

## I Symbol Marks

### Symbol



The overall shape of the symbol mark incorporates a simplified and modernistic image of Suwon Hwaseong Fortress (UNESCO-designated World Cultural Heritage) being harmonized symbolically with Seobuk Gongsimdon, highlighting its unique architectural form and aesthetic novelty through horizontal and vertical symmetry.

### Badge



## Character

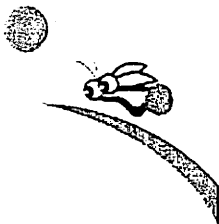
### Hwaseong



### Hwaseong-i

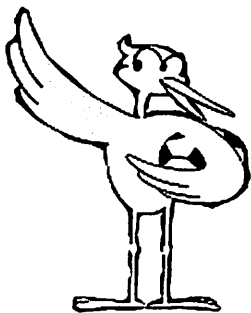
Hwaseong-i is a Hwasung character that harmonizes cultural potential with a modern image of Suwon city.

## Mascot



### Banditburi (Firefly)

Banditburi (firefly), symbolizes the clean natural beauty and vibrant rich history of Suwon.

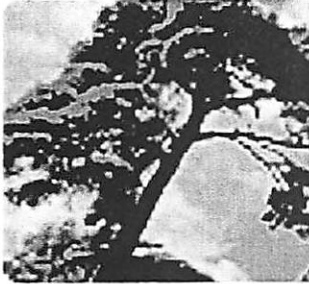


### Surongyi

Surongyi symbolizes the image of Suwon preserving its long history and beauty.

## City Tree

## Pine Tree



Pine trees are distributed in the Paldal Mountain and Nosong Jidae (Old Pine Tree Zone), and represent growth, fidelity, constancy and long life. Research results indicate that Suwon is an ideal place for pine trees to grow. City Flower

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## Azalea



The place where the most beautiful azalea (dugyeonhwa) grows is called "Hwasan Dugyeon" which is one of the eight famous views of Suwon.

## City Bird

## White Heron



Surrounding the Seoho Reservoir, Yeogisan is a well-known nesting habitat of white herons. It is a summer migratory bird that gets along with pine trees well.

## II

## History

- Baekje was the first of the three kingdoms to occupy Suwon. However, the Han River valley and Suwon and its surrounding areas were incorporated into Goguryeo's territory due to Goguryeo's southward policy. During this time, Suwon was called 'Maehol', which was estimated as a phonetic script of Mulgoul (town of water) of which the Chinese script of name, Suwon (source of water) was derived from.
- The three kingdoms of Korea (Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla) fiercely battled to occupy Danghangseong (currently located in Hwaseong-si), which was the center of sea transportation. Therefore, the three kingdoms battled and took turns occupying the territory. In the end, Silla occupied the Han River valley and established Sinju in 553, Bukhansan in 557 and Namcheon in 561. Silla unified the three kingdoms and divided the country into nine provinces and five sub-capitals. Accordingly, Suwon was incorporated into Hansan and later changed to Suseong-gun of Han Province when geographical names were indicated in Chinese character in 757 during the 16th year of King Gyeongdeok's reign.
- It later changed to Suju during the Goguryeo Dynasty and then to Suwondohobu in 1271 during the 12th year of King Wonjong's reign. This was the first time the word 'Suwon' was used. Since then, the name was changed several times from Sujumok to Suwonbu, Suwongun and then back to Suwonbu.
- The following year in 1896, Suwon became the provincial city of Gyeonggi-do. In 1949, Suwon was elevated to city status after the Japanese colonial rule. It was divided into Jangan Gu and Gwonsun Gu on July 1, 1988, Paldal Gu was created on February 1, 1993 and Youngtong Gu was added on November 24, 2003, making 4 Gus in total now.

- Suwon is 121,006,257m<sup>2</sup> in size and composed of 4 Gus of Jangan, Gwonsum, Paldal and Youngton with 39 administrative Dongs (legal Dongs 56). The number of population is 1,106,469 (native 1,077,290, foreigner 29,179 as of July 1, 2011), accounting for 9.08% of the population of Kyunggi province (11,862,889 as of July 1, 2011).