

# The Foreign Influence on the Traditional Culture of Cheju Island

the Mongols

by

Sang Ick, Yang

1. Cheju Island prior to the Mongol Invasion
2. A Background to the Mongol Invasion
  - a. large scale invasions by the Mongols and Resistance of Koryo.
  - b. The Transfer of the Capital to Kangwha Island and the Mongol Invasion
  - c. the Continuous Mongol Invasion
3. The Sambyul Cho forces enter Cheju Island and the Punctive war of the Allied forces of the Mongol and Koryo against Sambyul Cho
4. Cheju Island under the Control of the Mongols
5. Conclusion

## 1. Cheju Island prior to the Mongol Invasion

The Island of Cheju was known as a semi-country called "Tamlla" until well into the Koryo Dynasty, though in earlier historical references and according to the Change of Ages, Tamlla was also known variously as Tong-yungju, Subla, Tamlla and Tangla.

Legendary accounts state that in the beginning there lived no man on the Island but one day three gods sprang up from three small caves in Mohung located in Kwang Yang at the foot of Mount Halla. These gods were named Yang Ulna, Ko Ulna and Bu Ulna. Legend claims these three gods lived by hunting everyday, were accustomed to the



Cheju City (Sam Sung Hyul). Descendants of the three gods each year celebrate the Chunchu Festival, by the Lunar Calendar in Spring (the 10th of April), Autumn (the 10th of October) and the "Hyul" Festival (the 10th of December).

During the Shilla era three brothers of Ko Fu, the 15th generation of Ko Ulna, are reported to have travelled to Tamjin (Presently Kangjin) crossing the sea by a ship constructed with their own hands.

Taisa (a lecturer to the Prince of Silla) told the King, "As the guest star has appeared in the South sky we can believe foreigners will visit our country". The arrival of the Ko Fu brothers caused the King to welcome them with great joy and he assigned to them various ranks: to Ko Fu the title of Sungju. The second brother Ko Chung was titled Wangja and the third brother Ko Ke was titled Tonai. The king of Shilla further stated that hence forth the Island would be known as Tamlla and bestowed upon each great treasures and clothing. From this period historical records acknowledge continuous travelling between the mainland and Cheju. Also from this time the Island came under the suzerainty of Shilla. In the 4th month of the second year of the reign of King Munju of Paekche(476), the King of Tamlla dispatched a tribute mission whereupon Paekche conferred upon the messenger the rank of Un Yul (Official title of the third degree and the rank of U-pyung official name of the First Degree minister) upon the King of Tamlla which, in effect, made Tamlla subordinate to Paekche. At the same time, Paekche attempted to change the name of the Island Kingdom from Tamlla to Tamlla but the long standing history and self-rule under the Tamlla King exhibited considerable lack of sincerity in the matter of tributes and respect to Paekche. In 480, the second year of the Tongsung rule of Paekche, soldiers were dispatched to Chinju (presently Kwangju) with the purpose of subjugating, once and for all, Tamlla to the Paekche rule. The king of Tamlla upon learning of this move dispatched a messenger carrying his apologies whereupon Paekche withdrew their troops.

From 661 King Munmu (a Kim) ruled Shilla, the king of Tamlla, Upung, Todong Umyul proceeded to the Capital of Shilla and surrendered his kingdom as part of Shilla. Shilla conferred up the rank of Upyung, the same as the former rank under Paekche and Tamlla became tribute kingdom to Shilla. Shilla was later to be sub-

jugated by the Koryo Dynasty which united also later Paekche and the Koguryo, the three Koreas.

In 938, the Koryo Dynasty conferred upon the king of Tamlla the rank of Sungju which had also been conferred by Shilla. The King of Tamlla however, refused the rank and refused subjugation to Koryo. Koryo's policy was to develop a feudal type nation with centralized administrative power and thus could not permit Tamlla, a small Island nation, independence. Acting within said policy Koryo dispatched troops to Cheju and Ko Ja-kyun, then King of Cheju, surrendered and sent his prince, Mal Lo Koryo. The former king of Cheju, Ko Ja-kyun was appointed Sungju and Yang Go-mi was Wangja which allowed Tamlla(Cheju) to maintain it's long tradition and dignity but without being a independent kingdom nor possessing an independent king.

In the 10th and last year of the reign of King Suckjong (1096-1105) of Koryo which was then a vassal nation of the Sung Dynasty of China and Ch'i tan-Liao, Tamlla was abolished as a nation and was established administratively under the Kun system being called Tamlla kun. Hereafter, Cheju, known then as Tamlla which had had a long history and tradition of independence was drawn into the political and administrative spheres of the Mainland.

In the 7th year of King Hijong of Koryo, Tamlla Kun was renamed as "Hyun", an administrative district to which an army (Hyun Kun) and a Hyun commander was appointed to protect the Koryo interests. This put Tamlla directly under the control of Koryo more so than ever before.

Under an army commander, the affairs of the Island were not smooth in operation. Frequent ramshackling and plundering of personal property of the Islanders took place. Things went on so until the 11th month, the 22nd year of the Hijong rule (1168) when rebels, including Yang Soo bore arms against their commander and forced his ouster. Further insurrections took place and in the 5th year of Shinchong(1202) rebel soldiers including Bunsuck, Bunsoo and others created a serious revolt but were subdued by the pacification attempts of Chang Yun-mun and the Hyun Commander Lee Tangchuck, both officials of Koryo. At about this same time the name of Tamlla was changed to Cheju and the system of a Vice-governor (Busa) and Judges (Pankwan) was made effective.

## 2. A Background to the Mongol Invasion

### a. Large scale invasions by the Mongols and resistance of Koryo.

The mongolians who came from the districts of Outer Mongolia were, at the end of the Twelfth Century extending their influence throughout Asia as well as eastern Europe. Genghiskhan became the ruler of all the Mongols in the year 1206. Up until that time, the Koryo Dynasty had suffered from the continual invasions of Kulan for 300 years. The invaders wielded great authority and pillaged the middle and northern parts of Koryo.

The Mongols, while extending their influence in every possible area were watching for a chance for moving eastward. Emissary of the Mongols was sent to Koryo to offer the help of the Mongols in the conquest of Kulan. In the 5th year of the reign of Kojong of the Koryo Dynasty, the Mongol army attempted to close the Kang Dong Castle which was the base of operation of the Kulan under Posun Manho.

(Kang Dong Castle, during the Koryo period was located east of Pyung Yang. However, the armies of the Mongols were confronted with considerable difficulty in supplying food to this garrison, so Koryo sent 1,000 troops and 1,000 "suk" of rice and Kangdong Castle surrendered in the first month of 1219. The Mongols made good use of their help, Koryo agreed to pay tributes to the mongols each year to maintain good will between the two groups of people. Mongols fraternized with those of Koryo and tributes, when not what were expected by the Mongols were "extracted" by the Mongols.

Emissaries from the Mongols were haughty and insulting. An humiliating example occurred in the 6th year of King Kojong when the Mongol emissary Pori Daewan arrived at Kaesung and insisted that King Kojong himself must welcome the emissary mission. This not being oad enough as far as the Koryo officials were concerned, the emissary, upon presentation of his credentials engulfed the Koryo King in his arms right in the Palace, hardidly the agreed to courtesy of the Courtl. In the 8th year of King Kojong, Cheo Koyeo was most impolite and arrogant bringing upon himself the wrath of the Koryo government.

True, Koryo had used the cooperation of the Mongols in ridding itself of the

Kulans but, at the same time, the people of Koryo considered the Mongols as nothing more than barbarians and did not strive hard to live up to its bargain with the Mongols in the matters of tribute.

In the 12th year of King Kojong (1225) Cheo Koyeo was killed in Manchuri a when on his return trip to the Mongols camp bearing furs received as tribute from Koryo. Exactly who the slayer was no one knew, but the Mongols insisted it was a man of Koryo. At this time, however, the main leadership of the Mongols were returning in triumph from their expedition to Central Asia after which they were busy subduing Seoha, located in Northwest China. Therefore, it was not until sometime later that the matter of the murder of Cheo Koyeo could be taken up. It was finally the Cheo incident, however, that gave the Mongol army its pretext to invade Koryo by force in the 18th year of Kojong. Genghiskhan had died in the field on his way to conquer Seoha but his son, Taejong, had subjugated the country of Kim. It was Salutai who finally conquered Koryo.

In the 12th month of the 18th year of Kojong three Mongol marshals were camped outside the capital of Kaesung. Salutai who occupied Anbuckpu (presently Anju), sent three messengers to persuade the surrender of Koryo.

Kojong decided it best to make peace with the Mongols and himself met the messengers and read the conditions of the surrender of Koryo, Kojong sent prince, Yon Salutaito offer surrender. Saluti did not withdraw his troops from the front until he received 70 pounds of gold, 1,000 pounds of white gold and clothing, horses, etc. Finally in the first month of the next year the Mongol forces were withdrawn from Koryo.

The withdrawal left Tarukachis supported by military which brought wrath of local officers and nationals because of tyranny by the Jarukachis.

The term Talukachi was the name given for a Mongol Military administrator. There were seventy-two Talkachis stationed in the northern part of Koryo.

Choi Woo, a strong political element in the Koryo administration considered ransacking the Castles of the Talukachis in the northern parts of Koryo and even sent Yun Bockchang, a Chamberlain but could not find success. General Min Hee was also favorably disposed to the killing of the Talukachis. Even in the capital of Kaesung there were Talukachis living and watching each movement of the higher officials of

the Koryo Court. These activities were finally too much for the Koryo Court and the court was transferred to Kanghwa Island which lies north of the present city of Inchon on the Han River estuary.

**b. The Transfer of the Capital to Kangwha Island and the Mongol Invasion**

The Talukachis in Koryo were not only tyrants as well as haughty but they were continually attempting to extract all kinds of tributes from Koryo. They requested seal skins numbering 1,000 as well as boys and girls numbering 1,000 and also engineers. Koryo did send the 1,000 skins but refused to send the boys and girls and the engineers.

In the 4th month of the 19th year of the reign of Kojong which was three months after the withdrawal of the actual Mongol troops Koryo sent a messenger to the king of the Mongols and requested to call Kojong a subject. Koryo could not endure the oppression and boundless requests of the Mongol however. In the 5th month the government of Koryo called a high ranking conference on the state of affairs and a solution. The problem was whether to try to defend Kaesung or to make complete the transfer to Kangwha Island. In favor of the retreat to Kangwha was the glaring fact that the Mongols, completely capable of tremendous success on the ground were very poor on sea. It was therefore one opinion that the retreat to Kangwha would be practical from the standpoint that the Mongols would have to fight on water if they intended to conquer the government entrenched on Kangwha.

The opposing opinion held that for 300 years Koryo had its capital at Kaesung and that to move would bring dishonour upon their ancestors, that it would undermine the dignity of the people.

It was Choi Woo, commanding great power in the affairs of State and who had most of the officials in his hand, that decided the matter of moving to Kangwha Island. And, it was Choi Woo who virtually forced the king, Kojong, to begin to build the new palaces on Kangwha, prepare fortifications, and to send messengers to each district to request the people to seek refuge on the numerous islands and the mountains around Kangwha to prepare in order to fight the Mongols. In the 7th month on the 6th day, Kojong left Kaesung, arriving on Kangwha the same day. The King,

government officials, and officers, including their families and belongings, caused a tremendous commotion in crossing the natural water barriers separating Kangwha from the Mainland.

Salutai, with Hong Bokwon, who had surrendered to the Mongols earlier, was ordered to invade Koryo. Salutai struck at Chuinseung from Anbuck and Seo Sung managing only to capture a castle. He knew it would be impossible to attack Koryo on Kangwha and thought it more likely that letters of surrender would come if supplies could be cut off from the Island. However, a Koryo soldier killed Salutai at Chuinseung.

The Mongol army, who had lost its military spirit, fought with the Koryo Army who got a stimulus to the military spirit as the commander of the Mongol Army. Tackker was the vice commander, but he was obliged to escape to his home country with his men as he could not control his soldiers.

After he withdrew, according to the defeats of the attack of Chuinsung, the Mongol side could not have the chance to take revenge.

On the 7th month of the 23rd year of Kojong, the main force of the Mongol army commanded by Tango himself invaded Koryo. Battles were fought all over Koryo into the areas of Kyunggi Province, Chungchung Province and the Cholla Provinces. At Chuckju, Koryo Commander Song Mun Chu, in a fierce battle, defeated the Mongols after they had been driven into Whanghae Province through the Daidong River. For the next five years battles raged up and down the peninsula forcing the local nationals into the worse slum conditions. Finally, the conditions being unbearable to the government on Kangwha, messengers Kim Bo Jung and Song Un Gi in the 12th month of the 25th year of King Kojong were sent to the Mongols to request that the troops of the Mongols be withdrawn.

The Mongols maintained that the Koryo King himself must be present at the Mongols camp to present his surrender but, in the meantime, in the 4th month of the 26th year of King Kojong, the troops of Tango left for Mongol. Thus, the King, Kojong, did not go to the camp of the Mongols but rather sent his son, Mongol, as a pawn and kept the peace between the two countrys which lasted for several years.

In the 33rd year of Kojong, 400 Mongol soldiers arrived in the northern part of Koryo occupying Soan and on the pretext of seeking fur bearing animals infiltrated



into the mountains and river areas of the nation. This group was, in fact, the advanced guard of the Mongol's army. In the next year, Mongol Marshal Amokan occupied Yunjoo (presently Yunan) coming through Whanghae Province with the soldiers of Hong Bok Won. The Kangwha Island Government sent a messenger to Amokan in the 8th Month of that year and paid the king's respects. The reason for this invasion was that Koryo had not paid their tributes to the Mongols.

By the 35th year of Kojong there was little doubt that there would be a protracted confrontation with the Mongols so the Koryo peoples were moved to within castles while Koryo continued to request the withdrawal of the Mongol army through diplomatic channels.

### C. The Continuous Mongol Invasion

Even after the army of Amokan withdrew from Koryo, the Mongol side continuously requested that Kojong, the king must return to Kaesung and change the capital. About the request, Koryo government first, on the 37th of Kojong, began to build a New palace in the trace of Sungchun-bu on the mouth of the Han river. Like this with the building of the new palace on the mainland, resembling that the king to wanted remove the mainland, the king built the in side castles around the capital on Kangwha-do and maintained drastic measures the defence of Kanwhado.

In Mongolia, Hyunjong acceded to the throne and sent his messenger to Koryo and requested to Kojong to remove the capital and to visit Mongol.

But as Koryo did not agree to the request, the messenger returned with indignation, and Hyunjong of Mongolia ordered to attack Koryo. Namely, on the 39th of Kojong government, the commander Yegu first prapered the attack from Yodong District, and on July, of the 40th of Kojong, he came to Koryo through the Yalu river. In August of that year, Yegu attacked the Yangsan castle in Seuhaido. This castle did not surrender to the end. At last this castle was reduced and about 4700 soldiers of Koryo who were in the castle were killed, and the wives and children were taken by the soldiers of the enemy.

Yegu, by the order of Hyunjong, pressed to welcome him after the king came to the mainland, in Tosan (presently Sangwon) that Yegu stayed the Messenger of Koryo and Yegu was negotitaing with Koryo over a month. The Koryo side insisted that, the

great troops withdraw from Koryo, the King would come the mainland, and the Mongolian side said that if the king would come to the mainland, their troops would withdraw from Korea. The negotiation was broken.

After that, as the army of Mongolia attacked the mountain castle of Chungju with great forces, the Koryo government decided to make overtures to peace. On Oct. of the year Koryo sent the royal family, Yungan, Backhi as the messenger to Yegu. Yegu told that if Kojong came to the mainland and met his messenger, his troops would withdraw. Yegu sent 10 messengers of Mangudai Koryo government. Thereupon Kojong, who was thinking over to make overtures of peace with the Mongolian army, acrossed the river and came to the palace in Sungchun-bu and met the messengers. The Koryo government decided to send the second son of Kojong, Chang, to Mongolia and made him transmit the opinion of overtures of peace. On Jan. 42th of Kojong government, Chang went to the headquarter of Amokang with the mssege. Amokan was satisfied and left for his country with his forces.

As soon as the troops of Amokan withdrew, the government in Kangwhado felt easy and withdrew the martial law and sent men to the castles which were occupiaed by the Mongols, and consoled the soldiers in the castles.

At the same time, the government punished the racial traitors who surrendered to the Mongols and made the cat's paw of the Mongols.

For about a half year, after the troops of Amokan withdrew, Koryo could maintain peace, but the Mongol forces again invaded with avalanche. Mongol appointed Challarutai as the east expedition commander instead of Yegu, and ordered him to subjugate Koryo.

The reason was that Kojong left Kangwhado but as the high officials the consultant of King, Choi Hang, minister, Lee Ungyul, Chu Yung Kyu and Yu Kyuong etc. did not move to the mainland, the surrender was not true. The other reason was that the punishment of the officials, who were surrendered already to Mongolia was in opposition to Mongolia.

Challarutai stayed at the environs of Kaesung with the prince, Chang, who was dispatched as the messenger of Koryo, and sent Chang to Kangwhado and ordered to the messenger who came from Kangwhado to cut his hair. If the king of Koryo did not return to Kaesung, he said that the troops would not absolutely withdraw from

Koryo. But as the Koryo government did not send any answer about this, on Sept. of that year, Challarutai attacked the Chungju mountain castle with his forces. The Koryo troops in Chungju defended stubbornly the castle to the last with desperate fight of the crack soldiers, who were fight before at the same castle, catching the opportunity of the storm.

But in spite of this battle of the Koryo army, the numbers of men and women who were captured by the troops of Mongolia were 206,800, and the figures who were killed by the troops were without numbers. Furthermore, the districts which were devastated by the Mongol forces were reduced to ashes. The records showed that the ravages were the heaviest after the Mongol army invaded Koryo. The Koryo government which suffered extremely from the Mongols, sent their messenger, Challarutai, to request the withdrawal of his soldiers. However the answer was that, "If the consultant Choi Hang comes to the mainland with the king, Kojong, he will withdraw his army."

On Jan. of the next year that Challarutai invaded Koryo, he recalled from Koryo and Mongolia soldiers who were stationed at the north districts of Koryo left for Mongol (out side of the Yalu river).

The troops of Challarutai temporarily withdrew from the front line of Koryo, but that was the attempt to test the attitude of the Koryo government.

But the king of Koryo refused to return to Kaesung and go to Mongolia. On Sept. of the same year, the troops of Challarutai again invaded Koryo. Challarutai attacked the south part of Koryo, Yungkwang, Tamyang, Kwangju, Raju etc. with Hong Bock Won, who was above mentioned.

The Koryo government opposed this and made the peoples take refuge on the Islands. At this juncture, the government compelled the peoples who did not like to take refuge because of their movables and inmovables to refuge to the islands. The Mongol army also attacked these islands by their ships. The Mongols the advanced against the Koryo forces to Chulla provinces, and at various districts, the Koryo troops resisted them.

On Mar. the 45th of Kojong government, the king dispatched Lee Kwang, Song Kun Bi etc. to Yungkwang. These commanders were going to attack the Mongol troops on both flanks of the road, as the Mongol before the occurrence, knew and took measures to meet the situation, Lee Kwang was obliged to take refuge to the islands and Song Kun Bi defended the mountain castle of Ibam. The attack of Mongolia was very severe.

The Koryo soldiers who were fighting in the castle surrendered to the Mongols and the old people and children were left in the castle. Son Kun Bi purposely drove out a few persons who were weakened from the castle. The Mongol soldiers were assuming that the Koryo side was in need of provisions, and attacked closely to the castle. Song Kun Bi fought desperately with his soldiers against the Mongols and made great military achievements.

On June of the same year, General, Lee Chun, who was dispatched from the part of Koryo with his naval forces of 200 encountered the Mongols at Onyang and killed a great deal of the enemy. He also released several hundred men and women who were captured by the Mongol. Above all, the activity of the Byul Cho army was very great. The Byul Cho army was organized with the special object as there were three kinds of the army. They were called Sambyul Cho (means the three kinds of Byul Cho). Yabyul Cho was to defend the thief and to take charge of guard duty. According to increase the numbers, the army were separated into two, right and left. There was also the Shinee army which was organized by the persons who were the prisoners of the Mongol, returned from the troops. They are Sambyul Cho all told.

This Sambyul Cho army used to serve Choi Hang, who was controlling the political power and the military affairs, but the army played the important part in the opposition of The Mongol. The Sambyul Cho army was organized in various districts. The army was the subject to defend the Mongol army and the army could drive out the Mongol army who invaded and plundered in the islands of Koryo.

### **3. The Sambyul Cho forces enter Cheju island and the Punitive war of the Allied forces of the Mongol and Koryo against Sambyul Cho.**

The conflict between Koryo and the Mongols as to the site of the Koryo Capital, at Kangwha, as the Koryo had wanted it, or at Kaesung, as the Mongols demanded, was settled in 1271, in the 11th year of King Wonjong. In 1270, at the request of the Mongols, Wonjong had travelled to Peking and there in May, 1271 decided to return the Capital to Kaesung. He also ordered the dissolution of the Sambyul Cho forces.

The Sambyul Cho, which had been battling the Mongol forces for some 30 years,

was understandably indignant over the idea of changing the capital and accused the government of "surrendering to the Mongol". The dissolution of the Sambyul Cho, it was felt, was "completely unjust" and finally it accused the Wonjong government of Kaekyuong(Kesung) as being a puppet government of the Mongols".

In 1270(apparently while the king, Wonjong was in Peking) a rebellion was created by Bai Chung Son on the Island Fortress of Kangwha, still the capital of Koryo. In the 7th month of the same year, Bai and his supporters, together with the Sambyul Cho Forces left Kangwha for Chin-do taking with them officials and their families in over 1,000 vessels loaded down with property of a personal nature. They arrived on Chin-do in August of that year and proceeded to start a kingdom at the Yongjang Castle. This act threw the Koryo government into confusion. The Koryo government finally ordered Kim Bang-kyung and a Mongol Marshal to attack Chin-do. The battle for Chindo, however, went in favor of the Sam Byul-Cho forces.

Apparently fearing the Sam Byul Cho's invasion and headquartering at Cheju, the government dispatched the Yungam Vice-commander Kim Soo with two hundred soldiers to Cheju for the express purpose of setting up fortifications against the Sam Byul Cho army. Again, in the 9th month of the year General Ko Yeo-rim was sent with 1,000 men to Cheju to further prepare fortifications.

The Sam Byul Cho forces were not far behind the government forces and, in the 11th month of 1270, Vice-cmmander Lee Mun-Kynng landed with soldiers at Myungwul (near Aewol) and marched to Dongjaewon(near Hwabuk)where they set up camp. At the Songdam River they met and annihilated the government forces, killing both Ko Yeo-rim and Kim Soo after which the Sambyul Cho moved on to Chochun to set up their military base. There is little doubt that the reason such a small force of Sambyul Cho could completely annihilate the government forces was that the refugees who, had fled the Mongol invasions earlier on the mainland, gave their full support to the Sambyul Cho Forces.

In 1272(the 12th year of the reign of King Wonjong) Won jong re-organized his forces under the command of Mongol Marshal Hon Do reinforcing his manpower strength and equipment and sent this new force to attack Chin-do. The army attacked Chin-do from three directions using over 1,100 ships. Yongsung Castle fell in the 5th month of 1272.

Bai Chung-son, the leading spirit of the Sam Byul Cho Forces was killed on Chindo, but General Kim Tong-chung, taking what remnants of the forces that remained, slipped off to Cheju to the positions already established earlier by Lee Muo-kyung. Here, they would fight to the bitter end for the dignity of the Sam Byul Cho. General Kim had constructed the Inner and Outer Castle of Hangbatori (Kosungri, Aewol Myun) and the Aewol wooden fortress-castle to the west of Hangbatori.

Here at Aewol, the Sam Byul Cho forces were trained as a guerrilla force vexing the allied forces of the Koryo/Mongol armies, after which they would suddenly land at will along the coast of the Mainland.

During this time, the Mongols were intent upon the destruction of Japan through invasion and felt that the southern coast was the most practical staging area. But the Sam Byul Cho forces under General Kim proved a continual stumbling block to the plans for invasion of the Japanese Islands. This situation made reconciliation with General Kim Tong-chung most necessary. At the insistence of the Mongols, Koryo sent relatives of General Kim's to Cheju to get General Kim's cooperation. Hong Ta-gu sent Kim Fun also to seek conciliation with Gen Kim but the Sambyul Cho forces either killed or drove out these messengers from the mainland.

Impatient now with the Sambyul Cho Army guerrillas, the Koryo King, with the mongol forces, appointed Kim Bang-kyung as commander of an allied force of Koryo and Mongols totalling some 10,000 soldiers. They mounted their invasion force at Naju and aboard some one hundred sixty ships sailed toward Cheju.

On the 28th of the fourth month of 1273 in the early morning, the major force landed at the port of Hamduk, while thirty ships sailed westward to land on Cheju near Biyang Island, at Hallim.

General Kim Bang-kyung landed with the main body troops at Hamduk and there quickly defeated resistance offered by the SamByul Cho forces, pushing on towards Hang Pa To Ri Castle in the Aewol area, which had been built by Kim Tong-chung. The troops of the 30 ships that headed for Biyang Island landed actually at Kwi-il Village and moved directly to Hang Pa To Ri Castle. The Sam Byul Cho forces could not resist the allied armed forces of the Mongols and what forces were left retreated to the Inside Castle of Hing Pa To Ri. The government forces attacked the castle with fire arrows and the castle fell. General Kim Tong-chung was able to

escape with 70 men into the mountainous area of Halla Mountain. The Government army broke into the Castle and killed a number of generals and captured over 1,300 ranking gentlemen and women sending thirty-five prisoners to the mainland.

The Sambyul Cho army subdued, the Government kept 1,000 soldiers of Koryo and 400 Mongol soldiers on the Island, returning the remaining invading forces to the Mainland. In the 6th month of 1273 a Mongol Resident administrator (Talukachi) was appointed to Cheju and forced a great many of the pure Cheju Residents to immigrate to the Mainland. In the 7th month of 1273, the body of Kim Tong-chung who had committed suicide, was found on the slopes of Mount Halla. Over 70 of his followers were captured and sent to Hong Ta-ku (the son of pro-Mongol, traitor Hong Bock-won). These prisoners were killed when they would not pledge allegiance to Hong Ta-gu.

Thus, the Sam Byul Cho army was defeated and its name disappears from the future pages of history. From this time, on the Cheju Islanders who had provided the battlefield against the Mongols were to experience great tragedies.

#### 4. Cheju island under the Control of the Mongols

Upon the establishment of a Mongol Resident and the 400 soldiers after the defeat of the Sam Byul Cho, Cheju came under the direct control of the Mongols and not the government of Koryo. In the first year of the Chungyol (1275) which was now well established as a vassal State of Yuan, the name of Cheju was renamed Tamlla. From Tamlla the Mongols extracted one hundred rolls of rami cloth as tribute.

This was the beginning of some 100 years of life for the Cheju people under the oppressive hands of the Mongols. In 1276, the second year of Chungyol, the Mongols changed the punitive military headquarters to the civilian administration of the Mongol Resident. Political appointments were made. Ko In-dan was appointed to the rank of Sungju and was the commander of the Headquarters of the Mongol Resident. Further appointments of the Islanders were made among the Ko families and Moon families. Interestingly enough, none of the members of the Yang family was appointed to significant positions. The probable cause of this was that the Yangs had given considerable help to the Sam Byul Cho Forces after they arrived on Cheju.





returned to Korea. The Second Invasion of Japan was started in 1281, the 7th year of the Chungyol Government of Mongol. Two fleets participated in this invasion, one of Mongols and the other a Chinese Fleet. Two months of battling took place but the fleet was struck by a Typhoon, drowning over 100,000 Mongol soldiers, according to some records. Fearful of troubles on Cheju, Yuan dispatched 1,400 troops to Cheju to pacify the population.

The situation on Cheju was not good, it appears because, again in the 10th year of Chungyol(1284), Yuan changed the military and civil Headquarters of the Mongol resident to the Headquarters of Military and Civil Pacification and called upon the Mongol Resident, Dorichupmocka, to pacify the Tamlla people with a force of 400 Mongol soldiers.

During the period 1269~1274, under the Wonjong Government, Yuan(the Mongols) had sought to consolidate the position by marrying Mongol princesses to the Korean Court. Chungyol was married with a Mongol prince. The Mongol resident of Cheju was married to a Korean girl of Kaesung. Women were considered by Yuan as part of the tribute from Koryo to Yuan. Oral tradition from Cheju acknowledges that Cheju girls "with great milk capacity" were sent as tributes to the Yuan from the port of Seorim, just slightly west of the present city of Mosulpo. This practice caused considerable unrest on Cheju. Ko Indan and Mun Chang-woo fought against this practice though without great effect.

(Two examples, though there are many, many more, will illuminate the great role played by Korean women in court of the Yuan. The daughter of Ki ja Oh of Haeng Ju(Near Kaesung) became a member of the Mongol court of King Sun-jae, originating out of the tribute system. To King Sun-jae she produced a male son who became a prince and she, as a result of this son, became the second queen of Sun-jae. Again, at the end of the Koryo period, the daughter of Chu Yung-Chan was sent as a tribute to Yuan; but, when Yuan was overthrown by Ming, she was taken prisoner and later became a lady of the Ming Court. As a court lady she won the favor of the founder of Ming, Chu Yuan Chang.

These two examples clearly indicate that the Mongol used their subjects to consolidate their political strength).

The year of 1294 was politically important in the history of Cheju though no direct

result was realized. The Koryo government had not been happy with the attitude of the Mongols and finally Chungyol in his 20th year was able to negotiate with the Yuan and have the Headquarters of Military and Civil Pacification on Cheju abolished and Cheju returned to direct rule of Koryo from Yuan. This ended political administration under the Yuan of 23 years. On the 21st day of the 4th month of 1294, the Chungyol Government changed the name of Tamlla back to Jeju Island and established the system of minister and judge, directly responsible to Kaesung. However, as far as the people of Cheju were concerned, Cheju was most important to Yuan as an excellent pasture area as well as auxiliary strategic defense and as Yuan continued to station officials and soldiers on the Island, the people realized little effect from the new system.

The people of Cheju were suffering greatly from the Mongols who were continually travelling back and forth between the mainland and the Island, mostly conveying products of cheju back to the Mainland. In the 5th year of Chungsuck(1319) Porch climber Kim Sung, Sayong and others caused a rebellion and the vice-governor(Wang-ja) Mun Kong-jae recruited soldiers and destroyed Kim Sung and his group. This fact was reported by Mun Kong-jae to Yuan and Yuan, in turn, appointed officials again on Cheju. In the 8th month of the 11th year of Kongmin, the Manho Government was established on Cheju at the request of the Sungju(governor) which once again put Cheju directly under the Mongol influence, although this took place just before the fall of the Yuan(in the 16th year of Kongmin) when all returned under Koryo Rule.

All conditions for livestock raising, especially horses, were favorable on Cheju. Cheju Island had become one of the 14 major livestock raising areas under the Yuan Empire and there were horses everywhere belonging to the Taibock Temple, Sunfiwon, Chungjung won; Jajungwon and in the fields and in the mountains. Thus, Cheju was very important to the Yuan. Because of this importance, not only herders of Yuan lived on cheju but the military also to protect the Yuan interests. The herders were a tough lot of men as a group showing brutality as well as being quarrelsome. Without much reason at all they arbitrarily killed officials as well as local people, treating all with contempt and as if in slavery. The Kongmin King took advantage of the independent policy of Yuan and tried to deploy reforms domestically but the power conspirators of the Pro-Yuan groups were opposed to any independence and an attempt to murder the King was made with secret communications to the herders on Cheju. This

attempt was discovered and Prime Minister Yun Shi-woo travelled to Cheju to make an on the spot investigation. Herders, including Kaulchuck, Holkotack and others killed the prime minister, the Sungju(governor) and the judge of Cheju. An official army unit then on Cheju investigating a plot by Japanese rebels were slain by the herders group.

In the 11th year of Kingmin the Sungju(Governor)of Cheju requested that Cheju be brought again under the jurisdiction of Yuan when revolt was threatened by herders Sangkodock Bulwha, SuckChilri and others. The Mongol Manbo governor, MunAdan Bulwha caused Kim Chang-no, a man of Koryo, to kill and throw Park Do-soon into the sea.

In the 15th year of Kongmin, Kim Soo who had tried to subjugate the herders and was commander (Dosunmunsa) of Cholla province was killed by the avengers of the herders.

In the 21st year of the government an amnesty official from the Royal Court, Yu kyong wun, arrived on Cheju causing another revolt by the herders who killed Yu Kyong-wun, Lee Yong-jang, the governor of Cheju and the Manho Governor, An Bang-un. Oh Ke-nam tried also with only three hundred soldiers to quell the rebellious herders but with his men were completely annihilated.

Again in the 23th year Kotock Bulwha, Suckchilri and Pilsa Kwan,um and others, the herders, caused another revolt and the King dispatched General Choi Yung to subjugate them.

Somewhat prior tothis, Han Bang-un, by order of the King, came to Cheju to receive horses as tribute to Ming(who had conquered the Yuan) but the herders refused to allow any horses to be taken.

So, even after Koryo came under the influence of Ming which had been taken over from the Mongols(Yuan) Cheju was still basically under Yuan in the form of the herders.

In the 23rd year therefore, the Kongming Government(1375) dispatched Choi Yung with over 25,000 soldiers to conquer the herders on Cheju. The General waited at Jumsanchun with his soldiers for favorable winds and finally landed at Myungwol where the herders were destroyed. Habchck, SuckChilri, Chokodock Bulwha and Kwanum were killed at Tiger Island(Located at Bubpanri Seogwi). This was the end of the Mongol influence on Cheju.

## 5. Conclusion:

The Mongols on Cheju were destroyed by General Choi Yung after they had reigned for 100 years on Jeju. During this time, the Islanders, those not removed to the Mainland or killed by the Mongols could but sit by as spectators and be mistreated by the Mongols. Even when the peoples' resentment reached a climax as in the case of Kim Sung in the 5th year of the Chungsuck government, the violence of the Mongols was more severe than previous.

The herders devastated the Island after the fall of the Mongols and the government of the Ming was established. Yet, the Mongols had considerable effect upon the culture of Cheju.

Language and habit were greatly changed. The present day dialect is a direct result of the Mongols and, until very recently, it was still possible in the mountains to find leather hats, fur clothing and fur stockings in use. From the Mongols Cheju became a stock raising area. In the 26th year of Chungyul(1300), Princess Ki of Yuan ordered Tab Ra Chuck to take horses, camels, asses and sheep to Cheju and pasture them in Susanpyung (Susanri, Sungsan myon, South cheju) and the Princess also ordered the pasturing of the Taiwon horses, a species of Mongol horses on Cheju. Cheju then became a famous breeding ground for horses.

Buddhism was brought to Cheju by the Mongols, and temples and statues were brought to Cheju by the Mongols. In the 26th year of Chungyol, the Sujung Temple on the west coast of the Tokun River (now destroyed) was constructed. The Wondang temple on the hill of Wondang in cheju City and the Bub Wha Temple in Hawonri, Chungmun-myon, South Cheju(now destroyed) were constructed and filled with brass and iron works brought by the Mongols. Towards the end of the Mongol Yuan, the Mongols attempted to remove to Cheju and brought precious goods of gold and silk for the royal court. So, even though life was hard for the Islanders during the Mongols stay, still, some good can be seen. (note : The Temples and Buddhas, were destroyed by the new move of Confuciaism coming at the beginning of the Yi Dynasty.)

Finally, the Islanders, through inter-marriage with the Mongols changed the original Islanders. The herders of Mongols had relationships with the Japanese and many kept Japanese wives and even second wives. The Cheju people were also probably so mixed.

The present people of Cheju are a direct mixture of the Tamlla people, the Koryo people, the hybrids of the Mongol-Japanese mixture and finally Unnam people, who later emigrated into Cheju from the Unnam district of China.

#### **The Reference Books**

- Chosun Wangrock Shilki (The Authentic Records of the Lee Dynasty)**
- Tamlla Ji (The Tamlla Magazine by Wonjin Lee)**
- Jungbo Tamlla Ji (The Enlarged Tamlla Magazine)**
- Taewei Hangjeng Sa (The History of External Resistance by Byong do, Lee)**
- Cheju-Do (by Nakki Woo)**
- Kukmin Chosun Yeoksa (The National Chosun History by Namsun, Choi)**
- Cheju Nyun Kam (The Annual of Cheju-do)**
- Tamlla Yeomyong (The Dawn of Tamlla by Chongkyu, Yang)**
- Britanica (Encyclopedia)**
- World Civilization (Marton)**

## 〈概 要〉

## 濟州島 傳統文化에 미친 外國人의 影響

## 양 상 의

濟州島는 옛날 耽羅國이었고 時代가 變遷함에 따라서 東瀛州 涉羅 耽牟羅, 毛羅 또는 耽浮羅 등으로 呼稱되어 왔다.

厥初에는 人間이 살지 않았었는데 어느날 奇異하게도 三神人이 漢擎山 北側기슭 廣壤땅 毛興穴에서 湧出하였다. (長을 良乙那(後 新羅時에 梁이라 改함) 次를 高乙那, 三을 夫乙那로 하였다.

三神人이 每日 狩獵에 從事하여 肉食하면서 生活하였다. 어느날 南濟州郡 城山面 溫坪里(當時 延時浦)에서 木函이 海上에 떠오는 것을 發見하고 上陸시켜서 開函한즉 그 內部에는 石函이 있었고, 또 붉은머 紫色服裝한 使者가 따라와 있었다. 그 使者는 그 石函을 開封하여 青衣를 입은 三處女와 駒, 犢 및 五穀種子를 내놓고 말하였다. 「나는 碧波國(日本?)의 使者이온데 우리 國王게옵서 三王女를 낳으시고, 臣에게 命하시기를 西海中에 神子 三人이 降誕하여 將次 開國하고자 하나 配匹이 없으니 이 三公主를 모시고 오도록 하였읍니다. 모쪼록 作配하시와 大業을 完遂하십시오」 하고 말하자마자 그 使者는 흰구름을 타고 사라지고 말았다.

三神人과 三王女는 年令順으로 結婚(分娶)하고 泉甘土肥한 場所에서 활을 쏘아 그 居所를 定하기로 하였다. 그 結果 良乙那는 第一徒(與誌勝覽에 徒를 都라함) 高乙那는 第二徒 夫乙那는 第三徒로 各各 그 居處를 定하였으니 이는 濟州島民의 祖上이다.

西紀 420年頃 高乙那 第15代孫 高厚 三兄弟가 內陸과 交通을 開始하기 爲하여 全盛期에 있던 新羅를 訪問하고 星主, 王子, 徒內의 官職을 下賜받고 國號를 耽羅라 칭하였다. 이로부터 耽羅는 新羅에 服事하게 되었다.

西紀476年 4월에 使者를 百濟에 派遣하여 方物을 獻呈하였다. 百濟에서는 耽羅使者를 恩率, 耽羅王을 佑平의 職位를 拜하여 耽羅를 百濟에게 隸屬시키고 耽羅를 耽牟羅로 호칭케 하였다. 그러나 耽羅는 悠久한 歷史가 있고 國王이 統治하는 自治國이었으므로 百濟에 對하여 眞心으로 服事하지는 않았다.

西紀 938年에 高麗太祖는 新羅 衰退期以來 獨自의인 行政을 取하고 있던 耽羅王에 對하여 新羅時代의 舊官職이었던 星主職을 封한즉 耽羅에서는 그 隸屬을 거절키 爲하여 受諾하지 아니하

었다. 三國을 統一하고 中央集權의 政策을 取하고 있던 高麗는 小島國인 耽羅란을 自主獨立國으로 許容할 수는 없는 일이었다. 高麗는 軍士를 보내어 이를 討伐한 즉 耽羅王 高自堅이 屈服하고 그의 太子 末老를 高麗에 入朝시켰다. 高麗太祖는 高自堅을 星主로 梁且美를 王子로 封하여 耽羅의 오랜 傳統과 權威를 維持시켰으나 稱王은 許容하지 않았다.

西紀 1105 (肅宗10) 年에 耽羅의 國號를 廢止하여 耽羅郡이라 改稱됨으로서 星主와 王子는 政治에서 불려났다.

高麗朝 23代 高宗時에 耽羅郡을 濟州로 改稱하고 副使와 判官制度를 實施하게 되었는데 濟州島의 名稱은 여기에서 始作된 것이다.

第13世紀初에 成吉思汗이라는 者가 外蒙古地方의 諸部族을 統合하여 帝王의 地位에 올라서 蒙古의 太祖가 되었다.

이때 高麗王朝는 300年이나 契丹遺族의 侵入으로 苦生하고 있었다. 여러 方面으로 勢力을 擴大시키고 東쪽으로 發展할 機會를 엿보던 蒙古는 마침내 軍士를 보내어 契丹遺族을 처서 高麗를 救援하겠다 하였다. 契丹의 根據地 江東城은 高麗와의 合同作戰으로 陷落되었다

契丹遺族들의 征服은 蒙古가 高麗侵略의 좋은 動機가 되었다. 高麗와 兄弟의 義를 맺은 蒙古軍은 해마다 各種 禮物를 받아가지고 갔을 뿐 아니라, 그 態度가 傲慢無禮하였다. 高宗12(西紀1225) 年에 蒙古使臣 著古與는 그 前年 冬期에 高麗에 와서 水獺皮等の 貢物을 가지고 歸國하는 途中 滿洲에서 殺害되었다. 그 殺害한 者가 누구인지 알 수 없었으나 몽고에서는 이를 高麗人의 所行으로 固執하고 이를 口實로 前後 30年 동안 六次에 걸쳐서 高麗에 侵入하였다. 高麗政府는 이를 마지하여 持久戰으로 잘 싸웠다. 그리고 蒙古軍은 地上兵力은 優勢하였으나 海軍力이 貧弱하였으므로 高宗은 江華島로 遷都하여 一大決戰 態勢를 取하기로 하였다. 그 中에서도 別抄의 활약은 大端하였다. 別抄라 함은 特殊目的을 爲하여 編成된 軍隊를 말함인데 大略세 가지가 있었으므로 이를 三別抄라 칭하였다. 즉 警備任務를 擔當하고 盜賊을 防止하는 夜別抄가 있었고 그 數가 增加됨에 따라서 左右의 둘로 分離시켰다. 또한 蒙古軍에 포로가 되었다가 빠져나온 사람들로 編成된 神義와 合쳐서 三別抄라 하였다. 別抄는 各 地方에서도 編成되었는데 이들은 蒙古軍 防禦의 主体가 되었다.

그런데 高麗와 蒙古間에는 江華島에서 開城으로 遷都하는 問題에 關하여 意見이 對立되어 오다가 元宗은 同王 11年 (1271) 에 蒙古의 要請으로 北京(燕京)에 갔다가 歸國途上 出陸할 것을 決定하고 三別抄의 解散도 命令하였다. 이에 對하여 三別抄는 「이제 出陸遷都함은 蒙古에 對한 屈服이며 또, 三別抄 解散은 不當한 일이다」 하고 開京의 元宗政府를 傀儡라 糾彈하면서 1279年에 裒仲孫等은 江華島에서 逆亂을 이르켰다. 그 後 三別抄는 千餘隻의 艦船에 公私財貨와 軍士들을 싣고, 珍島에 到着, 龍藏城에 依據하여 海上王國을 建設하였다. 同年 11月에 三別抄側은 그의 部將 李文京이 그 兵士를 거느리고 濟州島 明月浦에 上陸하고 이어 東濟院 松談川

戰鬪에서 官軍을 全滅시킨 後 朝天浦에 湧거하여 軍事上의 地盤을 奪았다. 이 松淡川 戰鬪에서 미리 軍士 1千을 거느리고 入島한 官軍將 高汝霖과 士卒 貳百을 引率하여 濟州島에 들어온 靈 岩副使 金須는 戰死하였다.

元宗 12年 (1272) 5월에 珍島의 龍藏城은 陷落되고, 裴仲孫등이 中心人物은 戰死하였으나 別 將 金通精等은 最後까지 抗戰키 爲하여 그 部下를 데리고 이미 濟州島로 派遣된 李文京의 陣地 로 後退하였다. 그리하여 貴日村 缸波頭里에 内外城을 쌓고 그 西쪽에는 涯月木城을 쌓아 三別 抄의 最後 據点으로 하고 軍力을 養成하였다.

蒙古는 우선 高麗政府로 하여금 金通精을 懷柔시켜 보려고 (成吉思汗은 心理戰의 名手였 다) 試圖하였으나 水泡로 돌아갔다. 高麗國王의 主張과 초조한 蒙古는 어쩔수 없이 金方慶將軍 을 兵馬使로 하고 蒙古軍 元帥 還都와 더불어 萬餘名의 麗蒙聯合軍으로써 耽羅를 攻擊케 하였 다. 元宗 14年 (1273) 4月28日 早朝 이 聯合軍은 咸德에 敵前上陸하였고 左軍 30隻은 飛揚島 方 面으로 航海하고 있었다. 咸德에 上陸한 金方慶은 官軍을 督勵하여 決死抵抗하는 三別抄의 伏 兵을 무찌른 다음 乘勝長驅 缸波頭城에 接近 미리 飛揚島方面에 와 있던 30隻의 兵力과 合勢하 여 缸波頭城을 陷落시켰다. 衆寡不敵 士氣를 完全히 꺾인 金通精은 部下 70餘名과 더불어 漢拏 山中으로 脫出하여 거기에서 諍死하였다.

三別抄亂이 鎮壓되자 高麗軍 1千名 蒙古軍 四百名을 濟州島에 駐屯케 하였다.

이로써 事件은 일단 진압되었으나 戰場을 빌려준 濟州島는 이제부터 1世紀동안 悲劇을 겪어 야 하였다.

蒙古는 濟州島에 蒙古兵과 達魯花赤制를 두고 濟州島를 점령하여 오다가 忠烈王元年 (1275) 에 國名을 耽羅라 復號하고, 高麗에서 分離하여 蒙古에 隸屬시켰는데 이는 濟州島가 百年동안 이나 異民族에게 시달리면서 二重的 國民生活을 하여야 하였던 恥辱的歷史의 出發이었다. 忠烈 王 3年 (1277) 에 蒙古는 耽羅를 그들의 房里分野라 하고 東西阿幕을 設置하여 牛, 馬, 駒, 犢, 羊等을 放牧하고 達魯花赤으로 하여금 이를 管理케 하였다. 蒙古는 元來 他民族과도 雜婚을 獎勵한 點으로 봐서 民族의 差別은 덜한 것 같다.

그런데 耽羅에 駐在하고 있던 蒙古의 牧胡들은 天性이 強暴하고 好戰의이어서 우리 官民을 殺害하고 百姓들을 奴婢로 하는 등 橫暴한 處事가 極甚하였다. 한때 元에 對한 강경한 自主政 策을 쓰고 있던 公民왕을 殺害하려던 陰謀가 發覺되어 이를 調查하기 爲하여 濟州島에 들어왔 던 宰相 尹時邁와 耽羅牧使 그리고 判官을 죽인 일이 있었다. 또한 牧胡들은 逆亂을 일으켜 耽 羅의 牧使 萬戶等을 죽인 일도 있었다.

恭愍王 23年 (1375) 에 蒙古 牧胡인 古禿不花 石迭里 必思觀音등이 叛亂하므로 王은 崔瑩將 軍에게 이를 討伐할 것을 命하였다. 崔瑩將軍은 諸軍을 引率하고 占山串에 이르러 順風을 기다 린 後 明月浦에 敵前 上陸하여 強力히 抵抗하는 牧胡等을 擊破한 後 그 頭目 哈赤 石迭里 尙古



禿不花 觀音保等을 西歸浦 虎島에서 잡아 죽이므로서 蒙古人들은 濟州島에서 完全히 掃蕩되고 平和를 되찾았다. 上記한 바와 같이 蒙古族은 百年동안 濟州島民을 괴롭혀 왔지만, 한便 그들 이 濟州島를 占領하는 동안에 끼친 영향도 不少한데 그 主된 面을 指摘한다면 다음과 같은 것이 될 것이다.

爲先 言語와 風俗이며, 다음에 牧畜方法의 導入, 佛教發展에 貢獻 그리고 混血關係이다.