



*The Cultural Resources Program
in USAG Daegu*

The Army’s Strategy for the Environment
“Sustaining the Environment for a Secure
Future” reflects our commitment to meet
the current and future needs of Soldiers,
their families, and the Nation through
sound stewardship of environmental
resources.

In keeping with US Army goals, the goal
for the USAG Daegu Cultural Resources
Program is to manage cultural resources
in such a way that they receive maximum
protection without compromising their
military operational missions.
In order to maintain the integrity of
cultural resources, do not damage,
disturb, or remove any cultural properties
in USAG Daegu.

Cultural Resources in USAG Daegu

Stone figures / Monument / Statues	27
Graves	10
Dolmens	6
Potentially Buried Resources Site	10
Old Ginkgo Trees	3
ROK Cultural Heritage	
Administration Identified Buildings	5
Total	61



QUESTIONS – COMMENTS
Want to Learn More about
Cultural Resources
in USAG Daegu?
DSN) 763-5364



Smart Tour App
Audio Tour Guide Odii (KR/EN/JP/CH)



Want to Explore
Korean World Heritage?
<http://english.cha.go.kr>
<https://www.cha.go.kr>



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“Make a Difference”
USAG Daegu
Environmental Office

Camp Walker



A stone figure, most likely dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century based upon its overall shape. This figure may have originally been associated with a grave site as a guardian.

Camp Henry

Three dolmens, comprised of seven large boulders of gray metamorphic rock, date from the Bronze Age (2000-500 B.C.). They were originally placed at the southwest side of Building 1241 before they were relocated to their current locations in 1983 near Gate #2



A dolmen is a type of single-chamber megalithic tomb, usually consisting of two or more vertical megaliths supporting a large flat horizontal capstone ("table").

The Dol-Harubang statue and a mill stone were brought to Camp Henry from the Jeju Island Army Recreation Center. Representing the "stone grandfather," the figure was intended to provide protection to the local area or village.



Camp Henry was used by the Japanese military for a long period. There are 5 Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) identified buildings and remains from the Japanese period. These buildings have all been largely modified with additional modern building features to their exteriors but the original architectural techniques can be seen at the foundation.



Liberation Movement Memorial Monument near Camp Henry Gate # 1, the monument text was written by Korean Army Lt. Colonel Dukjoon Oh in 1949 just before the Korean War broke out to express patriotism and abomination to the North Korean regime. The monument commemorates the 31st anniversary day of the March 1 1919 liberation movement against Japanese tyranny.

Camp Carroll



Dolmen stone. Based on its size (120 cm by 50 cm by 70 cm) and shape, this may have been a dolmen cover stone.



Two similar stone guardians. Two statues were relocated from building 901 to the north east side of installation on 19 Jun 2014. Each measures 60 by 70 by 190 cm high. It is said these stone guardians were brought to the garrison from Gyeonggi Province a long time ago.



Lee Family Grave Site and Area of potential buried archaeological remains. Four well-managed graves and a ritual stone table of the Pyokjin Lee (Moamgong Branch) Family in the landscaped area south of Building 147. Mr. Bongsae Lee's grave featured a stone table, a stone plate, tombstones, and a pair of stone sculptures.