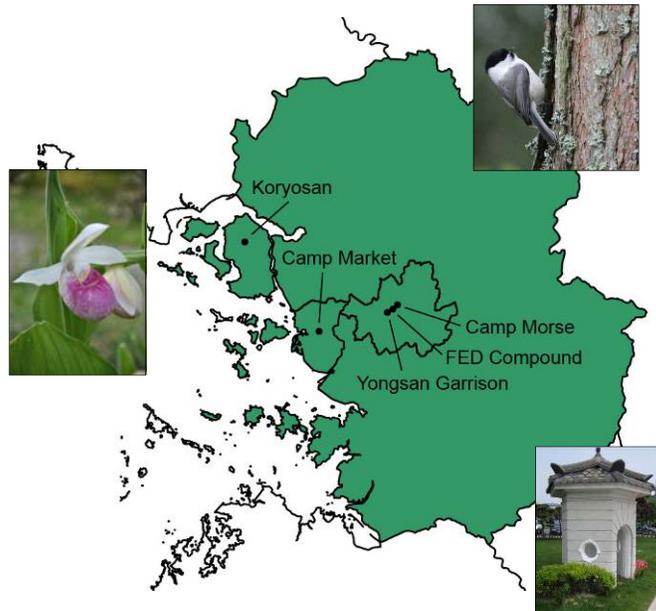


**HANDBOOK OF  
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES,  
USAG YONGSAN INSTALLATIONS,  
THE EIGHTH (8th) U.S. ARMY, KOREA**



**USAG YONGSAN DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS  
(DPW), ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION**



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District**

This handbook was prepared by Beautiful Environmental Construction (BEC) under the contract (Contract No. W912UM-07-D-006 and Task Order No# 0062) through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District (FED) for Yongsan Garrison Directorate of Public Works (DPW) USAG Yongsan under Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

The purpose of this handbook is for practical field use and as guidance material for general awareness training concerning natural and cultural resources at USAG Yongsan Installations.

The content of this handbook was developed referencing the following guidance and survey results:

- Guidance Document for Protecting Cultural and Historic Resources for the Eighth United States Army (EUSA), Korea (2000)
- Guidance for Cultural Resources Management for the U.S. Army Installations, Korea (2003)
- Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan – Endangered Species Management Plan For U.S. Army Yongsan Garrison Installations, Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA), Republic of Korea (2009)
- Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan Installations (2009)
- Historical Walking Tour of Yongsan Garrison



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND  
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON-YONGSAN  
UNIT #15333  
APO AP 96205-5333

IMKO-ABY-PWE

25 April 2011

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Cultural and Natural Resources Conservation Handbook

1. References:

- a. U.S. Forces Korea Pamphlet No. 200-(1), 20 October 2004, Environmental Governing Standards (EGS).
- b. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan and Installations, February 2009.
- c. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan-Endangered Species Management Plan for U.S. Army Yongsan Garrison Installations, March 2009.

2. The conservation of natural and cultural resources in our area of operation is critical to sustaining our land for use by future generations. In supporting the military mission, I offer this guide as a tool to empower military leaders with the knowledge required to comply with all legal requirements and to promote the military's cohabitation with its surroundings.

3. With this information, leaders will be able to plan operations and training while taking into consideration potential impacts on the surrounding natural and cultural resources. This book is intended as a guide and awareness tool for current and newly arrived civilian and military personnel. The handbook provides basic information about natural and cultural resources at USAG-Yongsan Installations.

4. POC for this action is Mr. Mauser, Environmental Division, 724-6151 and 7214.

  
WILLIAM HUBER  
COL, USA  
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION: A

## Table of Contents

**Introduction (iv)**

**Yongsan Garrison (v)**

**Overview of USAG Yongsan Installations (vi)**

**Summary of Cultural Resource at USAG Yongsan Installations (vii)**

**Summary of Natural Resources at USAG Yongsan Installations (viii)**

<b>USAG Yongsan Installations</b>	<b>YONGSAN GARRISON (1)</b>
	<b>CAMP MARKET (19)</b>
	<b>FAR EAST DISTRICT COMPOUND (25)</b>
	<b>CAMP MORSE (31)</b>
	<b>KORYOSAN, ASA (36)</b>

**Map of Yongsan Garrison, 1946**

**Map of Seoul, circa 1946, including Yongsan Garrison**

## **Introduction**

### **AUTHORITY**

Chapters 12 and 13 of United States Forces Korea (USFK) Pamphlet No. 200-1, Environmental Governing Standards (EGS), address criteria for the management of natural and cultural resources within the territories of USFK installations and facilities. EGS criteria require the implementation of plans and programs ensuring proper protection and management of cultural and natural resources and also include an endangered species list in EGS.

### **USAGE**

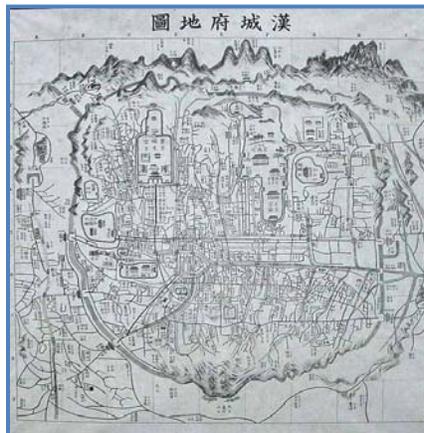
Based on the requirements stated in EGS and Army Regulations, this booklet, as a quick reference material, is developed to assist soldiers and civilians in the Army in identifying and protecting natural and cultural resources.

### **CONTENTS**

Synoptic information in this handbook of USAG Yongsan Installations' includes pictures of cultural and natural resources and is accompanied with installation maps. From this handbook, military and civilian personnel at USAG Yongsan installations will have a greater knowledge and appreciation of cultural and natural resources present at these installations. Brief management guidelines are provided in each section to assist the reading in minimizing any adverse effects on the identified resources.

Yongsan (translates into English as "Dragon Hill"), take its name from the district in Central Seoul in which it is located. Originally known as Camp Sobinggo, Yongsan was established as the headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army after the Japanese Empire's annexation of Korea in 1910. The Japanese garrisoned the post with an infantry division headquarters, two infantry regiments, and a cavalry unit, with the administrative and governmental headquarter located on Yongsan's South Post. This garrison served as the headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army up until 1945, when US government sent Lieutenant General John R. Hodge's XXIV Corps to Korea to accept the surrender of Japanese forces south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. In 1952, US Forces reestablished headquarters at Yongsan and the Eighth (8th) US Army moved its headquarters from Seoul National University to Yongsan on 15 September 1953. In July 1957, the United Nations Command (UNC) headquarters moved from Tokyo to Seoul. Concurrently, the senior US Army officer in Korea was designated Commander, US Forces Korea (USFK).

Today, most of the USAG Yongsan installations (Yongsan Garrison, K-16, Religious Retreat Center, FED Compound, Sunnam Golf Course, Camp Market and Camp Yongin) are situated in an urban environment that is developed for residential and commercial uses. However, remote sites such as Koryosan ASA, Madison Site, and Tango are located in mountainous area surrounded by forests. Camp Morse, which is located near the top of Namsan in central Seoul is also surrounded by a small forest area and covers the upper portions of this mountain.



**Han-sung-bu-ji-do:** Map of Seoul created in 1901 that includes current locations of the Seoul fortress wall, schools, the US Embassy, and castles sites.

### **Overview of USAG Yongsan Installations**

USAG Yongsan, also known as Area II includes installations within the greater Seoul

v

metropolitan area, Incheon city to the west and a small observation post (Koryosan ASA) to the northwest on Kangwha Island. The eleven (11) installations and sites within USAG Yongsan include the following:

- Yongsan Garrison (Main and South Post, Camp Kim, TMP Compound, Seobingo, Niblo Barracks)
- Religious Retreat Center
- K-16
- Camp Morse
- Far East District Compound
- Sungnam Golf Course
- Camp Market
- Madison Site
- TANGO
- Koryosan ASA
- Camp Yongjin

Five (5) USAG Yongsan installations will be featured in the guidebook and includes:

1. Yongsan Garrison
2. Camp Market
3. FED Compound
4. Camp Morse
5. Koryosan, ASA

USAG Yongsan Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Division prepared this booklet to provide a general summary of the Natural and Cultural Resources present at U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Yongsan Installations for those USFK members stationed here, and their family members.

## **SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AT USAG YONGSAN INSTALLATIONS**

Summary of Cultural Resources present at USAG Yongsan Installations from the 2009

Installation	Stone Figures/ Monuments	Potential Buried Resources	Indigenous Buildings	Japanese Engineered Structures	Korean Engineered Structures	Total
Yongsan Garrison	17	0	174	8	0	199
Camp Market	1	0	35	0	0	36
Far East District Compound	0	0	15	0	0	15
Camp Morse	0	1	0	0	1	2
Koryosan, ASA	0	1	0	0	1	2
NIBLO Barracks	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>Total of Cultural Resource at USAG Yongsan Installations</b>						256

### SUMMARY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AT USAG YONGSAN INSTALLATIONS

Natural resource habitats and species present at USAG Yongsan installations can be generally classified by the location of specific installation and include forest, urban, and rural area habitats (Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan-Endangered Species Management Plan for U.S. Army Yongsan Garrison Installations, EUSA).

In the host-nation, some species of rarity and/or of scientific importance are classified as endangered/threatened and natural monument species. The endangered/threatened and natural monument species are listed by the Ministry of Environment and Cultural Heritage Administration, respectively. The host-nation's listed species should be protected according to the criteria set forth in chapter 13 "Endangered Species and Natural Resources" of the EGS. Natural Resources include Plants (Flora Species), Mammals, Terrestrial Insects, Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles, Avian species, as well as regional characteristics such as topography, climate, soils and water resources. These

Installation	Environment and Listed Species				
	Settings and Habitat Types	Vegetation Diversity	Human Disturbance	Endangered /Threatened Species	Natural Monument Species
<b>Yongsan Garrison</b>	Urban	Low	High	None	Kestrel
<b>Camp Market</b>	Urban	Low	High	None	None
<b>Far East District Compound</b>	Urban	Low	High	None	None
<b>Camp Morse</b>	Urban / Forest	Medium	Medium	Buzzard, Japanese Lesser Sparrow Hawk	Scops Owl,
<b>Koryosan ASA</b>	Rural / Mountainous Grass and Weeds	Low	High	None	Kestrel

natural resources, as it related to USAG Yongsan Installations, are summarized in the following sections.

#### **Plants (Flora Species)**

Over 4,800 species of flowering plants have been identified and recorded within the ROK. Different plant taxa, families, genera, species, varieties and forms were observed at the eleven USAG Yongsan installations during the three rounds of plant surveys conducted during the 2007 Planning Level Survey (PLS). No threatened, endangered or protected species, as listed in Chapter 13 of the USFK Pamphlet No. 200-1 (Table 13-1 & 13-2), EGS were observed at any of the USAG Yongsan area installations. However, Korean endemic taxa were observed at Yongsan Garrison and Camp Morse.

## Mammals

Mammals species were observed and identified at USAG Yongsan installations during the 2006 and 2007 PLS. Mammal species designated by MOE as threatened or endangered were not observed.

## Terrestrial Insects

Endangered or threatened terrestrial insects were not encountered at any of the installations surveyed. The number of insect species detected at the majority of the USAG Yongsan installations increased from the spring to summer and autumn survey seasons.

## Fish

Fish surveys were conducted at Yongsan Garrison, Sunnam Golf Course, K-16 Air Base, and TANGO during the spring 2007 PLS season surveys. In general, fish communities at these installations were very poor in species composition due to inadequate presence of streams and ponds. However, the Crussian Carp (*Carassius auratus*), Eight Barbell Loach (*Lefua costata*), and the Snake Head (*Channa argus*), notable fresh water fish species were observed at the Sunnam golf course man-made ponds during the 2007 survey season. No endangered or threatened fish species were observed at any of the four USAG-Y installations surveyed.



Snake Head (*Channa argus*) observed at Sunnam Golf Course

## Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibian and Reptile surveys were conducted at Yongsan Garrison, K-16 Airfield, Sunnam Golf Course and TANGO during 2007 PLS seasonal surveys. The protected amphibian species, Eastern Golden Frog (*Rana plancyi*), was observed at the K-16 Airfield during the 2007 surveys. The Eastern Golden Frog is designated as an endangered/threatened species. The Narrow-Mouthed Frog (*Kaloula borealis*) that was observed at the Sunnam Golf Course is also listed as an endangered/threatened specie. No other endangered/threatened terrestrial amphibian or reptiles were observed at the remaining installations surveyed.



Golden Frog (*Rana plancyi chosonica*)



Narrow-Mouthed Frog (*Kaloula borealis*)

### Avian

A total of 450 avian species are estimated to be present in South Korea. The urbanization of Korea has had an overall negative impact on the abundance and distribution of bird species. For example, shorebirds and wintering waterfowl were not observed during the PLS due to the increase urban development and lack of natural wetland areas associated with Yongsan Garrison installations. Avian species observed during the 2006 & 2007 PLS at USAG Yongsan installations are presented in the following table.

### SUMMARY OF AVIAN SPECIES OBSERVED AT FIVE (5) USAG YONGSAN INSTALLATIONS

Installation	Avian Species*
Yongsan Garrison	Common Kestrel (Hwang-jo-rong-ee), Rufous Turtle Dove (Met-bi-dul-ki), White Wagtail (Alak-hal-mi-sae), Bull-headed Shrike (Orin-tae-ka-chi), Daurian Redstart (Tak-sae), Dusky Thrush (Gae-tong-ji-ba-ki), Long-tailed Tit (O-mok-nooni), Varied Tit (Gon-jul-bak-ee), Great Tit (Bak-sae), Rustic Bunting (Sook-sae), Brambling (Doe-sae), Tree Sparrow (Cham-sae), Black-billed Magpie (Ka-chi)

<b>Camp Market</b>	Brown-eared Bulbul (Jik-bak-goo-ri), Great Tit (Bak-sae), Yellow-throated Bunting (No-ran-tuck-mat-sae), Tree Sparrow (Cham-sae), Black-billed Magpie (Ka-chi)
<b>Far East District Compound</b>	Brown-eared bulbul (Jik-bak-goo-ri), Tree sparrow (Cham-sae)
<b>Camp Morse</b>	Japanese Lesser Sparrow Hawk (Bul-geun-bae-sae-mae), Common Buzzard (Mal-tong-gaa-ri), Ring-necked Pheasant (Kwong), Rufous Turtle Dove (Met-bi-dul-ki), Gray-headed Green Woodpecker, White-backed Woodpecker (Kun-o-saek-tak-ta-goo-ri), Japanese Pigmy Woodpecker (Soe-tak-ta-goo-ri), Brown-eared Bulbul (Jik-bak-goo-ri), Bull-headed Shrike (Orin-tae-ka-chi), Winter Wren (Gool-took-sae), Daurian Redstart (Tak-sae), Dusky Thrush (Gae-tong-ji-ba-ki), Naumann's Thrush (Norang-ji-ba-quee), Crow Tit (Bul-gun-mo-ri-omok-nooni), Long-tailed Tit (O-mok-nooni), Marsh Tit (Soe-bak-sae), Varied Tit (Gon-jul-bak-ee), Great Tit (Bak-sae), Japanese White-eye (Dong-gak-sae), Siberian Meadow Bunting (Mat-sae), Yellow-throated Bunting (No-ran-tuck-mat-sae), Brambling (Doe-sae), Oriental Greenfinch (Bang-wool-sae), Jay (Awchee), Eurasian Scops Owl (So-chok-sae), Blackbilled Magpie (Ka-chi), Jungle Crow (kun-boo-ri-ka-ma-ki)
<b>Koryosan, ASA</b>	Rufous Turtle Dove (Met-bi-dul-ki), Brown-eared Bulbul (Jik-bak-goo-ri), Daurian Redstart (Tak-sae), Naumann's Thrush (Norang-ji-ba-quee), Crow Tit (Bul-gun-mo-ri-omok-nooni), Great Tit (Bak-sae), Indian Cuckoo (Go-moon-deung-po-koo-ki), Yellow-throated Bunting (No-ran-tuck-mat-sae), Oriental Greenfinch (Bang-wool-sae), Jay (Awchee), Black-billed Magpie (Ka-chi)

(\*) Pronunciation in Korean of species common name

### Topography

The Korean peninsula extends south from the Asian mainland for approximately 525 miles (845 km) and varies in width from 100 to 130 miles (161 km to 209 km). The peninsula is one of the most mountainous areas in the world with 75 percent (%) of country covered with hills and mountains. The remaining areas are scattered low lands, mainly around rivers, leaving only approximately 20% of its land for agriculture.

### Geology

The Kyonggi Massif and Gyeonggi Gneiss Complex tectonic provinces lie underneath the region where USAG Yongsan installations are located. The geologic bedrock of the area is categorized into two broad groups: Precambrian metamorphic rock and intrusive igneous rock. Metamorphic rock found in the USAG Yongsan region is underlain by schist and gneiss of Archean and Proterozoic age. The western-most installation, Camp Market, is underlain by Cretaceous age tuff, Jurassic age biotite granite, and Quaternary alluvium.

## **Climate**

Korea has a humid, East Asian monsoonal climate characterized by short, humid summers, and dry cold winters. The climate is influenced more by the continental climate during winter months and by the ocean during summer months. The winter seasons are cold and dry with an average daily maximum temperature in the mid 30° Fahrenheit (-1° Celsius). Occasionally, the daytime temperature will climb into the 40°F to 50°F (4.4°C or 10°C) range. In spring, average daily high temperatures climb into the low 70°F (21°C). The monsoon, a rainy season of three to five weeks, begins in late June or early July with temperatures in the middle to upper 80°F (26°C), relative humidity between 73 and 93 percent (%). Fall season starts around mid-September bringing mild and pleasant weather with a marked drop in rainfall. Fall season on average lasts from mid September through mid-November, with a gradual transition from summer to winter. The average annual precipitation in Seoul is 49.6 inches (125.9 centimeters) with 72 percent (%) of the annual rainfall occurring during the monsoonal period.

## **Soils**

A survey of soils, surface water, wetland and general topographic features of USAG Yongsan installations was conducted as a supplemental investigation to the PLS. The Korean Peninsula has mainly mixed-coarse and fine-grained soils. This mix of soils covers most mountains and hills, and a large part of the lowlands. The coarse-grained soils are largely restricted to the rolling plains and some adjacent hills, generally along the coasts. The fine grained soils are confined largely to coastal areas where they occur mainly on flat land areas, in addition to rolling plains and hills. Soils are generally shallowest on mountains and hills, and deepest on plains.

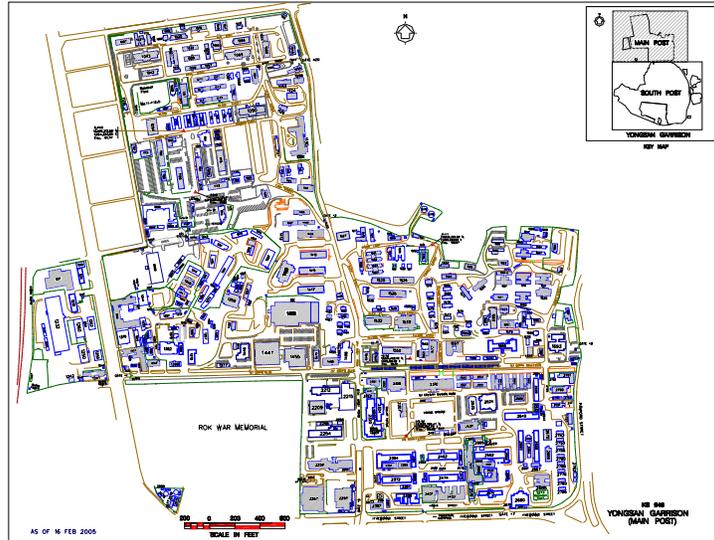
## **Water Resources**

The drainage basin within USAG Yongsan installations flows into the Han River, the most important river in Korea. The 319 mile (513.3 km) long Han River flows in a winding westward direction across the Korean Peninsula through the provinces of Kangwon, Kyonggi, and Chungchong-do. The Han river is the convergence of the Namhan River (South Han River), originating from the Mount Daedeok, and the Bukhan River (North Han River), which originates on the slopes of Mount Geumgang in North Korea. The river flows through Seoul and then merges with the Imjin River shortly before flowing into the Yellow Sea.

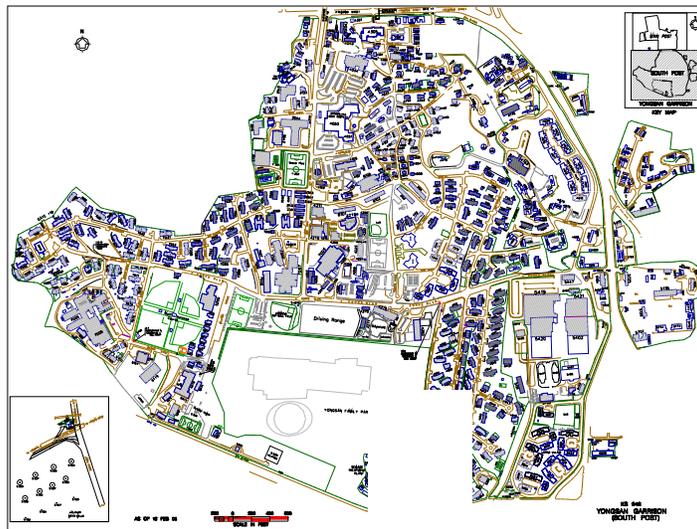
### YONGSAN GARRISON

#### Overview

Yongsan Garrison (USAG-Y) occupies approximately 640 acres of land just south of Namsan Mountain and north of the Han River. There are a total of 710 buildings on the installation with a combined floor space of more than 6,800,000 square feet. The post is divided into three major areas: South Post, North Post and Camp Coiner, with several smaller adjacent areas [Hannam Village, Niblo Barracks, Camp Kim, Sobingo Compound, TMP Compound, and Religious Retreat Center].



Yongsan Garrison - Main Post



Yongsan Garrison - South Post

### Cultural Resources

Yongsan Garrison contains 174 indigenous buildings, 8 Japanese engineered structures, and 17 stone figures. The Yongsan Garrison was originally established as headquarters for stationing Japanese troops years before the annexation treaty with Japan signed in 1910.

### Stone Figures

Stone guardians, important Korean cultural resources, have been used as a decorative element at Korean burial areas. Notable stone guardians on Yongsan include two stone guardians in front of the Eighth (8th) Army Headquarter building (building 2462), two in front of the Seoul American Elementary School, one near the fire station, and two in front of Sorabol House (building 4433).



#### Stone Guardians

From left to right: In front of building 2462; near the fire station which was erected to commemorate the Assistant Fire Chief, Yi, Chae-Kon, who perished while fighting a fire at Nam-dae-mun Market (남대문 시장) in 15 September 1977; Stone guardian in front of the Seoul American elementary school is considered to be more than 350 years old; the age Stone guardian in front of building 4433 is not known.



#### Stone Blocks near Building S1053

Although not confirmed, these trimmed stone blocks are believed to be from Nam-Dan. The stone blocks appear to have been originally erected vertically.

#### Graves

Buried or buried cultural resources were not observed.

**Indigenous Buildings**

Buildings constructed by the Japanese at Yongsan Garrison have been designated as indigenous. Approximately 19 buildings are in good condition or close to their original design, while others have undergone moderate to high degrees of renovations.

Camp Kim, a sub-installation of Yongsan garrison located across from Gate #16, and adjacent to the United Service Organization (USO) has a Japanese warehouse and supply yard equipped with a rail spur for transporting materials, ordnance and troops. Indigenous buildings include Building 1230, 1262, and 1224, within the Camp Kim compound.

The Japanese Army constructed their ordnance storage area where the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) currently resides. These buildings retain some of their original architect. Included are Buildings 1380, DPW offices, 1378, and 1666. Building 1378, originally used as Japanese troop barracks is currently used for USAG Yongsan troop billets.

**Building 1378**

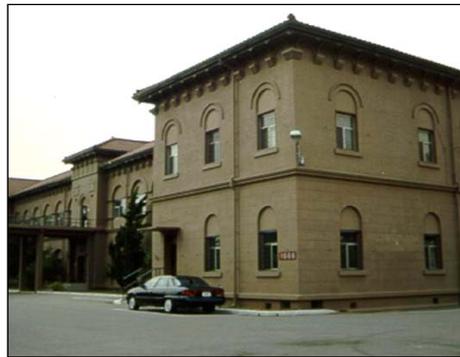
Building 1378, constructed circa 1910, is well preserved and close to its original condition. Tightly stacked red bricks and reinforced exterior walls reflect architectural techniques of Japan, where earthquake is quite frequent. This was the designated ordnance area during the Japanese occupation.

A complex of Japanese buildings can be found in what is known as the "Historic District", south of the United Nations Boulevard including Buildings 2364, 2372, 2462, 2474, and 2552. The primary purpose of these two-story red brick buildings was for housing of the Imperial Japanese Army.

**Building 2552**

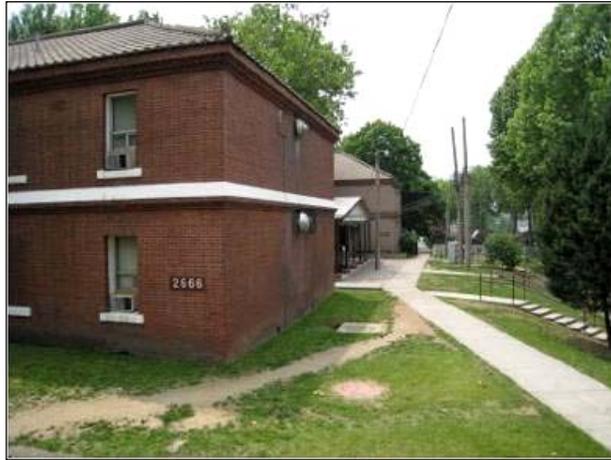
Building 2552 display Japanese architectural details such as pillars, gables, decorative brick works.

\*Note: the Imperial Japanese Army star seated in the gable.

**JUSMAG Building (Building 1666)**

Though the JUSMAG buildings' red brick exterior wall is stucco-covered and painted, the original shape can clearly be viewed. JUSMAG's sister building 4331 is smaller and located on South Post. Both buildings were built circa 1908.

Buildings 2660 and 2666 are two-story red brick buildings were once used as Japanese infantry barracks. Currently, both buildings are used as barracks for US troops. Building 2386 has been used by USFK ACoS, J3. The 8th US Army Building and building 2462 are also designated as indigenous buildings constructed by the Japanese. Two stone guardian statues are in front of the 8th US Army building.



**Buildings 2660 and 2666**

Building 2660 (background) is painted white building 2666 (foreground) displays the original red brick exterior.

Building 4701, a former Japanese military 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.



#### **Building 4701**

Building 4701 is well preserved with tightly stacked red bricks and reinforced exterior walls reflecting Japanese architectural.



#### **Perimeter Wall Enclosing Building 4701**

The perimeter wall of Building 4701 is well preserved and close to its original condition. A portion of the wall showing inconsistent brick stacks suggest changes to the entrance location.

Numerous civilian styled residences exist on South Post. The former Japanese Army officer's residences currently house some 3,500 family members of U.S. military and civilian employees including Army and Embassy staff. Previously, two Japanese Governor General's mansions existed one in Pil-dong (필동) and the other on South Post. The Japanese Governor General's residence on South Post was destroyed by fire in 1950 a few days prior to outbreak of the Korean War. The site is currently occupied by the Army Community Hospital, building 5042. The South Post Bunker, was the Japanese Command Post Operations Center in Korea and eventually served as the first ROK Army Headquarter before the Korean War. This building is the smaller of two bunkers. These

structures are adjacent to an underground bunker complex to the South Post that is now restricted from public access except; one entrance leads inside. During the Japanese period, the Governor General could walk from the current South Post bunker using the the underground bunker to his residence.



**Japanese Governor General's residence on South Post**

In the photograph, the mansion stands where the Army Community Hospital is currently located.



**South Post Bunker, Building 5042**

Building 5042 is well preserved close to its original condition

A former air raid bunker, Building 7100 is located near the hospital and has a dome-shaped tunnel northwest of the hospital. The interior is close to its original shape.

### Japanese Engineered Structures

An array of Japanese engineered structures exists at Yongsan such as walls, bridges, and guard posts. For example, the Japanese constructed red brick walls on a granite foundation along I Corps Boulevard. Three guard posts constructed by the Japanese are situated near Dragon Hill Lodge. One guard post, which is painted white, is set within the brick wall near Building 3723. Two other guard posts currently sitting in front of the Dragon Hill Lodge were moved from the Japanese Governor General's residence near Gate 14.



#### Red Brick Wall along I Corps Boulevard

Bullet marks from the Korean War can be observed.

#### Japanese Guard Posts

The guard post set in the wall was originally constructed with red bricks (left). Two guard posts are on the landscape area in front of Dragon Hill Lodge (middle and right).





Japanese artillery units occupied the northern part of Yongsan Garrison. The Japanese military engineers constructed an artillery unit memorial in the vicinity of building 1089 in commemoration. The memorial has a vertically positioned pink granite cannon in the center of a cylindrical stone foundation

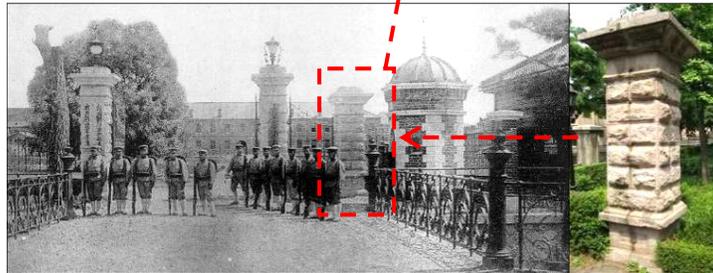
**Pink Granite Cannon**

The pink granite sculpture in the shape of a cannon was created by the Japanese military as a memorial to the horse-drawn artillery unit formerly located at Camp Coiner. The inscription 一誠貫之, meaning "Hit the target through one serious effort" is inscribed into sculpture.

Walls on the opposite sides of building 4038 are made of granite. Not vertically erect, these walls tilt toward mounds, suggesting they are retaining walls for the management and prevention of soil erosion. Building 2310 known as the "White House" in the garrison has Japanese constructed arch stone bridge and stone gateposts. The stone bridge is used only for pedestrian traffic.



**Arch Bridge and Gate Posts**  
The bridge and gateposts remain in good condition. The lower left photo shows Japanese army guards standing at the gate. Metal bars protruding from the post that originally held the iron gate are still visible.



The 8th US Army Korean War monument (originally a Japanese Shinto shrine) is located at the corner of UN Boulevard and 8th Army Drive. It was severely damaged during the Korean War and re-constructed to commemorate fallen soldiers of the 8th US Army. In 1980, it was relocated to its current location during construction of the White House.



#### **The 8th Army Korean War Monument**

This monument honoring fallen US 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.

#### **Management Guidelines**

- Alteration of indigenous buildings or Japanese-engineered structures should be minimized.
- Stone figures should not be damaged. If possible, paintings on the stone figures should be removed.
- Periodically update the cultural resources inventory as well as GIS data of cultural resources.
- Demonstrate proper stewardship to enhance relationships with the ROK.

#### **Natural Resources**

##### **Plants**

At Yongsan Garrison 104 taxa, 47 families, 85 genera, 95 species, and 7 varieties of flora were observed. No endangered/threatened flora species as listed in the USFK EGS were

observed at Yongsan Garrison. The following photographs are some of the commons species of plants observed at Yongsan Garrison.



Japanese Flowering Cherry - white  
(*Prunus serrulata*)



Border Forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*)



Marshal/Poplar sp. (*Populus deltoids*)



Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)



Japanese Big leaf Magnolia (*Magnolia hypoleuca*)



Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*)



Purple Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

#### **Birds**

Some common avian species observed during the 2006 & 2007 PLS at Yongsan Garrison are Korean (Black-Billed) Magpie (Ka-Chi) and Turtle Dove (Met-bi-dul-ki). Endangered/threatened species were not observed at Yongsan Garrison. The following are bird species observed at Yongsan Garrison.



Korean (Black-billed) Magpie (*Pica pica*, Ka-Chi), tail makes half or more of the body length, black with white shoulders and belly. Iridescent blue-green wings and tail.



Rufous Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*, Met-bi-dul-ki), black and white striped patch on the side of the neck, orange-brown wings, tail is wedge shaped.



Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*, Que-Ko-ri), golden with pinkish bill, broad black mask and nape.



Grey Headed Green Woodpecker (*Picus canus*, Chong-tak-ta-gu-ri), green upperparts, pale grey underparts and a yellow rump, grey head and black moustache.

### Mammals

A total of 7 mammalian species were observed during the 2007 Planning Level Surveys at Yongsan Garrison. These mammals exist in varying degrees throughout Korea. Mammals observed and identified at Yongsan Garrison were the Korean Squirrel, Asiatic Chipmunk, Domestic Mouse, Domestic Dog, Feral Cat, and Korean Least Weasel. No

endangered/ threatened species were observed.



Asiatic chipmunk (*E. sibiricus*), striped squirrels, brown to reddish fur with dark brown stripes.



House Mouse (*Mus musculus*) color varies from white to grey or brown to black, voice is a high-pitched squeak.



The Korean Least Weasel (*Mustela n. mosanensis*) (Left), and a captured weasel (right). On July 2009, a Least Weasel was captured near the Balboni Theater at Yongsan and eventually released. This was the second (2nd) capture of a weasel at Yongsan. Weasels prey on rodents, birds and insects. The body is thin, greatly elongated, and flexible, fur color varies from dark-chocolate to light pale tawny or sandy.

#### **Fish**

A single channelized stream exist at Yongsan Garrison; however, no fish were observed. There are no wetlands within Yongsan Garrison.

#### **Terrestrial Insects**

At Yongsan Garrison, 5 Taxa, 3 Orders, 5 Families, and 5 Species of terrestrial insects

were observed. A particular insect identified at Yongsan Garrison is the Cicada. No endangered/ threatened species were identified.



Cicada (*Cryptotympana dubia*)

#### **Amphibian and Reptiles**

The Japanese Tree Frog has been observed at Yongsan Garrison.



Japanese Tree Frog (*Hyla japonica*)

#### **Management Guidelines**

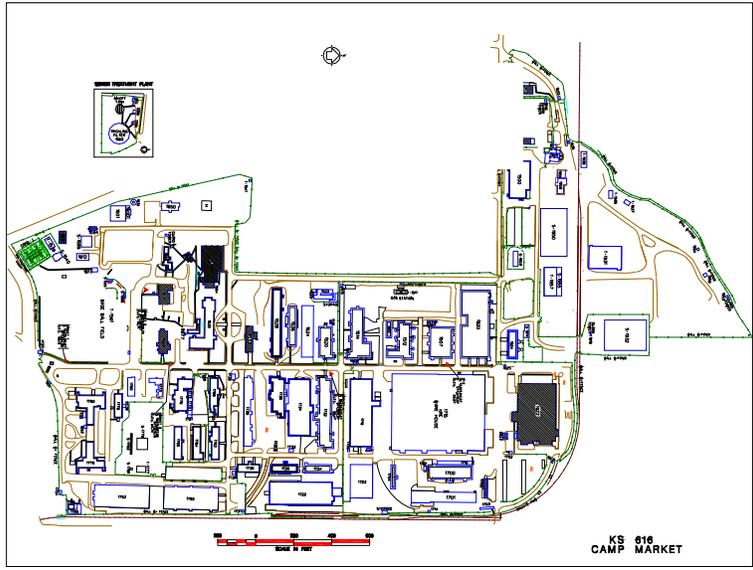
- Convert as much acreage of paved and semi-paved grounds to unpaved grounds. These areas can be managed as natural grasslands.
- Use native plant species as much as possible for landscaping and avoid the use of invasive species.
- Manage wildlife based on an ecosystem approach, rather than a single species approach.
- Complete natural resource inventories on a regular basis.

- Demonstrate proper stewardship to enhance relationships with the ROK government and public.

### CAMP MARKET

#### Overview

Camp Market is a 118 acre installation located in Bupyeong, about halfway between Yongsan Garrison and the Port of Incheon approximately 30 miles to the west. The main function of Camp Market is storage utilization, comprising a total of 111 buildings (total area of 1,177,296 square feet) with 34 warehouses (combined total of 852,495 square feet of storage space). Many of the buildings at Camp Market date back to the mid-1930s when the Japanese constructed large supply and arsenal depots at the site. General Douglas MacArthur used the camp during the Korean War as a supply staging point after the Inchon landing.



Camp Market

### **Cultural Resources**

Camp Market, contains 35 indigenous buildings and 1 stone lantern. Currently, Depot Support Activity Far East (DSAFE) operates a large warehouse and complex at this site.

### **Stone Figures**



#### **Japanese Stone Lantern**

Stone lanterns were frequently used as a decoration piece for gardens. Usually, a lamp was placed inside the hollow space under the roof at night.

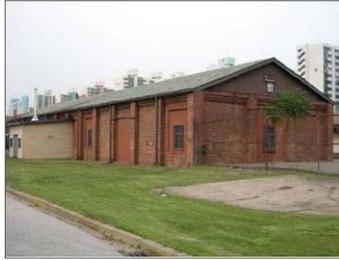
### **Graves**

Potential buried or buried cultural resources were not observed.

### **Indigenous Buildings**

According to the installation's cultural resources survey, there are thirty-five (35) indigenous buildings; most buildings have been significantly modified. Buildings 1726, 1730, and 1769, are considered to be in good condition due to the quality of the original brick exteriors. However, multiple modifications have been performed on these buildings such as, changes to the doors and windows (building 1716), stucco, painted bricks, corrugated sidings, and cinder blocks applied to the exterior of other indigenous buildings have altered their appearance significantly.

Some indigenous buildings at Camp Market are unique in displaying modern style features such as, flat roofs and reinforced steel structures which are different from typical Japanese indigenous brick buildings.



#### **Building 1726, 1716, and 1920**

Building 1726 (upper left), the original building structure was extended with an annex Building 1716 (upper right) has the roofing materials and shapes of windows and doors altered from the original; however, the brick is original and well preserved. The tall stacks attached to building 1920 (middle left) suggest this building was used as a heating plant.



#### **Modern Style Buildings**

From left top counter clockwise: building 1512, 1514, and 1732.



#### Management Guidelines

- Do not paint or disfigure the stone lantern.
- Alterations of indigenous buildings should be minimized.
- Periodically update the cultural resources inventory as well as GIS data of the cultural resources.

**Natural Resources****Plants**

At Camp Market, 50 taxa, 32 families, 46 genera and species, and 4 varieties of flora species were observed. No endangered/threatened flora species were observed. Common plant species observed were the Korean Boxwood and Chinese Juniper.



Korean Boxwood Tree (*Buxus microphylla*)



Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*)

**Birds**

Among the 6 species observed during the Camp Market PLS survey, the most common bird species observed were the Tree Sparrow (Cham-sae) and the Yellow-throated Bunting (No-ran-tuck-mat-sae). No endangered/threatened species were observed.



Yellow-throated Bunting (*Emberiza elegans*, No-ran-tuck-mat-sae), brownish yellow with a black patches on the eyes and breast.

### Mammals

A total of three (3) mammalian species were observed at Camp Market, the Korean Squirrel, a domestic Dog, and the common Mouse. No endangered/threatened species were observed.



Korean Tree Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris vulgaris*), black with white belly, fur extending from the tip of the ears.

### Fish

Camp Market does not contain wetland areas.

### Terrestrial Insects

At Camp Market, 5 Taxa, 3 Orders, 5 Families, and 5 Species of terrestrial insects were observed. No endangered/threatened species were observed.

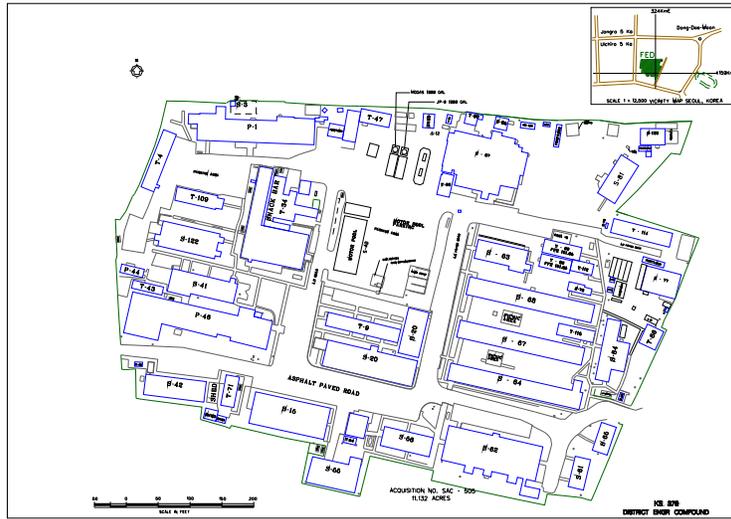
### Management Guidelines

- Vegetated area is limited in the camp. Vegetation in the camp needs to be maintained and expanded to conserve insect and animal species.
- For the control of pests, such as rats and feral cats, littering wastes should be managed.
- Complete natural resource inventories on a regular basis.

### FAR EAST DISTRICT COMPOUND

#### Overview

The Far East Engineer District (FED) Compound is designated as the Department of Defense (DoD) design and construction agent for engineering and construction programs throughout the ROK through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The property contains 44 buildings that cover 184,929 square feet situated on 11 acres of land in the Dongdaemun area, the heart of Seoul's fashion district. The vast majority of the compound is paved.



Far East District Compound

### Cultural Resources

There are fifteen (15) cultural resources at FED; all of them are indigenous buildings from the Japanese occupation period. The Japanese first constructed the Gyeongseong School of Education in 1922, which is currently the main building at FED. Major modification includes a large addition in the rear of the building, enlargements to the front and rear, closed-off entrance (original entrance), an additional attic space above the entrance, window casings, and roofing materials. During the modification, a large portion of bricks used for the original construction was replaced. Though the entrance is blocked, the arch shape at the entryway, the stone foundation, stairs, and arch-shaped windows above the former entrance remain.

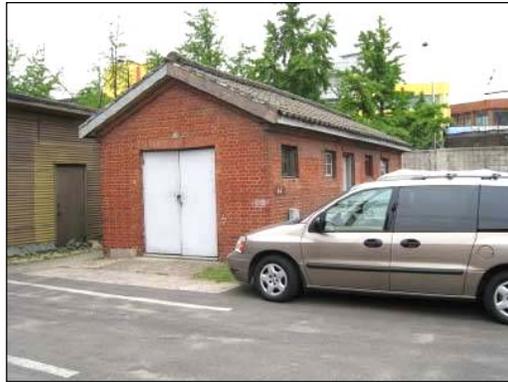
### Stone Figures

Stone figures were not observed during the survey.

### Graves

Potential buried or buried cultural resources were not observed.

### Indigenous Buildings



#### Auxiliary Building 44

Auxiliary building 44 is an indigenous building and displays a relatively lesser degree of modifications.

**Main Building of FED at present**

The main building at FED shows significant changes from the original exterior that includes rectangular-shaped windows and a different shape of the gable and bricks.

**Gyeongseong School of Education Building in 1930s.**

Uses arc casings at the top of the window frame.

**Management Guidelines**

- Alteration of indigenous buildings or Japanese-engineered structures should be minimized.
- Periodically update the cultural resources inventory as well as GIS data of cultural resources.
- Demonstrate proper stewardship to enhance relationships with the ROK.

**Natural Resources****Plants**

The Far East District Compound contains 43 taxa, 26 families, 40 genera, and 3 varieties of plant species. No endangered/threatened species were observed. The following are common plant species observed at FED.



Korean Rosebay (*Rhododendron yedoense*  
var. *poukhanense*)



Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x solangeana*)



Japanese Flowering Cherry – pink  
(*Prunus serrulata*)



Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)

**Birds**

Among the few species observed during the Camp Morse survey were the Brown-eared Bulbul (Jik-bak-goo-ri) and the Tree Sparrow (Cham-sae). No endangered/threatened species were observed.



Brown-eared Bulbul (*Microscelis amaurotis*, Jik-bak-goo-ri), grayish brown with brown cheeks (ears) and a long tail. Adopt to rural and urban environments.



Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*, Cham-sae), crown and nape chestnut color, kidney shaped black ear patch, wings have two distinct narrow white bars.

**Mammals**

A total of four (4) mammalian species were observed at FED and include the Asiatic Chipmunk, domestic Mouse, and the domestic Dog. No endangered/threatened species designated were observed.

**Fish**

FED Compound does not contain wetland areas.

**Terrestrial Insects**

At FED, 5 Taxa, 3 Orders, 5 Families, and 5 Species of terrestrial insects were observed. No endangered/threatened species were observed.

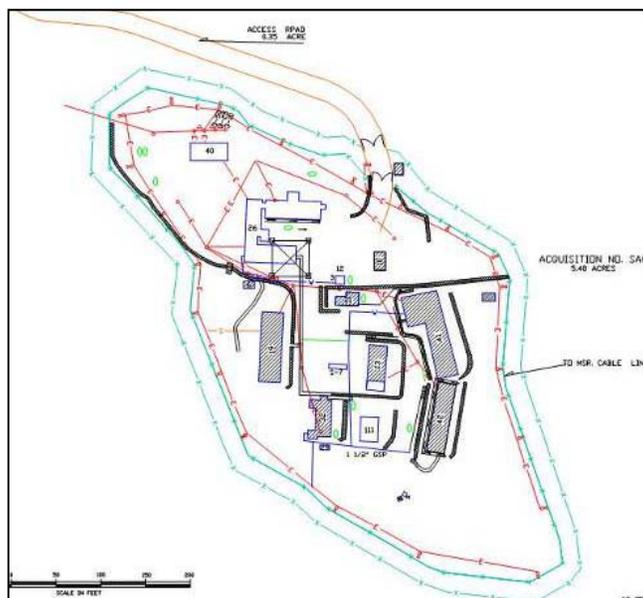
**Management Guidelines**

- Convert as much acreage of improved grounds and semi-improved grounds to unimproved grounds. These areas can be managed as natural grasslands.
- Manage wildlife based on an ecosystem approach, rather than from a single species approach.
- Complete natural resource inventories on a regular basis.
- Demonstrate proper stewardship to enhance relationships with the ROK Government and the public.

### CAMP MORSE

#### Overview

Camp Morse is a 7.4-acre camp located in central Seoul atop a secondary hill just below the popular peak of Namsan mountain. Cultural artifacts are present within the Camp Morse compound. The most noticeable feature in the middle of the installation is a large red and white painted signal tower.



Camp Morse

### Cultural Resources

The Seoul Fortress Wall is the main cultural resource at Camp Morse. Constructed between 1395 to 1397 A.D. during the reign of the founder of the Joseon Dynasty, King Sung-Gae Yi (태조 이성계). The 18-km-long wall was built to enclose the entire area of Hanyang and to protect the five grand palaces that existed within.

Four major gates are present and include the Hung-in-mun (more commonly known as Dong-dae-mun, (흥인문, 동대문), Don-e-mun (돈의문), Sung-rae-mun (also known as Nam-dae-mun, 충례문, 남대문), and Suk-chung-mun (숙청문); in addition to four minor gates. The wall went through major modifications and repairs twice during the reign of King Saejong, the Great (1397~1450 A.D.), and King Sookjong (1661~1720 A.D.). In 1963, the Seoul Fortress Wall was designated National Historic Site Number #10 by Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. Multiple restoration projects have been implemented to restore the wall.

Though there are no other identified cultural resources at Camp Morse. It is possible that buried remains or cultural items exist within the installation.



#### Restored Seoul Fortress Wall outside of Camp Morse

The photo shows a road on Mt. Namsan adjacent to Camp Morse. Crenellations were recently restored close to its original condition.

**Seoul Fortress Wall inside Camp Morse**

Irregular shapes and sizes of stacked stones indicate portions of Camp Morse were constructed during the reign of Taejo Sung-Gae Yi in the late 14th Century.

**Close-up View of Seoul Fortress Wall**

Interior of the wall at Camp Morse. Irregular shaped stones can clearly be seen.

**Stone Figures**

Stone figures were not observed during the survey.

**Indigenous Buildings**

Indigenous buildings are not present at this site.

**Management Guidelines**

- In case of encountering with any cultural artifacts, any part of the activity that might threaten the resources should be stopped until proper mitigation or transfer is completed
- Current condition of the fortress wall needs to be maintained.
- As the Seoul Fortress Wall is a significant cultural property of the ROK, efforts to demonstrate proper stewardship are essential to enhance relationships with the ROK government and public.

## Natural Resources

### Plants

At Camp Morse, 37 taxa, 26 families, 35 genera, 32 species, and 4 varieties of plant species were observed. No endangered/threatened species were observed. The Japanese Fir and Mongolian Oak are common species observed.



Carstor Aralia (*Kalopanax pictus*)



Mongolian Oak (*Quercus mongolica*)

### Birds

Among the species observed during the Camp Morse survey were the Common Buzzard (Mal-tong-gaa-ri) and the Scops Owl (So-chok-sae) which is a Natural Monument Species. No other endangered/threatened species were observed.



Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*, Mal-tong-gaa-ri), medium to large size, dark grey form.



Scops Owl (*Otus scops*, So-chok-sae), compact size and shape, brown hues with lighter underside –Natural Monument

### Mammals

Mammalian species were observed at Camp Morse and includes the Korean Squirrel, Asiatic Chipmunk, Domestic Mouse, Korean Weasel, Korean Mole, Lesser White-toothed Shrew, Korean Hare, Korean Striped Field Mouse, Norway Rat, and the Black Rat. No endangered/ threatened species were observed.



Korean Hare (*Lepus coreanus*), diverse habitats, fur dark to light brown.



Korea Striped Field Mouse (*Apodemus agrarius*), coarse brown fur with black stripe on back.

### Fish

Camp Morse does not contain wetland areas.

### Terrestrial Insects

At Camp Mores, 5 Taxa, 3 Orders, 6 Families, and 8 Species of terrestrial insects were observed. No terrestrial insect species designated as threatened or endangered were identified.

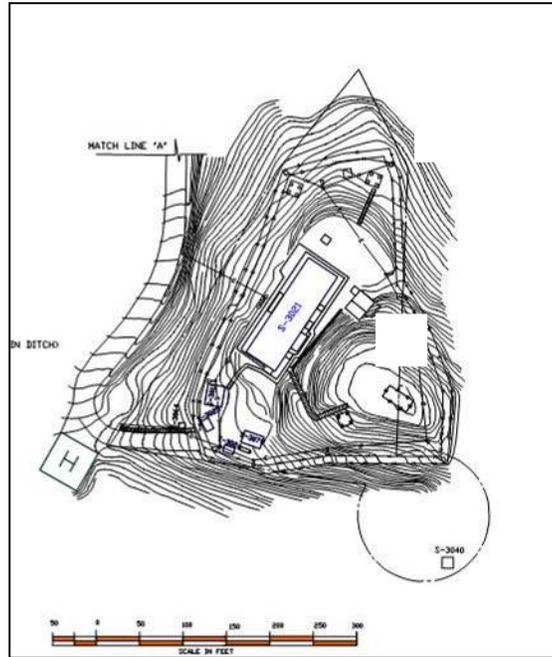
### Management Guidance

- Grass coverings over bare areas are recommended for the minimization of soil erosion.
- Harassing, catching or hunting of natural monument bird species: Chinese Sparrow Hawk, Eurasian Scops Owl and Kestrel, should be strictly forbidden.
- Demonstrate proper stewardship to enhance relationships with the ROK Government and the public.

### KORYOSAN ASA

#### Overview

Koryosan ASA is a 7.5-acre compound located approximately 45 miles west of Seoul atop Mt. Koryosan on Kangwha Island. The installation is within close proximity to the North Korean border. A major archaeological/cultural feature at the compound is a manmade water holding structure located adjacent to ASA, with the site containing potentially buried resources. Kangwha Island has had a role in historic Korean events. In 1232 A.D., a major Mongol invasion occurred on the Korean peninsula. As a response to the invasion, the court of Koryo (Goryeo) took refuge on the island due to its strategic position in the mouth of the Han River.



Koryosan ASA

### Cultural Resources

Two cultural narratives are associated with the origins of the archaeological structure atop Mt. Koryosan. The first narrative is called the Legend of the Five Ponds. According to the legend, during the reign of King Jangsu, a Buddhist missionary from India, while searching for new locations on Mt. Koryosan to build Buddhist temples, released five (5) differently colored lotus from the top of the mountain. The intention was to establish a temple on the spots where each lotus landed. Koryosan, formerly named Oryeonsan (오련산, Mt. Oryeon), held five lotus ponds. The name 'Oryeonsan' directly indicates the existence of those ponds, "O" means five, "ryeon" lotus, and "san" mountain. Today, three of the five ponds remain and are in various states of disrepair, the natural environment has reclaimed the other two. The remaining ponds, located within the installation are unused, but well preserved. Protective fencing has been installed around the pond for safety and conservation purposes and should be treated as a historic site.

The second narrative describes how the King of the Lee Dynasty commissioned the construction of five baths atop the tallest mountains on Kangwha Island. The baths were given the name "Kings Bath." Despite the name, these "baths" were likely used for the storage of water.



#### **The Lotus Pond Located within Koryosan ASA Boundaries**

The pond was constructed with stones of irregular shapes and sizes. The narrative associated with this pond indicates that construction took place around the 4th century or earlier. Though the original name of the mountain was due to the lotus ponds (Mt. Oryeonji), its name was changed to Koryosan when the kings of Koryo took refuge in Gangwha Island to flee from the Mongolian invasion.



Signage describing origins of the “Lotus Ponds” located within Koryosan ASA site.



**Two Oryeonji Ponds Located outside Koryosan ASA Boundaries**  
 Left: Renovated Oryeonji in front of ROK MC Company near Koryosan ASA  
 Right: Oryeonji located adjacent to Koryosan ASA

No other cultural resources have been identified within the installation. However, due to the historical use of its location, the probability of encountering buried remains and cultural items within the installation remains relatively high. Therefore, disturbance of subsurface soil is not recommended in and around the installation.

**Stone Figures**

Stone figures were not observed during the survey.

**Graves**

Potential buried or buried cultural resources were not observed.

**Management Guidelines**

- The ponds must be conserved in its current condition.
- In case of encountering any cultural artifacts, any activity that might threaten resources should be stopped until proper mitigation or transfer is completed.

## Natural Resources

### Plants

At Koryosan ASA, 37 taxa, 26 families, 35 genera, 32 species, and 4 varieties of plant species were observed. No endangered/threatened species were observed. The following are common plant species observed at Koryosan.



Japanese Honeysuckle  
(*Lonicera japonica*)



Chinese Bellflower  
(*Platycodon grandiflorum*)

### Birds

Among the species observed during the Koryosan ASA Survey were the Great Tit (Bak-sae) and the Indian Cuckoo (Go-moon-deung-po-koo-ki). No Endangered/threatened species were observed.



Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*, Go-moon-deung-po-koo-ki), grey upperparts, white underside.



Great Tit (*Parus major*, Bak-sae), black crown and neck, bib, breast bright lemon yellow, white cheeks.

**Mammals**

Five (5) mammalian species were observed at Koryosan ASA which includes the Domestic Mouse, Domestic Dog, Korean Weasel, and the Korean Hare. No endangered/threaten species were observed.

**Fish**

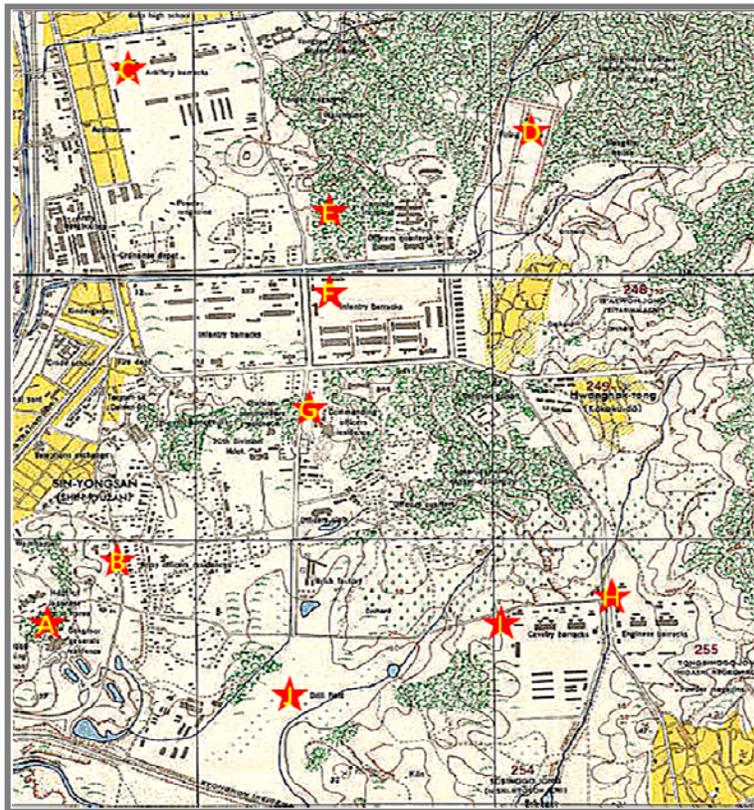
Koryosan does not contain wetland areas.

**Terrestrial Insects**

At Koryosan ASA, 7 Taxa, 3 Orders, 6 Families, and 7 Species of terrestrial insects were observed. No endangered/ threatened species were observed.

**Management Guidance**

- Grass coverings over bare areas are recommended for the minimization of soil erosion.
- Harassing, catching or hunting of natural monument bird species: Chinese Sparrow Hawk, Eurasian Scops Owl and Kestrel, should be strictly forbidden.
- Locate any new tree and shrub plantings in groups rather than singly to provide more structural diversity of wildlife.
- Complete natural resources inventories on a regular basis.



**Map of Yongsan Garrison in 1946:**

A. Governor Generals Residence, B. Army Officers Residence, C. Artillery Barracks, D. Firing Range, E. Garrison Hospital, F. Infantry Barracks, G. Commanding Officers Residence, H. Engineering Barracks, I. Cavalry Barracks, J. Drill field