural environment and their responses to social and historical conditions, thereby offering a sense of continuity and identity for Koreans.</p> <p>2. Ssireum also shed light on the significance of 'cultural diversity in the field of intangible cultural heritage'. Many countries have developed diverse forms of games similar to ssireum depending on their natural and historic settings. There are also similar types of sports in South America and Africa. In this sense, ssireum proposes a platform for studying differences and similarities of diverse wrestling practices in the world, and will offer an opportunity to consider the organization of a global ssireum festival or symposium to raise awareness in the context of cultural diversity.</p>
<p>Safeguarding measures for the element</p>	<p>1. The Korean government has provided institutional and administrative support for the safeguarding of ssireum. First, the government guides to be included ssireum in the curriculum of elementary, middle, and high schools as regular or irregular courses, and certified it as a major for higher education.</p> <p>2. Second, the government offers subsidies to ssireum organizations to support their safeguarding activities. An annual budget of 1.2 billion KRW (approx. 1.2 million USD) is granted to the Korea Ssireum Association and its regional offices to subsidize national tournaments and professional athletes. And the regional offices to be used not only for safeguarding measures, but also for raising the profile of ssireum by organizing festivals, public</p>

education, and lectures.

3. Third, Korean people consider ssireum as one of its 100 Korean Cultural Symbols, spotlighting ssireum not just as a popular folk game, but also as an essential element of Korean culture. In recognition of its cultural value of global proportions, the government registered ssireum on the state list of intangible cultural heritage in 2011.

4. Fourth, the government enacted the Ssireum Promotion Act in 2012. The act stipulates that opportunities for ssireum education among the general public should be expanded to encourage ordinary Koreans to voluntarily participate in the safeguarding and practice of ssireum. Dano, one of the main seasonal holidays (falling on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month), has been designated “Ssireum Day.”

5. Academics and experts have been engaged in research, publishing, and lecturing for the safeguarding of ssireum. As of February 2015, there have been 262 Master- or Doctorate-level dissertations, 213 journal articles, nine research reports, and 25 books on ssireum.

문화재검색



20세기초 씨름을 하는 소년들

사진보기

내레이션

QR코드

상세보기

종 목	국가무형문화재 제131호
명 칭	씨름
분 류	무형문화재 / 전통 놀이·무예 / 놀이
수량/면적	
지정(등록)일	2017.01.04
소재지	기타
시대	
소유자(소유단체)	
관리자(관리단체)	대한씨름협회

「씨름」은 두 사람이 살바를 맞잡고 힘과 기술을 이용해 상대를 넘어뜨려 승부를 겨루는 경기로서, 한민족 특유의 공동체 문화를 바탕으로 유구한 역사를 거쳐 현재까지 전승되어 온 민속놀이이다.

「씨름」은 한국을 대표하는 세시풍속 놀이로서, 다양한 놀이의 형태가 오늘날까지 온 국민에 의해 활발히 전승되고 있다는 점, 고대 삼국 시대부터 근대 시대에 이르기까지 각종 유물, 문헌, 회화 등에서 명확한 역사성이 확인된다는 점, 씨름판의 구성과 기술 방식 등에서 우리나라만의 고유성과 표현미가 확연히 드러난다는 점, 한국 전통놀이의 속성을 이해하는 데 중요한 연구대상이라는 점 등이 국가무형문화재로 지정할 가치가 높은 것으로 평가받았다.

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Classification	National Intangible Cultural Heritage 131
Name of Cultural Properties	Ssireum (Korean Wrestling)
Quantity	
Designated Date	2017 01.04
Address	Republic of Korea
Age	
Owner	
Manager	Korea Ssireum Association

Ssireum (Korean Wrestling) is a traditional Korean folk sport in which two wrestlers, each holding the other's satba (belt), strive to beat their opponent by bringing his body to the ground.

Based on the Korean people's unique community culture, various forms of the sport have handed down until today.

As a representative folk game of Korea, the historicity of ssireum has been clearly identified through diverse relics, documents, and paintings ranging from the ancient Three Kingdoms period to the modern era.

In addition, the composition of the match and the techniques of ssireum express the uniqueness of Korean wrestling.