Welcome to Gongju.

From the prehistoric period to modern days, Gongju has a unique history and culture for each of the periods it has gone through with everyday lives of the people. Gongju has traces of the humans who lived on the riverside of the Geumgang River from the times when writing systems did not exist, and it was the site of Ungjin Baekje, which was a kingdom with a splendid culture 1,500 years ago. Also, Gongju has kept its status as an administrative city all throughout the Goryeo, Joseon, and modern periods. Make many great memories through a pleasant trip to Gongju, which is also well-known as "the city of chestnuts."
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Historical Remains

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Baekje was an ancient kingdom that existed from BC 18 to AD 660. In particular, Ungjin (currently Gongju) served as the capital of Baekje for 64 years during five successive reigns from the first year of King Munju (475) followed by King Samgeun, King Dongseong, King Muryeong, and King Seong until the 16th year of King Seong (538). Baekje created its own unique culture through consistent exchanges with neighboring countries. The remains of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong back up the claim and are considered to be important both archeologically and historically.

“A new palace was built; it was simple, but not shabby; it was splendid, but not extravagant.”

Record of the 15th year of King Onjo, “Baekjebongi” (Records of Baekje), “Samguk sagi” (History of the Three Kingdoms)

The words above express Baekje’s sense of beauty in one sentence and could be said to be a characteristic of the culture of Baekje. The reason the Baekje Historic Areas recently had their worth and authenticity recognized and listed as a UNESCO World Heritage is because they are humanity’s cultural heritage the world should focus on.
In Suchon-ri, the tombs of aristocrats who lived in the area during the fourth to fifth centuries before Baekje transferred its capital from Hanseong (currently Seoul) to Ungjin (currently Gongju) were discovered (Historic Site 460). The Ancient Tombs in Suchon-ri are the graves of several generations of one family lineage. The ancient tombs of our ancestors are the results of the funeral, the last rite of passage for people. Pieces of Chinese pottery, various accessories and diverse iron artifacts, including a gilt-bronze cap, gilt-bronze shoes, and black-glazed chicken head-shaped ewer, were excavated from the tombs. They are assumed to have been bestowed (as prestigious items) from the central authority to the aristocrats of Suchon-ri at the time. Through these we are able to know more about the close political relationship that existed between the central authority and powers of Suchon-ri, cultural and diplomatic exchanges between Baekje and China, and everyday customs at the time. The Ancient Tombs in Suchon-ri were discovered by chance like the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong, and their scale was the largest since the discovery of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong. They provide important materials with which the reason for the transfer of the capital of Baekje from Hanseong to Ungjin can be found.
Gongsanseong Fortress (Historic Site 12) is one of the most representative fortresses of the Baekje period and is a royal fortress that protected Ungjin Baekje (475-538). It is a valley-surrounding-style fortress that is made of earth surrounding the ridge and valley at an altitude of 110 m near the Geumgang River. The fortress was called “Ungjinseong” during the Baekje period, “Gongjusanseong” during the Goryeo period, “Gongsanseong” following the Goryeo period, and “Ssangsusangseong” after King Injo stayed in the fortress after he fled from the rebellion of Yi Gwal (1624). It was reconstructed to a stone fortress as it is today during the reign of King Seonjo and King Injo of Joseon and has been used consistently ever since then. Through the fortress we can see the history of each period. Why did the people of Baekje build a royal palace up in the mountains? The fortress wall was built so that no one could climb it from the outside (wall defense terrace), and on the north and south, two gate pavilions and a gate that cannot be seen by enemies (hidden gate) were made. Gongju Ongnyeobongseong Fortress (Chungcheongnam-do Monument 99), a peak-banding-style fortress built with earth and located beside Gongsanseong Fortress, served as an auxiliary royal fortress of Gongsanseong Fortress.

Gongsanseong Fortress has gates on four sides (Yeongdongnu, Geumseoru, Jinnamru, and Gongbunghnu Gate Pavilions). At the center there is Yeongeunsa Temple, and you can see various living culture at a glance, including Ssangsujeong Pavilion, Imnyugak Pavilion, Manharu Pavilion, Gwangbongnu Pavilion, and Monument for Three Chinese Generals.

1. Yeongdongnu Gate Pavilion - This is the eastern gate pavilion of Gongsanseong Fortress and features a semicircular stone doorway shaped like a rainbow. It is located near Jinnamru Gate Pavilion and Gwangbongnu Pavilion and was reconstructed in 1980 based on the “Gongsanji” (Gongju Town Chronicle, 1859).

2. Geumseoru Gate Pavilion - This is the western gate pavilion among the four gates of Gongsanseong Fortress, and only traces of it are left. It was used as a road for vehicles to enter the fortress but it took on today's form after it was reconstructed in 1993 using the gate pavilion style of fortress gates during the Joseon period.
3. Jinnamru Gate Pavilion - This is the southern gate of Gongsanseong Fortress and was the gateway for three southern provinces (Jeolla-do, Gyeongsang-do and Chungcheong-do). It was originally built with earth but was rebuilt with stones in the Joseon period.

4. Gongbungnu Gate Pavilion - This is the northern gate of Gongsanseong Fortress and was a passageway between the south and north of the river. It is a representative gate pavilion of the Joseon period (1603) and faces the Geumgang River. It was rebuilt at the site of Mangbungnu Gate Pavilion and was named “Gongbungnu.”

5. Ssangsujeong Pavilion - This is a pavilion built in 1734 to commemorate the incident where King Injo stayed in the fortress after he fled from the rebellion of Yi Gwal (1624). It is the place of origin of “injeolmi” (rice cake with soybean powder) which is known to have been eaten by King Injo.

6. Manharu Pavilion and Yeonji Pond - Manharu Pavilion was a good place to enjoy the arts and an important military facility because it was located on the riverside of the Geumgang River. As Yeonji Pond served as a source of water for Gongsanseong Fortress, we can see that there were many people residing within the fortress during the Baekje period.

7. Palace Site - In the “Samguk sagi” (History of the Three Kingdoms), it is recorded that “Imnyugak Pavilion was built east of the palace.” Based on the building site in front of Ssangsujeong Pavilion, a pond that held water, and discovered artifacts, we are able to know it is a palace site.

8. Yeongeunsa Temple - This is a temple within Gongsanseong Fortress that was established during the Joseon period (1458). It is a temple with historical significance that was used in securing the safety of the country as it is where Buddhist monk Yeonggyu organized and trained monk soldiers and participated in the battle of Geumsan during Imjinwaeran (Japanese Invasion of Joseon in 1592). The temple was named “Yeongeunsa” (meaning “temple with a hidden spirit”) due to a myth that it was able to fight off Japanese invaders each time with the help of a mountain spirit.

Opening Hours : 09:00 ~18:00
Admission fees : Adults 1,200 won, Teenagers 800 won, Children 600 won
Address : Address: 280, Ungjin-ro, Gongju-si
Inquiries: Gongsanseong Tourist Information Center, 041-856-7700
Change of guards for sluice gate on Woongjin fortress
from 11 to 17 o’clock on every Saturday and Sunday from April to October

Taking a Walk around Gongsanseong Fortress

1. Geumseoru Gate Pavilion → Ssangsujeong Pavilion → Palace Site → Jinnamru Gate Pavilion → Yeongdongnu Gate Pavilion → Gwangbongnu Pavilion → Manharu Pavilion and Yeonji Pond → Yeongeunsa Temple → Gongbungnu Gate Pavilion → Gongsanseong Pavilion → Geumseoru Gate Pavilion (1 hour)

2. Geumseoru Gate Pavilion → Ssangsujeong Pavilion → Palace Site → Yeongeunsa Temple → Gongbongnu Gate Pavilion → Geumseoru Gate Pavilion (30 minutes)

3. Geumseoru Gate Pavilion → Gongsanseong Pavilion → Gongbongnu Gate Pavilion → Manharu Pavilion and Yeonji Pond → Yeongeunsa Temple → Geumseoru Gate Pavilion (30 minutes)

During the Baekje Cultural Festival period, you can go to Geumgang Singwan Park from the front of Gongsanseong Fortress via a floating bridge. You can witness the majesty of the Baekje Kingdom through the “Ungjinseong Fortress Guards’ Change of Duty” from Geumseoru Gate Pavilion and enjoy the beautiful night scenery of Gongsanseong Fortress from Geumgang Singwan Park.
1. **Gold Diadem Ornaments** (National Treasure 154, National Treasure 155)

For ancient people, a diadem held more meaning than simply protecting the head and arranging one's hair. In Chinese history books such as the “Old Book of Tang,” it is recorded that “the king’s diadem was made of black silk and was decorated with golden flowers.” The king’s diadem is decorated with golden flowers in the form of honeysuckles and flames as well as spangles. The queen’s diadem ornaments are symmetrical and simple without spangles.

2. **Buried Memorial Tablet** (land purchase certificate, National Treasure 163)

A memorial tablet is a stone tablet on which information about the buried is inscribed. The Buried Memorial Tablet of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong was the only one that was discovered from the Three Kingdoms period. With this tablet, we are able to learn more about Baekje’s views on the afterlife, Taoism and funeral system.

3. **Osujeon** (Wushu coins)

There were two sets of iron coins, about 90 in total, on the memorial
The Ancient Tombs in Songsan-ri (Historic Site 13) are tombs of the kings and royalty of Baekje. To the east, there are tombs numbers 1-4 and to the west there are the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong and tombs numbers 5-6.
Tombs numbers 1-5 are cave-shaped tombs made out of stones (cave-style stone chamber tombs). Tomb number 6 and the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong were built with bricks and were influenced by the Chinese burial system. Judging by the fact the coffins of the king and queen were made of Japanese umbrella pine, we can apprehend Baekje's architecture skills and its exchanges with neighboring countries.

The Royal Tomb of King Muryeong (the 25th king of Baekje) was discovered in 1971 during drainage work. It had kept its exact state from 1,500 years ago and was excavated in complete form. It is the only royal tomb from ancient Korea where we are able to know the identity of the buried of the Three Kingdoms period, and we can see a splendid and refined sense of beauty and creativity as well as a high level of craft skills.

Tablet. They were Chinese coins used to purchase the land for the burial of King Muryeong and his queen consort.

4. Jinmyosu (tomb guardian animal)
Jinmyosu is an imaginary creature that originates from the Chinese funeral custom where Jinmyosu ("Zhenmushou" in Chinese) is placed within or in front of a tomb and is believed to drive away evil spirits and guard the dead. In general, it is made in the form of a bizarre creature, but the stone animal of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong holds Baekje's sense of beauty in its appearance.

5. Silver Cup with Bronze Stand
This was excavated from beside the queen's head and is decorated with mountains, valleys, clouds, and auspicious animals and plants such as a dragon, phoenix, lotus flower, bracken, deer, and bird to represent the ideal world. It shows the king and queen's views on the afterlife and Buddhist and Taoist nature.
The Gongju National Museum collects, stores and exhibits more than 40,000 pieces of cultural assets, including 18 National Treasures and four Treasures, excavated from the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong among the Ancient Tombs in Songsan-ri and Daejeon and Chungcheongnam-do.

- Opening Hours: 09:00-18:00
- Saturday, Sunday, and Holiday: Until 19:00
- Every Saturday (April-October): Until 21:00 (closed every Monday)
- Address: 34, Gwangwangdanji-gil, Gongju-si
- Inquiries: 041-850-6300
**Hall for the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong, Where the King’s Soul Lives**

This hall exhibits the artifacts excavated from the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong. There is a bust of King Muryeong at the entrance of the museum, and within the museum, they restored the inside of the tomb and the wooden coffins to aid the viewer’s understanding. By the exit, you can watch videos on the excavation of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong and on the Archaeological Site in Jeongjisan Mountain.

**Hall for the Ancient Culture of Chungcheongnam-do, Where You Can See the Culture of Baekje at a Glance**

This hall exhibits the main cultural assets that show major flows and changes of the ancient culture of Chungcheongnam-do through the culture of Baekje from the proto-Three Kingdoms period to Baekje’s capital transfer to Sabi (currently Buyeo).

**Outdoor Exhibition Area**

The outdoor exhibition area of the museum exhibits artifacts excavated in the Gongju area such as stone sculptures and a seated stone Buddha from Seohyeolsa Temple Site. It facilitates the understanding of Buddhist culture in Gongju.

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The Gongju National Museum operates a Korean culture experience hall where families with children can learn and experience the culture of Baekje at firsthand.
The Archaeological Site in Jeongjisam Mountain (Historic Site 474) is a site with housing and a royal ritual facility located at the top of Jeongjisam Mountain, north of the Ancient Tombs in Songsan-ri and the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong. Artifacts related to national rituals, including a cup stand with glamorous decorations and tripod pottery, were excavated here. The land purchase certificate on the memorial tablet excavated from the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong says that the location of the tomb as “sinji” that means “the land in a west-southwest direction.” The southwest direction refers to the Archaeological Site in Jeongjisam Mountain, and it is important to understand the architecture and ritual customs of Ungjin Baekje.

TIP

The Archaeological Site in Jeongjisam Mountain, which is located on the way to the Gongju National Museum from the byroad of the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong (called “the road of King Sama,” in which “King Sama” is another name for King Muryeong), offers a meditation trail for slow walks. It commands a good view of the Geumgang River, Geumgang Railroad Bridge and Gongsanseong Fortress.
Once upon a time, there was a female bear living in a big cave on Yeonmisan Mountain near Gom Ferry. The bear fell in love with a young man at first sight, decided to marry him, and locked him in the cave. The man who was locked in the cave felt stifled and missed people in the outside world. The bear gave birth to a baby, but the man ran away, and when he did not return the bear killed herself along with the baby. Later, people called the ferry the man crossed over “Gom Ferry” (“gom” means “bear”).

Shrine for Bear, which tells the tale of a bear and a man, is located near Gom Ferry at the riverside of the Geumgang River that crosses over Gongju from south to north. It is said that the Shrine for Bear was built to offer rituals to stop frequent wind and waves. Gom Ferry is also called “Goma Ferry” or “Ungjin” (meaning “bear ferry”). When the capital of Baekje was moved to Ungjin (currently Gongju), it served as people’s main living place as well as a waterway. The Ungjindan Altar Site, where rituals for the god of water of the Geumgang River were held, was the official ritual site from the Baekje period to the Joseon period. Due to the construction of the Geumgang Railroad Bridge in 1933, inland transportation developed and the waterway lost its function.
It is possible to travel back to prehistoric times where writing systems did not exist at the Seokjangni Museum, which is located at the place where the prehistoric remains were found for the first time in Korea. Settlement remains from the Paleolithic period were discovered at Seokjangni, and it is assumed that there must have been remains from everyday life like the ones at Seokjangni in several other places around the Geumgang River. You can understand Paleolithic living customs better at the exhibition hall, prehistoric park and excavation site. Prehistoric people experiences are offered at the culture experience hall.

Seokjangni Museum, Taking a Peak at Prehistoric Culture

Opening Hours: Exhibition Hall 09:00-18:00 (April-October/Saturday: 19:00)
Outdoor Exhibition Area 09:00-21:00 (April-October)

Admission Fees: Adults 1,300 won, Teenagers 800 won, Children 600 won

Closed on Lunar New Year, Chuseok
Address: 990, Geumbyeok-ro, Gongju-si (118, Seokjangni-dong)

Prehistoric cultural experiences on weekends 14:00-15:00
The Prehistoric Cultural Festival is held every year at the beginning of May. It is a festival where you can experience the life of the prehistoric people who lived on the riverside of the Geumgang River.
PART 2

Tourism

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Gyeryongsan Mountain is a sacred mountain for the nation, and it has 28 peaks that surround Cheonhwangbong Peak, the highest peak. It is one of the most famous mountains according to theories of Feng shui. It was a famous mountain where the national rituals were held, being the western sacred mountain among the five sacred mountains during the Unified Silla period, and the middle sacred mountain among the three sacred mountains during the Joseon period.
Gyeryongsan Mountain got its name, “gyeryong,” (meaning “cock and dragon”) because the shape of the mountain looks like a dragon with a cockscomb. The mountain is made of many big and small peaks connected to each other, including Yeoncheonbong Peak, Sambulbong Peak, Munpilbong Peak, Gwaneumbong Peak, Hwangjeokbong Peak and Sinseongbong Peak, with the main peak being Sangbong Peak.

There are Donghaksa Temple, Gapsa Temple and Sinwonsa Temple on Gyeryongsan Mountain. There are hiking trails that connect the temples, and the trails offer an atmosphere of coziness and quietness with the temples. Also, there are various hiking courses featuring valleys and rugged cliffs, which begin from Sangsin-ri in the north and lead to Donghaksa Temple or Gapsa Temple along the ridges.

**Temple Information**

- **Admission Fees:** Adults 2,000 won, Teenagers 700 won, Children 400 won
- **Address:**
  - Donghaksa Temple: 462, Donghaksa 1-ro Banpo-myeon
  - Gapsa Temple: 567-3, Gapsa-ro, Gyeryong-myeon
  - Sinwonsa Temple: 1, Sinwonsadong-gil, Gyeryong-myeon
- **Inquiries:** Gyeryongsan Hiking Information Center (042-825-3003)
Magoksa Temple, located on Taehwasan Mountain, whose name means “large and beautiful mountain,” was established by Buddhist monk Jajang during the reign of King Uija of Baekje (642). It has many treasures such as faded dancheong (multicolored paintwork) and an exotic pagoda. Also, traces of Kim Koo (also known by his pen name “Baekbeom”) can be found at Baekbeomdang Hall, where he stayed and meditated, and Solbaram Trail, where he contemplated with his determination to save the nation.

The Korean Culture Training Institute, located behind Magoksa Temple, is a modern temple-style facility that is perfect for various types of gatherings, workshops, training and retreats. In particular, the meditation program where you can calm your thoughts is very helpful for finding “your true aspect.”

- Admission Fees: Adults 2,000 won, Children 1,500 won
- Address: 966, Magoksa-ro, Sagok-myeon, Gongju-si
- Inquiries: 041-841-6221

Baekbeom Meditation Trail is between Magoksa Temple and the Korean Culture Training Institute and offers three courses for walking, trekking and hiking.
This is a beautiful park made by the citizens and civil servants of Gongju with three years of effort. The park has a nature learning and experience center for children. In the park, you can find tulips, moss pinks, aquatic plants such as white lotuses, red lotuses, water lilies, irises and cattails, as well as a bike road.

This is an ecological park with walkways where the sky, mountain and water meet. There are the Gongjudaegan Trails from the lower reservoir to a beacon fire station and from the upper reservoir to Jumisan Mountain and Duribong Peak.
Geumgang Ssangsin Park

This is a park located at the riverside of the Geumgang River where Gongsanseong Fortress is in view. Nature art works are installed here, so it is perfect for a riverside walk to enjoy the art works. If you climb Yeonmisan Mountain nearby, you can see the entire city of Gongju.

Goma Ferry

Goma Ferry is a historic scenic spot with the tale of a bear and a man. The route is Gongsanseong Fortress → Yeonmisan Nature Art Park → Gongju Weir → Royal Tomb of King Muryeong → Gongsanseong Fortress, but it does not matter which way you walk. Goma Ferry Scenic Trail is centered on the Geumgang River where you can see cultural relics of Baekje, modern cultural remains, Catholic holy grounds and other representative historical sites and the beautiful scenery of Gongju.
Geumgang Bike Roads

Bike theme courses in Gongju include the Geumgang Bike Course, Old Memory Geumgang Bike Road, Jeongancheon Eco Park Bike Road, Museongsan Hong Gil-dong Mountain Bike Road, and Yugu Ten Scenic Spots Bike Road.

Gongju-si has advanced in constructing a park in honor of filial piety to evoke and preserve filial devotion to parents as to hand it down to posterity. Not only did the city rebuild the tombstone and monument house to commemorate devoted sons, Hyangdeok who was the first recorded in literature of history called Samguk sagi (the Chronicles of three ancient states) and Eibok who is the hero in the legend of Gukgogae but also it erected the symbolic sculptures related to filial piety such as gate, pagoda, statue and happy family statue paying tribute to filial devotion and the memorial tombstone of them.

TIP

There are 11 places where you can borrow a bike for free. When you travel by bike, the old city of Gongju reveals itself in another light.

Way to Famous Filial Sons

Gongju-si Bike Call Center: 041-840-8504
Four Major Rivers Call Center: 1577-4359
www.riverguide.go.kr
Ten Scenic Views of Gongju, the Most Beautiful Places in Gongju

There are many cultures hidden in Gongju, the ancient city of Baekje, made by its long history. Hidden stories are linked in a winding flow by the Geumgang River and form a magnificent view that elicits awe. There have been many versions of the ten scenic views of beautiful Gongju throughout the years, but the following are the Ten Scenic Views of Gongju newly selected in 2012. The Ten Scenic Views of Gongju are Gyeryongsan Mountain, a famous mountain; Gapsa Temple and Magoksa Temple, old temples; Geumhak Eco Park, a reservoir now turned into a recreation area; Gongsanseong Fortress and the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong that accompany the history of Baekje; the Pine Forest Trail of Goma Ferry; the Geumgang River, where the “S” shape of the silk-like water forms striking scenery; Cheongbyeoksan Mountain; and the Seokjangni Museum.

Gapsa Temple
This is a temple established in the Baekje period, and more beautiful in the fall.
- Chun-Magok, Chu-Gapsa (meaning “in spring, Magoksa Temple and in fall, Gapsa Temple”)

There are nine scenic points of Gapsa Temple in Orisup Forest where trees that are over 150 years old stretch out along the secluded valley to a small hermitage and Sujeongbong Peak. * Orisup Forest offers a 2-km-long forest trail filled with old trees from the parking lot of Gapsa Temple to Daeungjeon Hall. At Daeungjeon Hall and at the nine scenic points of Gapsa Temple, including Sujeongbong Peak, you are able to witness the various kinds of grace of Gapsa Temple.

Gyeryongsan Mountain
Gyeryongsan Mountain, which got its name, “gyeryong” (meaning “cock and dragon”), because the shape of the mountain looks like a dragon with a cockscomb, is one of the most famous and sacred mountains. As you climb the mountain along the nature trail surrounded by various wild flowers, you will find the eight views of Gyeryong and Nammaetap Pagodas with the tale of a monk and maiden sworn to be brother and sister.
Goma Ferry
Goma Ferry was the largest ferry during the Baekje period. There is the pine forest with a sad tale of a bear that loved a man, Ungjindan Altar Site where people held rituals for the god of water of the Geumgang River and the bear, and a shrine for the bear.

Gongsanseong Fortress
This is a royal fortress from the Ungjin Baekje period, and the fortress wall of Geumseoru Gate Pavilion (western gate) is more beautiful than any other fortress wall in Korea. If you walk along the fortress wall, you can see all of downtown Gongju.
(2015. 7. UNESCO Registered as a World Heritage)

Geumgang River
“Geumgang” (meaning “silk river”) got its name because the river is beautiful like silk. The Geumgang River creates striking scenery that resembles silk spread out with its winding flow of water both at sunrise and sunset.

Geumhak Eco Park
This is a park that was a reservoir, an old source of drinking water, but became an ecological park. It is beautiful because Jumisan Mountain is reflected on the reservoir, and its forest walkway, with different looks in each season, and various plants in the ecological marsh offer a nature learning center for children.
Magoksa Temple
Magoksa Temple at the foot of Taehwasan Mountain is a Buddhist temple constructed during the Baekje Dynasty. It is renowned for its beautiful fresh verdure and “Fresh verdure festival” is held in every spring.

Royal Tomb in Songsan-ri
This is the tomb of the 25th king of Baekje excavated in Songsan-ri. A beautiful walkway with a narrow path along the ridge leads to the museum. (2015. 7. UNESCO Registered as a World Heritage)

Seokjangni Scenery
Water fog that rolls up when the morning sunlight shines on the river creates fantastic atmosphere at the museum at which visitors can learn of the bereft of life during Paleolithic Era.

Changbyeok Cliff
This place, a rugged cliff on the spot where the Gyeryongsan Mountain range meets the Geumgang River, has been praised for its unexplored scenery since ancient times. You can feel its mysterious nature at twilight from a view that is in harmony with trees rooted in barren rocks.
City Tour in Search for the Royal Fortress of Baekje

A tour package with a theme where you can see both historical sites and tourist attractions in Gongju.
It gives you the best tour experience with twice the pleasure as a cultural interpreter accompanies you and provides explanations about the tourist sites.

Operation Period: Every year from mid-April to late October (7 months)
Tour Courses: Spring, Summer, Fall courses / Every Saturday
Offered to: Domestic and foreign tourists
Application: www.gongju.go.kr (Culture and Tourism)
Inquiries: Tourism Promotion Association 041-854-8810

TIP Thanks to the opening of the KTX, SRT Gongju Station in April 2015, the journey to Gongju has become faster.
Mountain Climbing & Relaxation

Spiritual Gyeryongsan (mountain) of Korean race

- Donghaksa
- Nammaeabal gil
- Gapsa
- Gyeryong Reservoir
- Donghaksa
- tourist home
- glamping

- Gapsa
- road to Yongmun waterfall
- Donghaksa
- Gyeryongsan hot spring

- Sinwonsa
- Gowangam
- Cheongbyeok water leisure
- Cheonjinbotap gil
- Gapsa
- Geumgang hot spring

Big and beautiful mountain, hidden treasure of ten victorious lands (translator's note: ten lands with fine topographical view which save life in the time of war and catastrophe)

- Natural forest park of pine woods at the gate of Magoksa
- Cheonyeon songnim bathhouse
- Baekbeom meditative road
- Jangseung village

Honggildong fortress and Honggildong cave in Hancheonri, Hancheon spring, Goseong reservoir in Ssangdalri

- Hancheonri
- Hancheon spring
- Honggildong fortress
- Honggildong cave
- Ssangdalri
- Goseong reservoir

Walking slowly for healing in search of oneself

Forest roads in Gyerongsan national park

- Gapsa
- Daejokjeon
- Yongmun waterfall
- Sinheungam in Gapsa

- Sinwonsa (Daewungjeon · Jungakdan)
- Bogwangam
- Gowangam

- Donghaksa parking lot
- Cheonjeong gol
- Sanwonam
- Dongaksan

Solbaramgil (Breeze on road of pine woods) around Magoksa

- Magoksa (Daegwangbojeon - Daewungbojeon)
- Daebekbeom meditative road
- Gunwangdae
PART 3

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Rural Village Experiences / 39
A special experience that enjoys only the Gongju / 41
Hanok Village, the Relaxed Composure of Traditional Hanok

Spend the night at a house that is Korea at its best and has no inconveniences for modern-day people. Hanok Village offers the wonderful experience of a traditional Korean floor heating system with flat stones.

Inquiries: 041-840-8900 / http://hanok.gongju.go.kr

Yeongnongjae

A unique experience for families where you can experience Korea’s rural life in a thatched house, tend a vegetable garden and look at the night sky with the moon and stars from a wooden porch.

Inquiries: Gongjucity contact center (1899-0088)

Homestay, Experiencing Korean Family Life

A special tour where you can experience Korean family life with a typical household family with foreign language ability. You will be able to experience the Korean affection within global culture as you sleep and eat in their home.

Inquiries: Homestay Association (041-853-3030)
Templestay, Staying at Old Temples

A trip where you will find inner peace and true self by experiencing Korea’s traditional spiritual culture and eco-friendly oriental living culture.

- You Will Need: Towels (must), toiletries, underwear, socks, comfortable shoes, and a warm coat
- Precautions: No smoking, no sleeveless T-shirts or shorts, no mobile phones.
- Main Programs: Dawn service, communal meal, meditation, tea ceremony experience, lotus lantern making, etc.

Gongju Youth Hostel  Inquiries: 041-852-1212
Gapsa Youth Hostel  Inquiries: 041-856-4666

Hotels

Kumkang Tourist Hotel (near Gongsanseong Fortress) Inquiries: 041-852-1071
Hotel Donghaksanjang (near Donghaksa Temple) Inquiries: 042-825-4301

Youth Hostels

Gongju Youth Hostel Inquiries: 041-852-1212
Gapsa Youth Hostel Inquiries: 041-856-4666

TIP
Korean Templestay Translation Service: http://eng.templestay.com
Cultural Corps of Korean Buddhism: 02-2031-2000
Gongju forest village

Gongju forest village is a comfortable and relaxing accommodation furnished with various facilities needed for forest lodging in dense forest. It is suitable for the family to usefully enjoy their leisure time in the nature.

Facilities

- **Facilities**: Natural forest park, Cultural experiencing center for lumbering, Botanical garden of wild plants and so on.
  - **Natural forest park**
    - Forest lodges: for 6 persons (5 rooms), for 10 persons (2 rooms)
    - Cultural resort center in forest: 4 persons (2 rooms), for 5 persons (2 rooms), for 8 persons (2 rooms)
    - Camping site: 20 sites (10 decks), toilette in woods, cook house
  - **Cultural experiencing center for lumbering**
    - Healing room at Goma spring spot, exhibition hall, experiencing field
  - **Botanical garden of wild plant**

Jumisan (mountain) with a height of 381 meters is located at the south of Gongju. Jumisna has been named considering the topographical view of shapes and situation of the mountain. The terrain of Gongju takes after a ship and Jumisan goes for the tail of this ship.
Guide Map of Gongju Forest Resort

Car Utilization

Seoul/Incheon | Gyeongbu Expressway → Cheonan Nonsan Expressway → SouthGongju IC → Gongju
Busan/Daejeon | Gyeongbu Expressway → Daejeon Dangjin Express → Gongju IC → Gongju
Gwangju/Honam | Honam Expressway → Cheonan Nonsan Expressway → Gongju IC → SouthGongju IC → Gongju
Seohaean Expressway → Gongju Seocheon Expressway → WestGongju IC → Gongju

Public Transport Utilization

Seoul : Gangnam Express Bus Terminal, Nambu Terminal → Kongju Bus Terminal
Daejeon : Daejeon Complex Bus Terminal → The use of buses for princess(20 minutes intervals)
Yuseong Long Bus Terminal → The use of buses for princess(20 minutes intervals)
Incheon International Airport : Operate 3 times a day

Gongju(KTX, SRT) Station Utilization

Seoul(Yongsan Station, Suseo Station) → Gongju Station(KTX, SRT) → No.250, 251, intra-city bus
Busan(Busan Station / Osong Station transfer) → Gongju Station → No.250, 251, intra-city bus, using taxi
Gwangju, Mokpo → Gongju Station → No.250, 251, intra-city bus

Reservation Way http://jumisan.gongju.go.kr
Address : 222, suwonjigongwongill Gongjusil(Gumhakdong)
Inquiry : 041–855–0855
Injeolmi (rice cake with soybean powder)

Injeolmi is the rice cake that was offered to King Injo when he stayed in Gongju to avoid the rebellion of Yi Gwal during the Joseon period. King Injo praised the taste of the rice cake, saying that its taste was “jeolmi” (“unsurpassed taste”). Thus, the rice cake was called “imjeolmi” after the family name “Im” of the person who offered it, and later the name was changed to “injeolmi.” It is the rice cake that represents Gongju.
Noodle Soup
In Gongju, rice soup developed from a very early period, and as a result, Gongju is famous for its noodle soup using soup with traditional sauces, shank bone soup or fish and shellfish soup. Its deep, clean taste is excellent, and you can try noodle soup at about 100 restaurants in the city.

Rice Soup (Rice and Soup)
Gongju’s rice soup is a traditional food with green onions and sliced beef in shank bone soup, boiled for a long time. It tastes spicy and clean. As rice is served separately, not in the soup, it is referred to as “rice and soup” or “Gongju-style rice soup.”

Grilled Eel
This became popular when fishermen with family names “Eo” and “Bae” started selling eels to merchants who used a ferry in the 1950s. Now their descendents run the eel specialty restaurants.

Wild Vegetable Bibimbap
In Gongju there are many big and small mountains such as Gyeryongsan Mountain and Taehwasan Mountain. So you can taste food made with wild vegetables and mushrooms gathered from the mountains. Well-being food such as wild vegetable bibimbap, set menu with grilled deodeok and mushroom hot pot are delicacies.

Food Related to Gongju Chestnuts
In Gongju, the town of chestnuts, you can taste many different types of food made with chestnuts. Chestnut rice cake balls, chestnut cookies, chestnut chocolate, chestnut makgeolli (rice wine), chestnut and green onion pancakes, stir-fried chestnut jelly and vegetables, and chestnut noodles are popular.

Korean native cattle named Albam Hanu (shelled chestnut) in Gongju
A professional store for Korean beef was opened in the city of Gongju which has a reputation for chief producing district of shelled chestnut and a launch of Albam Hanu brand was advertised. The city directly produces Korean beef fed on shell of chestnut produced while processing chestnuts and is equipped with management facility for quality control as much as this brand acquired HACCP.
What to Buy?

Gongju Chestnut Promotion Shop

The shop exhibits and sells chestnuts that are special products of Gongju, chestnut cookies and other products made with chestnuts.

Location: Within Gongju Hanok Village
Inquiries: 041-855-5858
(domestic and overseas delivery service available)

Gongju Yulchan

This is a shop that sells special products of Gongju, including craft items made by local craftspersons, processed food using chestnuts (chestnut noodles, chestnut powder, etc.) and naturally dyed accessories.

Location: Express Bus Terminal
Inquiries: 041-853-1001

Craft Exhibition Shop

The shop exhibits and sells craft items made by local craftpersons in Chungcheongnam-do and tourism souvenirs of Gongju.

Location: 30, Gomanaru-gil (Ungjin-dong); Between the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong and Hanok Village
Inquiries: 041-856-9095/9097
This is a traditional industrial complex producing textiles. It exhibits and sells products made by local manufacturers using textiles from Gongju.

Location: 248-26, Yuguoeugwak-ro, Yugu-eup, Gongju-si
Inquiries: 041-841-9161

You can find one of the top three types of ceramics of Korea at the foot of Gyeryongsan Mountain. Sangsin-ri is well-known for Gyeryongsan buncheong ware with designs in underglaze iron. You can purchase ceramics in the ceramic exhibition shop at the entrance of the Gyeryongsan Ceramic Art Village.

Location: 69, Doyechon-gil, Banpo-myeon, Gongju-si
Inquiries: 041-853-8054

These are traditional markets where you can purchase agricultural products produced by local farmers and take a look at unique folk things.

Market Day: Every first and sixth days of the month for Sanseong Market, Every third and eighth days for Yugu Market
Inquiries: Merchants Association, 041-855-4470

1. Magoksa (temple) service area
10-3, Magok Sangga-gil, city of Gongju

2. Amitie Gongsanseong branch
141-1, Wangreung-ro, city of Gongju

3. Coffee Hywangi
5-3, Baekmigoeul, city of Gongju

4. Goma Handicraft association
D-1, Handicraft Workshop village, city of Gongju

5. Mushroom Diner
145, Donghaksa (temple) 2-Ro, city of Gongju
Enjoy the Four Seasons with Festivals

Ungjinseong Fortress Guards’ Change of Duty
Period: every Saturday and Sunday from April 15th to October 29th
Location: Geumseoru Gate Pavilion of Gongsanseong Fortress
Description: The duty of fortress guards who guarded the royal fortress of Baekje is reenacted. Various activities are offered such as wearing the costumes of the king and queen of Baekje, a prison experience, and archery.

Gukgogae History and Culture Festival
Period: Second and third weeks in April
Location: Gukgogae Cultural Street Plaza
Description: This is a festival held in spring in Guk Pass (called “Gukgogae”) with beautiful cherry blossoms. It offers traditional cultural performances and filial duty experience programs.

Fresh Verdure Festival of Magoksa Temple
Period: April 22nd
Location: In and around Magoksa Temple in Unam-ri, Sagok-myeon
Description: This is a traditional temple cultural festival held in spring when the verdure is most beautiful. It offers traditional cultural performances and filial duty experience programs.

Seokjangli Old Stone Age festival’2017
Period: May 3 to May 7
Location: Around Seokjangli Museum, city of Gongju
Description: This festival as for tourists’ experiencing and learning opportunity is held with the background of Old Stone Age planning various events like performance, exhibition and food market every May.

Park Dong-jin Pansori Master Singer and Master Drummer
Period: July 13th ~ July 15th
Location: Gongju Culture & Art Center
Description: This is a festival for exalting the achievements of Park Dong-jin, the master of “Junggoje” pansori, and finding talented persons for pansori. It includes a competition of master singers and master drummers, and memorial performances.

King Muryeong’s Cup National Waterski and Wakeboard Competition
Period: During the month of August
Location: Water leisure around Cheongbyeok
Description: The event includes a dynamic competition between waterski and wakeboard players with the best abilities and various techniques.

Gongju Gomanaru Music Festival
Period: July 21 to July 23
Location: Geumgang Singwan Park
Description: 8090 Music & dance party
Various craft beer and Makgeolli, barbecue zone for Albam Hanu & Gomatsnaru To be broadcasted on TV.
More than 50 famous restaurants & food truck diners
Geumgang Nature Art Biennale
Period: Fourth week of September-November
Location: Yeonmisan Nature Art Park
Description: This is a festival to exhibit installation art works by domestic and foreign artists and share friendships for international art exchanges.

Gongju International Art Festival
Period: October-November
Location: Limlip Art Museum
Description: This is the only international art festival held in Chungcheongnam-do. Every fall, exhibitions of two-dimensional art works by domestic and foreign artists, performances, a drawing contest, etc. are provided.

Baekje Cultural Festival (most representative festival of Gongju)
Period: September-October
Location: Geumgang Singwan Park, In and around Gongsanseong Fortress
Description: This is one of the top three cultural festivals in Korea. With a theme of Baekje's glorious culture and traditions, the festival offers various programs, including the Ungjinseong parade, Baekje honbul torch lighting and relay, crossing a floating bridge and experience events.

Gongju Roasted chestnut festival in winter
Period: December to January 2018
Location: Geumhak Ecological Park
Description: Local agricultural specialty product, performance, trial program Snow sleigh park
Relaxation for urban residents!
Dreams for children! Gongju, the city for weekends!
Experiential activities to be enjoyed in a clean environment, such as Gyeryongsan Mountain and the Geumgang River!
Historical tours of the ancient capital of Baekje filled with historical artifacts and sites such as Gongsanseong Fortress and the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong!
Now, spend your weekend resting in Gongju.
You will be able to learn the importance of Korean culture and value of traditional culture by experiencing the culture of the Baekje period yourself.

**Story of Baekje’s Tea**
**Making Chestnut Confectioneries**
A time to hear the story of tea during the Baekje period and drink traditional tea. / A time to make confectioneries with the special products of Gongju.

**Making Accessories with Artifacts of Baekje**
Making your own guardian item using a Jinmyosu (tomb guardian animal) that guarded the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong.

**Injeolmi Rice-Cake Mallet Experience**
Experience program to make and taste “injeolmi,” the most representative rice cake in Gongju.

**Baekje Costume Experience**
An experience program to put on the clothes of the royalty, aristocrats and generals of Baekje and learn about the culture of Baekje.

**Traditional Wedding Experience**
Actual wedding ceremonies are held based on the wedding ceremony of noble households in the Joseon period in a form adapted to suit today. Wedding ceremonies for newlyweds and foreigners, and reminder weddings for 70th birthdays and 60th wedding anniversaries take place in the yard.
Among the 70 renowned restaurants selected by the Gongju City government, those in the downtown area are situated close to royal tomb of King Muryeong, Gongsanseong Fortress, Gongju National Museum and Soochonri Ancient Tombs, while those in Yoogu-eup, Sagok-myeon and Jeongan-myeon are in the vicinity of Magoksa Temple, and those in Banpo-myeon and Gyeryongsan-myeon are the recommendable restaurants in the vicinity of Gyeryongsan Mountain.

- Enjoy the true taste of Gongju at the Gongju Best Restaurants!

1. Restaurants around the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong and Gongsanseong Fortress (downtown area)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Road Address</th>
<th>Inquiries</th>
<th>Main Menu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geobunejeip</td>
<td>134, Useong-gil, Useong-myeon</td>
<td>041-881-6114</td>
<td>Korean set menu with soft tofu stew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goryongsan Muksarang</td>
<td>389, Jeonjin-ri (Singi-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-2032</td>
<td>Acorn jelly salad, rice with acorn jelly in cold broth, acorn pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogane Kalguksu</td>
<td>56, Jemincheon-ri (Jung-dong)</td>
<td>041-856-6476</td>
<td>Dumpling hot pot, napa wraps with boiled pork slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomanur Dolssambap</td>
<td>5-9, Baekimpo-gil (Geumseong-dong)</td>
<td>041-857-9999</td>
<td>Leaf wraps and hot pot rice, set menu with leaf wraps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gohyang Bibimgukus</td>
<td>485, Muryeong-ro (Singwan-dong)</td>
<td>041-858-5730</td>
<td>Spicy noodles, marinated grilled duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumkangkwon</td>
<td>340, Woongjin-dong</td>
<td>041-857-6700</td>
<td>Korean table d’hote, set menu with yellow corvina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daegamun</td>
<td>5-3, Sohak-dong</td>
<td>041-855-6737</td>
<td>Korean table d’hote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daehachon</td>
<td>200-3, Chabyeok-ro (Sohak-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-3391</td>
<td>Spicy blue crab soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohwadam</td>
<td>6, Mureunggummal-gil (Mureung-dong)</td>
<td>041-858-0822</td>
<td>Soy sauce marinated crab, beef special cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matikkal</td>
<td>58, Jemincheon-3-gil (Jung-dong)</td>
<td>041-858-7003</td>
<td>Tofu hot pot, pork cutlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maehyang Makguksu</td>
<td>18, Baekimpo-gil (Geumseong-dong)</td>
<td>041-881-3161</td>
<td>Pyeongyang-style cold buckwheat noodles, buckwheat noodles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myeongseong Bulgogi</td>
<td>200, Uingin-ro (Sansung-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-3082</td>
<td>Bulgogi, grilled pork belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muryeong Garden</td>
<td>2135, Baejomunwha-ro (Uingin-dong)</td>
<td>041-852-1331</td>
<td>Beef tripe hot pot, catfish bulgogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minji</td>
<td>40, Dolmoru-1-gil, Uidang-myeon</td>
<td>041-855-4933</td>
<td>Banmuanset menu set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saeok Garden</td>
<td>15-2, Geumganggong-dong2 (Geumseong-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-7080</td>
<td>Gongju-style rice soup, grilled ribs on a hot plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohak Jangshucon</td>
<td>13, Sohak-dong</td>
<td>041-853-0555</td>
<td>Boiled chicken with scorched rice, green onion pancake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sjiang Jeongyuk Jeom Sikdang</td>
<td>10-5, Baekimpo-gil (Geumseong-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-3074</td>
<td>Chestnut and beef tarte bibimbap, short rib soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangdal Garden</td>
<td>40-13, Haepo-gil, Ueong-myeon</td>
<td>041-853-7893</td>
<td>Boiled chicken (duck) with rice, sumac chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangban Jirgaegi</td>
<td>20, Bongan-gil (Jung-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-7590</td>
<td>Braised short ribs, hot pot rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeonggi Sutbulguk</td>
<td>80, Beonyeong-1-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-856-2403</td>
<td>Beef ribs, grilled pork belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yega</td>
<td>535, Geumbyeok-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-854-7900</td>
<td>Grilled ribs on hot plate, hot pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yegachon</td>
<td>40, Neutinamu-gil (Geumseong-dong)</td>
<td>041-857-3355</td>
<td>Grilled ribs on a hot plate, chicken stew with handpulled dough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obok Agu Jeonmun</td>
<td>124, Muryeong-1-ro (Ungjin-dong)</td>
<td>041-858-2832</td>
<td>Braised spicy monkfish, monfish soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyatgol</td>
<td>226, Chabyeok-ro (Sohak-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-5292</td>
<td>Clay baked duck, braised short ribs and ripe kimchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasabi</td>
<td>46, Beonyeong-3-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-854-0001</td>
<td>Sliced raw fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongung Kalguksu</td>
<td>38, Beonyeong-2-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-856-6988</td>
<td>Noodle duck with seafood, king-sized dumpling hot pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unuruchoebak Chuncheon Dalgi</td>
<td>51-1, Beonyeong-2-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-7662</td>
<td>Spicy stir-fried chicken, chicken tripe and intestines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugeane Kalguksu</td>
<td>8, Wondeung-1-gil (Geumhak-dong)</td>
<td>041-856-1053</td>
<td>Noodle soup, boiled pork slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ihak Sikdang</td>
<td>6, Gagujeom-1-gil (Jung-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-3202</td>
<td>Gongju-style rice soup, bulgogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilmi Sikdang</td>
<td>204-5, Singwan-ro (Singwong-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-6779</td>
<td>Pork back bone stew, pork rib hangover soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jieseong Nongwan</td>
<td>114-41, Uidang-gil, Uidang-myeon</td>
<td>041-854-3487</td>
<td>Boiled chicken with rice, kalopanax and medicinal herbs, sumac chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeontong Gunguk Kalguksu</td>
<td>679, Geumbyeok-1-ro (Wolsang-dong)</td>
<td>041-858-2397</td>
<td>Noodle soup with seafood, boiled pork slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubongmaeul Ureongchon</td>
<td>712, Geomboki-1-ro, Lin-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-0949</td>
<td>Leaf wraps and rice and soybean paste stew with snails, seasoned snacks with vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimui Uidon</td>
<td>14-20, Jungdong-3-gil (Jung-dong)</td>
<td>041-855-4275</td>
<td>Uidon, gimbap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chunnam Garden</td>
<td>305, Uidang-ro, Uidang-myeon</td>
<td>041-854-7100</td>
<td>Beef tripe hot pot, beef special cuts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Restaurants around Gyeryongsan National Park (Gyeryong-myeon, Banpo-myeon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Road Name Address</th>
<th>Inquiries</th>
<th>Main Menu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ihwa Garden</td>
<td>257, Gapsa-ro, Gyeryong-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-8844</td>
<td>Sliced raw trout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sujeong Sikdang</td>
<td>476-10, Gapsa-ro, Gyeryong-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-5164</td>
<td>Sujeong Byeloim set menu, set menu with grilled deodeok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangsun-ru</td>
<td>5-12, Mabang-gil, Gyeryong-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-3498</td>
<td>Spicy seafood noodle soup with Korean chili peppers, sweet and sour pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memilkkot</td>
<td>1336, Geumbyeok-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-858-5506</td>
<td>Buckwheat noodles, boiled pork slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naegohyang Mukjip</td>
<td>11-3, Gilman-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-4884</td>
<td>Boiled chicken with rice, acorn jelly salad, home-made tofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usong Sikdang</td>
<td>138, Donghaksa 1-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>042-822-8861</td>
<td>Pollack stew, boiled chicken with rice and neungi mushroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangawi</td>
<td>212-2, Donghaksa 1-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>042-825-7111</td>
<td>Hangawi set menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seohae Kkotgejang</td>
<td>224-28, Mati-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-854-5080</td>
<td>Soy sauce marinated crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayeon Nongjang</td>
<td>43, Sabong-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>042-825-2162</td>
<td>Marinated grilled duck, boiled duck with rice and medicinal herbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kkotpineun Sangol</td>
<td>794, Wangjeungangak-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-855-1388</td>
<td>Steam with sweet pumpkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapsaro Ganeungil</td>
<td>846, Wangjeungangak-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-853-1300</td>
<td>Grilled eel, spicy mitten crab stn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssariol</td>
<td>137, Jeonggwangteo 1-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-856-9300</td>
<td>Braised cutlassfish, set menu with marinated crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miseong</td>
<td>828, Jeonggwangteo 1-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-857-1123</td>
<td>Korean table d'hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eommaui Siktak</td>
<td>1, Jeonggwangteo 2-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-881-8212</td>
<td>Yeol set menu, set menu with grilled short rib patties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangwon Subbulgalbi</td>
<td>7-4, Jeseokgil-gil, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>042-825-1616</td>
<td>Grilled ribs on a hot plate, short rib soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eossine Bonga</td>
<td>714, Changbyeok-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-852-7372</td>
<td>Grilled eel, spicy mitten crab stn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheongbyeok Garden</td>
<td>750, Changbyeok-ro, Banpo-myeon</td>
<td>041-854-7383</td>
<td>Grilled eel, spicy mitten crab stn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Restaurants around Magoksa Temple (Sagok-myeon, Yugu-eup)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Road Name Address</th>
<th>Inquiries</th>
<th>Main Menu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gyeok Garden</td>
<td>957, Geumgyesan-ro, Yugu-eup</td>
<td>041-841-6902</td>
<td>Beef special cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwbin Sikdang</td>
<td>12, Magoksanha-ga-gil, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-8027</td>
<td>Set menu with seasoned wild vegetables, set menu with rich soybean paste stw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neulpureunsol Garden</td>
<td>1198, Jeonangmagoksa, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-3438</td>
<td>Rich soybean paste stw, set menu with rich soybean paste stw with dried radish leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magoksa Seoul Sikdang</td>
<td>10-3, Magoksanha-ga-gil, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-8016</td>
<td>Set menu with grilled deodeok, neungi mushroom hot pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baramcheoreom Gureumcheoreom</td>
<td>24, Magoksanha-ga-gil, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-9994</td>
<td>Set menu with deodeok and seasoned wild vegetables, chestnut green onion pancake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamgol Sikdang</td>
<td>250, Chayeunggoppae, jeonang-myeon</td>
<td>041-858-9159</td>
<td>Braised spicy chicken, boiled chicken with rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangseungmaeul Garden</td>
<td>1227, Yurgumagoksa, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-7728</td>
<td>Set menu with charcoal grilled spicy sparribs, soybean paste stw with beef brisket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taehwa Sikdang</td>
<td>10, Magoksanha-ga-gil, Sagok-myeon</td>
<td>041-841-8020</td>
<td>Set menu with grilled deodeok, neungi mushroom hot pot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- New businesses
- Exemplary businesses
- Businesses 30 or more years old
- BEST 15 businesses
### 4. Train time table at Gongju railroad station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections in service</th>
<th>commencing time</th>
<th>Gongju</th>
<th>last arriving time</th>
<th>railway stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Haengsin</td>
<td>05:25</td>
<td>07:03</td>
<td>08:38</td>
<td>Osong, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Haengsin</td>
<td>05:00</td>
<td>07:03</td>
<td>08:38</td>
<td>Osong, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>06:20</td>
<td>07:12</td>
<td>08:21</td>
<td>Osong, Cheonan Asan, Jie, Dongtan, Suseo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Yongsan</td>
<td>07:10</td>
<td>08:42</td>
<td>09:46</td>
<td>Osong, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>08:20</td>
<td>08:52</td>
<td>09:15</td>
<td>Osong, Suseo, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Haengsin</td>
<td>07:20</td>
<td>09:16</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Osong, Cheonan Asan, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>12:07</td>
<td>12:56</td>
<td>Suseo, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Yongsan</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>13:56</td>
<td>14:57</td>
<td>Cheonan Asan, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Suseo</td>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>15:34</td>
<td>16:33</td>
<td>Cheonan Asan, Dongtan, Suseo, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Yongsan</td>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>16:03</td>
<td>17:02</td>
<td>Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Seoul</td>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>16:56</td>
<td>18:08</td>
<td>Osong, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>16:30</td>
<td>17:22</td>
<td>18:27</td>
<td>Osong, Cheonan Asan, Dongtan, Suseo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Haengsin</td>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>17:31</td>
<td>19:03</td>
<td>Cheonan Asan, Yongsan, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Yongsan</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>19:32</td>
<td>20:42</td>
<td>Osong, Cheonan Asan, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeosu EXPO - Haengsin</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>21:35</td>
<td>Osong, Cheonan Asan, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Suseo</td>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>20:30</td>
<td>21:32</td>
<td>Osong, Jie, Dongtan, Suseo, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Haengsin</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>21:33</td>
<td>23:11</td>
<td>Osong, Gwangmyeong, Yongsan, Seoul, Haengsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokpo - Suseo</td>
<td>20:30</td>
<td>22:01</td>
<td>22:56</td>
<td>Osong, Suseo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>22:00</td>
<td>22:53</td>
<td>23:49</td>
<td>Osong, Jie, Suseo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### up trains (2017.02.28)

### down trains (2017.02.28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections in service</th>
<th>commencing time</th>
<th>Gongju</th>
<th>last arriving time</th>
<th>railway stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>05:40</td>
<td>06:38</td>
<td>07:24</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Songjeong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haengsin - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>06:40</td>
<td>08:21</td>
<td>10:18</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju Namwon, Guryeagu, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>07:40</td>
<td>08:37</td>
<td>09:22</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Songjeong (Fri, Sat, Su Service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haengsin - Mokpo</td>
<td>07:17</td>
<td>08:46</td>
<td>10:16</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Namwon, Guryeagu, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>08:35</td>
<td>09:32</td>
<td>10:24</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Namwon, Guryeagu, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>08:40</td>
<td>09:40</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Namwon, Guryeagu, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haengsin - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>09:20</td>
<td>11:01</td>
<td>12:57</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju Namwon, Gokseong, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>11:27</td>
<td>12:12</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Songjeong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>10:55</td>
<td>12:02</td>
<td>13:59</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Namwon, Guryeagu, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>14:10</td>
<td>15:10</td>
<td>17:04</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju Namwon, Gokseong, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Mokpo</td>
<td>14:55</td>
<td>16:01</td>
<td>17:28</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Gwangju Songjeong, Mokpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwangju Songjeong - Suseo</td>
<td>15:20</td>
<td>16:15</td>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Songjeong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Mokpo</td>
<td>16:15</td>
<td>17:08</td>
<td>18:32</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Song, Naju, Mokpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incheon Airport - Mokpo</td>
<td>15:45</td>
<td>17:47</td>
<td>19:18</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Gwangju Songjeong, Naju, Mokpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incheon Airport - Yeosu EXPO</td>
<td>15:45</td>
<td>17:47</td>
<td>19:47</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Namwon, Gokseong, Suncheon, Yeocheon, Yeosu EXPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>18:05</td>
<td>19:04</td>
<td>19:55</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Gwangju Songjeong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsan - Gwangju Songjeong</td>
<td>18:35</td>
<td>19:37</td>
<td>20:28</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Gwangju Songjeong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul - Mokpo</td>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>20:40</td>
<td>22:10</td>
<td>Iksan, Jeonju, Gwangju Songjeong, Naju, Mokpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suseo - Mokpo</td>
<td>21:10</td>
<td>22:09</td>
<td>23:33</td>
<td>Iksan, Gwangju Songjeong, Naju, Mokpo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>