



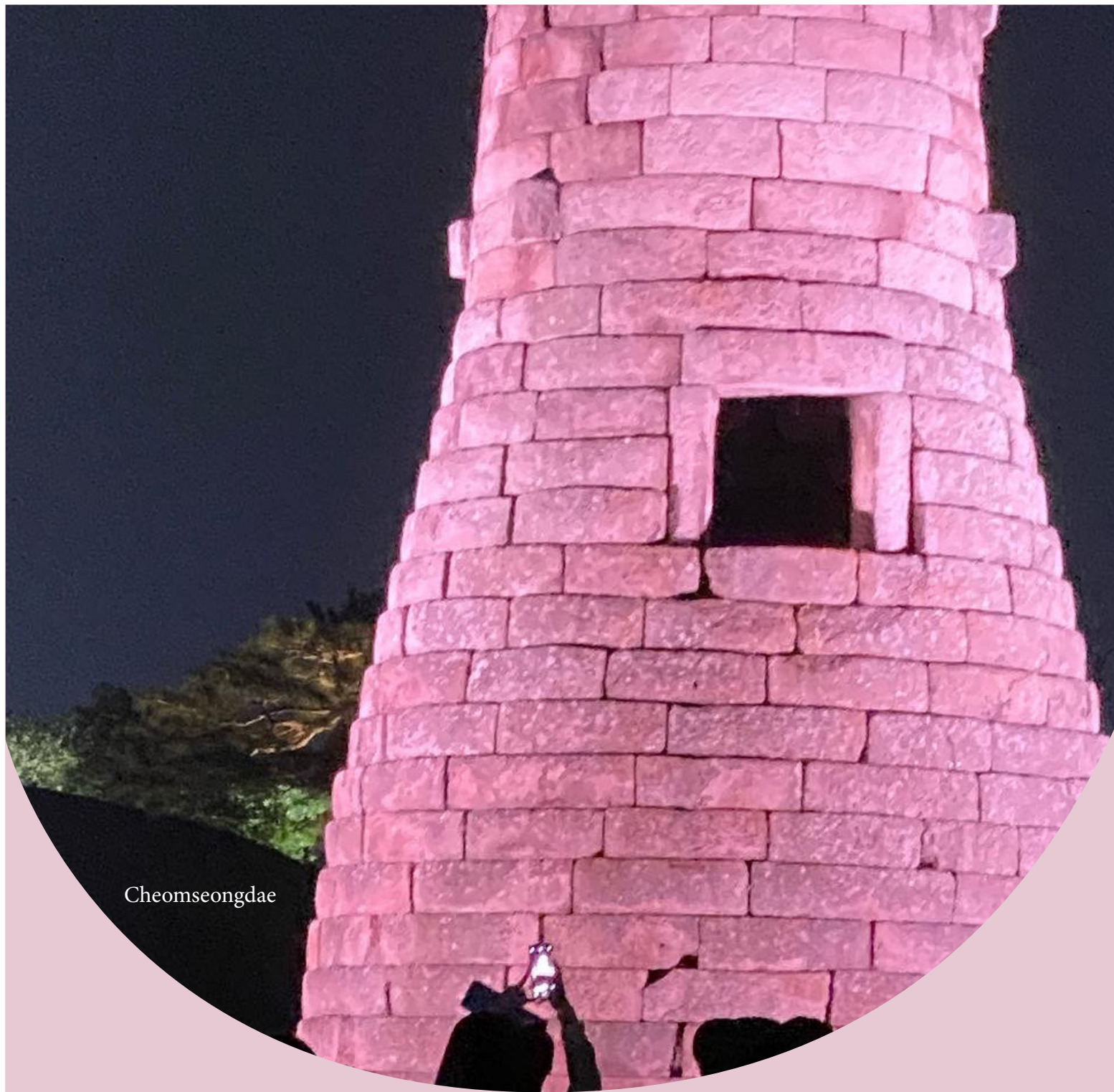
# Kyeongju in Korea

— Insight of Kyeongju —

Donggung Palace  
in Kyeongju

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Cheomseongdae

## Cheomseongdae

Cheomseongdae is an astronomical observatory in Gyeongju, South Korea. Cheomseongdae is the oldest surviving astronomical observatory in Asia, and possibly even the world. It was constructed in the 7th century in the kingdom of Silla, whose capital was Seorabeol, or present-day Gyeongju.

Cheomseongdae was designated as the country's 31st national treasure on December 20, 1962. It forms a UNESCO World Heritage Site along with other Gyeongju Historic Areas.



## Dabotap

Dabotap is a stone pagoda located in the Buddhist temple of Bulguksa in Gyeongju, South Korea. From entering the temple through the Cheongun and Baegun Bridge, Dabotap is located on the right side, opposing Seokgatap on the left side. The pagoda is supposed to have been built in 751, the 10th year of the Shilla king Gyeongdeok. It is currently designated as National Treasure no. 20.

The 3 story pagoda stands 10.29 metres tall and was built in an ornate style not seen in other Buddhist countries. The sculpture techniques used are unique for its time and include delicate features.

It has a staircase on each of the four sides. Four stone square pillars support the pagoda's first roof, where is built a square stone railing. Inside the railing is the body of the pagoda, and above it, standing on the second octagonal-shaped roof surrounded by an octagonal stone railing, are eight bamboo-shaped stone pillars support the octagonal-shaped lotus stone carved with sixteen petals.

Dabotap





## Cheongungyo and Baegungyo Bridges

Cheongungyo and Baegungyo Bridges of Bulguksa Temple (National Treasures No.23 of South Korea)

The Blue Cloud Bridge and White Cloud Bridge are in the foreground while the Lotus Flower Bridge and Seven Treasure Bridge are in the background.



## Seokgatap

The Seokgatap is a stone pagoda in South Korea which was designated as the 21st National Treasure on December 12, 1962.

Its full name is Sakyamuni Yeoraesangjuseolbeop Tap, and it is sometimes referred to as the Shadowless Pagoda or the Bulguksa Samcheung Seoktap ("three-storied stone pagoda of Bulguksa").

It stands 8.2 metres high and was likely completed by 751, when Bulguksa was completed.

Seokgatap





## Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond was a secondary palace used by the crown prince of the Silla Kingdom. It also served as a banquet site for important national events and important visitors.

The pond was created in 674, during the reign of King Munmu. The pond features three small islands, and a landscape of 12 small hills to the northeast. After the fall of Silla, the site was abandoned and forgotten.

