

- Historical Points on USAG-Y**
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1. South Post Bunker and Gate 14 (지하 벙커 및 정문 14 번)



South Post Bunker, Building 5042 was originally the Japanese Army Command Post. The building is well preserved close to its original condition. South Post Bunker is located next to the site of a former Japanese Army Headquarters building and Gate 14, which was originally the main entrance to the base. It is also located next to an Air Raid Shelter. After the Korean War, the Japanese Army Headquarters building became the first home of the ROK Army Headquarters. The HQ building burned down during the Korean War.

Information Sign at B#5042

South Post Bunker and Gate 14

South Post Bunker, Building 5042 was originally the Japanese Army Command Post. South Post Bunker is located next to the site of a former Japanese Army Headquarters building and Gate 14 which was originally the main entrance to the post. It is also located next to an Air Raid Shelter. After Korean government was established on 15 August 1948, Japanese Army Command Post building became the first home of the ROK Army Headquarters.

일본군 작전센터 와 14번 게이트

‘사우스 포스트 bunker’ 라고 불리는 5042 건물은 원래 일본군 작전센터 였습니다. 14번 게이트는 일본군사령부로 이어지는 주 출입구 였습니다. 인근에는 일본군 사령부 청사와 방공호가 위치해 있었습니다. 1948년 8월 15일 대한민국 정부 수립 이듬 해인 1949년 7월부터 한국전쟁 발발 전까지 일본군 작전센터는 대한민국 육군본부로 사용되기도 했습니다.

2. Air Raid Shelter, Building 7100 (방공호, 건물번호 7100) (Facility is Locked)



An air raid shelter is located near the hospital, a former Japanese Governor General's residence. This bunker has a dome-shaped tunnel northwest of the hospital and the interior is close to its original condition. The shelter was connected to the Headquarters of the Japanese Army, which burned down during the Korean War. The size of the bunker is 4,312 square feet.

Information Sign at B#7005

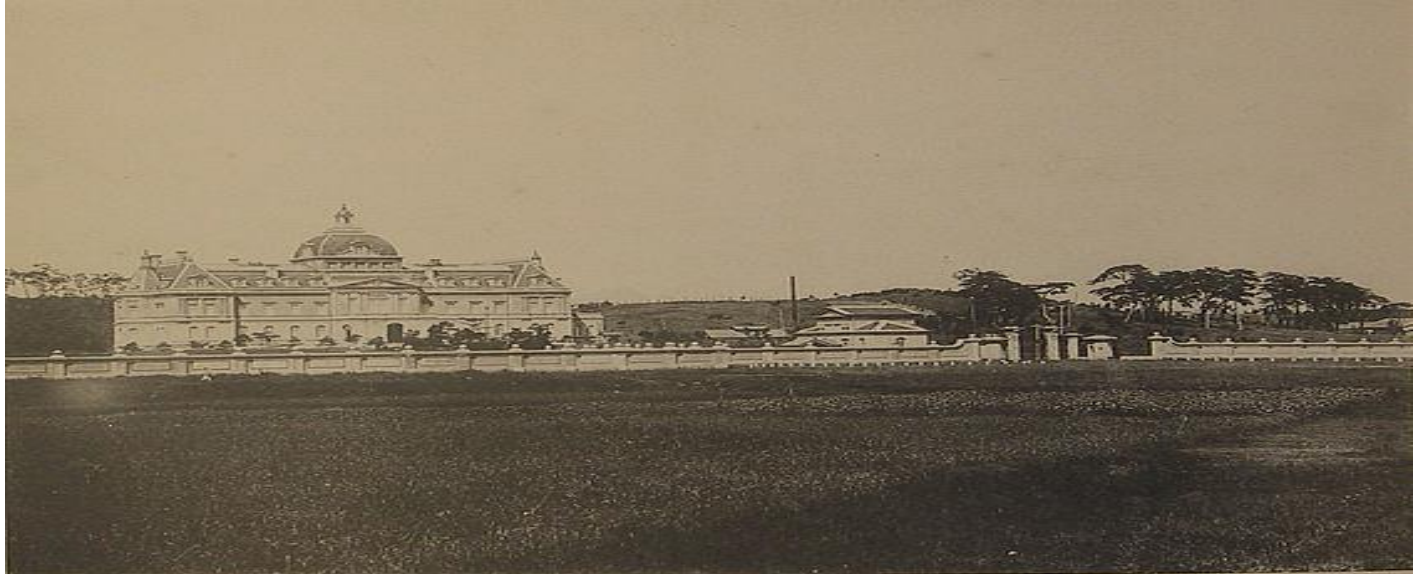
Air Raid Shelter

An air raid shelter is located near the current hospital, a former Japanese Governor General's residence. This shelter has a arch-shaped tunnel northwest of the hospital and the interior is close to its original condition. The shelter was connected to the former Headquarters of the Japanese Army building and Japanese Governor General's residence. The size of the bunker was 4,312 square feet and the tunnel is 260ft long with some branch tunnels.

방공호

일제시대 용산총독관저 부지였던 현 미군 121 병원 인근에는 방공호가 있습니다. 아치(arch) 형태로 이 병원의 북서쪽에 위치해 있고 내부는 원형 그대로 보존되어 있습니다. 이 방공호는 용산총독관저와 일본군 사령부 사이를 연결하고 있었습니다. 방공호의 크기는 약 121평 규모이며, 길이는 약 80m 입니다.

3. Japanese Governor General's Residence Site (일본 총독 관저 자리) (No longer present)



The construction of the former residence of the Japanese Governor General started in 1908 and the following year it was finished. This residence is currently the location of the Army Community Hospital on South Post and burned down in the early days of the Korean War. The residence was connected by an underground bunker to the Japanese Army Headquarters building. By the Japanese era address, it is #Hangangtong 11-43. The residence was constructed with Won 500,000 by Hasegawa Yosimichi who was the Japanese Army Commander in Korea.

4. Japanese Military Stockade, Building 4701 (일본군 형무소, 건물번호 4701)(Compound is Locked)



A former Japanese Stockade built in Sept 1909 after the construction of the notorious Sodaemun Prison. This stockade has a 16 ft high perimeter red brick wall. The wall is reinforced with wireframe cement. Bullet holes and damage to the wall are associated with actions that occurred during the Korean War. Building 4713 located within the wall was used for the management of prisoners. Both building 4701 and the perimeter wall are well preserved, close to its original condition.

Information Sign at B#4701

Japanese Military Stockade

A former Japanese Stockade was built in Sept 1909 after the construction of the notorious “SoDaeMun” Prison. This stockade has a 16ft high perimeter red brick wall. The wall is reinforced with wireframe cement. Bullet holes and damage to the wall are associated with actions that occurred during the Korean War. Building 4713 located within the wall was used for the management of sick prisoners. Both building 4701 and the perimeter wall are well preserved, close to its original condition.

일본군 위수감옥(이태원 육군형무소)

일제시대 악명높았던 서대문 형무소가 세워진 직후인 1909년 9월에 완성되었습니다. 약 4.8m 높이의 붉은 벽돌 담장으로 이루어져 있습니다. 또한 철근 시멘트로 적벽돌 담장을 강화하였습니다. 담장에는 한국전쟁 당시의 탄흔을 볼 수 있습니다. 건물 4713은 환자 죄수들을 수용하기 위한 병감 건물이었습니다. 건물 4701과 적벽돌 담장은 원형 그대로 잘 보존되어 있습니다.

**5. Japanese Housing Construction, Building 4456
(전형적인 일본가옥, 건물번호 4456) (No Sign)**



This house is an example of Japanese construction. However, the roof is new, usually Japanese buildings have tile roofs. This house style was very popular in Kumamoto, Japan. This house is well preserved with typical arch type of windows using various red bricks. It is believed that this was for a senior officer's house.

6. Japanese Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ), Building 4331 (일본군 장교숙소, 건물번호 4331)



The building was constructed in 1908 and was a Japanese bachelor officer quarters. This building is a simple palazzo type of Renaissance architecture. This building's architecture is quite similar to Building 1666, JUSMAG-K. This is an example of a red brick building that is covered with stucco.

Information Sign at B#4331

Japanese Bachelor Officer Quarters

The building 4305, 4331 were constructed in 1908 and were Japanese bachelor officer quarters. These buildings are simple palazzo type of Renaissance architecture. Building 4331 architecture is quite similar to Building 1666, JUSMAG-K. This is an example of a red brick buildings that is covered with stucco.

일본군 장교숙소

건물 4305, 4331은 원래 1908년에 세워진 일본군 장교 숙소였습니다. 르네상스 건축양식인 팔라조 양식으로 건축되었고, 건물 1666인 주한 미합동 군사업무지원단(JUSMAG-K) 건물과 매우 유사한 건축양식으로 만들어졌고, 적벽돌에 스투코 (stucco)가 붙여져 있습니다.

7. Japanese Guard Posts at the entrance of the Dragon Hill Lodge and the Hartell House (드레곤 호텔 정문앞 과 하텔 하우스 일본군 초소)



Two guard posts near Dragon Hill Lodge resemble the one that was in front of the Governor's residence during the Japanese colonial period.

A Japanese Guard house at the entrance to the Hartell house was originally red brick and currently covered the bricks with cement and painted them white.

Several Japanese Army Generals lived in the area that is now occupied by the Hartell House, Dragon Hill Lodge and the 1st Replacement Center. The 20th Infantry Division General resided in the Hartell House and his Headquarters was located where the South Post Chapel is now located. Other generals also lived in this area. The housing that you see around this area was officer and senior NCO Quarters.

Information Sign at B#4050

Japanese Guard Posts

Bldg. 4050, the Dragon Hill Lodge and the north parking lots were built on the site of the Japanese Post Commander's greenhouse and botanical gardens.

Prior to the construction of the Dragon Hill Lodge in 1991, it was the location of the US Officer's Club swimming pool and tennis courts.

Japanese Guard houses at the entrance to the Dragon Hill Lodge were originally red brick and currently covers the bricks with cement and white paint. Several Japanese Army Generals lived in the area that is now occupied by the Hartell House, Dragon Hill Lodge and the 1st Replacement Center. The Japanese 20th Infantry Division General resided in the Hartell House and his Headquarters was located where the South Post Chapel is now located. Other generals also lived in this area. The housing that you see around this area was officer's Quarters.

일본군 초소

건물 4050 드래곤힐과 북쪽 주차장은 일본군 사령관 관저의 정원으로 사용 되었습니다. 1987년 드래곤힐이 건축되기 전에는 미군 장교클럽 수영장과 테니스장이 있었습니다. 드래곤 힐 맞은편 하텔하우스는 일본군 제20사단장이 사용하였고, 그 입구에 초소가 있습니다. 원래 적벽돌로 되어있었는데 시멘트와 흰색 페인트로 칠해졌습니다. 드래곤힐 정문 앞 초소는 일본군사령관 관저에 있던 초소입니다. 몇몇 일본군 장군들이 하텔하우스와 드래곤힐 주변에 살았습니다. 일본군 제20사단장은 하텔하우스에 거주하였고 사단사령부가 현재 South Post 예배당 부지에 있었습니다. 주변에는 다른 일본군 장교들 숙소가 있었습니다.

8. The 8th Army Korean War Monument (미8군 한국전쟁 충훈기념비) (Relocated to Humphreys)



This monument honoring fallen U.S. soldiers during the Korean War stands west of Building 2364. During the Japanese period, it was a Shinto shrine located at the USFK White House site. It was severely damaged during the Korean War and re-constructed to commemorate fallen soldiers of the 8th US Army in 1980.

9. Japanese Army, Infantry Regiment Barracks Buildings as Historic District (일본군 보병연대 막사)



Buildings 2462, 2474, 2364, 2372, and 2552 were the troop barracks for the Japanese Imperial Army, 78th Infantry Regiment (red brick, two story). Note the Imperial Japanese Stars on the two arches on the front of the building and the adjoining Building 2464, a Japanese troop latrine (red brick one story). Today Building 2462 is the Eighth US Army Headquarters.

Information Sign at 8th Army

Japanese Army, Infantry Regiment Barracks

Buildings 2462, 2474, 2364, 2372 and 2552 were the troop barracks for the Japanese Imperial Army, 78th Infantry Regiment (red brick, two story). Note the Imperial Japanese Stars on the two arches on the front of the building 2462 and the adjoining Building 2364. **The one story red brick portions of the buildings were Japanese troop latrines. Other red brick buildings in this area were built and used by Japanese Imperial Army.**

일본군 보병연대 막사

빌딩 2462, 2474, 2364, 2372, 2552는 일본군 78연대 병영 막사로 사용되었습니다. 건물 상단 중앙에는 일본 제국주의를 상징하는 별이 있습니다. 건물 측면에 위치한 1층 건물은 일본군의 세면 및 화장실로 사용되었습니다. 이 지역의 적벽돌 건물들은 일본군이 건축하고 사용했습니다.

10. Japanese Bachelor Officer's Quarters, Building 1666 (일본군 장교 숙소, 건물번호 1666)



Building 1666 is currently the JUSMAG building. This was the Japanese Bachelor Officer's Quarters and a simple palazzo type of Renaissance architecture. This is an example of a red brick building that is stucco-covered and painted. JUSMAG's sister Building 4331 is smaller and located on South Post. Both buildings were built circa 1908. When the 2nd U.S.-Soviet Committee was held in 1947, it confirmed the fact that Soviets lived in the JUSMAG building.

Information Sign at B#1666

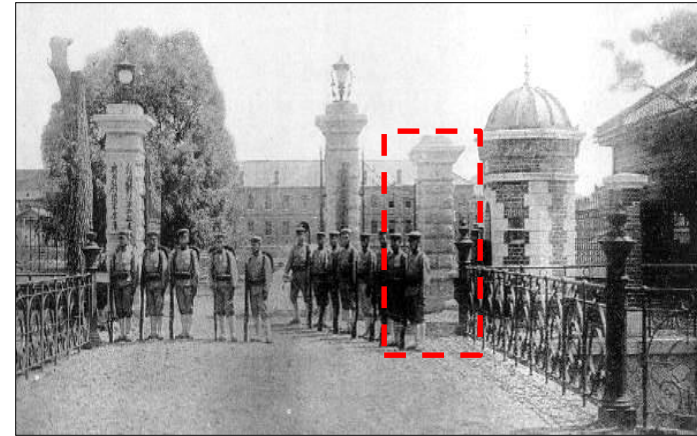
Japanese Bachelor Officer's Quarters

Building 1666 is currently the JUSMAG-K building. This was the Japanese Bachelor Officer's Quarters and a simple palazzo type of Renaissance architecture. This is an example of a red brick building that is stucco-covered and painted. JUSMAG-K's sister Building 4331 was smaller and located south of here on South Post. Both buildings were built circa 1908. When the U.S.-Soviet Committee was held from 1946 to 1947, the JUSMAG-K building was occupied by Soviets troops.

일본군 장교 숙소

건물 1666은 현재 주한 미합동군사업무지원단(JUSMAG-K) 건물입니다. 이 건물은 르네상스 건축 양식의 일본군 장교 숙소였습니다. 원래는 적벽돌로 만들어진 건물이었는데 Stucco를 외벽에 붙이고 페인트로 덧칠해서 현재의 모습이 되었습니다. 건물 4331은 건물 1666과 아주 유사한 건축양식이고 1666보다 단지 크기가 작습니다. 두 건물 모두 1908년 경에 건축되었습니다. 건물 1666은 해방 이듬해인 1946년부터 1947년 사이 미소공동위원회가 개최될 당시 소련군 대표단의 숙소로 사용되기도 했습니다.

11. Arch Bridge and Gate Posts behind Building 2310, White House (아치형 다리 와 보초 구조물, 건물번호 2310)



Building 2310, known as the White House has Japanese constructed arch stone bridge and stone gateposts. The stone bridge is used only for pedestrian traffic. The bridge and gateposts remain in good condition. The right photo shows Japanese army guards standing at the gate. Metal bars protruding from the post that originally held the iron gate are still visible.

Information Sign at B#2310

Arch Bridge and Gate Posts behind Building 2310, White House

Building 2310, known as the White House has Japanese constructed arch stone bridge and stone gateposts. The stone bridge is currently used only for pedestrian traffic. The bridge and gateposts remain in good condition.

아치형 다리와 문설주

일명 '화이트 하우스'로 불리는 한미연합사령부 청사(건물 2310) 뒤에는 일본군 주둔시기에 만들어진 아치형 다리와 문설주가 있습니다. 아치형 다리는 일본군 보병 연대의 정문이었습니다. 아치형 다리와 문설주는 현재 잘 보존되어 있습니다.

12. Stone Blocks to be from Nam-Dan, Building 1053, Camp Coiner (남단 (제단) 으로 믿어지는 석조물, 건물번호 1053)



Although not confirmed, these trimmed stone blocks are believed to be from Nam Dan. The stone blocks appear to have been originally erected vertically. The purpose of Nam Dan is to pray for rain and good harvest.

Information Sign at B#1053

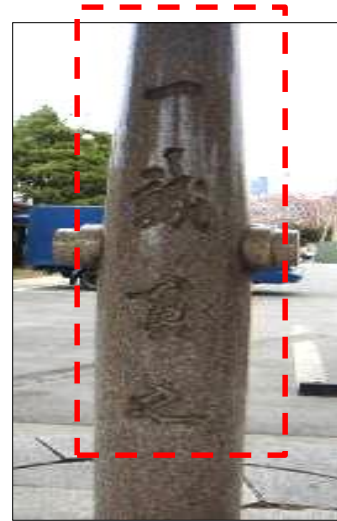
Stone Blocks to be from “Nam-Dan” altar

These trimmed stone blocks are believed to be from “Nam-Dan” altar during Choson Dynasty period (14C ~ 19C). The stone blocks appear to have been originally erected vertically. The purpose of “Nam-Dan” altar is to pray for rain and good harvest.

남단터

이 지역은 조선시대 왕이 직접 기우제를 지내던 ‘남단터’로 추정됩니다. 여기에 있는 석재들은 원래 세워져 있었던 것으로 보입니다. 남단은 조선 태조 때 만들어진 이후 조선 말기까지 종묘와 사직 제사 다음으로 중요한 제사를 올리던 곳으로 왕이 직접 기우제 등을 지냈던 역사적인 장소입니다.

13. Pink Granite Cannon Sculpture in the vicinity of Bldg 1089, Camp Coiner (대포모양의 화강암 조각물, 건물번호 1089)



The pink granite sculpture in the shape of the cannon was created by the Japanese military as a memorial to the horse-drawn artillery unit formerly located at Camp Coiner. The inscription in Chinese characters “IL SUNG KWAN GI”, meaning “Through sincere effort you can achieve your goals”.

Information Sign at B#1089

Pink Granite Cannon Sculpture

The pink granite sculpture in the shape of the cannon was created by the Japanese military as a memorial to the horse-drawn artillery unit located at Camp Coiner. The inscription in Chinese characters “IL SUNG KWAN GI (一誠貫之)”, meaning “Through sincere effort you can achieve your goals”.

야포 모양의 화강암 조각물

야포 모양의 화강암 조각물은 일본군이 일제시기 캠프 코이너에 주둔했던 일본군 야포병부대를 기념하기 위해 만들었습니다. 가운데 “일성관지” 라고 새겨져 있는 한자는 “한번에 정조준해서 꿰뚫는다”는 의미로 해석할 수 있습니다.

14. Ordnance Depot and Troop Barracks for the Japanese Imperial Army, Infantry Regiment, Building 1378 (병기 창고 및 보병연대 막사, 건물 1378)



The Japanese Army constructed their ordnance storage area where the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) currently resides. These buildings retain some of their original architecture. Included are Buildings 1380 and DPW office, 1378. Building 1378, originally used as Japanese troop barracks, is currently used for USAG Yongsan troop billets. Building 1378, constructed circa 1908, is well preserved, close to its original condition. Tightly stacked red bricks and reinforced exterior walls reflect architectural techniques of Japan, where earthquakes are common.

Information Sign at B#1378

Ordnance Depot for the Japanese Imperial Army

The Japanese Army constructed their ordnance depot area where the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) currently resides. These buildings (1378 & 1380) retain some of their original architecture. Building 1378, originally used as Japanese Armory, is currently used for USAG Yongsan troop billets. Building 1378, constructed circa 1908, is well preserved, close to its original condition. Tightly stacked red bricks and reinforced exterior walls reflect architectural techniques of Japan, where earthquakes are common.

일본군 병기지창

현재 미군 시설대(DPW)가 사용하고 있는 이 지역은 일본군의 병기지창으로 사용된 곳이었습니다. 건물 1378, 1387은 1908년경에 건축되어 원형에 가깝게 잘 보존되고 있습니다. 건물 1378은 원래 일본 무기고로 사용되었는데 현재는 미군의 숙소로 사용되고 있습니다. 적벽돌로 견고하고 만들어진 외벽은 지진이 자주 일어나는 일본의 건축양식을 잘 반영하고 있습니다.