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Seoul National University Hospital

The Museum of Medicine

SNUH 서울대학교병원 의학박물관

Question

이다혜
씨네21 기자

Angle

김치현
신경외과 교수

Link

서울대학교병원
수술관리실

Doctor's day

홍석균
간담체외과 교수

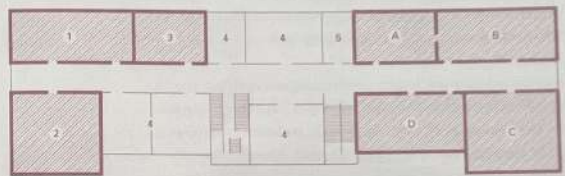
Across Time

알버트 아인슈타인이 EVAR
치료를 받을 수 있었다면?

Seoul National University Hospital The Museum of Medicine

The Museum of Medicine is housed in the main building of Daehan Hospital (Historic Site No. 248), the oldest western-style hospital building in Korea. Daehan Hospital was established in 1907 via the merger of three existing medical institutions, namely, Gwangjwong Hospital, the Medical School and its affiliated hospital, and the Korean Red Cross Hospital. It has since grown into today's Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH). It also has inherited the legacy of Jejungwon Hospital, Korea's first state-run modern medical institution, which epitomized the efforts of King Gojong's (r. 1864-1907) to modernize the nation's medical services.

The Medical Museum was established with the aim of preserving, researching, and exhibiting historical artifacts and documents collected by SNUH. It first opened in 1976 as the Medical Education Museum of College of Medicine, reopened in this space in 1992. The collection contains numerous medical books and items of equipment which constitute a valuable source of knowledge on the modern history of medical services in Korea.



1, 2, 3
Special Exhibition Room

4 Office, Archives
5 Restroom

Permanent Exhibition

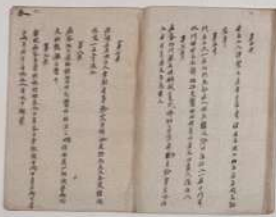
- A Introduction of Modern Western Medicine to Korea
- B Medicine During the Japanese Colonial Period (1910-1945)
- C Medical Treatment in the Post-Korean War Period
- D Korean Medicine Today



Jejungwon Hospital

In April 1885, King Gojong and the government of the Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) established Jejungwon, the country's first national Western-style medical hospital, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The name of the hospital literally means the "Institute for Saving the Common People."

King Gojong and the Joseon government assigned two special missions to Jejungwon Hospital, which was the national hospital. The first consisted of teaching Western medicine to intelligent young men so that they would become competent medical specialists. The second consisted of treating impoverished patients free of charge.



Public Hospital Guidelines (1885)
for Management of Jejungwon Hospital

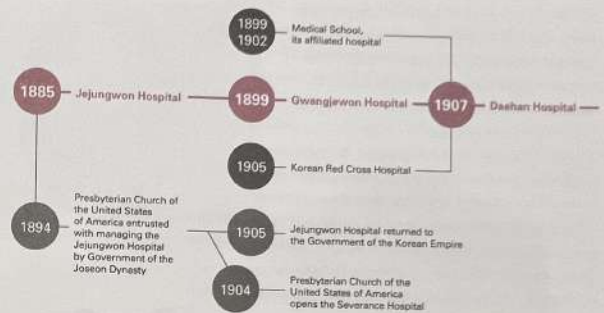


Common Malaria Medicines
in Jejungwon Hospital. Quinine



Jejungwon Hospital at the Time of Opening

Genealogy of National Hospitals During the Open Port Period (1876-1910)



"Lacebark Pine" Tree (Natural Monument No.8)
on the Jejungwon Hospital Site in Jae-dong



Korean Red Cross Hospital (1908)



Site of Gwanglewon Hospital (Near Gyeongbokgung Palace's Geonchunmun Gate, Seorae-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul)

The Medical School and its Hospital

The Medical School was established on March 24, 1899, under the Ministry of Education, as Korea's first state-operated modern medical education institution. The school's three-year curriculum served as the foundation for the very first generation of Korean doctors trained in Korea. The first dean of the Medical School was Ji Seok-yeong (1855-1935), who was well-known for introducing the smallpox vaccination to Korea. The main teaching subjects at the school included anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, diagnosis, internal medicine, and surgery. The school established its own affiliated hospital in 1902, utilizing it for clinical training of the medical students. Both the School and its Hospital were merged into Daehan Hospital in 1907.



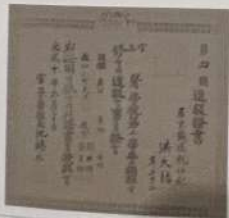
Ji Seok-yeong



Royal Edict of Appointment issued to Seok-yeong as the Principal of the Medical School (1899)



Devices for Smallpox Vaccination



The Medical School Advancement Certificate (1906)



Anatomy Textbook Used in the Medical School (1907)

Daehan Hospital

In 1907, the Korean Empire (1897-1910) established Daehan Hospital by combining the Medical School, its affiliated hospital, Gwangjwong Hospital, and the Korean Red Cross Hospital, which was under the royal household. As a comprehensive medical institution providing education, research, examination, and treatment, Daehan Hospital also played the role of a public medical institution.

With the annexation of the Korean Empire by Japan in 1910, the project to modernize medicine in Korea was thwarted for the time being. Nevertheless, the experience of modernizing medicine that continued from Jejungwon Hospital to Daehan Hospital had a considerable effect on the history of medical service in Korea.



Royal Decree for Opening of Daehan Hospital (1908)



Daehan Hospital Opening Ceremony Commemorative Album (1908)



Operating Room (1908)



Ear, Nose, Throat Doctor's Office (1908)



Main Building of the Daehan Hospital (1908)

Medical Services during the Period of Colonial Rule (1910-1945)

After the annexation of Korea by Japan, all fields constituting hospitals and medical education including operation, organization, and human resources were changed into a system focused on the Japanese. Except for a minority of Koreans, major staff members of hospitals and schools were replaced by the Japanese.

Even in the harsh colonial period, Korean doctors and medical scientists continued to be produced via institutions such as Gyeongseong Medical College, the Medical School of Gyeongseong Imperial University, and Severance Union Medical School.

Notwithstanding such adverse environments and conditions, the Korean doctors and medical school students at the Medical School of Gyeongseong Imperial University, Gyeongseong Medical College, and their respective affiliated hospitals diligently studied advanced medicine and grew into capable medical specialists and went on to lead Korean medicine.



Gyeongseong Medical College in 1924
Commemorative Album by Korean Graduates (Preface)
The preface shows students' self-awareness as Koreans who were discriminated against during the Japanese colonial period.



Textbook and Notes of Jeong Hui-jin,
a Student at the College of Medicine,
Gyeongseong Imperial University (1930s)



Ivory Stethoscope



Monaural Stethoscope



Blood Transfusion Apparatus



Placid Disk



Hospital in the 1930s



Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH)

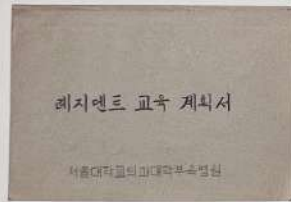
In 1946, one year after the end of Japanese colonial rule, Seoul National University (SNU) was established. At the time, the Medical School of the former Gyeongseong Imperial University and the former Gyeongseong Medical College were combined to launch the SNU College of Medicine. Their respective affiliated hospitals were also combined to become the Affiliated Hospital of the SNU College of Medicine. During 1954-1961, facilities were repaired through the Minnesota Project and the latest medicine and medical education methodology was introduced through the faculty members' training in the United States.



Seoul National University Medical School Uniform



First Graduation Certificate of Seoul National University College of Medicine (1947)



Resident Training Plan (1950s)



Minnesota Project Materials (1950s-60s)

In 1978, the Affiliated Hospital of the SNU College of Medicine was reorganized into the Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH) Foundation, a special corporation, to raise medical service in South Korea to world-class levels by maximizing its autonomy and efficiency. At the same time as the corporatization, the new hospital building, a long-cherished dream of SNUH, was finally completed. With one underground floor and 13 aboveground floors, as well as hospitalization and examination facilities including 1,056 beds and a capacity for over 2,000 outpatients, it was the largest hospital in Northeast Asia at the time.

SNUH not only faithfully fulfils its prestigious role of the national central hospital of South Korea but also is the leader in bringing the country's medical service to a world-class level.



Seoul National University Hospital Registration Card (1970s-80s)



Pamphlet and Draft Plan for Academic Conference to Commemorate the Opening of the New Main Building (1978)



Construction of New Main Building (1970s)

History of the Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH)

1885

- 1885 Jejungwon Hospital (Korea's first Western-style hospital) opens.
- 1899 The Medical School (Predecessor to SNUH) and Gwangneon Hospital opens.
- 1907 Deehan Hospital opens.

1910

- 1910 Renamed as the Hospital of the Japanese Government-General of Korea.
- 1916 The affiliated hospital (successor to the Medical School) is reorganized and becomes the Gyeongseong Medical College.

- 1928 Hospital of the Japanese Government-General reorganized as the affiliated hospital of the College of Medicine at Gyeongseong Imperial University. The affiliated hospital of the Gyeongseong Medical College opens.



The affiliated hospital of the Gyeongseong Medical College (1930)

1945

- 1946 College of Medicine at Seoul National University and affiliated hospital established by merging the Medical School of Gyeongseong Imperial University and Gyeongseong Medical College.
- 1954 The "Minnesota Project" (an agreement for professor-exchange program and technical assistance including facility improvement) begins.



SNU College of Medicine and its affiliated hospital (1950s)

1978

- 1978 SNUH established as a special corporation.
- 1985 Seoul National University Children's Hospital opens.
- 1987 SNUH takes over management of the Seoul Municipal Yeongdeungpo Hospital (present-day Boramae Medical Center)
- 1991 SNUH Clinical Medicine Research Center opens.
- 2003 SNUH Bundang Branch and SNUH Healthcare System Gangnam Center opens.
- 2011 Seoul National University Cancer Hospital opens.
- 2015 Sheikh Khalifa Specialty Hospital (SKSH) opens in UAE, operated and managed by SNUH.



Clock Tower Exhibition Hall

The Medical Museum is located in the former main building of Daehan Hospital, which features an impressive clock tower. The hospital was established by the Royal Edict of Emperor Gojong in 1907, and its clock tower represents both the traditional ideology of the monarch having absolute authority over people's time and also the will to adopt Western medicine and construct a modern nation. The clock tower is the oldest one in Korea today, and its turret clock is Korea's only remaining large mechanical turret clock. The turret clock is believed to have been ordered from the United Kingdom. After its role was taken over by a quartz clock in 1981, it remained hidden for many years, until SNUH's 15th Board of Directors raised the necessary funds for its restoration. The clock has been open to the public since May 2014.



* The clock tower exhibition hall opens twice a day (11:00, 16:00) for approximately 15 visitors.



Daehan Hospital's Turret Clock



Structure of the Daehan Hospital's Turret Clock

Special Exhibitions & Education Programs



Education Programs

The museum regularly presents special exhibitions that introduce medical history. In addition, education programs are offered for elementary school students during summer and winter vacation. In these unique experiential programs, students can learn about the history and present of medicine.



Images from Previous Special Exhibitions