

Best of the best!!

Gyeongju World Culture Heritage

Bulguksa · Seokguram



Bulguksa



Seokguram

Gyeongju Historic Relics Area



Mt. Namsan Region



Wolseong Region



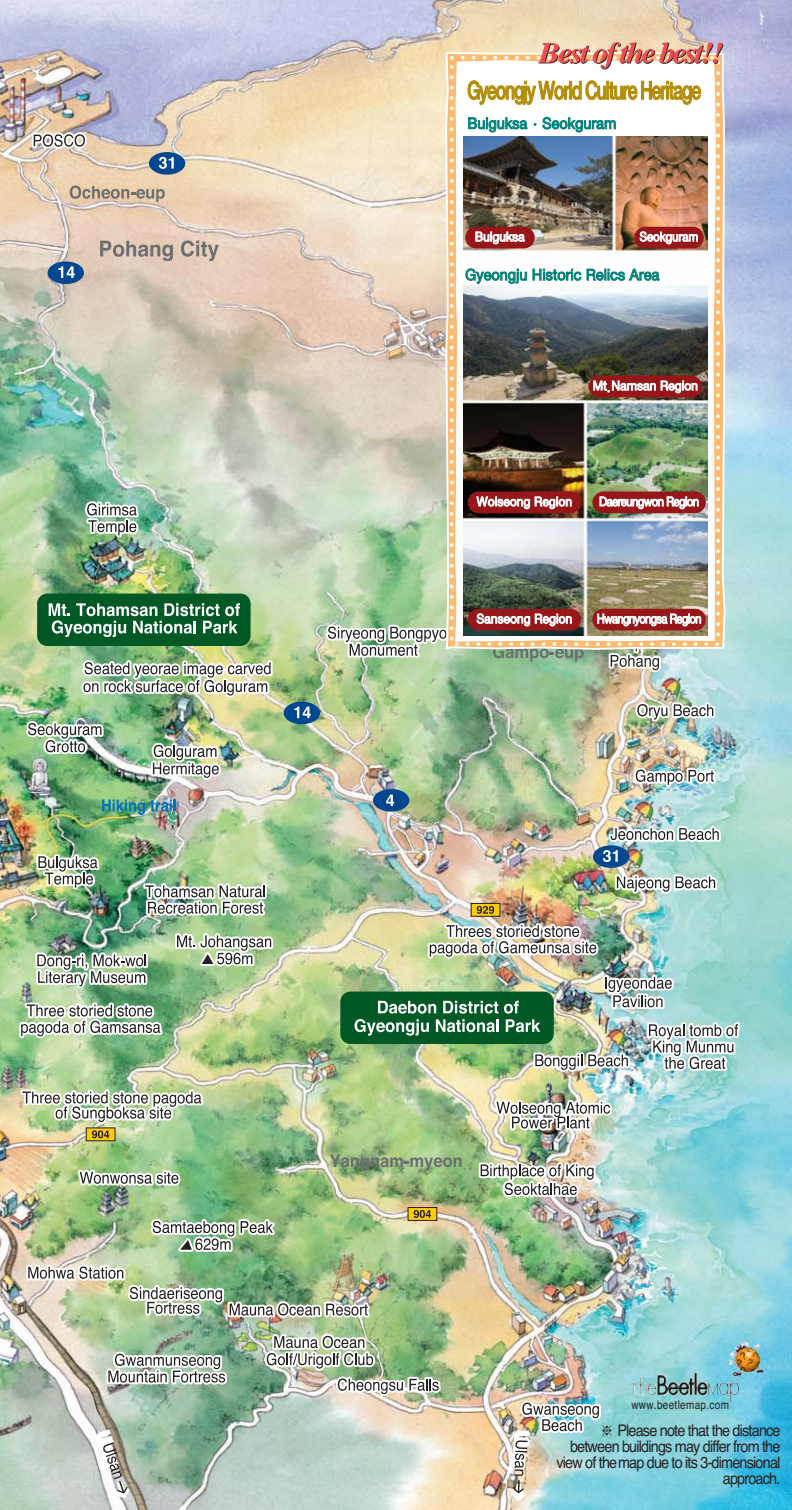
Daereungwon Region



Sanseong Region

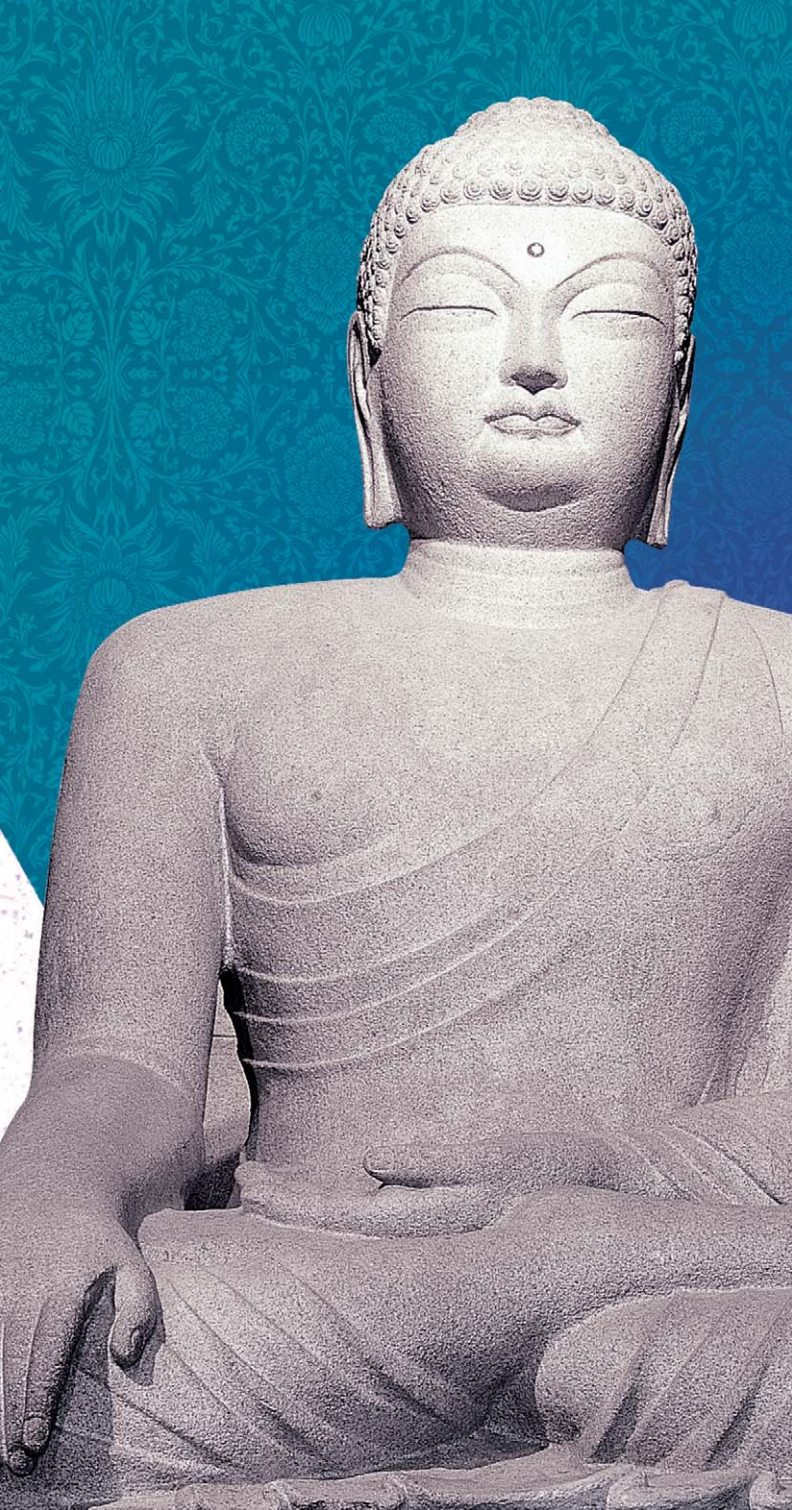


Hwangryongsa Region



theBeetle map
www.beetlemap.com

※ Please note that the distance between buildings may differ from the view of the map due to its 3-dimensional approach.



The mysterious archaic smile of
the main statue in Seokguram Grotto
will leave visitors speechless.

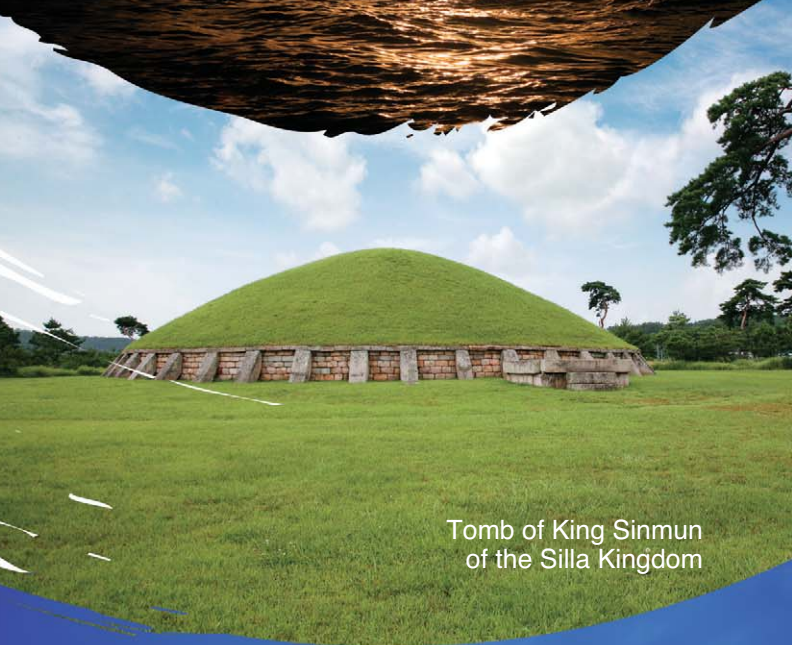
Gyeongju,
the evergreen spirit of Silla that
has been alive for a thousand years.



Breathe
the
Millennium



King Munmu's
Underwater Tomb



Tomb of King Sinmun
of the Silla Kingdom



Anapji Pond

Designated a city of world cultural heritage by UNESCO

Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto, and the Gyeongju Historic Relics Area are UNESCO designated World Cultural Heritages.

Always beautiful and fair, this world-recognized millennial city is the face of Silla

Gyeongju, the evergreen spirit of Silla that has been alive for a thousand years

Bulguksa Seokguram Grotto

(Added to the UNESCO World Heritage List on December 9, 1995)



Bulguksa



Seokguram

Gyeongju Historic Relics Area

(Registered a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO on Dec. 2, 2000.)



Mt. Namsan
Region



Hwangnyongsa
Temple Region



Wolseong
Region



Sanseong
Region



Daereungwon
Region



Treasure of brilliant cultural heritage

Welcome to Gyeongju

Gyeongju was the capital city of Silla for 992 years. The history of Gyeongju, which was once called Seorabeol, is also the history of the thousand-year-old Silla Kingdom.

Gyeongju embraces a radiant ancient culture that flourished Buddhism, science, and the arts and crafts of the people of Silla, and the great spirits of Hwarangdo Island which enabled the unification the three kingdoms. This is why Gyeongju is so well preserved by its people and it is also why it has be designated as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO.

The evergreen spirit of Silla has been alive here for nearly a thousand years.

Gyeongju is truly a museum without walls.

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Bulguksa Temple Region

A place where the epitome of the Unified Silla can be felt through the Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto and more.



Mt. Namsan Region

You can see numerous cultural heritages through living witnesses of Silla history hidden in the valleys and ridges of the mountain.



Gyeongju Downtown Region

A place where distant lives of the past coexist with today's culture.



Bomun Lake Region

An international standard tourist complex surrounded by beautiful nature and various cultural facilities.



*Feel the evergreen spirit of the
one-thousand-year-old Silla Kingdom*

Gyeongju Downtown Tour

Gyeongju,
a millennial city that tingles
your heart just by hearing its name

Rich spirit of Silla's culture that
embodies everything you see

A subtle and profound affection
felt with every step you take

Once the international city of ancient Northeast Asia,
Gyeongju was along the Silk Road passage.
Today, it is born again as a representative city
of culture and history in Korea.



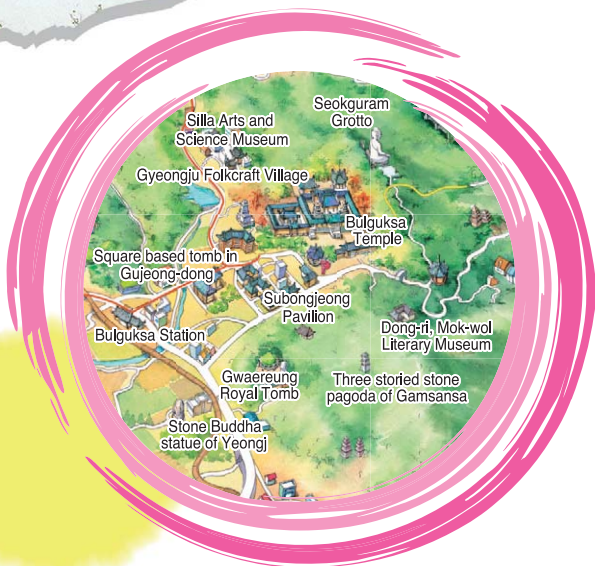
*Feeling the essence of culture
of Unified Silla*

Bulguksa Temple Region

Among the five summits of Silla (the east summit of Mt. Tohamsan, the west summit of Mt. Gyeryongsan, the south summit of Mt. Jirisan, the north summit of Mt. Taebaeksan and the central summit of Mt. Palgongsan), the East summit of Mt. Tohamsan was held sacred as the guardian mountain that protects the country from the marauding Japanese pirates. Mt. Tohamsan is the holy mountain of Silla which preserves Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto which have embodied the idea of Buddhist nation in the form of a building.

Bulguksa Temple Region :

Bulguksa Temple ➡ Dongri Mokwol Literary museum ➡
Seokguram Grotto ➡ Yeongji Pond ➡ Gwaereung Tomb





An Eternal Palace of Buddha

Bulguksa Temple

(Historic site and scenic spot No. 1)

Bulguksa Temple, located southwest of Mt. Tohamsan, is the palace of Buddha where the idea of Buddhist nation is expressed through harmony and balance. It is the basis of Unified Silla culture accomplished by the aesthetics and science of the people of Silla Kingdom. According to <Samgukyusa> written by Ilyeon, it was established by Kim Dae-seong for his parents in 751(10th year of King Gyeongdeok's ruling). Bulguksa Temple is a masterpiece of temple art of the Unified Silla era created by architecture and Buddhism of Silla and the beautiful natural surroundings of Mt. Tohamsan. (Registered as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage on Dec. 9, 1995) (054)746-9913 15-1, Jinhyeon-dong 🚌 10, 11, 12



A stairway to heaven

Bulguksa Temple's Cheongungyo & Baekungyo Bridges (National Treasure No. 23)

The bridges are made of 33 steps that represent 33 heavens in Buddhism. In the upper part of the bridges there are flat stones on both sides. The overall shape of their edges is very similar to the roof stone of the pagodas built during the Silla period, in perfect harmony with other stone structures.



Yeonhwagyo and Chilbogyo Bridges (National Treasure No. 22)

The stepping stone of Yeonhwagyo Bridge is made up of ten steps and have carvings of lotus flowers. The seven steps of Chilbogyo Bridge symbolize seven treasures such as gold, silver and glass. The upper one is Chilbogyo and the lower one is Yeonhwagyo.



Daeungjeon Hall

Daeungjeon Hall comes into the view when reaching the top of Baegungyo and Cheongungyo Bridges. It is the main hall of the temple where Sakyamuni, the main Buddha statue, is enshrined.



A tower that never casts a shadow

Bulguksa Samcheung Seoktap (Seokgatap Pagoda, National Treasure No. 21)

There is a pair of towers that face each other in the east and the west in front of Daeungjeon Hall of Bulguksa Temple. Of these two, the tower in the west direction is called Seokgatap Pagoda standing at a height of 8.2m. This plain and simple tower is representative of a typical stone tower of the Unified Silla era. During the restoration work in October 1966, a Dharani sutra, funerary stupa of Seokgatap Pagoda and many other relics were found. According to an old tale, the tower never cast shadows on the holy ground where Asanyeo waited for Asadal, the tower is also called 'Muyeongtap'.



Bulguksa Stone Construction (Treasure No. 1523)



A tower that proves the Sutra of the Lotus

Dabotap Pagoda (National Treasure No. 20)

Dabotap Pagoda is a representative stone tower of the Unified Silla era and stands at a height of 10.4m. It faces Seokgatap Pagoda and among the two towers in front of Daeungjeon Hall, Dabotap is on the east. Along with Seokgatap, Dabotap reflects a story in the Lotus sutra, Buddhist sermon. In this pair of towers portraying ancient Buddha Daboyeorae and Seokgayeorae seated side by side you can see the high skills of Silla artisans. Among the four stone lions that were on the steps of the stylobate, the three that were under best condition were plundered during the Japanese Invasion and their whereabouts are unknown.



Bulguksa Stupa (Treasure No. 61)



Haetalgyo Bridge

Crossing Haetalgyo Bridge symbolizes the passage from saba segye, the world of suffering, to Nirvana. It is located in front of Cheonwangmun Gate, on the way to the confines of Bulguksa Temple.



Added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995. 제

The entire Tripitaka Koreana encased in a stone cave.

Seokguram Grotto

(National Treasure No. 24)

Seokguram Grotto is a stone temple that was initially built by Kim Daeseong for his past life parents and completed under the reign of King Hyegong in 774. Originally named Seokbulsa Temple, it was constructed by piling stones into a dome-like structure then covered by dirt to make it look like a cave. Old records described Seokguram as "the shrine that was built by weaving silk out of stones," and such delicate and beautiful features of the Buddha are unique to Unified Silla Buddhist art. Seokguram Grotto is the masterpiece created by the profound Buddhist culture, science and artistic spirit of the Unified Silla era. (Registered as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage on Dec. 9, 1995)

(054)743-9933 994, Jinhyeon-dong 🚌 12



Encounter the most mysterious smile

Bonjonbul

Seokguram Grotto Bonjonbul (Seokgyeoraebul statue) is one of the most brilliant pieces of all cultural heritages that our ancestors have left in terms of religious inscrutability and artistry. It is also known as one of the most outstanding masterpieces in the history of world religious art. The lotus pedestal of Bonjonbul is made from white granite, of which the profound shape and sophisticated engraving make Bonjonbul appear even more significant.



Sibilmyeon Gwaneumbosal

Sibilmyeon Gwaneumbosal or Eleven Faced Avalokitesvara, stands behind Bonjonbul and the eleven faces are meant to educate mankind. Aside from Avalokitesvara, the Samantabhadra Bodhisattva stands on the right and Munjushri Bodhisattva on the left in front of Bonjonbul. This harmonious arrangement of Seokguram Grotto is said to show the source of eternal power and diverse skills.



Geumgang Yeoksasang

Also called Inwang Yeoksa, these statues usually serve as fierce guardians of the temple and are normally seen on each side of the tower or the front gate of the temple. The statues standing daringly in the entrance of Seokguram Grotto have a large halo behind their heads, which indicates that Geumganyeosang is not only a man of strength but a man of sacred wisdom.



Gamsil Jogaksang

There are ten small niches in the upper part of the cave interior and there, the Buddha statues of various figures are enshrined. This structure gives the cave deeper and larger look, and the cubic effect of the wall adds the mysteriousness and grandeur to the stone cave. The look that gives an impression that it is listening to something or meditating reminds of Bangasayusang Statue.



Seokguram Samcheung Seoktap (Treasure No. 911)

This three-story stone pagoda gracefully stands on the east hill of Seokguram Grotto. It has a two-tiered octagonal base, which is a unique feature among such pagodas, and stands 3.03m tall. It is estimated to have been built during the early 9th century.



Kyongju Folk Craft Village

The Kyongju Folk Craft Village was established to succeed and expand the traditional artistry of Silla artisans. Tourists can observe the manufacturing process of various kinds of arts and crafts at workshops for items such as ceramics, metals, woodcrafts, jewelry, embroidery, and earthenware, which can also be purchased at the exhibition hall.

#201-18, Hadong, Gyeongju city

Inquiry: (054)746-7270 www.kyeongju-fcv.com



Silla History and Science Hall

The Silla History and Science Hall is a learning field that reveals the mystery behind Seokguram Grotto through both two and three dimensional models of seokgul (stone caves). Also, Cheonmundo observed from Cheomseongdae Observatory and Wangyeondo, a reproduction of ancient Seorabeol (capital of Silla Kingdom) are on display.

#201, Hadong, Gyeongju city

Inquiry: (054)745-4998 www.sasm.or.kr



Dongri · Mokwol Literary Museum

This is a commemorative literature hall to celebrate the works of two of the greatest Korean literary men, Kim Dongri (1913-1995) and Park Mokwol (1916-1978). The construction of the museum was led by the city of Gyeongju and the Association of Commemorative Services for Dongri · Mokwol. Construction was completed on Mar. 24, 2006. The site consists of Dongri Hall, Mokwol Hall and Silla's Great Men Exhibition Hall. Information on great figures, who lived through the thousand years of the Silla Kingdom (57 BC-935 AD) and represent the unification and cultural influence of the three kingdoms of ancient Korea are also on display.

550-1, Jinhyeondong, Gyeongju

Inquiry: (054)772-3002 www.dmgyeongju.com

FYI – What does UNESCO mean?

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), is a special agency of the United Nations established on November 16, 1945 in order to contribute to peace and security by promoting international cooperation through education, science and culture. Its major activities include public education, cultural diffusion, maintenance, expansion and dispersion of knowledge and protection of cultural heritages. Korea joined in 1950 and was elected as a member of the Implementation Committee in the 24th general meeting held in 1987. *Jongmyo* Shrine, *Bulguksa* Temple, Seokguram Grotto and *Tripitaka* Koreana were appointed as World Cultural Heritage in 1995, followed by Changdeokgung Palace and Suwonhwaseong Fortress in 1997. Then in 2000 the Ganghwa, Hwasun and Gochang Dolmen Sites and the Gyeongju Historic Site were also designated as World Cultural Heritages. UNESCO is based in Paris, with over 50 field offices and many specialized institutes and centers throughout the world.





*The place where the sad love story of Asadal and
Asanyeo took place*

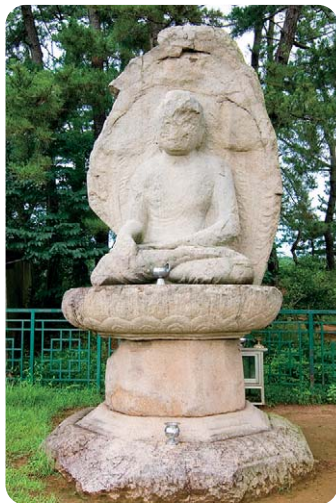
Yeongji Pond (Non-appointed Cultural Property)

Yeongji Pond, where the sad story of Asadal and Asanyeo treasured is a reservoir the face of a long lost love carved on a Bulguksa Temple. To the south of the reservoir is Yeongji Seokbuljwasang(seated stone Buddha), where it is said that Asadal engraved the image of Asanyeo.

Asanyeo, the face of a long lost love carved on a stone

Yeongji Seokbuljwasang (Gyeongsangbuk-do Tangible Cultural Property No. 204)

Asadal was a stonemason participating in the establishment of Bulguksa Temple during the reign of King Gyeongdeok of the Unified Silla era. Asadal had left his young wife Asanyeo, promising to return as soon as the pagodas (Dabotap and Seokgatap) were completed. After years of waiting, Asanyeo journeyed to Gyeongju but was prohibited from seeing her husband. She was told to wait near a pond and that she would know when the pagodas were completed as they would reflect in the pond. When she finally sees the reflection of the pagoda, she jumps in the pond and drowns. After finishing the construction of Seokgatap, Asadal goes to the pond to greet his wife but cannot find her. Grieving the death of his wife, he wandered around the pond and after engraving the image of Asanyeo on a stone, he disappeared.





The most complete royal tomb of Silla Gwoereung Tomb

(Historic Site No. 26)

This is the tomb of King Wonseong, the 38th king of Silla. Before this royal tomb was built, the coffin of the king was suspended over a small pond. Placed on each side of the tomb are Hwapyoseok (stone pillar), Muninseok (scholar statue), Muinseok (warrior statue) and Dolsaja (stone lion) statues facing each other. Muinseok stands out among these in that its facial features resemble those of a western or Arabian man.

San 17, Gwaereung-ri, Waedong-eup 🚌 605, 609



Where is he from?

Muinseok (Warrior Statue)
(Gwoereung Stone Statue, Statue Group, Treasure No. 1427)

The face of the Muinseok statue in Gwoereung Royal Tomb has western features. According to the turban he is wearing on his head, it can be assumed he is from central Asia.



Dolsaja (Lion Statue)
(Gwoereung Stone Statue, Statue
Group, Treasure No. 1427)

There are four stone lion statues in Gwoereung Royal Tomb, each facing different directions. These statues are to guard the tomb and have a great smile on their faces.



**Gujeongri Banghyeongbun
Tomb** (Historic Site No. 27)

This is the only square tomb in the Gyeongju area that is original and still intact. It is very unique in that the interior was also built of stones and it even has an entrance to the tomb. It is located next to Bulguksa Temple, to the left of Gujeong-dong Rotary.



Wonwonsaji Samcheung Seoktap
(Wonwonsa Temple Site 3-storied Stone Pagodas)
(Treasure No. 1429)

From Gwoereung Tomb, as you head towards the Ulsan direction you will reach the base of Mt. Bongseosan in Mohwa-ri, and passed the Mohwa Bulgogi Complex you will see Wonwonsaji Temple Site. Wonwonsa was built in the hopes of national peace by Anhye and Nangyung, followers of the Sininjong Sect of Silla Buddhism, and Generals Kim Yushin, Kim Uiwon and Kim Suljong. At present, only the site remains and there is the Dongtap (east tower) and Seotap (west tower), a three-storied pagoda standing on the east and west side of the site.



*A mountain that shares
the thousand-year history of Silla*

Mt. Namsan Region

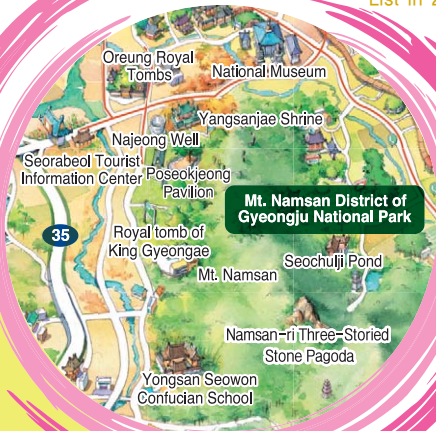
It is an overstatement to say that 'you haven't seen Gyeongju until you've climbed up Mt. Namsan'. The thousand-year history and culture of Silla is tight-packed throughout the entire mountain. From Najeong, the birth place of Park Hyeokgeose(founder of Silla), to the Poseokjeong Site, Mt. Namsan is implanted with the beginning and end of the millennial history of Silla. There are close to 150 temple sites, about 120 Buddha statues and about 96 stone pagodas in the mountain. Mt. Namsan might as well be called a wall-less museum of Silla culture.

Mt. Namsan Region : Mt. Namsan ➡ Najeong ➡
Poseokjeong Site ➡ Samneunggol Valley ➡
Yongjanggol Valley ➡ Seochulji Pond

Mt. Namsan region



List in 2000





Place of religious services and
banquets for the Silla Royal Family

Gyeongju Poseokjeong Site

(Historic Site No. 1)

Poseokjeong Site is where the royal family of Silla held religious services and banquets. At present, all buildings including the pavilion have vanished and only the abalone-shaped stone structure remains. The granite loop is approximately 22m in circumference. It is said that that a famous dance of the Silla Kingdom originated from a story about king Heongang, 49th king of Silla. One day king Heongang was enjoying a banquet with his followers when a god from Mt. Namsan came down and started dancing in front of the king. The king danced along with the god and that dance became the famous *eomusansinmu* dance of Silla. It is also known as the place where King Gyeongae was fatally attacked by Gyeonhwon of the Later Baekje Kingdom Baekjae and died in the 4th year of his ruling (A.D. 927).

454, Bae-dong 🚌 500, 505, 506, 507, 508



Yusanggoksuyeon

This is a game where players float a shot glass on the pond and the player whom the shot glass floats to has to recite a poem. This game originated a thousand years ago from China and the place where this game was played was called goksugeo. Poseokjeong is the only goksugeo that remains to date.



The place where Park Heokgeose,
founder of Silla, was born from
an egg.

Najeong Well

(Historic Site No. 245)

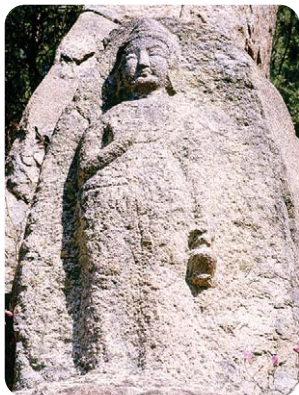
One day, when Silla was being ruled by chiefs of six of its villages, an auspicious white horse knelt down in front of an egg by Najeong Well which was located at the foot of Mt. Namsan, and then flew up to the sky. The egg shone brightly and a little boy broke out of it. The boy was given the last name of Park for the egg looked like a gourd (bakmeans gourd in Korean), and named Hyeokgeose, which means 'to rule the world with a bright light'. When he turned 13(B.C. 57), he was appointed king by the six chiefs and named the nation Seorabeol. An octagonal building site was confirmed during a recent excavation research.



The world of Buddha engraved on stones.

Samneunggol Valley

Samneunggol Valley, also called Naenggol(cold valley) for its cold water flowing throughout the year. Among all of Mt. Namsan, this valley has so many Buddha statues clustered in the area that it could have been named Buddha world. The first statue encountered is the Seokjoseokga yeoraejwasang, which is sitting with its legs crossed and missing the head. Following are the Maaegwaneum Bodhisattva Statue, the Seongakyukjonbul, the Seongakyeoraejwasang, the maaeseokga yeoraejwasang Statue and many other that add to the sacredness of the valley.



*The vivid statues look as if they are
ready to descend*

Samneung Valley Maaegwaneum Bodhisattva Statue

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Tangible Cultural Property No. 19)

The Bodhisattva has a plump face with a smile, the right hand indicates a Buddhist sermon while the left hand is holding a jeongbyeong (clean bottle). The crown on her head and the glamorous accessories such as bracelets and necklaces indicate that this statue was a Buddhist goddess. The facial expression of this statue looks even brighter when seen from below. It looks as if it is ready to descend with the jeong byeong in one hand and a bright smile on her face. It is known to be the most beautiful when seen at sunset in fall, when the leaves turn red.

FYI – What is a Maaebul?

Maaebul can easily be seen throughout Mt. Namsan, specially Samneunggol Valley. Maae means to engrave letters, drawings or Buddhastatues on natural stones. When combined with the word bul, which means Buddha, maaebul mean Buddha engraving on a stone. Maaebul originated from India then to China and then to Korea and Japan.





Baeri Samneung Tombs (Historic Site No. 219)

At the entrance of Samneung Valley, there are three royal tombs. The forefront tomb is that of king Gyeongmyeong, 54th king of Silla, the middle one is king Sindeok (53rd king of Silla) and the last one is of king Adala (8th king of Silla). Like the tomb of king Taejongmuyeol (29th king of Silla), these tombs used to be girded with large stone, however currently it looks like a typical mound-tomb. San 73-1, Bae-dong



Baeri Seokbul Standing Statues (Treasure No. 63)

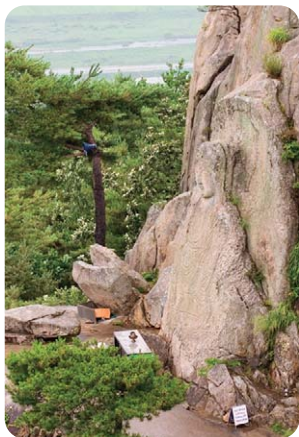
This triad Buddhist statue, located in Sambulsa Temple, is well known for their mysterious smiles that look different depending on the angle of the sunlight. Particularly, the Amitabha Buddha statue in the middle shows great sculpting skills. Its austere and refined appearance releases a mysterious aura that makes the statues somewhat unapproachable.

FYI – What does yeorae mean?

Yeorae is one of ten names used to call the Sakyamuni Buddha and it means 'person of perfect character', 'person who acquired the truth', or 'person who complies the truth'.

*Ten names of Sakyamuni : Yeorae, Eunggong, Jeongbyeonji, Myeonghaengjok, Seonsoo, Seganhae, Musangsa, Joeojangbu, Cheonilsa and Bulsejon.



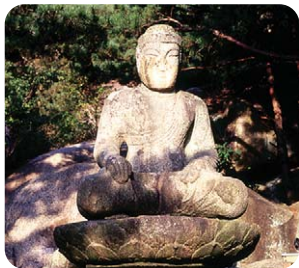


*Finding Buddha hidden
inside rocks*

Maaeseokga Yeoraejwasang Statue

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Tangible Cultural Property No. 158)

The largest Maae Buddha seated statue can be seen from Sangseonam, the Buddhist temple located on the highest point of Mt. Namsan. The head is made using an embossing technique, and while the technique becomes less refined and segues into engraving as it comes down to the lower part of the body, it harmonizes with the surrounding rocks. From the overall style, it is estimated to have been built during the late Unified Silla era.



Seokbuljwasang Seated Statue

(Treasure No. 666)

This Buddha statue is made of white granite. Although the face is damaged, the elegant swell on the forehead, snail-like hair, half-shut eyes, and beautiful halo suggest that it was a masterpiece of its time.



Seon-gak Yeoraejwasang

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Tangible Cultural Property No. 159)

Engraved in the middle of a rock wall is a Buddha statue seated on a lotus flower with a diameter of 2.5 meters. Although the body is flat, more expression was added to the face by using embossing techniques.



Seon-gak Yukjonbul

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Tangible Cultural Property No. 21)

This six-Buddha engraving looks like it was paint brushed on this large rock wall due to its free-style strokes. Traces of a pillar still remain and many broken pieces of a rooftop are scattered around, which suggests that there must have been some type of structure protecting the statue from rain.



Seokjoseokgak Yeoraejwasang

(Non-appointed Cultural Property)



Gyeongju Namsan Yongjangsagok
Samcheungseoktap Pagoda (Treasure No. 186)

The largest and deepest valley in Mt. Namsan **Yongjanggol Valley**

Yongjanggol Valley lies between Gowibong and Geumobong Peak and the village by the entrance is called Yongjang-ri. The valley, which originated from Yongjangsa Temple, is home to Yongjangsagok Samcheungseoktap(three-storied pagoda), Samnyundaejwabul(headless seated Buddha statue) and many other sculptures that add to the solemn atmosphere. This is also where Kim Si-seup(pennname Maewoldang) wrote Geumoshinhwa, the first Korean novel written in Chinese characters.



**Yongjangsaji Maaeyeorae
Jwasang**
(Treasure No. 913)

Fine curvy strokes were used to engrave this statue, creating an overall comfortable image. But although the Buddha image is quite realistically drawn, due to the lotus flower decoration, it still gives off a supernatural aura.



**Gyeongju Namsan
Yongjangsagok Seokbul
Jwasang**
(Treasure No. 187)

According to legend, when Daehyeon, a great monk of Silla, turned around the statue while chanting Buddha, the face of the Buddha statue followed his direction. At present, only the body remains atop a unique three-storied round pedestal. It is also known as Samnyundaejwabul.



One of the 8 mysteries of Gyeongju

Namsanbuseok (Non-appointed cultural property)

Namsanbuseok, (or Buseok, which means floating rock according to Chinese characters) was named so for it was said to look like a rock floating in the air, but it is also called the Beoseon Rock because it also looks like an upside down beoseon (Korean traditional sock). The area where this rock is located is Guksagol Valley, and other than Namsanbuseok, there are many other uniquely shaped rocks. The hopes and spirits of the people of Silla can be seen and felt in many Buddhist sculptures and structures scattered throughout the area.



Namsan Chilbulam Maeeseokbulsanggun (National Treasure No. 312)

Bellow Sinseonam Cliff is Chilburam Hermitage, which was called so because of the seven(chil) Buddha (bul) carvings. Carved on a rock in front of the high cliff is the Samjonbul (triad Buddha), and in front of it is a stone pillar where four Buddha carvings are looking in different directions.



Gyeongju Namsan Sinseonam Maeebosal Bangasang Statue (Treasure No. 199)

Rock above a cliff looks as if the Buddha sitting on cloud were preaching a Buddhist sermon. With a crown on her head, she has a very natural expression on her face and her closed eyes looks as if she were in deep meditation.



*Pond where the letter that saved
King Soji came from*
Seochulji Pond (Historic Site No. 138)

This pond, which existed since the Silla Kingdom, is the setting of a legend about King Soji, the 21st king of Silla. In the middle of the pond is a pavilion called Iyodang, which was constructed atop stone pillars. Only about half of his L-shaped pavilion is above water, making it look like it has risen from the Pond. A stone lantern and other relics remaining around the pavilion are regarded to have been brought from ruined temples in the area. Seochulji Pond becomes more stunning in the summer when lotus and crape myrtle are in full bloom.



**Namgansaji Dangganjiju
Flag Poles**

(Treasure No. 909)

Dangganjiju is a support device to erect flags during temple events. Namgansaji Dangganjiju Flag Poles are the only dangganjiju found in the Namsan area. Particularly, the cross-shaped cutout on the top of the poles is a feature seen only here.

FYI – The Legend of Seochulji Pond

When king Soji, the 21st king of Silla, was on a trip, a mouse and a crow appeared in front of king in tears. The mouse told the king to follow the crow so the king told his soldiers to do so. As they were following the crow, when they reached a pond in a village called Yangjichon, the soldiers were distracted by a pig fight and lost sight of the crow. Suddenly, an old man wearing clothes made of grass appeared from the middle of the pond holding a letter on his hand. The old man told the soldiers to give the letter to the king and disappeared under the water. When the king received the letter, there was a note on the envelope which read : "If you open this letter, two people will die. If you do not open this letter, one person will die." Upon reading this, one of his servants said "the two people refer to two commoners and the one person refers to the king," and he suggested opening the envelope. The letter inside read, "Shoot the sageumgap(Korean harp case)." The king returned to the palace and shot the sageumgap that was standing inside the queen's room. Dead inside the case was a monk, who along with the queen had plotted to kill king Soji. The queen was immediately executed and king Soji's life was saved due to the letter from the old man in the pond. The pond was named Seochulji(seo is the Chinese character for letter, chul for born and ji for pond) for a letter came out of the pond and stopped evil.





Granny Buddha of the Buddha valley

Gyeongju Namsan Bulgok Seokbul Jwasang (Treasure No. 198)

The arched niche was made by digging out a big rock and the Buddha statue was engraved using the embossing technique. As the oldest Buddha statue in Mt. Namsan, it was nicknamed 'Granny Buddha' not only for its age but also for its friendly and benevolent image.



Gyeongju Namsan Tapgok Maejosanggun (Treasure No. 201)



Gyeongju Namsan Mireukgok Seokbul Jwasang (Treasure No. 136)



Cheonnyongsaji Samcheung seoktap Pagoda (Treasure No. 1188)

According to records in Samgukyusa, the highest summit in the southern part of Mt. Namsan was Gowisan and the temple in Gowisan was called Gosa or Cheonnyongsa Temple. This three-storied pagoda, which was found laying on the Cheonnyongsaji temple site, was restored to its present form on September of 1991.



Hwarang Educational Institute

Located on the eastern foot of Mt. Namsan, the Hwarang Educational Institute opened as a Youth training center in May 1973. It inherited the spirit of Hwarang, who trained his body and soul in the deep mountains and also strengthened his morale. The institute is currently used as a training center for youths and adults who wish to build righteous character.

Inquiry : (054)748-1112~3



Tongiljeon Hall

Tongiljeon was built by the nation in September 1977, in commemoration of the first unification of the three Kingdoms, the achievements of King Taejong-Muyeol, King Munmu and General Kim Yu-Shin, and the hope for unification of North and South. It was built according to traditional Silla architecture and includes the portrait scrolls of King Taejong-Muyeol, King Munmu and General Kim Yu-shin, and the record of the course of unification of the three kingdoms.

Inquiry : (054)748-1849



*The place where the past, present
and future of Seorabeol coexist*

Gyeongju Downtown Area

Downtown Gyeongju is where history and present life coexist. The eye catching ancient tombs and the unique and quiet atmosphere capture the hearts of the people.

Gyeongju Downtown Area : Oreung Tombs Park ➡
Gyeongju National Museum ➡ Daereungwon Tomb Park
Nodong/Noseori Tombs Park ➡ Cheomseongdae Observatory
➡ Imhaejeonji (Anapji Pond) ➡ Bunhwangsa Temple
➡ Hwangnyongsaji Temple Site ➡ Mt. Geumgangsán
➡ Silla Talhae Wangneung Tomb



Downtown Tourism

Wolseong area
Daereungwon area
Hwangnyongsaji area



List in 2000





Remembering Ancient Silla

Oreung Tombs Park (Historic Site No. 172)

Oreung Tombs Park, which is located to the right of Poseok-ro Road in Gyeongju, has two stories to it. According to *Samgugyusa*, as they were burying the bodies of Park Hyeokgeose, the founder of Silla, and his wife Ayeong, a huge snake appeared and interrupted the ceremony. The corpses were divided into five sections and buried in five different sections. This is why the tombs were named Oreung(Five Tombs) and it is also sometimes called Sareung(Snake Tomb). However, according to *Samguksagi*, Oreung(Five Tombs), where King Park Hyeokgeose, Queen Aryeong, King Namhae, King Yuri and King Pasa are buried, is the royal tomb belonging to the Park family. These ancient tombs are very simple and don't have any decorations around it.

67-1, Tap-dong 🚌 500, 502, 505, 506, 507



Sungdeokjeon Shrine

(Cultural Property Material No. 254)

Sungdeokjeon Shrine is located south of Oreung Tombs. According to true historical records the shrine was built in the 11th year of King Sejong of the Joseon Dynasty. It was later burnt down during the Japanese invasion and then restored in the 33rd year of King Sunjo. Inside the shrine is Sindo Monument, which has the history of Park Hyeokgeose and Sungdeokjeon engraved on it.



Lady Aryeong, born from the ribs of a dragon

Aryeongjeong Well

Located behind Sungdeokjeon, Aryeongjeong is where Lady Aryeong, the first queen of Silla was born. On the same day Park Heokgeosae broke out of an egg, a dragon with a head of a chicken appeared in this very location. An old woman went to well and saw this creature giving birth to a baby girl from its rib. This beautiful baby was named Aryeong after the well she was born from, and later became the queen to King Park Heokgeose.



A sacred mountain where not a single tree can be randomly stumped.

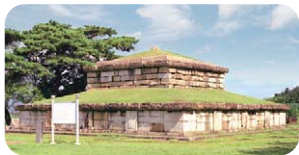
Mt. Nangsan (Historic Site No. 163)

Although at 108m high, Mt. Nangsan looks more like a hill than a mountain. It was the center of Samsanoak (Origin of Worship of Great Mountains and Rivers) ideology and it was also called Sinyurim(sacred mountain) for the royal held ancestral rites here. Mt. Nangsan is also home to Neungjitapji, which is known as the site of King Jipyeong's Tomb, Queen Seondeok's Tomb, King Sinmun's Tomb, King Hyogong's Tomb and King Munmu's Crematorium, Hwangboksaji, where citizens prayed for the royal family's good fortune, and Sacheonwangsaji Temple Site, which was built in hopes of national peace. Master Baekgyeol, the great Geomungo composer, lived at the foot of Mt. Nangsan, and the library of the great scholar Choi Chi-Won was also located here.



Queen Seondeok's Tomb (Historic Site No. 182)

This place was chosen by Queen Seondeok in her will, which reads "After I die, bury my body in Doricheon." Located on the peak of Mt. Nangsan above the Sacheonwangsaji temple site, this place still treasures the story of Queen Seondeok's wisdom (Jigisamsa).



Neungjitapji Temple Site (Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Monument Not. 34)

Sculptures of the twelve zodiac animals guarding the tomb are relatively well preserved. According to the Samguksagi, King Munmu declared "Cremate my body in the yard outside the palace within ten days after I die." It is assumed to be a bulgam(room or house that preserves Buddhist statues) that enshrined the Sojo Buddhist statue or the crematorium of King Munmu.



Sacheonwangsaji Temple Site (Historic Site No. 8)

It is the site of the temple where Buddhist monk Wolmyeong the great resided. Buddhist monk Wolmyeong was a master of bamboo flute and also wrote Jaemangmaega and Dosolga. The temple was built in the 19th year of King Munmu's reign(A.D. 679) in the hopes to defeat Tang Dynasty of China by powers of Buddha.

FYI- The Legend of Mt. Nagsan

According to Samguksagi, on August of the 12th year of King Silseong's reign (A.D. 413), a cloud rose above Mt. Nangsan. The cloud looked like a pavilion and had a pleasant fragrance that spread and lingered for a very long time. The king was convinced that the heavenly god had come down to earth to have fun, so he considered Mt. Nangsan very sacred and prohibited any trees to be cut down from the mountain.





*Cultural sanctuary that cherishes the
thousand years of Silla*

Gyeongju National Museum

Gyeongju National Museum was inaugurated upon the establishment of the Gyeongju Historic Sports Preservation Society in 1913. It was renamed to Gyeongju Branch of National Museum in 1945 and finally in 1975 it officially opened as the Gyeongju National Museum. The museum is divided into sections classified by types of relics: The Archeology Hall, the Art Hall, the Anapji Hall and the Special Exhibition Hall. There is also a section of the museum devoted to children. This Children's Museum helps young people acquire further interest and understanding on Korean culture. Including materials such as the Sacred Bell of The Great King Seongdeok(National Treasure No. 29), there are about 3,000 great pieces on display.

Hours of Operation :

Weekdays: 09:00~18:00(Ticketing booth closes at 17:00)


Sat/Sun/holidays: 09:00~19:00(Ticketing booth closes at 18:00)

gyeongju.museum.go.kr

Gyeongju National Museum

76, Inwang dong, Gyeongju si, Gyeongbuk

Inquiry: (054)740-7518 · 7538

 11, 600, 603, 605, 607

Closed

January 1st and Mondays

Recorded sound of Divine Bell of King Seongdeok (Emille Bell) : Every hour



Geumgwanchong Gold Crown (National Treasure No. 87)

It is a royal crown of the Silla Kingdom which was excavated from Geumgwanchong (ancient Silla royal tomb site) in Noseo-dong. There are many dots around the headband and the trident-shaped decoration on the middle of the crown and jade, beads and other fancy decorations are hung neatly on fine golden string around the entire crown.



The solemn echo of Buddhism

Sacred Bell of the Great King Seongdeok (National Treasure No. 29)

King Gyeongdeok (35th king of Silla) started casting the bell in honor of his father king Seongdeok but did not see the completion. The bell was completed by his son king Hyegong (36th king of Silla) and named Seongdeokdaewangsinjong (Sacred Bell of the Great King Seongdeok). It is highly praised for its solemn and clear sound and was said "there never was nor will be such bell other than the Emille Bell." This is the best bronze bell in the world in terms of sound and appearance.



Geumjegamjangbogeom (Treasure No. 635)

The Geumjegamjangbogeom (Golden Sword) was excavated from tomb no. 14 of King Michu's Royal Tomb District. Its shape is different from any other of that era and the decorations on the surface of the sword are of western style, indicating that foreign exchange between Europe or Central Asia was occurring since the Silla Kingdom.



Gimainmulhyeongtogi (National Treasure No. 275)

The Gimainmulhyeongtogi (Pottery in the shape of a man on horseback) is believed to be a pottery of the Gaya Kingdom. The soldier riding the horse has a shield and the horse is wearing armor. It is a valuable artifact for studying about horse equipment and weaponry of the Gaya Kingdom.



A scenery with deep meaning

Daereungwon Tomb Park

(Historic Site No. 40)

Also called Daereungwon, it is the largest in size among ancient tombs in Gyeongju. It contains 30 ancient tombs including Cheonmachong (Ancient Tomb No. 155), Silla King Michu' Tomb and Hwangnamdaechong Tomb. Daereungwon is a beautiful park so tourists can enjoy a relaxing and educational walk between ancient tombs.

(054)772-6317 53, Hwangnam-dong 🚌 70



Hwangnam Daechong Tomb

With an area of 80m by 120m, Hwangnam Daechong Tombs are the biggest in size among the ancient tombs in Gyeongju and are composed of the north tomb(23m) and the south tomb(22.2m). About 59,000 relics proving that there was foreign exchange between Central Asian countries through the Silk Road and also show traditional customs such as sunjang(burial of the living with the dead) funeral.



King Michu's Tomb

(Historic Site No. 175)

King Michu, the 13th king of Silla(A.D. 262~284), was the 6th descendent of king Alji, who was the first king of the Kim family clan. A legend related to the tomb says that when the Japanese invaders attacked during the reign of king Yurye, 14th king of Silla (A.D. 284~298), the soldiers came out of the tomb with bamboo leaves in their ears and defeated the enemies.

FYI – Origin of Daereungwon

Samguksagi records that King Michu had great compassion for his people. He dispatched five subjects to various places and had them listen to the people's difficulties and wishes. He passed away in the 23rd year of his reign and was buried in Daereungwon. Thus, the name of Daereungwon originated from this place.





The essence of Daereungwon Cheonmachong Tomb

Among other ancient tombs in Daereungwon, Tomb Cheonmachong (Tomb No. 155) is the only tomb that is open to the general public. Cheonmachong literally means 'heavenly horse tomb' and received its name from the picture of a flying white horse painted on the the saddle flap, a leather flap hung on the sides of the horse saddle in order to prevent dirt from splashing on the rider's clothes, which was excavated from this tomb in 1973. This tomb is estimated to have been built between the 5th and 6th century. Luxurious gold relics such as a gold crown, a gold hat, a bird shaped crown, a gold belt, gold shoes and other fancy garments worn by the dead were excavated from this tomb. Particularly, the Cheonmachong gold crown is the biggest and most luxurious gold crown to ever have been excavated.



A white horse flying in the sky

Cheonmado Painting (National Treasure No. 207)

Unlike any other gold relic excavated from Cheonmachong in 1973, Cheonmado, a painting on the saddle flap, was found in a box by the king's head where grave goods were kept. At present, it is under possession of the National Museum.



Cheonmachong Gold Crown (National Treasure No. 188)

At the time of its excavation, this typical Silla gold crown was found on the head of the dead. In the front of the wide band around the head, there are three trident-shape patterns and on the back are two antler-like decorations. The entire gold crown is decorated with round gold plate and bent jade. The gold plate decorations are tightly connected and twisted gold threads are also hung around the plates. Two leaf-shaped gold chains hang on the side of the crown.



Nodong / Noseo-ri Tombs Park

(Historic Site No. 38, 39)

Ancient tomb park located along Noseo-ri and Nodong-ri, it consists of Bonghwangdae, Geumgwanchong, Seobongchong, Singnichong, Geumnyeongchong, Houchong and many other tombs.



Nodongri Tombs Park

(Historic Site No. 38)

These are ancient tombs from 4th~6th century Silla located to the east side of the road that runs along Nodong-dong in the north-south direction. Scattered in the largest yet unexcavated ancient tomb area of Bonghwangdae, and only four tombs remain at present.



Noseori Tombs Park

(Historic Site No. 39)

Fourteen variously sized tombs from 4th~6th century Silla including Geumgwanchong, Seobongchong, Houchong, Ssangsangchong and Machong are clustered in this area.



Hyanggyo

(Historic site No. 19)

Located near the Gyerim forest at Gyo-dong, it is said to have been built during the Goryeo period and then rebuilt by the Gyeongju governor Choe Eung-hyeon during the King Seongjong's reign of the Joseon dynasty, modeled after the Seonggyungwan building. Phone (054)772-3624



Samaso

(Cultural property material No 2)

It was built to teach about Confucianism and discuss political issues by persons who had passed the first examination for office.



Jaemaejeong well

(Historic site No. 246)

Known as the site of General Kim Yu-sin's house, this place is located just 400 meters away from Banwolseong. The legend about the well is mentioned in the book Samguksagi.



Pillars supporting the sky

Cheomseongdae Observatory

(National Treasure No. 31)

Cheomseongdae Observatory, built during the reign of Queen Seondeok, is known as the oldest observatory in Asia. It is a structure that reflects the scientific spirit of the Silla people with every piece of stone having a symbolic meaning. The diameter of each row gradually decreases from bottom to top, creating a smooth curved structure. The circular shapes of this structure represent the curvy and flowy image of the sky while the square shapes represent the flatness of the ground. The proper arrangement of bricks secures a stable and gentle impression. With the upper diameter of 5.17meters and a base diameter of 5.35meters, the total height of this observatory is 9.17meters. (054)772-5134 839-1, Inhwang-dong 🚌 70



Another name for Silla

Gyerim Forest (Historic Site No. 19)

Gyerim Forest, full of zelkova trees and big willow trees, is the forest where Kim Alji, the founder of the Gyeongju Kim clan, was born, and it is also the oldest forest in Seorabeol. The trees and branches that have survived nearly 2,000 years since the Silla Kingdom, give off a solemn yet mysterious aura.

Gyeongju Choe Family's Old House

This head house of Gyeongju Choe family is said to have been built around 1700 and originally consisted of five buildings, called Munganchae, Sarangchae, Anchae, Sadang and Gobang, with 99 rooms. Unfortunately the Sarangchae building with Byeolchae was destroyed by fire in 1970 and at the site of the building remains some foundation stones. The design of the Anchae building is "S"-shaped and the Daemunchae "S"-shaped. The Sadang building is located between the Sarangchae and Byeolchae. It is known that Gyeongju Choe family lived a rich life in this house over the past twelve generations, when there were several government officers produced here over the nine generation.



FYI - Legend of Gyerim Forest

The story happened in the 9th year of King Talhae of Silla(A.D. 65). One night, the King heard a rooster crowing from the forest and had his servant look around as soon as morning came. When the servant arrived in the forest, he was a small golden chest hanging from a tree branch and a rooster was crowing under it. He returned to the palace and told the king about it. The king ordered his servants to bring the chest to him, and when he opened the chest there was a baby boy inside it. The king was delighted and decided to take in the baby boy and named him Alji. The baby was given the last name of Kim, Chinese character for gold, for he was delivered in a golden chest. From then on the name of the forest was changed from Sirim to Gyerim(lit. rooster of the forest) and later the nation was named Gyerim as well.





A beautiful Silla landscape reflected on the water

Imhaejeonji Site (Anapji Pond, Historic Site No. 18)

Imhaejeonji is a representative historic site of the Unified Silla era. There are many buildings and gardens uncluding Imhaejeonji at the site, and it is said that during his 14th year of reign(A.D. 674), king Munmu of Silla dug the pond, planted some plants and grew rare birds and animals inside the palace. According to records, king Gyeongsun hosted a banquet for Goryeo Dynasty's Wanggeon in 931, and by this it can be assumed that Imhaejeon used for the sovereign and subjects or as a reception hall for royal guests. Originally name Wolji(pond of the moon), it was later renamed to Anapji as geese and ducks began to fly in to the pond. During the excavation research and dredging work conducted in 1975, the figure of Anapji, which was constructed in the Silla era, was almost identified. The names carved in Bosanghwamunjeon(carving of jewels and flowers on brick), which was excavated from the Imhaejeonji Site, confirms the year the palace was constructed.

(054)772-4041 26-1, Inwang-dong 🚌 11



FYI – Rolling the 14-sided dice

At the Imhaejeonji Site, there was a woodwork called juryeongju(wooden juryeonggu). This 14-sided juryeonggu was a favorite game at gatherings where players had to roll the juryeonggu like a dice and receive the penalties written on the side facing up. 'Drink three glasses of wine at once', 'laugh as loud as you can' and 'sing a song and drink a glass of wine' are a few of the penalties written on the juryeonggu. Presently, only replicas of juryeongguare left.





Lotus Flowers near Anapji Pond

Near Anapji Pond there is another pond clovered with lotus flowers. It is a great place for friends and families to spend time together.



A crescent-shaped castle where kings lived

Wolseong Palace

(Banwolseong, Historic Site No. 16)

Wolseong is where the palace of the Silla Kingdom used to be. Due to its topographical features which resembled a crescent it was named Sinwolseong or Wolseong, but at times it was also called Jaeseong, for it was where the king lived. Since the time of the Joseon Dynasty until today, this place was called Banwolseong and inside it remains the Seokbinggo, ice stoarage room of the Joseon Dynasty.



Natural ice storage that needs no electricity

Seokbinggo Ice Storage

(Treasure No. 66)

Seokbinggo is the ice storage built during the reign of king Yeongjo of the Joseon Dynasty. It is considered a masterpiece in terms of size and architectural technique. According to Samguksagi, chunks of ice were stored here during the reign of King Jijeung, 22nd king of Silla. This is proof that ice storages were in use since the Three Kingdoms era, but unfortunately only the Joseon Dynasty ice storage remains today.



Bunhwangsa Seoktap Pagoda
(National Treasure No. 30)

A place where the ecstasy of great Buddhist monks Wonhyo and Jajang can be felt.

Bunhwangsa Temple

Bunhwangsa Temple was built during the 3rd year of Queen Seondeok, 27th Queen of Silla, A.D. 634) and great Buddhist monks Wonhyo and Jajang have stayed at this temple. Although it has been destroyed and no longer exists, Bunhwangsa was famous for having the Cheonsudaebi Gwaneumbosal Portrait, which was believed to have miraculous spirits. There is a story about a woman named Huimyeong whose had a five-year-old son had suddenly gone blind. Huimyeong brought her son in front of the Cheonsudaebi Gwaneumbosal Portrait and prayed while singing the *Docheonsudaebiga* song and instantly her son could see again. Currently the Bunhwangsa Stone Pagoda, the Hwajeongguksabi, the Seokjeong, the Dangganjiu and a few other structures remain on site. The Bunhwangsa Stone Pagoda was made as a replica of Jeongtap Tower(a brick tower) and was the first stone pagoda ever built in the Silla Kingdom. Andesites were trimmed into bricks and used to build the pagoda, and the Geumgangyeoksasang Statues carved on the doorpost are considered as one of the greatest masterpieces of the Silla Kingdom.

302, Guhwang-dong 🚌 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 100



A well where a dragon once lived

Bunhwangsa Well

(Cultural Property Material No. 9)

This well built during the Silla Kingdom is octagonal on the exterior and circular on the interior. The octagon symbolizes the Eight Righteous Paths taught by Buddha and the circle stands for the truth of Buddhism. This well has a mysterious legend about a dragon, and it is said no leaf will fall into this well.



Geumgangyeoksasang
Statues



Bunhwangsa Yaksayeoraeipsang
Standing Buddha Statue
(Cultural Property Material No. 319)



The largest Buddhist Temple site in Asia

Hwangnyongsaji Temple Site

(Historic Site No. 6)

In the 14th year of king Jinheung's reign, 24th king of Silla(A.D. 553), a new palace was to be built on this site. However, the king had heard that a yellow dragon had appeared on the site and built a temple instead. The construction of Hwangnyongsaji(Yellow/Golden Dragon Temple) began in 553, during the reign of King Jinheung, and ended in 645, during the 13th year of Queen Seondeok's reign. The entire construction process lasted through four generations of kings, a total of 93 years. The nine-story wooden tower built by Baekje architect Abiji and Silla's most treasured five-meters tall Golden Jangnyuksang Statue were lost during the Mongolian Invasion. This site best reflects the Buddhist spirits of the Silla people who believed that "any land of Silla was land of Buddha," and it is also where Solgeo's Geumdangbyeokhwa wall painting was located. Although currently only the sites of Geumdang, the wooden tower, the main hall and the inner gate remain, this was once the largest temple in Asia with total area of 66,000 square meters.



Geumdangteo Jangnyuksa Daejwa Plinth

It is said that King Ashoka, who unified India, the birthplace of Buddhism, attempted to make a big gilt bronze Buddha statue. However after repeated failure, he set up a boat and loaded all his materials and sent it out to the sea. The boat landed in Silla Kingdom and using the materials on the boat, finished the Buddha statue and placed it inside the national temple of Hwangnyongsaji to prove that Silla was indeed the land of Buddha.

FYI – Burnt Hwangnyongsaji Gu-cheung Moktap(Nine-Storied Wooden Pagoda)

The nine-storied wooden tower in Hwangnyongsaji Temple was built in 643 during the 12th year of queen Seondeok by request of great Buddhist monk Jajang, who had returned from his study in Tang, China. The nine stories of the tower represent the nine nations surrounding Silla and it was believed that by building this tower would prevent foreign invasion. Unfortunately, during the Mongolian invasion in the 25th year of king Gojong of the Goryeo Dynasty(1238), the entire temple, including the nine-storied wooden tower was completely burnt to ashes.





A mountain that became Geumganggyeong **Mt. Geumgangsan**

Mt. Geumgangsan rises 280m above sea level in northern Gyeongju. The name was derived from *Geumganggyeong*, the basic Buddhist scripture for the Jogyejong Buddhist Order.



A temple built in memory of Yi Chaddon

Baengnyulsa Temple Daeungjeon Hall (Cultural Property Material No. 4)

This temple was built on the site where the head of Yi Chaddon, who was martyred for the approval of Buddhism in the 14th year of King Beopheung of Silla(A.D. 527), rose high and fell to the ground. The foundation and the roof stone of the lantern, which are considered to have been used in the old buildings within the precinct, still remain. The Yaksayeoraepsang in Baengnyulsa Temple is a one meter tall standing gilt bronze Buddha statue made in the Silla era.



One of the three major gold Buddha statues of Silla

Baengnyulsa Yaksayeoraepsang (Under possession of Gyeongju National Museum, National Treasure No. 28)

This gold Yaksayeoraepsang standing Buddha statue was originally located in the main sanctuary of Baeknyulsa Temple. Along with the Gold Amitabhayeoraewasang Seated Statue of Geuknakjeon Hall and the Gold Vairocana jwasang Seated Statue of Birojeon Hall, Yaksayeoraepsang is one of the three major gold Buddha statues of Silla Kingdom. This standing Buddha statue is being displayed at the Gyeongju National Museum.

FYI – Seorabeol, striving to be the ideal land of Buddha

When Buddhism was approved with Yi Chaddon's martyrdom in 527(14th year of king Beopheung's reign), a great number of large temples, towers and Buddha statues were built in Seorabeol, the capital of Silla(today's Gyeongju). According to *Samgukyusa*, written by Ilyeon, "the temples were connected like constellations and the towers were linked like a flock of wild geese."





Silla Talhae Wangneung Tomb (Historic Site No. 174)

King Talhae (A.D. 57~80), the 4th king of Silla, was the first king from the Seok family clan. Talhae Wangneung, a round tomb near Pyoam, is a simple tomb with no decorations, and the Sungsinjeon Shrine in the west of the tomb is used when performing religious ceremonies for the King.



Gyeongju Pyoam

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Monument No. 54)

Pyoam, "Rock of Light" or a "Rock of a Gourd," is where the founder of Alcheonyangsanchon Village is said to have descended from heaven. Alcheonyangsanchon was the first of six villages that became Silla Kingdom. Representatives of the six villages gathered here in 69 B.C. and held the first Council of Nobles to vote for the establishment of Silla Kingdom in 57 B.C. Yuheobi and Pyoamje were built to pay tribute to their spirits.



Sungsinjeon Shrine

(Cultural Property Material No. 255)

Sungsinjeon Shrine was built in Wolseong, Gyeongju by Gwon Sangmun, who was a governor during the reign of king Cheoljong of the Joseon Dynasty. In 1906, it began to be called Sungsinjeon as it started to serve the founding kings of three family clans. In 1980, when the private house inside Wolseong was removed, Sungsinjeon was relocated to the current location. Memorial services are hosted in spring and fall.



Gulbulsaji Seokbulsang Statue (Treasure No. 121)

Situated at the entrance of Mt. Geumgangsan, Gulbulsaji is frequently visited by mountain climbers and people who want to pray. The Buddha statues were placed facing all four directions because it is said that the holy land of Buddha is located in all four directions, hence everywhere. The four-faced stone Buddha statue was one of the four directional Buddha which was popularized by the development of Mahayana Buddhism.



*An international scale all-inclusive
tourist district*

Bomun Lake Resort Region

The Bomun Lake Resort Region, established on 8 square kilometers of land around Bomunho Lake, is an international tourist complex that offers comfort and pleasure. Luxury hotels, condos, hot springs, golf courses, outdoor concert halls, amusement parks and many other facilities surrounded by the beautiful nature welcomes visitors.

Bomun Lake Resort Region : Bomunho Lake ➡
Bomun Outdoor Concert Hall ➡ Gyeongju World ➡
Shilla Millennium Park ➡ Gyeongju World Culture Expo Park



Sanseong region



List in 2000





A sky colored lake of joy and happiness

Bomunho Lake

With an area of 1.653 square kilometers, Bomunho Lake is a man-made lake built under the old castle site in Mt. Myeonghwal-san in East Gyeongju. There are various leisure facilities and parks around the lake including hotels of international scale and Gyeongju World. Well-arranged esplanades and bicycle trails along the lake are popular hiking course. Along the lake is a ferry, Bomun Shopping Center, Yukbuchon, a golf course, Seonjae Art Gallery and an outdoor concert hall. The spring cherry blossoms in full bloom create a movie-like scene.

(054)740-7331 🚌 10, 16, 18



*Open up your mind and soul like the wide open
Bomunho lake*

Ferry Pier

Tourists can appreciate the beauty of the lake and cherish the romantic memories by riding fun boats like the swan boat. There are 62-seater and 32-seater ferry boats and 2-seater and 4-seater pedal boats, as well as high speed motor boats available. Inquiry : (054)740-6295



Esplanades

Bicycle lanes and well arranged walking paths are easily found throughout the Bomun Complex. Tourists can ride bicycles while feeling the refreshing air splashing their faces or enjoy quite and relaxing walks amid nature.



Myeonghwalanseong Fortress

This mountain fortress was built with natural stones along the girth of the summit of Mt. Myeonghwal-san. The total length of the fortress reaches 6km. It not only protected Seorabeol from frequent invasions of Japanese army but also was inhabited by the 20th King Jabi of Silla(Jabimaripgan). In Cheongun-dong, which is south of Bomunho Lake, a set of three-storied towers and a temple site still remain.



Gosa Fountain

With the highest stream of water shooting up to about 100m, Gosa Fountain is the highest in Korea. There are six water jets what reach about 30cm encircling the central water jet that reaches up to 100m. This spectacular fountain is lit up at night and looks like a fully blossomed lotus flower.



Golf Course

Tourists can enjoy a relaxing time at this international standard gold course.



Bomun Mulebanga Water Mill

There are a total of 108 gutters in the Bomun Mulebanga, each symbolizing the number of times a person should clear their minds in order to fulfill their dreams and share happiness.



Horse riding resort

The resort provides an opportunity for you to enjoy a variety of hands-on activities, including horse rising, horse stable experience, Dak Hanji paper dolls showroom, animals land, horse magic show and motorcycle show, as well as a 13-meter high flying circus boasting beautiful illumination and lighting.

Inquiry : www.horseridingresort.com (054)746-7601



Blur ocean circus

It is a 13-meter high flying circus in perfect harmony with beautiful illumination and lighting. You can see the blue ocean circus performance for the first time in Korea.



Bomun Outdoor Concert Hall

The Bomun Outdoor Concert Hall is located in front of the five-storied octagonal Bomun Tower, which is symbolic of Bomun Complex. This is where people and nature come together and create a rich cultural atmosphere through various shows and performances.



Bomun Shopping Center

The Bomun Shopping Center is made up of 14 units and tourists experience the best convenience in shopping with valuable and interesting local specialty product shops, traditional restaurants, and an experience hall.



Seonjae Art Gallery

The Seonjae Art Gallery contributes to the reinforcement of the cultural foundation of ancient culture and of modern art in Gyeongju. It consists of three large exhibit rooms and is open all year around.

Inquiry : (054)745-7075~6



Gyeongju World

Due to the large investment in 2000, the new and improved Gyeongju World is the largest all-inclusive resort in the Yeongnam area. With a total area of 264,000 square meter, it consists of an amusement park that provides daily events for visitors to enjoy, a 33,000-square-meter water park, a sledding hill in the winter, Seorabeol Youth Training Center and various gymnastics facilities.

Inquiry : (054)745-7711 www.gjw.co.kr



Gyeongju World Amusement

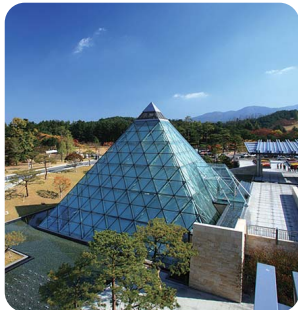
X-Zone, which was built on a 300 billion won budget, is a thrill-packed theme park that offers the greatest fun and thrills in Korea. Phaeton, Korea's first inverted roller coaster, Mega Drop, Korea's highest drop at 70meters, Grand Cannon Adventure, and Tornado are a few of the rides at Gyeongju World Amusement. Facilities for the whole family to enjoy such as the Enjoy World, the Kiddy Land, the Children's Animal Ranch and various concerts and events are also available.



California Beach

Operating period : June to August (flexible)

This enormous water park is located on 33,000 square meters of land and it adds an exotic touch to the entire resort. The 'Super Wave Pool', the 'Extreme River', various spa facilities and many water rides that are not yet available elsewhere in Korea are awaiting your visit.



Dream Center

This is a fantasy world modeled after Egyptian pyramids. The Science Museum and the Sweet Gallery, which are connected to the Dream Space, are located in the Exhibit District and are special places offering various hands-on programs and fun entertainment to tourists. At the Science Museum, visitors can become familiar with science through interactive media and world famous exhibits from the San Francisco Exploratorium.

Inquiry : (054)778-5200
www.dream-center.co.kr



An experiential history theme park that transcends time and space

Shilla Millennium Park

Shilla Millennium Park is the only history and culture experiential park in Korea where the thousand-year-old Silla culture and state-of-the-art blockbuster epic dramas are performed. There is also a folk village where houses from the Silla era were recreated and various outdoor concerts and spectacular military art shows performed by horses can be seen at all times. Visitors can learn and experience various literatures through workshops and try great tasting foods.

Customer center: (054)778-2000 www.smpark.co.kr



Main Concert Hall

The main concert hall is where large outdoor events are held. This floating stage uses large machinery, special effects and stunts to put on great shows. The fountainstatue of the twelve zodiac animals, the robotic event at Cheoyong Falls, the Emille Tower, and the four major cities of the 8th century including Baghdad, Constantinople, and Hwacheongji are on display.



Hwarang Concert Hall

'Teachings of Hwarang', featuring advanced horse-riding military art skills and amazing stunts are regularly held here. Tourists may ride these horses.



Cheongyeongodo Zone

Houses of the Silla Kingdom were recreated and categorized into Seongol, Jingol, 6-Dupum, 5-Dupum, 4-Dupum, Minga and Sanchae according to the facts recorded on Samguksagi Oksajo.



Ragung


Meaning 'Palace of Silla', Ragung is the first traditional 5-star hotel in Korea that combines spa facilities and traditional Korean accommodations. It serves its guests top-quality traditional Korea cuisine for breakfast and dinner.



*A light illuminating culture, a window
open to the world*

Gyeongju World Culture Expo

Within the Bomun Lake Resort there is a park where the Gyeongju World Culture Expo takes places. Since its beginning in 1998, the world culture festival has been held here at Gyeongju World Culture Expo park in 1998, 2000, 2003 and 2007, as well as at Angkor Wat, Cambodia in 2006 and Bangkok, Thailand in 2010, respectively. During the world culture expo period, tourists can enjoy a wide variety of world culture events, including exhibitions, performances, video shows and hands-on experience. Even during the non-event period, the World Culture Expo park continues to provide tourists with an opportunity to watch Gyeongju tower's moonlight laser show, 3-D animation world, Silla culture history pavilion and World fossil museum.

(054)748-3011 www.cultureexpo.or.kr 130, Cheongun-dong  10, 18, 100, 150



Light of a thousand years

Gyeongju Tower

The 82m tall Gyeongju Tower has a cut-away center in the shape of Hwangnyongsa, the nine-storied wooden tower that was one of the three treasures of Silla. It has a sky lounge and an observatory and at night, an amazing laser show is put on.



Western Area

The western area of Gyeongju is where historic sites with traces of Hwarangdo are scattered around.



Northern Area

Northern Gyeongju is where you can look into the culture of Buddhism, Cheondogyo and Confucianism.



East Sea Area

Passed Churyeong Hill, enjoy the picturesque scenery of the east coast.



*From ancient Silla to modern day, find
hidden treasures of Seorabeol*

Gyeongju Suburbs Tour

Suburbs Tourism

Silla relics are not the only things in Gyeongju.

It not only embraces the glorious culture of Silla
and the high spirits of Hwarang,
but it is also the home of noble academic traditions
of the Seong Confucianism and the principles
of honorable scholars.

The hidden treasures of Seorabol with indefinite value,
despite its obscurity the Gyeongju
Suburban Tour will take you to the heart
of cultural heritage in the surrounding Gyeongju region.



In search of the traces of Hwarang

Western Area

There are many relics that show traces of Hwarang in the western part of Gyeongju(Mt. Seondosan, Mt. Songhwasan and Mt. Danseoksan). Including the tomb of King Muyeol, who established the foundation for the unification of the three kingdoms, there is also Mt. Danseoksan, which was the training location for *hwarang*(elite group of male youth in Silla), and the tomb of Kim Yushin, the great commander of Silla.

Western Area : Seoakri Gobungun Tombs Park ➡ Silla King Muyeol's Tomb
➡ General Kim Yushin's Tomb ➡ Mt. Danseoksan
➡ Geumcheokri Gobungun Tombs Park





Seoakri Gobungun Tombs Park

(Historic Site No. 142)

Seoakri Gobungun Tombs Park refers to the four large tombs located along the hillside behind the Tomb of King Muyeol of Silla in Seoak-dong. Judging from their size, these tombs are estimated to be royal tombs of king Muyeol's direct ancestors. Along with the tomb of King Muyeol, the tomb of general Kim Yushin is also located in southern Mt. Songhwasan and the hillside of Mt. Seondosan. Also, the tombs of Kim Inmyo, who was a diplomat at the time, and Kim Yang, who was a meritorious subject during the reign of king Sinmu, are found here.



Gyeongju Seoakri Maaeseokbulsang Statue

(Treasure No. 62)

Seoakri Maaeseokbulsang Statue a triad Buddha Statue that enshrines two statues of Avalokitesvara and one of Avalokita. The 7m tall standing statue of the Amitabha Buddha is engraved on a rock near the peak of Mt. Seondosan. Presently, the head of the main Buddha is severely damaged, but the two Bodhisattva statues have kept their gentle and graceful appearance.



Seoak Seowon Confucian School

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Monument No. 19)

Seoak Seowon, located to the north of the tomb of King Muyeol, enshrines Kim Yushin, Seol Chong, and Choi Chiwon. It was built in 1563(19th year of King Myeongjong's ruling), and was named Seoakjeongsa by master Toegye. Inside this Confucian school hangs the framed writing of Won Jinhae, a noted calligrapher of the Mid-Joseon Dynasty.



Tomb of Kim Inmun (Left)

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Monument No. 32)

Kim Inmun was the second son of King Muyeol and the younger brother of King Munmu. In the 5th year of Queen Jindeok's reign(A.D. 651), he went to Tang, China seven times and made a great contribution in the diplomatic relationship with Tang, China in and around the unification of the three kingdoms. In front of the tomb, the turtle-shaped base of the tombstone still remains.

Tomb of Kim Yang (Right)

(Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Monument No. 33)

The tomb of Kim Yang is the smaller of the two tombs located to the east of the tomb of King Muyeol, in Seoak-dong, Gyeongju. Kim Yang was a meritorious subject during the reign of king Munmu, 45th king of Silla. This tomb does not have any stone statues of figurines, it only has a simple tombstone with his name engraved in it.



Here lays the leader of the
Three Kingdoms Era

Tomb of King Muyeol of Silla

(Historic Site No. 20)

The tomb of King Muyeol, located on the foot of Mt. Seondosan, is the tomb which the corpse was most clearly identified among all royal tombs. It is about 13 meters in height, its bottom circumference is about 112meters and the rim of the tomb is engirded with stones. After this tomb, royal tombs of Unified Silla became more elaborate with fancier decorations such as statues of the twelve zodiac animals, stone fences, stone lion statues and various other stone statues and monuments placed around the tomb. However, the tomb of King Muyeol is a mound-shaped rather simple looking tomb. Born Kim Chunchu, king Taejong-Muyeol established the foundation for the unification of the three kingdoms along with General Kim Yushin, however, the three kingdoms were not unified until the time of his son, King Munmu (A.D. 676). (054)772-4531 842, Seoak-dong 🚌 60, 61, 330



Silla Taejong-Muyeol wangneungbi Stone Monument

(National Treasure No. 25)

It was built in honor of King Muyeol's achievements in the first year of King Munmu's reign(A.D. 661). Currently, the body of the statue is missing, but the head and turtle-shaped base still remain.

FYI – Kim Chunchu, the first king from the Jingol class

King Taejong-Muyeol was the grandson of king Jinji, 25th king of Silla. His mother was the daughter the 26th king, king Jinpyeong and the sister of queen Seondeok, the 27th queen of Silla. After four years of ruling, his grandfather was removed from the throne due to misgovernment, and as a result, his direct descendants were also removed from the throne line. However, with the support of the great general Kim Yushin, Kim Chunchu was the first person to become king from the Jingol(second highest rank among the royal class) class. As the 29th king of Silla, he established the foundation, but passed away before the unification of the three kingdoms, in 661.





The greatest Hwarang in history Tomb of Kim Yushin

(Tomb of General Kim Yushin, Historic Site No. 21)

It is a large tomb with a diameter of 5.3m and height of 50m. The rim of tomb(hoseok) is girded with slabs of stone, resembling a folding screen. The stone slabs are engraved with the images of the twelve zodiac animals guarding the tomb in civilian attire and bearing arms.

(054)749-6713 San 7-10, Chunghyo-dong 🚗 50, 51, 70, 270



Hoseok of the Tomb of Kim Yushin

Unlike tombs of the late Silla era, the twelve zodiac animal hoseok(protective fence like structure made of stone) in this tomb is a masterpiece that beautifully depicts the graceful body of the twelve figures.

FYI – Kim Yushin, the great general of the Three Kingdoms Era

General Kim Yushin(595–673) was the 12th descendant of king Kimsuro of the Geumgwangaya Kingdom. He became hwarang(elite group of male youth in Silla) at the young age of 15 and led the Yonghwahyangdo(disciples of the Dragon Flower Fragrance). At the age of 17, he was trained in literature and military arts in Mt. Danseoksan. He played a key role in the unification of the three kingdoms and was granted the title of Taedaegakgan(highest official rank) by king Munmu.





Training area of General Kim Yushin

Mt. Danseoksan

Mt. Danseoksan(Cut Stone Mountain) was named so after a story about General Kim Yushin. According to the story, General Kim cut a stone in a single stroke using a special technique he learned from his teacher, Nanseung. This mountain was also known to be where many *hwarang*, including Gen. Kim Yushin, trained. Mt. Danseoksan stands to the left of the dry stream that passes through the ancient tombs in Geumchuk-ri and Seoak-dong. As the highest mountain(827m) in Gyeongju, it was the guarding post of Silla in the defense against Baekjae.



The first stone cave temple of Silla
**Danseoksan Sinseonsa
Temple Maaebulsanggun
Statues**

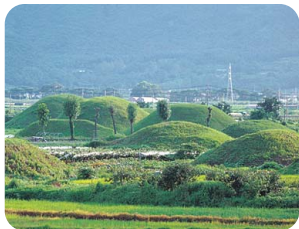
(National Treasure No. 199)

Gigantic natural rocks are divided into east and west side rocks, and a roof was built over the two sides. This became the first stone cave temple of Silla. Inside this C-shaped stone cave are ten Buddhist Bodhisattvas and other statues.



**Gyeongju Dudaeri
Maaeseokburipsang
Standing Buddha Statue**
(Treasure No. 122)

This is a triad-Buddha image engraved on a rock facing the west side of Mt. Byeokdosan. Amitabha (principle Buddha of the Pure Land) is engraved in the middle with two Bodhisattva statues engraved on each side.



A tomb with a golden ruler
**Gyeongju Geumcheokri
Gobungun Tombs Park**
(Historic Site No. 43)

According to legend, a golden ruler was given to Park Hyeokgeose, founder of Silla, and in order to protect the golden ruler from Chinese envoys, he buried it on a tomb and made 40 more fake tombs around it. This is why this area was named Geumcheok, golden ruler. They are said to be wood-lined chamber style tombs of the Silla Kingdom.



*The place where the tradition of Buddhism,
Confucianism, and Cheondogyo are still alive*

Northern Area

The northern area is where tourists can see the time line of Gyeongju: Gyeongju during the Goryeo Dynasty, Gyeongju during the Joseon Dynasty and other eras. It is the sacred ground of Buddhism and Cheondogyo and it is also where you can see and feel traditions of the Confucian culture. Yongdamjeong Pavilion, which was the origin of Donghak, and Wolseongyangdong Village, which is the largest noble village of the Joseon Dynasty, are must-see attractions in the northern area.

Northern Area: Yongdamjeong Pavilion ➡ Oksan Seowon Confucian School
➡ Wonseongyangdong Village





The home of Donghak Yongdamjeong Pavilion

(Non-appointed Cultural Property)

This is where Su-un Choe Je-u(1824-1864) was born and also where he wrote Yongdamyusa, a literature on absolute equality of men. Choe Je-u led Innaecheon(fundamental religious teaching of Cheondogyeo meaning "humans are God") to Donghak(Eastern learning). At present, there is a monastery for practicing its teaching at the foot of Mt. Gumisan in an area totaling 1,320 thousand m². Yongdamjeong is located on the highest spot along the valley from the entrance of the mountain. At the site of Choe's birth house is Yuheobi, the 5m tall stone monument built in 1971, opposite the monument, at mid-slope is his tomb, and nestled in the valley to the left of his tomb is Yongdamjeong Pavilion. These three structures are located within a 1 km distance.

Yongdamjeong training center : (054)745-5345 San 63-1, Gajeong-ri, Hyeongok-myeon



Man is Heaven

Choe Je-u Statue

Donghak, asserting the basic idea of Innaecheon(man is God), gained enormous support from many people who went through difficulties and exploitation at the end of the 19th century. In 1864(1st year of king Gojong's reign), Choe Je-u was arrested at Yongdamjeon Pavilion for practicing Donghak, which the government had declared an evil religion. He was charged with sadonanjeong (disrupting society and deceiving the public) and was beheaded at Daegujiangdae. In later years, the spirit of Donghak sprouted the Gabonongmin Rebellion(Farmers' Rebellion).



Oryu-ri Wisterias

(Natural Treasure No. 89)

There are wisterias growing side by side in Oryu-ri, Hyeongok-myeon. Although it is said there was a pond in this area, no trace of a pond remains today. Instead there are four wisterias grouped in twos. It is told that during the Silla Kingdom the area used to be called Yongnim, meaning Dragon Forest and the wisterias were called Yongdeung, Dragon Lanterns.



In memory of Hoejae Lee Eonjeok

Oksan Seowon Confucian School (Historic Site No. 154)

Oksan Seowon was built by Yi Jemin, a high officer of Gyeongju, and other Confucian scholars in 1572(5th year of king Seonjo's reign) to honor the great master Hoejae Yi Eonjeok, who was a great Confucian scholar. In 1574(7th year of king Seonjo), the building received the Oksan tablet and was promoted to a seowon or Confucian school. The framed calligraphies of Oksan Hall were written by Chusa Kim Jeonghui and the framed calligraphies of Gu-idang were written by Seokbong Han Ho are hung on the north wall of the main hall.

(054)761-2211 7, Oksan-ri, Angang-eup 🚌 202, 203, 205, 207



Dongnakdang (Treasure No. 413)

Located about 700m northeast of Oksan Seowon, Dongnakdang is the guest house Hoejae Yi Eonjeok built after he left his official position in 1532 as an addition to the main house built in 1516. On the front is a tablet that reads "Oksanjeongsa", which was written by great master Toegye Yi Hwang.



Jeongdeokgyeyu Samabangmok (Treasure No. 524-1)

Samabangmok were books listing the names of people who had passed the Samasi and Jinsasi state examination of the Joseon Dynasty. Although many such books were found of the Joseon Dynasty, not many were found from the Goryeo Dynasty. Particularly the Jeokdeokgyeyu Samabangmok lists those who passed the Samasi examination in 1513(8th year of king Jungjong's reign).



Jeongghyesaji Temple Site Thirteen-Storeyed Stone Pagoda

(National Treasure No. 40)

This stone pagoda from the 9th century in the Unified Silla era remains in the site of Jeongghyesa Temple behind Dongnakdang. Like the Dabotap in Bulguksa Temple and the Sasaja Three-Storeyed Pagoda in Hwaeomsa Temple, this pagoda has a unique structure and for its superior figure it is considered a masterpiece. Close by is an old temple called Jeongghyesa, which was built during the Silla Kingdom.




Where the Confucian culture of the Joseon Dynasty can still be felt

Wolseong Yangdong Village

(Important Folk Material No. 189)

This village, created by the Wolseong Son family clan and the Yeogang Lee family clan, consists of about 150 time-honored tile-roofed and thatched-roofed houses. Wolseong Yangdong Village is a typical noble village of the Joseon Dynasty in which the entire village is designated as a cultural property.(1 national treasure, 4 treasures, 12 important folk materials, 2 tangible cultural properties, 1 folk material, 1 cultural property material, and 2 folk cultural properties)

Yangdongmaeul Management Office : (054)762-4541 6, Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon
 200, 202, 203, 207, 212



The founder of Yangdong Village

Sonso Portrait

(Treasure No. 1216)

It is a portrait of Sonso(1433~1484) who was the iphyangjo (first person to arrive at the village and establish the site) of Wolseong Village. He became the meritorious subject during the Yi Siae Rebellion in 1467. Today, after 500years, it is considered to be an important material in the study and development of the history of Korean painting.



Gwangajeong (Treasure No. 442)

Gwangajeong has a square-shaped floor plan. This house serves as an important material in the study of housing of the southern region during the mid-Joseon Dynasty. To the right of the front gate is a room called Sarangchae, which is followed by another room called the Numaru, and there is also a plaque hanging on the eave. The literal meaning of Gwangajeong is "to look after your growing children like farmers look after their growing crops."



Hyangdan (Treasure No. 412)

As the first house seen as you enter Yangdong Village, this fancy-roofed house was given to Hoejae Yi Eonjeokin 1543 by King Jungjong so Yi could take care of his mother while serving as the Gyeongsang-do Province governor. Originally, it was of 99 kan (traditional unit of measurement) after it was repaired in 1976, it was reduced to 56 kan. With maze-like hallways and a number of doors leading to the outside, Hyangdan is a uniquely structured home.



Mucheomdang (Treasure No. 411)

Mucheomdang is the head house of the Yeogang Yu family clan built in 1508. It is a simple and sophisticated house that focused on the functions of the detached guest house. Mucheomdang is the penname of Yi Uiyun, who was the first grandson of Hoejae Yi Eonjeok, civil minister during the reign of kings Jungjong through Myeongjong of the Joseon Dynasty. The name literally means "to not dishonor your ancestors."



Seobaekdang

(Important Folk Material No. 23)

It is the head house of the Wolseong Son family clan built in the 15th year of King Sungjong's ruling (A.D. 1454) by Duke Sonso. Seobaekdang means "to write 'patience' one hundred times a day" and the name was only recently confirmed. According to theory of divination based on topography, this was a propitious site where three great men were to be born. Son Jungdon, clean-handed government official of the Joseon Dynasty, and Yi Eonjeok were born here, it is believed that the third man is yet to be born.



Simsujeong

(Important Folk Material No. 81)

This pavilion, surrounded by old trees, was built in 1560 by Hoejae Yi Eonjeok to cherish the memory of his younger brother and farmer, Yi Eongwal, who sacrificed his official title to support their old mother.



Tour etiquette

Please do not disturb the people living in the houses.



*Following the beautiful scenery of the
East coast*

East Sea Area

The East Sea Area is a well known cultural heritage site where the underwater tomb of King Munmu, who said that even after he dies he'll become a dragon to defend his nation, Yigeondae, the site from where a big dragon was seen in the ocean, Gameunsaji Temple Site, which is the temple king Sinmun built in gratitude to his parents, and many other heritages can be seen.

East Sea Area: Girimsa Temple ➡ Golgalsa Temple ➡ Gameunsaji Temple Site
➡ King Munmu's Underwater Tomb ➡ Yigeondae





*A thousand-year-old ancient temple
sitting on the foot of Mt. Hamwolsan*

Girimsa Temple

Girimsa temple was built in the 12th year of Queen Seondeok of Silla (A.D. 643) and is one of the 31 head temples of the Joseon Dynasty. Initially, it was called Imjeongsa but the name was changed to Girimsa after its expansion by Great Buddhist monk Wonhyo. Stone structures such as the Moktapji, the Three-Storeyed Stone Pagoda, and the Geonchilbosal jwasang Seated Buddha Statue and buildings such as the Daejeokgwangjeon Pavilion are located within the temple. There is also the Maewoldang Shrine, which honors Kim Siseup, writer of the first novel written in Chinese characters, *Geumosisinhwa*. Girimsa is also famous for *ojongsu* (five kinds of water), which are Gamrosu, Hwangjeongsu, Jaggunsu, Myeongsu and Otaksu.

Inquiry: (054)744-2292 www.kirimsa.com



A palace filled with the light of truth
Girimsa Daejeokgwangjeon Hall
 (Treasure No. 833)

Daejeokgwangjeon refers to the shrine where Vairocana Buddha is worshiped as the main Buddha. Girimsa Daejeokgwangjeon was initially built during the reign of Queen Seondeok, and was restored six times ever since. Its appearance is majestic enough to be the main hall and the interior is spacious and glamorous. The hanging board that reads 'Daejeokgwangjeong' is written in bold and vigorous brushstrokes and installed on the front of the building are time-honored flower-patterned doors.



**Girimsa Samcheung
Seoktap Three-
Storeyed Pagoda**
 Gyeongsangbuk-do
 Province Intangible
 Cultural Property
 No. 205)

This tower, located in front of Girimsa Eungjinjeon Hall is a small yet evenly built stone tower from late Unified Silla or early Goryeo Dynasty.



**Geonchilbosal
Jwasang Seated
Buddha Statue**
 (Treasure No. 415)

In order to make this rare and precious Bodhisattva, a wooden frame was made and wrapped with hemp cloth then pasted with mud and molded to shape. Then the inside was dug out and the exterior was varnished with lacquer. This valuable statue is displayed within the Girimsa Seongbo Museum.



Golgulsa Temple

As one can tell from its name, Golgulsa (literally Stone Buddha Temple) consists of 12 stone caves above a very high and large limestone. The Maaeyeorae Jwasang Seated Buddha Statue is engraved on the highest point of a stonewall. According to records in *Girimsa Sajeokgi*, the natural caves on the opposite of Mt. Hamwolsan were classified into 12 caves and each was given a name. It is believed that Golgulsa Temple was a subsidiary of Girimsa Temple. Inquiry: (054)745-0246 www.golgulsa.com



Golgulsa Maaeyeorae Jwasang Seated Buddha Statue

(Treasure No. 581)

An embossing technique was used to engrave this Buddha statue on the highest point of a stonewall where the twelve caves are located. Due to the weather, the parts below the knees and the big pedestal were broken off, and the flame-shaped nimbus and the shoulders were heavily eroded. The tall height, dynamic face, eyes, lips, and long nose well reflect the characteristics of Silla Buddhist statues of the 9th century.



Beaches along the East Sea (Oryu, Najeong, Jeonchon, Bongil, Gwanseong)

The clean ocean of the East Sea, soft pebbles, and green pine forests harmonizing with the coast makes visitors' hearts flutter with joy. There are many raw fish restaurants and convenient stores around the coast. Visitors can enjoy the thrills of water sports such as motor boats and banana boats.

Inquiry : Gyeongju Marine Fisheries
(054)7479-6293



The underwater tomb a king who died and became a dragon

Underwater Tomb of King Munmu

(Historic Site No. 158)

This is the only underwater tomb in the world that was built following the will of King Munmu (A.D. 661~681), 30th king of Silla, who used to say that even after his death, he'd defend the nation by becoming a dragon. King Munmu achieved the great work of unifying the three kingdoms after he conquered Baekje and Goguryeo and drove out the troops of Tang, China, and his heroic spirits lay in this underwater tomb, which is also called Daewangam. This 20m long rock island is located approximately 200 m offshore. Smaller rocks are placed in the four directions to create a waterway and a small underwater pod in the middle of it. A 3.6m long, 2.9m wide and 0.9m thick marble stone covers the pod, making it look like a cross-shaped waterway from above. 26, Bonggil-ri, Yangbuk-myeon 🚌 150



The place where Daewangam looks most beautiful

Igyeondae (Historic Site No. 159)

It is known as the site where King Munmu was seen, while asleep in Daewangam, turning into a dragon and rising to the sky. According to legend, a dragon appeared at Igyeondae and gave King Sinmun, son of King Munmu, the manpasikjeok, a flute which is said to rid people of all worries and bring peace to the world.

FYI – Legend of Manpasikjeok.

King Sinmun, 31st king of Silla and son of King Munmu, built Gameunsa Temple by the east coast in memory of his father. According to the legend, General Kim Yushin died and become a heavenly god and King Munmu died and become a dragon. The heavenly god told the dragon to take the bamboo flute to King Sinmun. It was said that when the flute was played, enemies will withdraw, diseases will be cured, rain will come when in drought and skies will clear and strong winds and rain will cease during rainy seasons. The King Sinmun called this legendary flute Manpasikjeok and appointed it a national treasure.





A temple said to have been frequented by King Munmu, who became a dragon after his death

Gyeongju Gameunsaji Temple Site

(Historic Site No. 31)

Gameunsa temple was completed by the 31st king of Silla, King Sinmu, in honor of the spirit of his father King Munmu. Had started the build Jinguksa Temple by the seaside in the hopes that Buddhist powers would protect the nation and blockade Japanese invaders. Before the temple was completed King Munmu became ill and left a will to Buddhist monk Jiubeopsa, "Even after I die, I will become a dragon and guard this nation." His body was cremated and the ashes were scattered in Daewangam, as he wished in his will. King Sinmun completed the temple honoring his father's will and renamed it Gameunsa in admiration to his father.

55-1, Yongdang-ri, Yangbuk-myeon 🚌150



Basic structure of three-storyed pagodas of Silla

Gameunsaji Samcheung Seoktap Three-Storyed Pagodas (National Treasure No. 112)

The 13.4m tall three-tiered tower with a doubled layered foundation is the second largest three-storyed stone pagoda after the Bunhwangsa Tower. These are a set of two identical pagodas with one on the west and the other on the east. With a well balanced structure, they give off a very stable, solemn and vigorous impression.



Soothing sound of splashing waves

Gampo-hang Port

Despite its small size, Gampo-hang is the central port where numerous fishing boats come and go. The traditional market that is opened by the port sells fresh fish and other seafoods. From the breakwater, there is a magnificent view of the sunrise of the East Coast. Further, tourists can enjoy quality raw fish at reasonable prices at the raw fish restaurants lined up along the road.



Gampo-jang

Gampo-jang opens on the 3rd and 8th days of every month. Located by the ocean, squid boats come back at dawn creating an extraordinary scene against the beautiful sunrise. The market open along the road is crowded with merchants from Guryongpo and Gyeongju. Being right by the port, the market offers many fresh marine products.

Inquiry : Gampo-eup office (054)779-6805



Joyful Gyeongju!

Exciting Gyeongju Tour

Aside from looking around the thousand-year-old relics of the Silla Kingdom, there is much more to see and enjoy in Gyeongju.

From field trips to thematic tours, enjoy a relaxing and unforgettable time with friends and families.

The uniqueness that only Gyeongju can offer will satisfy your five senses



Make Gyeongju cultural heritage tour one of your own.

Field Trip



Learn more about Gyeongju.

With an expert in cultural tourism



See a whole new side of Gyeongju through various hands-on experiences.

Experiential Trip



Exciting Trip

Your own record of visit to
Gyeongju cultural heritage

Field study trip



Following Buddha's heart under the sky

Exploring Buddhist Sites

From a long, long time ago, Mt. Namsan has been filled with ancient history and legends. Sharing the history of Silla, Mt. Namsan was the defender of this nation as well as the sacred ground where citizens of this nation went to pray. As you climb this mountain, you can feel the compassion of the Silla people, who built Buddha statues longing for the heavenly land of Buddha. The clear sounds of birds reverberating through the mountain and the bright rays of sunlight shining through tree branches release a peculiarity that can only be felt in Mt. Namsan.



Tracing the rise and fall of Silla in the Mt. Namsan Tour

Inyongsaji Temple Site → Cheon-gwangsaji Temple Site → Oreung Tombs Park → Najeong Well → Yangsanjae Shrine → Ilseongwangneung Royal Tomb → Changnumsa Temple Site → Poseokjeongji Site → Jimawangneung Royal Tomb → Samneunggok Valley → Gyeongaewangneung Royal Tomb → Sangseojang Shrine → Tapgolbucheobawi Rock → Heongangwangneung Royal Tomb → Jeonggangwangneung Royal Tomb → Tongiljeon Hall



Silla Buddhist Art Tour

Namsan Bulgokseokbuljwasang Seated Buddha Statue → Tapgol Maaejosanggun Rock Carving → Borisa Seokjoryeoraewasang Seated Buddha Statue → Mireukgol Maaeyorae Jwasang Seated Buddha Statue → Namsan-dong Three-Storeyed Pagodas (twin pagodas) → Namsan-ri Temple Site (Yeombulsaji) → Chilburam Maaeseokbul Stone Buddha → Namsan Sinseonam Maaebosal Ban-gasang Statue



Silla Stone Buddha Treasure House Tour

Baeriseokburipsang Standing Buddha Statue → Samneunggol Valley → Maaegwaneumbosang Statue → Seokjoryeoraewasang Seated Buddha Statue → Seongakjoryeoraewasang Seated Buddha Statue → Sangseonam Seon-gakbosang Statue → Geumsongjeongteo Site and Badukbawi Rock → Sangsabari Rock and Soseokbul Buddha → Mt. Geumosan Summit → Yongjanggol Valley Three-Storeyed Stone Pagoda → Maaeyoraejwasang Seated Buddha Statue → Samnyundaejwabal Pedestal Buddha → Yongjangsaji Temple Site → Yongjanggok Jeolgol Seated Buddha Statue

Exploring the brilliant culture of Silla

Silla History / Culture Theme Tour

Even if you have already seen well known cultural sites such as Bulguksa and Seokguram, take a further look at Gyeongju's Mt. Namsan, a land of gods, by taking advantage of the Silla History/Culture Theme Tour. A detailed guide provided by Silla cultural heritage specialists will make this a more interesting experience.



Textbook theme tour

The theme tour allows students to have a hands-on experience in Silla people's outstanding artistic activities they have learned through a textbook at school.

■ Course: Bulguksa temple—Seokguram grotto—General Kim Yu-sin's tomb—Daereungwon park Cheomseongdae observatory—Anapji pond—Gyeongju national museum—Bunhwangsa temple

■ Inquiry: Silla people: (054)748-7707 www.isilla.co.kr
Silla textbook tour: (054)775-6654 www.toursilla.co.kr



In search of Queen Seondeok's historic evidence

The tour provides tourists with a chance to visit historic sites from Silla history and learn more about Queen Seondeok, the first female ruler in Korea's history, and enjoy a variety of exciting programs.

■ Course: Cheomseongdae observatory—Queen Seondeok's tomb—King Jinpyeong's tomb—Bunhwangsa temple—Hwangryongsa 9-story wooden pagoda site

■ Inquiry: Silla Culture Center (054)774-1950 www.silla.or.kr



*When you look at Mt. Namsan,
you will see Gyeongju*

Gyeongju Namsan Tour

The Namsan Tour takes you deeper into the vivid and exciting cultural heritages. There are 12 Namsan tours throughout the year.

■ Date: 9 A.M. 2nd Saturday of every month

■ Inquiry: Gyeongju Namsan Institute: (054)777-7142
www.kjnamnsan.org



Gyeongju City Tour

■ Ticket office: Cheonma Tours at the at Express Bus Terminal

■ Duration: 6 hours and 40 minutes—8 hours and 10 minutes

■ Departure: 08:40, 10:10

■ Fare: 10,000 won~15,000 won(admission only, lunch is not included in fare)

■ Inquiry: Cheonma Tourism (054)743-6001~5
www.cmtour.co.kr

■ 1 Course: Terminal—Bomun Tourist Complex(Stop-over)—Bulguksa Temple—Silla History & Science Hall—Folk Artcraft Village—Bunhwangsa Temple—Tomb of General Kim Yushin—Cheonmachong—Gyeongju National Museum (if closed, Imhaejeonji, Banwolseong)—Cheomseongdae Observatory—Terminal

■ 2 Course: Terminal—Bomun Tourist Complex(Stop-over)—Gwaereung Tomb—Seokguram grotto—Underwater Tomb of King Munmu—Gyeongju Gameunsaji Temple Site—Golgulsa Temple—Bomun Tourist Complex(Stop-over)—Gyeongju Station—Terminal

■ 3 Course: Bulguksa Temple Tourist Information Center—Bomun Tourist Complex(Stop-over)—Gyeongju Station—Terminal—Poseokjeong Site—Cheonmachong—Cheomseongdae Observatory—Seokguram grotto—Bulguksa Temple—Bomun Tourist Complex(Stop-over)—Gyeongju Station—Terminal



Looking for the wisdom of ancient sages

Exploring Confucian Culture

This is a theme tour exploring the Confucian culture area of Gyeongju. From downtown Gyeongju, take National Road No. 7 and drive about 20 km in the Pohang direction. Passed Hyeongsang River, as you turn right toward the An-gang direction from Gang-dong you will reach the Wolseong Yangdong Village, which is a representative Confucian village of Gyeongju. Other Confucian areas in the region are the Oksan Seowon Confucian School and the Dongnaktang Hall in the Angang area.



- Course A: Wolseong Yangdong Village—Heungdeokwangneung Royal Tomb—Oksan Seowon Confucian School—Dongnaktang Hall
- Course B: Wolseong Yangdong Village—Oksan Seowon Confucian School—Jeonghyesagi Thirteen-Storeyed Stone Pagoda
- Course C: Gyeongju World Culture Expo Park—Gyeongju Hyangyo Confucian School—Wolseong Yangdong Village—Oksan Seowon Confucian School—Dongnaktang Hall
- Course D: Bulguksa Temple—Seokguram Grotto—Gyeongju Folk Artcraft Village—Daereungwon Tomb Park—Cheomseongdae Observatory—Gyerim Forest—Wolseong—Poseokjeong Site—Seochulji Pond—Wolseong Yangdong Village—Oksan Seowon Confucian School

A different side of Seorabeol

Cultural Heritage Bicycle Tour



Gyeongju is a city where traces of history are embedded everywhere. How does a bicycle tour with your family sound? Make precious memories with loved ones in this carefree bicycle tour that takes around refreshing mountains and rivers.



Course 1

Express bus terminal - Seorabeol junction - Heungryunsa temple site - Lee Cha-don's tombstone - Notjeon4-gil - Jaemaeyeong - Choe family's old house - Gyerim forest - Cheomseongdae observatory - Cheonmachong tomb - Anapji pond (Imhaejeonji site) - Bunhwangsa temple - Hwangnyongsa temple site - Gyeongju high school - Downtown - Daegu R - Express bus terminal



Course 2

Express bus terminal - Jjoksaem junction - Cheonmachong junction - Banwolseong palace - Hwangbosa 3-story stone pagoda - Guhwanggyo bridge - King Jinpyeong's tomb - Seolchong's tomb - Bomunsa temple site - King Hyogong's tomb - King Sinmun's tomb - Sacheonwangsa temple site - Queen Seondeok's tomb - Gyodong - Express bus terminal



Course 3

Express bus terminal - Gangbyeonro - Samnangsa temple site - Dangganjiju flag pole - Janggungyo bridge - Geumjangdae - Seokjangri petroglyphs - Geumjanggyo - Hwangseong park (Howonsa temple site, Chae Si-hyeong's bronze statue, General Kim Yu-sin's bronze statue - Pyoam - King Taehae's tomb - Sungsinjeon - King Hyeondeok's tomb

■ Information: Gyeongju cultural heritage bike tour Phone (054)748-1842 www.gjbike.com

■ Bike rental: The bike rental shops can be easily found near Gyeongju bus terminal or Gyeongju station, as well as around downtown, Daereungwon park and Bomun lake resort.



Night view of Janggungyo Bridge

Oriental paintings of Silla seen at night

Seorabeol Night Tour

This is a unique night tour where people can feel the thousand-year-old history of Silla in the well lit streets and alleys of Cheomseongdae Observatory, Gyerim Forest, eastern historic sites area and Imhaejeonji Site. Tourist will be able to enjoy the mystical atmosphere, that can only be felt at night. This night tour promises to make your trip memorable and productive.

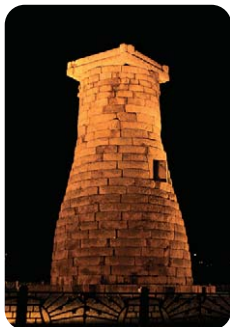


A special night scene

Silla history tour under the starlight

In this tour, tourists can enjoy a walk through the various heritages of Gyeongju under the starlight. The well-lit sites are accompanied by kind guides.

- Period: Apr.-Nov., on Saturdays of weeks before and after every full moon
- Fee: Adult 15,000 won, Members and Children: 12,000 won
- Reception and Inquiry: Silla Culture Center (054)774-1950 www.silla.or.kr



Accompanied by a bright halfmoon

Silla history tour under the moonlight

This is a historical tour of the millennia capital of Gyeongju under the moonlight accompanied by a baekdeung lantern and the soft sound of a daegeum (traditional Korean large bamboo flute). A trained guide will take you around temples, towers, statues and many other cultural heritages boasting their dignity under the dim moonlight. A tea service and a traditional orchestra concert are also provided.

- Details: Special guide will be provided, tapdori (walking around the tower) after the tour, experiencing traditional culture and traditional Korean music concert under the moonlight.
- Period: Apr.-Oct., on Saturdays of weeks before and after every halfmoon
- Fee: Adult 17,000 won, Members and Children: 15,000 won
- Place: Gyeongju Heritage Area
- Reception and Inquiry: Silla Culture Center (054)774-1950 www.silla.or.kr



Following a glorious silvery moonlight

Namsan tour under the moonlight

This tour takes tourists around a cultural heritage exploration of Mt. Namsan under the moonlight. The beautiful nature of Mt. Namsan and the winding fields of Seorabeol seen from the mountain are exceptional scenes that can only be seen here in Gyeongju.

- Period: Saturdays of weeks before and after every halfmoon (winter 19:30-23:30)
- Reception and Inquiry: Gyeongju Namsan Research Center (054)745-2771 www.kjnamsan.org

In search of mythical and legendary scenes

A tour of Gyeongju filled with tales



Tourists can feel and experience the wisdom and philosophy of the Silla people as they follow the tales that are embedded in various places throughout Gyeongju. The Gyeongju Tour begins by greeting thee mysterious and beautiful morning of Seorabeol, where they can experience the transcendental love of Silla women, and listen to the miraculous and devoted tales behind Buddhist temples.



I course: Najeong, Oreung & Sungdeokjeon (Hyeokgeose)—Gyerim forest & King Michu's tomb—General Kim Yu-sin's tomb, Jaemaeyeong & Cheongwansa temple site (Kim Yu-sin)—Baekryulsa temple & Lee Cha-don's tombstone (Lee Cha-don)—Cheomseongdae observatory, Queen Seondeok's tomb & Yeogeungok (Queen Seondeok)—Seochulji (King Soji)—Seokgatap pagoda & Yeongji Seokbul Jwasang seated stone Buddha statue (Asadal & Asanyeo)—Gameunsa temple site, Igyeondae platform & King Munmu's underwater tomb (Manpasikjeok pipe)

In search of the metaphors of life

Gyeongju Literature Tour

Gyeongju is the background for Kim Dong-ri's novels, which are known for their richness in local color and shamanism. His place of birth was Seongseon-dong, Gyeongju. He made his debut in the literary world by releasing *Descendants of Hwarang* in 1935. In his later work *Munyeodo*, Yesigo and Girimsa Temple, which is where the west stream meets the north stream, appears as the backdrop. Seochulji Pond and Seochon Sand Field located next to Tongiljeon Hall in Namsan-dong are also backdrops of *Hwangtogi* and *Swamp*.

I A course: Seokjangdong Rock Art—General Kim Yushin's Tomb—Gomusin Poem Stone Monument—Mokwol Poem Stone Monument—Daereungwon—Ancient Tomb Park—Chungdamsa Hyanga Poem Stone Monument—Silla King Muyeol's Tomb

I B course: Mokwol Poem Stone Monument—Bomun Tourist Complex—Yi Geyongrok Poem Stone Monument—Cheongma Poem Stone Monument—Dongri Mokwol Literature Center—Bulguksa Temple—Seokguram Grotto—Girimsa Temple—Gameunsaji Temple Site—Uhyeon Poem Stone Monument—King Munmu's Underwater Tomb

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I Course A: Cheonmachong—Cheomseongdae Observatory—Imhaejeon Site—Gyeongju National Museum—Queen Seondeok's Tomb—Hwarang Education Institute—Tongiljeon—Tomb of King Sinmun—Gyerim Forest

I Course B: Cheonmachong—Cheomseongdae Observatory—Gyerim Forest—Imhaejeon Site—Gyeongju National Museum—Seongdeokdaewangneung Royal Tomb—Hwarang Education Institute—Tongiljeon—Tomb of King Sinmun—Queen Seondeok's Tomb—Silla Oreung



Learn more about Gyeongju Together with the cultural heritage narrator

Cultural heritage narrators are posted at the 15 cultural heritage sites throughout the City of Gyeongju, and help tourists better understand a huge variety of cultural assets, free of charge.



Narrator service locations (09:30~17:00)

Location names	Commentary Foreign Availability
Daereungwon park	English, Japanese, Chinese
Bulguksa temple	English, Japanese, Chinese
Seokguram grotto	English, Japanese, Chinese
Bunhwangsa temple	Language 1 person
Cheomseongdae observatory	Language 1 person
Anapji pond	Language 1 person
Yangdong village	Language 1 person
Poseokjeong site	Language 1 person
General Kim Yu-sin's tomb	
King Muyeol's tomb	
Gwaereung tomb	
Oreung tomb	
Gameunsa temple site	
Dongri & Mokwol Munhakgwan	Closed on Monday
Hyanggyo	

Sites within or next to the box office and ask for the interpreters booth ~



Double the fun and
double the learning!

Experience Tour



Korean Traditional Medical Treatment Experience

By experiencing Korean traditional medical programs along with cultural heritages, tourists will be able to further understand Gyeongju. General health check-ups, consultations, treatments and more is available as part of a 2-day program at the Gyeongju Hanbang Hospital, which has been designated as the best place to experience traditional Korean medicine by the Korea Tourism Organization(KTO), and the Korean Health Industry Development Institute(KHIDI). Recently, the hospital is visited by an increasing number of Japanese tourists who wish to experience traditional medicine of Korea.

Reservation and Inquiry: Ggotmaul Gyeongju Hanbang Hospital (054)775-6600 www.conmaul.co.kr



Everyone can try

Making Pottery

This is a place where everyone can experience Silla earthenware and see the lifestyles of the people of Silla. Tourists can make unique and precious pottery under the guidance of expert potters. One of the merits of making pottery is that it teaches children to take pride in their forefather's culture and helps control their emotions as they handle clay.

Program : Silla earthenware, pottery for daily use, primary drawing on pottery, etc.

Place : Gyeongju Folk Artcraft Village (054)746-7270

Silla kiln (054)746-1115

/ Toham Gongye (054)746-7445

Seorabeol kiln (054)746-4200

/ Tosando kiln (054)762-6207

Daesan Doye (054)745-3417

/ Seokcheon kiln (054)748-8071

Bosan earthenware (054)746-5297

/ Godo ceramic (054)742-0134



Silla and Enjoy!

Experience Silla Culture!

This is the best place for students, families, and international visitors to experience the traditional culture of Silla. Visitors can enjoy various performances, arts and crafts, tea drinking, making miniature relics and many other activities.

Fee: 2,000 won ~ 5,000 yorns that each cheheomdang

Inquiry: Silla Culture Center(054)777-1950 www.silla.or.kr

Korean classical music broadcasting station in Gyeongju

Frequencies: PM 108.9

Broadcast service: 24 hours

Contents: Korean classical music (performed by famous singers)
& local traditional songs

Station location: Within Gyeongju Arts Center, 987-3,
Hwangseong-dong, Gyeongju city





Enjoy nature in Mt. Tohamsan

Ecological Environment Experience

Located in the deep valleys of the eastern section of Mt. Tohamsan, Tohamsan Natural Forest is a recreational forest for families to enjoy. In addition of acicular trees such as pine trees, various other types of broadleaf trees and plants grow in the wilderness of the mountain. Visitors can relax while taking a therapeutic walk in the forest. There is also Bulguksa Temple, which was established by Kim Daeseong during the reign of King Gyeongdeok of Silla, Seokguram Grotto, the Tomb of King Munmu, the Gameunsaji Temple Site, the Bomun Tourist Complex and many other cultural attractions near by. Tourists can enjoy nature while learning and experiencing culture.

I Inquiry and reception: Mt. Tohamsan Natural Forest Office (054)772-1254



Making rubbings and traditional paper

Culture and Art experience in Bomun Complex

Rubbings can be made with any material that has a rough surface such as metal, stone, wood, earthenware, tile, etc. Simple black and white rubbings of writings on stone monuments or carvings can be used as decorative or living items. Tourists can experience making Korean traditional paper, traditional hand held fans and a tea service.

I Inquiry: Somang Gallery (Traditional paper craftwork / Gimchi experience hall within Gyeongju Bomun Complex (054)748-6866 hanjikimchi.com)

Gyeongju Traditional Culture and Tea service Study Center (054)774-8545 www.mundam.com

Haenuri -The best place for traditional cultural experience (054)748-7707 www.haenuri.co.kr



Seonmoodo Experience

Seonmudo, a well known meditation practice along with Gukseondo, is a Buddhist practice pursuing enlightenment and physical and spiritual relaxation through balance of body, soul and breathing. While practicing Seonmudo, tourists can distill from daily life as they watch, listen and experience a monk's lifestyle.

I Inquiry: (054)745-0246, 744-1689 www.golgulsa.com



Experience the ecotrail bike ride!

Hands-on ecotrail bike ride

A green bike and scenic train ride makes your trip full of fun and excitement in Gyeongju, getting away from the daily stress and urban pollution.

I Dongdaegu station's travel center (053)940-2223 www.korail.com
Type "자전거" into the search window of the train travel conner.



Providing excitement of both sound and vision

Hands-on experience in orgel sound

Korea's first orgel music theme museum provides an opportunity for tourist to enjoy both sonic and visual excitement of orgel music.

I Reservation & information : (054)775-5959 www.gjorgel.com

Where Gyeongju locals and tourists unite

Experiencing Cultural Art Performances

Meeting Gyeongju locals at the outdoor performance stage is another highlight of this tour. www.fgf.or.kr



Anapji Culture Art Performance

(Every Saturday)

Place: Anapji precinct

Time: Annually May, September, October (19:30~21:00)
June, July, August (20:00~21:30)

Performance information: traditional Korean music, contemporary music

Inquiry: Gyeongju cultural tourist & festivals organizing committee (054)748-7721



Bomun Regular Outdoor Performance

Place : Bomun Outdoor Concert Hall within Bomun complex

Time : May, July, August, Thu, October Thu., Fri., Sat., Sun. (19:30~20:20)
June, September Sat., Sun.(20:00~21:30)

Inquiry: Gyeongju cultural tourist & festivals organizing committee (054)748-7721



Queen Seondeok's parade demonstration

Place: Gyeongju's designated route

Period: July-September (15:00~17:00)

Inquiry : Gyeongju cultural tourist & festivals organizing committee (054)748-7721

※ Concert schedules are subject to change. There will be no performance on rainy days.

Where Gyeongju locals and tourists unite

Temple Stay



Girimsa

Weekly: individuals, families and groups Weekdays: Groups

Usually the operating break-inch temple stay

- Create a temple stay Lantern
- Green tea temple stay experience
- Car meditation temple stay
- Drawing the mandala meditation temple stay
- Yongyeon waterfall meditation temple stay
- Xuanwu temple stay

Fee : 40,000 won a person a night, 2 days / elementary school students 10,000 won

Inquiry : (054)744-2292 www.kirimsa.com



Golgulsa

Breath of the line to move the subject performs Xuanwu experience started in 1992 is characterized by a golgulsamanui yeoninwon currently over 20,000 people, and especially the participation of persons of foreign participation in the national sachaljung is regarded as the chief. Want to give new vigor to the weary mind and body minutes, daily lethargy and vanity of life, at an altitude of 1,000 years of Silla hamwolsan golgulsai 10000000000000000 weeks' moving the line's breath away in a let.

Audience: Families, youth, citizens, foreigners

Fee: 1 to 1 night, 2 days / 6 3 ~ Elementary school students 30,000 won / 1-800000 months

Duration: 1 night 2 from long-term performance than one month may be allowed.

Inquiry : (054)744-2292 www.kirimsa.com



Perfect combination of history, tradition and rural village

Hands-on experience of rural life

the villages surrounded by the sites of cultural heritage and beautiful natural sceneries are the best place for tourists to have a hands-on experience of rural life in harmony with nature and to relieve daily stress and relax the body and mind.

www.gjtour.or.kr

What to experience: Rice planting, rice harvesting, sweet potato harvesting, fishing, Neulttwigi (leaping seesaw game), Ddeokmechigi (striking the rice-cake mallet), bow shooting, herb soap making, traditional manner training, and scholar life

Villages : Oksan SeShim Village (054)762-6148
Saneadeule village (054)745-0737
Yangdong village (054)762-2633

Hands-on harvesting experience
Ginseng harvesting experience (054)772-3345
Plant roots harvesting experience (054)749-4689



1000 years of history, containing the soul-

Shilla History Food Experience

Aiming toward better health care using environment friendly food, this hands-on experience program offers tourists the chance to learn about the traditional food of the Silla dynasty and personally make the food.

Reservation & information :
Culinary School of Korea History and Culture
(054)771-6005/6040



Hands-on traditional royal & noble food experience

The program makes it possible for participants to have a hands-on experience in Korean traditional culture and life, in addition to making traditional royal and noble food.

Reservation & information : Surimoe (054)748-2507

Bike tour experience in Gyeongju

Available in convenient locations

Gyeongju station shop : Yeokjeon bike rental shop (054)746-8268
1st Bomun shop : Family bike rental shop (054)745-1303
2nd Bomun shop : Yukbuchon bike rental shop (054)745-6450

Inquiry : Gyeongju city's bike culture creation task force
(054)779-6085





- Gyeongju Local food
- Gyeongju Local Specialty Information
- Transportation / Lodging Information
- Major Telephone Numbers / Internet Websites
- Gyeongju City History / Chronological Table of Silla Kings
- List of Cultural Assets / Tourist Admission Fee
- Gyeongju Tourist Map



Useful Information

Gyeongju, a great place to find all sorts of fun things to see and do. Not sure where to start?

Whenever you need help before or even after you arrive in Gyeongju refer to the "Useful Information" of this booklet.

It will help make your travel to Gyeongju more pleasant.



Highly Recommended! Restaurants in Gyeongju



Haejanguk Restaurant District in Parujeong, Hwango dong

Lines of hungry people wait outside rows of haejanguk restaurants. Haejanguk, or hang-over soup, is the best way to soothe a grumpystomach after a long night of drinking. The restaurants in Parujeong Street are open 24-hours all year round. Aside from haejanguk, there are other hearty menus such as seonjiguk(ox-blood soup) and chueotang(loach soup).



Bulgogi District in Sannae-myeon, Cheonbuk-myeon and Wadong-eup

Bulgogi (seasoned and barbecued beef) is made with Gyeongju beef, which is well known for its tenderness and is said to have been served on the king's table. Gyeongju beef cattle are fed fresh forage and therefore have a great taste and chewy texture.



Sundubu (uncurdled tofu)

Soft and light tasting Sundubu is a nourishing meal that can be enjoyed throughout the year. High quality soybeans are hand-ground in a stone mill, which is what give Gyeongju sundubu a distinct homemade flavor.

Korean Traditional Meal (Hanjeongsik)

Hanjeongsik restaurants are where you can taste traditional Korean meals made with the freshest ingredients. Most restaurants are renovated hanok (traditional Korean house), so you can feel and cozy and friendly atmosphere of a traditional Korean household while enjoying a gourmet dinner. These restaurants are located in Gyodong, Daereungwon and the Bomun Tourist Complex area.



East Sea Sashimi

If you take the road towards Gampo from Mt. Tohamsan, you will be on your way to the East Sea. The seafood restaurants along the national road by the East Sea catch their ingredients right from the sea, allowing for great tasting fresh fish.



Gyeongju Ssambap

Made with seasonal and fresh ingredients, traditional Gyeongju ssambap fills the table with fresh and filling dishes. Its great taste attracts hungry visitors from miles away. Ssambap specialty restaurants are located in a row along Daereungwon.



Information: Korea Restaurant Association,
Gyeongju branch (054)771-3901

Gyeongju Local Specialties



Esageum the brand of Gyeongju agricultural products

Derived from an appellation of a Silla king, Esageum represents Gyeongju's will to make its local products of the best and foremost quality, in other word, good enough to be served to the king. Esageum products include: apples, pears, sweet persimmons, tomatoes, grapes, strawberries, cherries, cucumbers, mushrooms, agarics, spinach, Korean leeks, rice and Korean beef.

Gyeongju Agricultural Products Processing Center
(054)742-0261, 745-0261 www.esageum.co.kr



Cattle 1000 years

Cattle beef up national brand producer of the race "Race bovine 1000 years", and seaweed extract, the addition of a-tocopherol fed with Donny brand dedicated to producing high Brandyuk.

Where: gyeongjujeom (054) 772-1213, angangjeom (054) 761-3195, Seobujeom (054) 741-7001 Internet purchase: 1000hanwow.com



Neckties

designed with patterns of relics excavated in Gyeongju are developed and sold by the city of Gyeongju and Paolo Gucci. Featuring both antique and modern designs, these neckties are particularly recommended as gifts for parents and teachers.

Information: Culture Tourism Division of Gyeongju city (054)779-6275
Internet purchase: Sillarian Neckties www.sillarian.co.kr



Silla Earthenware

Silla's earthenware made around 1st century B.C. in the Gyeongju area have been used for a thousand years. They are made of clay that is abundantly found throughout Gyeongju. Dozens of types of earthenware are made, including daily necessities, old and new style earthenware, tea sets and statuettes.

Available at: Gyeongju Folk Handcraft Village (054)746-7207



Dusan Silk

30 senior citizens living in a village in Dusan-ri, Yangbuk-myeon make this silk cloth out of cocoons and sell it for garments for the dead.

Available at: (054)744-1690



Silla Gold Crown and Silla Silver Cup

Visitors can enjoy the brilliance of Silla gold crown and silver cups by purchasing replicas (Treasure No. 627).

Available at: Samsunbang (054)746-7538



Salted Anchovies

Caught in the clean waters of the East Sea by Gampo-eup, fresh anchovies are salted with pure Hanju salt. These salted anchovies are a processed food which were fermented at low temperatures for over a year using 100% anchovy extract with no artificial flavor. It contains various kinds of amino acids and succinic acids, which are essential to our body.

Available at: Gampo Agricultural Cooperative (054)775-2364
Kim myung-soo Salted Fish (054)744-3536



Gyeongju Beopju Rice Wine

Made using a secret recipe from palaces of the Unified Silla era, Gyeongju Beopju represents is a representative traditional Korean wine. Unlike other wines that are made with part starch or imported rice, Gyeongju Beopju is made of 100% domestic rice, which is the key to its unique flavor.

Available at: Gyeongju Beopju Company, Sirae dong, Gyeongju (054)746-5111~5



Gyo-dong Beopju Rice Wine

This excellent wine is a 350-year-old tradition of the Choe family of Gyo-dong in Gyeongju. The sweet taste of this wine was acquired by using the high quality water from a well in their house's yard. It is said that the 100-year-old Chinese matrimony vine near the well makes the water taste good.

Packaging unit: 900ml (1 ceramic bottle), wooden pack, paper box pack (box of 10 bottles)

Available at: Gyo-dong, Gyeongju (054)772-5994



Sillaju Rice Wine

Made with mineral water from underground springs of Mt. Cheonma, a representative mountain of Gyeongju. The wine the underground springs of Mt. Cheonmasan, fermented for 19 days at a low temperature and distilled in a traditional distiller.

Packaging unit: Ceramic bottle (500ml, 700ml), glass bottle (300ml, 700ml)

Available at: Gamdan ri, Angang eup, Gyeongju (054)762-9988



Quilted Clothes

Quilted clothes are made by putting a layer of cotton between the lining and the outer cloth before quilting. Since these clothes are resilient and warm, they have been used for living necessities such as winter clothes, comforters, and coverlets.

Available at: (054)775-2631



Sillayeomgung

Sillayeomgung is gaining a reputation as a luxury tourist product manufacturer with traditional and modern garments and various accessories including neckties, scarves, key holders, and necklaces, as well as Dusan Silk which is made with directly cultivated natural dye materials such as indigo, safflower, and madder.

Sillayeomgung Promotion Center (next to Gyeongju Tax Office)

Inquiry: (054)743-3577 <http://sillayeomgung.or.kr>



Hwangnam Cake

Hwangnam Cake boasts an unchanged taste and long history of 60 years through three generations. It is a representative local specialty of Gyeongju and also was designated as Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Local Specialty No. 2. The entire process including the stuffing of the soft red bean is made by hand, for which this cake is well known.

Packaging unit: Small (25 pieces), medium (30 pieces), large (50 pieces)

Available at: Hwango-dong, Gyeongju (054)749-7000

www.hwangnam.co.kr



Sticky Barley Bread

Made with 100% domestic glutinous barley, this is another local specialty of Gyeongju that delivers a rich, chewy texture of sticky barley.

Packaging unit: Small (20 pieces), large (30 pieces)

Available at: (054)777-0070, 741-7520, 749-1159, 772-5994

Transportation/ Lodging Information

::: Airports and Airlines

Airport	Main number
Incheon Airport	1577-2600
Kimpo Airport	(02)2660-2483~4
Kimhae International Airport	(051)974-3114
Daegu International Airport	(053)980-5290
Ulsan Airport	(052)288-7011
Pohang Airport	(054)289-7399

Airline	Main number
Korean Air	1588-2001
Asiana	1588-8000

::: Airport Shuttle Bus (KeumAh Tourism 054-742-2690~1)

Route	First car ~ Last car	Interval	Time
Kimhae Airport → Gyeongju	07:30~21:40	15time/1day	1hr. 30min.
Gyeongju → Kimhae Airport	05:40~20:00	15time/1day	1hr.

::: Train (Gyeongju Station 1544-7788, 054-743-8848)

Route	First car ~ Last car	Train	Time
Seoul → Dongdaegu	05:30~22:30	KTX	1hr. 40min.
Dongdaegu → Seoul	05:40~23:13	KTX	1hr. 40min.
Gyeongju → Seoul	07:43~19:16	Saemaeul	4hr. 40min.
Seoul → Gyeongju	05:55~17:50	Saemaeul	4hr. 40min.
Gyeongju → Ulsan	10:44~22:31	Saemaeul	35min.
Gyeongju → Haewoondae	10:44~22:31	Saemaeul	1hr. 20min.

::: Express Bus (Gyeongju Express Bus Terminal 054-741-4000)

Route	First car ~ Last car	Train	Interval	Time
Gyeongju → Seoul	06:00~20:00	20:00, 22:30, 24:00	40min.	4hr. 30min.
Gyeongju → Daejeon	07:20~19:00	—	4time/1day	3hr.
Gyeongju → Daegu	06:30~22:20	—	30min.	1hr.
Gyeongju → Pusan	08:40~21:30	22:30	30min.	1hr.
Gyeongju → Gwangju	09:40~16:40	—	2time/1day	4hr.

::: Cross-Country Bus (Gyeongju Cross-Country Bus Terminal 054-743-5599)

Route	First car ~ Last car	Midnight express	Interval	Time
Gyeongju → Dong Seoul	07:40~19:40	23:40, 24:40	20time/1day	4hr. 30min.
Gyeongju → Incheon	00:00~11:30	—	6time/1day	5hr. 30min.
Gyeongju → Busan	06:20~21:50	23:20~24:20	15min.	1hr.
Gyeongju → Daegu	06:20~22:50	23:30, 23:40	15min.	1hr.
Gyeongju → Ulsan	06:30~23:20	—	15min.	1hr.
Gyeongju → Gangreung	06:20~16:10	24:00	12time/1day	7hr.
Gyeongju → Donghae	10:10~18:10	—	18time/4day	4hr.
Gyeongju → Andong	08:30~20:00	—	8time/1day	3hr.
Gyeongju → Cheongju	08:40~19:35	—	5time/1day	3hr. 30min.

※ Bus and Air service time may be changed without prior notice. Please check before departure.

Hotel

Name	Class	Telephone(054)	Website
Gyeongju Hilton	Five star	745-7788	www.kyongjuhilton.co.kr
Hotel Hyundai	Five star	748-2233	www.hyundaihotel.com
Gyeongju Kolon Hotel	Five star	746-9001	www.kolonhotel.co.kr
Gyeongju Concorde Hotel	Five star	745-7000	www.concorde.co.kr
Commodore Hotel, Gyeongju	Five star	745-7701	www.chosunhotel.net
Hotel Seoul Kyoyuk Munhwa Hoekwan	Four star	745-8100	www.temf.co.kr
The Suite Hotel, Gyeongju		778-5300	www.gyeongju.suites.co.kr
Chosun Spa Hotel	3 star	740-9600	www.chosunspahotel.com
Bulguksa Tourist Hotel	2 star	746-1911	
Gyeongju Tourist Hotel	2 star	745-7123	www.kthotel.net
Swiss Rosen Tourist Hotel	2 star	748-4848	www.swissrosen.co.kr
Gyeongju Tourist Hotel Bellus	1 star	741-3335	www.bellushotel.com
Gyeongju Park Tourist Hotel	1 star	777-7744	www.gjpark.com

* For reservation and lodging information of other hotels, please refer to the Korea Tourism Organization website (www.visitkorea.co.kr), or contact Korea Lodging Business Association (054-749-6311)

Condominium

Name	Location	Telephone(054)	Website
Hanhwa Resort Gyeongju	30-3, Bukgoon dong	777-8400	www.hanwharesort.co.kr
Kensington Resort	11-1, Bukgoon dong	748-8400	www.kensingtonresort.co.kr
Sajo Resort Gyeongju Condo	850-1, Jinhyeon dong	745-6050	www.sajoresort.co.kr
Ilseung Gyeongju Bomun Condo	601-19, Sinpyeong dong	744-1199	www.ilsungcondo.co.kr
Korea Condo	601-8, Sinpyeong dong	777-2780	www.coreacondo.co.kr
Daemyung Resort Gyeongju	400-1, Sinpyeong dong	778-8311	www.daemyungresort.co.kr
Mauna Ocean Condo	San 140-1, Sindaeri, Yangnam myun	740-0500	www.mauna.co.kr
Tovice Condo	1227, Gwaereung ri, Woedong eup	744-5500	www.etovice.com

Youth Training Center (Youth Hostel)

Name	Location	Telephone(054)	Website
Bomoon Youth Training Center	87, Songok dong	749-5000	www.bomoonyouth.co.kr
Seorabul Youth Training Center	191-5, Chungoon dong	748-7710	www.kjw.co.kr
Gukmin Youth Training Center	756, Daehyun ri, Sannae myun	751-4300	www.gukmin.or.kr
OK Green Youth Training Center	164-2, Naeil ri, Sannae myun	751-8118	www.okgreen.net
Gyeongju Bakdal Youth Training Center	132-2, Bakdal ri, Naenam myun	746-1681	
Sannae Youth Hostel	26, Wochil ri, Sannae myun	753-1300	www.sannaeyh.com
Bulguksa Youth Hostel	530-3, Jinhyeon dong	745-4500	
Seoul Youth Hostel	63-25, Jinhyeon dong	746-6000	
Silla Youth Hostel	611-111, Jinhyeon dong	748-7333	www.shilayh.com
Cheil Youth Hostel	63-63, Jinhyeon dong	746-0086	www.cheil-yh.co.kr
Four Seasons Youth Hostel	850-11, Jinhyeon dong	743-2202	www.ghfour.com
Dongyang Youth Hostel	700-1, Jinhyeon dong	748-6577	
Hankukwan Youth Hostel	611-122, Jinhyeon dong	746-4647	
Donggoong Youth Hostel	700-16, Jinhyeon dong	748-7400	
Tohamsan Youth Hostel	63-28, Jinhyeon dong	777-5522	www.tohamsan.com
Daehyun Youth Hostel	500-1, Daehyun ri, Sannae myun	751-8012	
Gyerim Youth Hostel	700-25, Jinhyeon-dong	775-2117	
Remember Youth Hostel	850-16, Jinhyeon-dong	776-7031	

* Information may change according to local conditions. Please check in advance.

Major Telephone Numbers/ Chronological Table of Silla Kings

Important Internet Websites

Gyeongju City Hall	www.gyeongju.go.kr
Gyeongbuk Provincial Office	www.gyeongbuk.go.kr
Gyeongbuk Tourism	www.gbtour.net
Gyeongbuk Tourist Development Corporation	www.ktd.co.kr
Gyeongju Cultural Center	www.gjcc.com
Gyeongju World Cultural Expo	www.cultureexpo.or.kr
Gyeongju National Museum	yeongju.museum.go.kr
Gyeongju National Cultural Research Center	www.gcp.go.kr
National Museum	www.museum.go.kr
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	www.mct.go.kr
Cultural Heritage Association	www.cha.go.kr
Korea Tourism Organization	www.visitkorea.or.kr

Temples and Historic sites

Bulguksa	(054)746-9913
Seokguram	(054)746-9933
Bunhwangsa	(054)742-9922
Girimsa	(054)744-2292
Golgoolsa	(054)745-0246
Daereungwon	(054)772-6317
Imhaejunji	(054)772-4041
Posukjungja	(054)745-8484
Tomb of King, Muyoel of Silla	(054)772-4531
Chumsungdae	(054)772-5134
Sillaoreung	(054)772-6903
Oksanseowon	(054)761-2211
Tomb of General, Kim Yushin	(054)749-6713
WolsungYan9don9 Villa9e	(054)762-4541
National Unification Center	(054)748-1849

Tourist Restaurants

Daeho (Korean restaurant)	(054)745-6202
Lamon(Western restaurant)	(054)745-8818
Baekrihyang(Chinese)	(054)741-0100
Samson jajang (Chinese)	(054)749-9920
Yeonraechoon (Chinese)	(054)772-3230
Eohyangwon (Chinese)	(054)772-2821

To report inconveniences experienced at Historic sites

Gyeongju Temple and Park Management Office (Maintenance Department) (054)779-6703

Tourism discomfort reported

(054)779-6703

Important Telephone Numbers

Gyeongju Culture and Tourism Office	(054)779-6395
Gyeongju Temple and Park Management Office	(054)779-6703
Gyeongbuk Tourism Development Corporation	(054)740-7333
Gyeongbuk Tourism Association	(054)745-0750
Gyeongju Express Bus Terminal	(054)741-4000
Gyeongju Cross-Country Bus Terminal	(054)743-5599
Gyeongju Station	1544-7788
Gyeongju City Tour(Chunma Tourism)	(054)743-6001
Gyeongju World Culture Expo Organization Committee	(054)740-3034
Gyeongju Folk Craftwork Village	(054)746-7270
Gyeongju Namsan Research Center	(054)745-2771
Gyeongju National Museum	(054)740-7518
Dongi Mokwol Literature Center	(054)772-3002
Oksan Sesim Village	(054)762-6148
Tohamsan Natural Recreation Forest	(054)772-1254
Gyeongju World	(054)745-7711
Silla Millennium Park	(054)778-2000
Silla History and Science Center	(054)745-4998
Gyeongju Horse riding resort	(054)771-9000
Hwarang Training Center	(054)748-1112
Korea Restaurant Association, Gyeongju Branch	(054)771-3901
Daehan Lodging Association	(054)749-6311

Tourist Souvenir Shops

Dada Shopping	(054)741-0026
Dalwoosangsa	(054)741-0683
Samgookdoye	(054)772-3992
Silla Minyesa	(054)746-2254
Wolseongyo	(054)746-4243
Wolamcheongjajo	(054)746-3122
Cheonma doyesa	(054)745-6070
Gyeongdo tourist souvenir products	(054)742-6428
Bulguksa folk museum	(054)749-6311

Tourism Information Telephone

Gyeongju Station Tourism Information Center	(054)772-3843
Terminal Tourism Information Center	(054)772-9289
Bulguksa Tourism Information Center	(054)746-4747
Seorabul Tourism Information Center	(054)777-1330
Gyeongbuk Tourism Promotion Hall	(054)745-0753

* Tourism Information Telephone of Korea Tourism Organization
(For further travel information dial 1330 from a LAN phone
or 02-1330 from a mobile phone.)

Market

Jungang market	(054)743-3696
Sungdong market	(054)772-4226

☐☐☐ Gyeongju City History

Era of Three Han	Called as 'Saroguk' among 12 nations of Jinhan.
Era of Three Kingdoms	Inherited the dynasty for 992 years through 56 kings since the establishment of Silla by Park, Hyeokgeose of Silla in BC 57. Called as Seorabeol or Gyerim
Era of Unified Silla	Established the main stream of national culture
Goryeo Dynasty	Called Gyeongju for the first time in the 18th year of Goryeo's King Taejo's reign (935). The name was changed to Gonggyeong in 987, then changed back to Gyeongju in 1012. Hwangyongsa temple was lost due to the Mongolian invasion in the 25th year of King Gojong's reign in the Goryeo Dynasty (1238). The name was changed to Gyerimbu in 1308.
Joseon Dynasty	The name was changed to Gonggyeong in 1413. Gyeongju castle was surrendered by Japanese invasion in the 25th year of King Seonjo's reign in the Joseon Dynasty (1592). The name was changed to Gyeongju-gun in 1895.
1931. 4. 1	Gyeongju-myeon was promoted as Gyeongju-eup (1 eup and 12 'myeon')
1937. 7. 1	Eight 'ri' were divided including Gampo-ri, Yangbuk-myeon, Promoted as Gampo-eup (2 'eup' and 11 'myeon')
1949. 5.	Ganseon-myeon was promoted to Angang-eup (3 'eup' and 10 'myeon')
1955. 9. 1	Geonju-eup was promoted to a city and the township name was changed to Wolseong-gun.
1989. 1. 1	The name of Wolsung goon was changed to Gyeongju-gun
1995. 1	Unified Gyeongju city was established (4 'eup', 8 'myeon' and 17 'dong')
1998. 11. 14	Unified and closing of administrative 'dong' (4 'eup', 8 'myeon' and 13 'dong')
2009. 1. 5	Unified and closing of administrative 'dong' (4 'eup', 8 'myeon' and 11 'dong')

☐☐☐ Chronological Table of Silla Kings (56 kings in 992 years)

Order	Name	Surname	Reign	Period	Order	Name	Surname	Reign	Period
1	Hyeokgeose	Park	61	BC 57~AD 4	29	Mooyul	Kim	8	654~661
2	Namhae	Park	21	4~24	30	Moonmoo	Kim	21	661~681
3	Namhae	Park	34	24~57	31	Shinmoon	Kim	12	681~692
4	Talhae	Seok	24	57~80	32	Hyoso	Kim	11	692~702
5	Pasa	Park	33	80~112	33	Sungduk	Kim	36	702~737
6	Jima	Park	23	112~134	34	Hyosung	Kim	6	737~742
7	Ilseung	Park	21	134~154	35	Gyeongduk	Kim	24	742~765
8	Adalra	Park	31	154~184	36	Hyegong	Kim	16	765~780
9	Beolhwe	Seok	13	184~196	37	Sunduk	Kim	6	780~785
10	Nahae	Seok	35	196~230	38	Wonsung	Kim	15	785~799
11	Joboon	Seok	18	230~247	39	Sosung	Kim	2	799~800
12	Chumhae	Seok	16	247~262	40	Aejang	Kim	10	800~809
13	Michoo	Kim	23	262~284	41	Hunduk	Kim	18	809~826
14	Yoorye	Seok	15	284~298	42	Heungduk	Kim	11	826~836
15	Girim	Seok	13	298~310	43	Heegang	Kim	3	836~838
16	Holae	Seok	47	310~356	44	Minae	Kim	2	838~839
17	Naemool	Kim	47	356~402	45	Shinmoo	Kim	1	839~839
18	Silsung	Kim	16	402~417	46	Moonsung	Kim	19	839~857
19	Noolji	Kim	42	417~458	47	Hunan	Kim	5	857~861
20	Jabi	Kim	22	458~479	48	Kyungmoon	Kim	15	861~875
21	Soji	Kim	22	479~500	49	Hungang	Kim	12	875~886
22	Jijeung	Kim	15	500~514	50	Junggang	Kim	2	886~887
23	Bubheung	Kim	27	514~540	51	Jinsung	Kim	11	887~897
24	Jinheung	Kim	37	540~576	52	Hyogong	Kim	16	897~912
25	Jinji	Kim	4	576~579	53	Shinduk	Park	6	912~917
26	Jinpyeong	Kim	54	579~632	54	Gyeongmyung	Park	8	917~924
27	Sunduk	Kim	16	632~647	55	Gyeonggae	Park	4	924~927
28	Jinduk	Kim	6	647~654	56	Gyeongsoon	Kim	9	927~935

※ 38 kings with family name of Kim, 10 kings with family name of Park, and 8 kings with family name of Seok

List of Cultural Assets/ Tourist Admission Fee

⋮ Bulguksa Temple Region

Name	Type and appointment number	Location
Bulguksa Temple	Historic site and scenic spot No. 1	Jinhyun dong
Bulguksa Samcheung Seoktap	National treasure No. 21	Jinhyun dong
Bulguksa Dabotap Pagoda	National treasure No. 20	Jinhyun dong
Cheongungyo and Baekungyo Bridge	National treasure No. 23	Jinhyun dong
Seated Gilt-Bronze Statue of Vairocana of Bulguksa	National treasure No. 26	Jinhyun dong
Seated Gilt-Bronze Statue of Amitabha Tathagata of Bulguksa	National treasure No. 27	Jinhyun dong
Seokguram Grotto	National treasure No. 24	Jinhyun dong
Gujeongri Banghyeongbun Tomb	Historic site No. 27	Goojung dong
Gwoereung Tomb	Historic site No. 26	Gwoereung ri, Wodong eup
Gwoereung stone statue and Seokjulgwai	Treasure No. 1427	Gwoereung ri, Wodong eup
Yeongji Seokbuljwasang	Gyeongbuk tangible cultural property No. 204	Gwoereung ri, Wodong eup
Wonwonsaji Temple Site	Historic site No. 46	Mohwari, Wodong eup

⋮ Mt. Namsan Region

Name	Type and appointment number	Location
Najeong well	Historic site No. 245	Tap dong
Namgansaji Dangganjuu Flag Poles	Treasure No. 909	Tap dong
Yangsanjae	Non-appointed cultural asset	Tap dong
Oreung Tombs Park	Historic site No. 172	Tap dong
Turtle base in Changrimsa Temple Site	Non-appointed cultural asset	Tap dong
Gyeongju Poseokjeong Site	Historic site No. 1	Bae dong
Changrimsa 3 story stone pagoda	Non-appointed cultural asset	Bae dong
Baeri Samneung Tombs	Historic site No. 219	Bae dong
Baeri Seokbul Standing Statues	Treasure No. 63	Bae dong
Samneunggok Maegwaneum Bodhisattva Statue	Gyeongbuk tangible cultural asset No. 19	Bae dong
Samneunggok Maee Seokga Yeorae Jwasang Sitting Statue	Gyeongbuk tangible cultural asset No. 158	Bae dong
Samneunggok Seongakyeorae Jwasang	Gyeongbuk tangible cultural asset No. 159	Bae dong
Samneunggok Seongak Yukjonbulsang	Gyeongbuk tangible cultural asset No. 21	Bae dong
Samneunggok Seokbul Jwasang Statue	Treasure No. 666	Bae dong
Seochulji Pond	Historic site No. 138	Namsan dong
Namsanri 3 story stone pagoda	Treasure No. 124	Namsan dong
Namsan Chilburam Maeseokbulsanggun	National treasure No. 312	Namsan dong
Namsan Bulgok Seokbul Jwasang	Treasure No. 198	Namsan dong
Namsan Myeukgok Seokbul Jwasang	Treasure No. 136	Baeban dong
Gyeongju Namsan Tapgok Maeejosanggun	Treasure No. 201	Baeban dong
Sacheonwangsaji Temple Site	Historic site No. 8	Baeban dong
Gyeongju Neungjitapi Temple Site	Gyeongbuk monument No. 34	Baeban dong
Guwhangri 3 story Pagoda	National treasure No. 37	Guhwang dong
Queen Seondeok's Tomb	Historic site No. 182	Baeban dong
Namsan Ilwon	Historic site No. 311	Yongjang ri, Naenam myun
Yongjangsaji Maeyeorae Jwasang	Treasure No. 913	Yongjang ri, Naenam myun
Namsan Yongjangsagok Valley Samcheungseoktap Pagoda	Treasure No. 186	Yongjang ri, Naenam myun
Namsan Yongjangsagok Valley Seokbul Jwasang	Treasure No. 187	Yongjang ri, Naenam myun

⋮ Gyeongju Downtown Region

Name	Type and appointment number	Location
Divine Bell of King Seondeok	National treasure No. 29	Inwang dong
Horse-riding Soldier-shaped Pottery	National treasure No. 275	Inwang dong
Seokbinggo Ice Storage	Treasure No. 66	Inwang dong
Cheomseongdae Observatory	National treasure No. 31	Inwang dong
Imhaejeon Site(Anapji Pond)	Historic site No. 18	Inwang dong
Geumjang Gold Sword	Treasure No. 635	Inwang dong
Tomb Cheonmachong	Historic site No. 40	Hwangnam dong
Gyeongju Hwangnamri Gobun Tomb Park (Daereungwon Tomb Park)	Historic site No. 40	Hwangnam dong
Gyeongju Dongbu Historic Site	Historic site No. 161	Hwangnam dong
Gyerim Forest	Historic site No. 19	Gyo dong
Gulbulsaji Seokbul Statue	Treasure No. 121	Dongchun dong
Baengryulsa Temple Daeungjeon Hall	Cultural asset material No. 4	Dongchun dong
Bunhwangsa Seoktap Pagoda	National treasure No. 30	Goowhang dong

Western/Northern Area

Name	Type and appointment number	Location
Silla Taejong-Muyeol wangneungbi stone monument	National treasure No. 25	Seoak dong
Silla King Muyeol's Tomb	Historic site No. 20	Seoak dong
Gyeongju Seoakri Maae Seokbul Statue	Treasure No. 62	Seoak dong
Hohyunri 3 story Stone Pagoda	Treasure No. 67	Seoak dong
Kim Inmun's Tomb	Gyeongbuk monument No. 32	Seoak dong
Kim Yang's Tomb	Gyeongbuk monument No. 33	Seoak dong
General Kim Yushin's Tomb	Historic site No. 21	Choonghyo dong
Tomb of King Jinheung	Historic site No. 177	Hyohyun dong
Tomb of King Bubheung	Historic site No. 176	Hyohyun dong
Seoakri 3 story Stone Pagoda	Treasure No. 65	Hyohyun dong
Dudaeri Maae standing Buddha statue	Treasure No. 122	Yul dong
Wolseong Nawonri 5 story Stone Pagoda	National treasure No. 39	Nawon ri, Hyungok myun
Oryuri wisterias	Natural monument No. 89	Oryu ri, Hyungok myun
Wolseong Yangdong Village	Important folk material No. 189	Yangdong ri, Gangdong myun
Danseoksan Shinseonsa Maaebulsanggun Statues	National treasure No. 199	Songsun ri, Gyeongchun eup
Geumcheokri Gobungun	Historic site No. 43	Geumchuk ri, Gunchun eup
Jeonghyesaji sipsamcheung stone pagoda	National treasure No. 40	Oksan ri, Angang eup
Oksan Seowon Confucian Institute	Historic site No. 154	Oksan ri, Angang eup
Dongnakdang	Treasure No. 413	Oksan ri, Angang eup
Tomb of King Heungduk	Historic site No. 30	Yutong ri, Angang eup

East Sea Area

Name	Type and appointment number	Location
Girimsa Daejeokgwangjeon Hall	Treasure No. 833	Hoam ri, Yangbuk myun
Girimsa Geonchil Bosal Jwasang	Treasure No. 415	Hoam ri, Yangbuk myun
Golgulsa Maaeyeraejwasang sitting statue	Treasure No. 581	Andong ri, Yangbuk myun
Gameunsaji temple site	Historic site No. 31	Yongdang ri, Yangbuk myun
Gameunsaji Samcheung three storied twin Pagodas	National treasure No. 112	Yongdang ri, Yangbuk myun
King Munmu's underwater Tomb	Historic site No. 158	Bongil ri, Yangbuk myun
Wolsung Janghangri Temple Site 5 story Stone Pagoda	National treasure No. 236	Janghang ri, Yangbuk myun
Yigyeondae	Historic place No. 159	Daebon ri, Gampo eup

Tourist Admission Fee

Classification	Adult (19~64)		Youth/Military personnel (Below 18)		Child (Below 7~12)		Parking fee	
	Individual	Group	Individual	Group	Individual	Group	Small	Large
Bulguksa	4,000		3,000	2,500	2,000 Kindergartener 1,000	1,500	3,000	5,000
Seokguram	4,000		3,000	2,500	2,000 Kindergartener 1,000	1,500	2,000	4,000
Girimsa	3,000		2,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500	3,000
Silla history and science hall	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	Free	
Daereungwon (Chunmachong)	1,500	1,200	700	600	600	500	2,000	4,000
Bunhwangsa	1,300		1,000	900	800	700	Free	
Anapji	1,000	800	500	400	400	300	Free	
King Muyeol's Tomb	500	400	300	200	200	150	Free	
General Kim Yushin's Tomb	500	400	300	200	200	150	Free	
Poseokjeong	500	400	300	200	200	150	2,000	4,000
Tongiljeon	300	200	150	100	100	100	2,000	4,000
Oreung	500	300	300	200	200	150	Free on Sunday	
Gwoereung	Free						1,000	2,000
Gyerim	Free						Free	
Cheomseongdae	500	300	300	200	200	150	Daereungwon parking lot	
Gyeongju National Museum	Free (~ 2009. 12. 31)						Free (Closed on every Monday)	
King Munmu's Underwater Tomb	Free						2,000	3,000
Seonamsan	Free						2,000	4,000
Sambodsa	Free						Free	
Dong ri, Mokwol culture hall	1,500	1,000	1,000	500	500	200	Bulguksa parking lot (Closed on every Monday)	

※ As of January 1, 2010

