





The Gurim village with its long history dating back to the Samhan Period still has the 436-year-old Daedonggye. Dr. Wangin of Baekje, Doseongksa at the end of Silla period, and Choi Jimong in the early years of Goryeo were born here.

This is the birthplace of the exquisite loess pottery, which is the predecessor of the Goryeo celadon and Joseon porcelain, as well as the loess porcelain, which had been produced here since prehistoric times. The techniques were spread across the country and there are many traces of exchanges with Chinese and Japanese pottery makers via sea routes. Also, large kiln sites and remains have been excavated in several places of the village. The village accounts for several tangible cultural assets such as the 12 pavilions including Hoesajeong, Gukamsa and Damsukje, as well as traditional houses, stone walls, and remains of ancient trees that still lay intact. Folk cultural assets have been handed down through the generations such as the Dangsanje, celebrated every year by the residents for the well-being of the village, and Gurim Daedonggye. In the "Yeongam Pottery Culture Center" of Gurim village, the best loess in Korea is used to reproduce 1200-year-old Gurim porcelain as Yeongam porcelain which is imbued with genuine Korean sentiments. As the center has an exhibition hall, people from across the country gather to see the variety of wares on sale.



View of the traditional village in Gurim