

## 12. THE CH'ANG-HŎN SCHOOL (*Ch'ang-Hŏn Yu*)

Ch'ang-Hŏn or "blue cottage" is the author's pseudonym. The hallmark of this school is the combination of fast and slow, light and forceful movements together with extensive foot-work.

The name, the number of the movements as well as the diagrammatic representation of each pattern have a specific significance which symbolizes its namesake or relevance to some historical event.

- CH'ŎN-JI:** means literally the "Heaven and Earth". It is, in the Orient, interpreted as the creation of the world or the beginning of human history, therefore, it is the initial pattern played by the beginner. This pattern consists of two similar parts—one to represent the Heaven and the other the Earth.
- TAN-GUN:** is named after the holy Tan-Gŭn, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2334 B.C.
- TO-SAN:** is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Ch'ang-Ho (1876—1938) who devoted his entire life to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.
- WŎN-HYO:** was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year of 686 A.D.
- YUL-KOK:** is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536—1584 A.D.) nicknamed the "Confucius of Korea". The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 38° latitude and the diagram (±) represents "scholar".
- CHUNG-GŪN:** is named after the patriot An Chung-Gŭn who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese governor-general of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part of the Korea-Japan merger. There are 32 movements in this "pattern" to represent Mr. An's age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison (1910).
- T'OI-GYE:** is the penname of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th C. A. D.), an authority on neo-confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 37° latitude, the diagram (±) represents "scholar."
- HWA-RANG:** is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty about 1350 years ago. This group eventually became the actual driving force for the unification of the three Kingdoms of Korea.
- CH'UNG-MU:** was the given name to the great Admiral Yi Sun-Sin of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armoured battleship (kōbuksŏn) which was the precursor of the present day submarine in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends up with left hand attack is to symbolize his regrettable death having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by the forced reservation of his loyalty to the King.