

Let's Walk the Historical Sites of the Jeju April 3rd Uprising and Massacre Together



- Olim Bukchon Neobeunsungee Memorial Hall (April 3rd Road Center of Bukchon Village)
- O2 Gasi Village Community Hall (April 3rd Road Center of Gasi Village)
- Uigwi Village Community Hall (April 3rd Road Center of Uigwi Village)
- Ode Donggwang Village Community Hall (April 3rd Road Center of Donggwang Village)
- Geumak Health Enhancement Center (April 3rd Road Center of Geumak Village)

Do you want to know more about the historical sites of the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre?

Please contact Jeju Dark Tours jejudarktours@gmail.com



Gwandukjeong Pavilion



Gwandeokjeong Pavilion was built by Pastor Sin Suk-Cheong in the thirtieth year of King Sejong's reign (1448) as a training ground. On 1 March 1947, people joined the ceremony to commemorate the Independence Movement of 1 March 1919. When they left the protest site, 6 were killed and 8 were injured due to a shooting by the police. This resulted in an unprecedented general strike and later, many Jeju Islanders were detained and tortured in the police station at 19, Gwandeong-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

Former Distillery Site



Oriental Development Company Jeju Distillery was estabished in 1934 by Japan and it was an important industrial facility before and after the liberation. The warehouse of the distillery was used as a detention center during the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre. In the spring of 1949, people who defected as part of an open arms program were detained in this warehouse, and many of those people died due to the severe conditions and torture.

Imhang-ro Geonip-dong / Gas station opposite to the Jeju Ferry Passenger Terminal

Jeongtteureu Airport (the current Jeju International Airport)



Lost Village "Jariwat"

Halla and 2km to the right

Darangshi Cave

Seodal Oreum

Bihak Hill in Hakwon-dong

This place was the biggest massacre site during the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre. From the end of December 1948 to March 1949, local villagers were dragged here, shot dead and buried. In December 1949, 249 death-row inmates sentenced by the military court were shot dead here. After the Korean War in 1950, people who were involved in the April 3rd Uprising were kept in preventive custody and massacred at this site. From 2007 to 2009, projects to excavate bodies were conducted and 388 bodies were found.

Seohaean-ro, Yongduam, Yongdam-dong / End of Northwest runway of Jeju International Airport

Jeodo 1-gu was a village situated in the middle of Mt. Halla

but fortunately, it was not evacuated. However, Ueodo

2-gu, which consisted of seven villages such as Jariwat, Yeol-

lyuwat, Jireumki, Godoriwat, Malbat, Sangsumoreul and

Hwajeon-dong was forcibly evacuated by order (except

wajeon-dong) and this was executed in three days, from

3 to 25 November 1948. Even today, all seven villages are

not restored and most villagers are living in Sinmyoung-

On 10 December 1948, 36 people, including villagers of

Hakwon-dong and evacuees, were killed at Bihak Hill. On

the day, three police officers tied a pregnant woman with

rope and hanged her on the tree, and stabbed her with

swords. This story became famous recently which led many

people to visit the village. However, this reminded villagers

of the horrendous past and that is why the village decided to

cut down the tree and built their community hall on the site.

Hakwon-dong gil / Community Hall of Hakwon-dong Hagui-ri

11 villagers of Hado-ri and Jongdal-ri were hiding in Darang-

shi Cave and were found in 1948. The army found this cave

and urged villagers to come out. Since they did not come

out of the cave, the army set fire at the entrance of the

cave and blew smoke inside. People died from suffocation.

In 1992, all 11 dead bodies were found undisturbed and it

triggered a truth-finding campaign for the April 3rd Uprising

dong which was newly established in 1-ri.

200m west of Ueodo Elementary School, at the three-way intersection move 400m towards Mt.



jewon-gil, Hwabuk-dong / Follow east side of Oh-hyun

Jeju 4 · 3 Peace Park



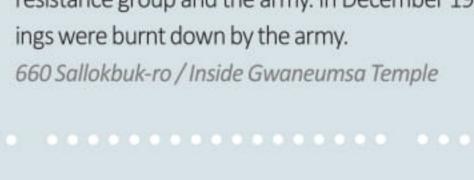
Jeju 4-3 Peace Park was established to remember the tragic history of the Jeju April 3rd Massacre, restore victims' reputations and promote Jeju as an island of peace and human rights. It is a must-visit place if you want to know about the eju April 3rd Massacre! O Myungrim-ro, Jeju city

Gwaneumsa Temple (Former military camp sites)



Gwaneumsa Temple was established in 1909 and it was close to Eoseungseng which used to be a base camp for armed resistance, and therefore, it underwent all sorts of hardships. From March 1949, the 2nd Battalion reinforced its plan to crack down armed resistance and the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment was stationed at this temple. The "Battle of Gwaneumsa" occured between the armed resistance group and the army. In December 1949, 8 build-





Aewol-eup



Bilaemot Cave, Eoeum-ri



pay tribute to activists who fought for independence during the Japanese colonization as well as the people who died during the Korean War and the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre. It became a model of reconciliation and coexistence as the state forces killed by armed resistance and villagers who were killed by the state forces are both commemorated here as the village discussed to do so. Aejo-ro Sanggui-ri

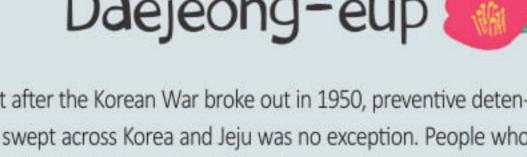


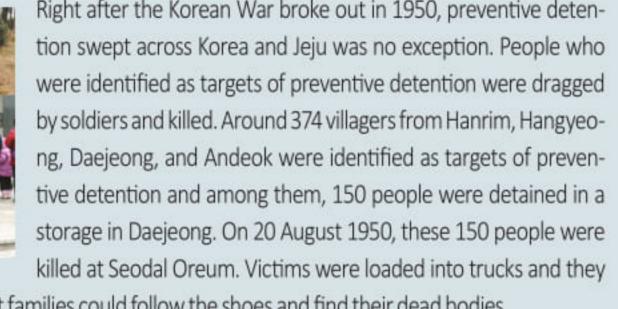


On 19 December 1948 (lunar calendar), the army assembled villagers of Dongbok-ri at the so-called Jangbok field and killed 86 people who were above 18 years old without any reason. Afterwards, the army came down to the village, burnt houses and killed more people. As of today, 136 people were reported as victims from Dongbok-ri. This memorial park was established in December 2007.

Darangshi-ro / 300m east of Darangshi village sign

Daejeong-eup





dropped their shoes behind so that families could follow the shoes and find their dead bodies. 143 Songak Gwangwang-ro, Sangmo-ri

Baekjoilsonjiji (Graveyard of 100 ancestors)

and Massacre.



This place enshrines 132 victims who were killed at Seodal Oreum. After the killing, the army did not allow bereaved families to take the bodies, so the families made this graveyard 6 years after the killing. At that time, it was not possible o identify the bodies and therefore, the families randomly assembled the remains and made a communal graveyard for the victims. It is how the name of this place came about. Baekjoilson means 132 ancestors died at the same time in

the same place, and as their bones were mixed as one, their descendants are one family. Songak Gwangwang-ro, Sangmo-ri

Hansoogigot



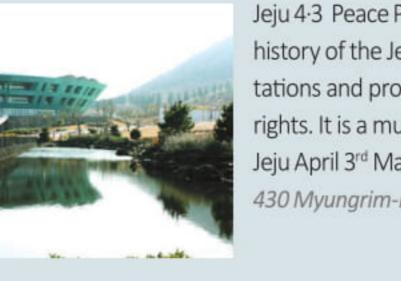
Hansoogigot is a gotjawal forest located northeast of nhyang-dong, Mooreung 2-ri. During the April 3rd Uprisng and Massacre, the villagers from Daejeong-myeon and angyeong-myeon who were not able to evacuate stayed in this forest. Also, the armed resistance group temporarily used this place as a base camp.

3 Inhyang-ro Mureung

Lost Village "Gonul-dong"



There were around 70 households in Gonul-dong. On 4 January 1949, soldiers burnt the village to the ground and it was never restored. Soldiers invaded the village without warning, burnt all houses and killed many villagers. Among the villages that were destroyed during the April 3rd Massacre, the ruins of Gonul-dong are relatively well-preserved. High School towards Hwabuk-dong, turn left at Biseok street and walk for 150m





Bilaemot Cave



A joint search mission between the state forces and private orces in 1949 found Bilaemot Cave. At that time, around 29 villagers of Eoeum, Namwon, and Jangjeon were hiding. The army killed them in the nearby area. It was reported that they held a boy by his foot and smashed him on a rock to kill him. In 1973, seven bodies were found in the cave and they were bodies of people who were hiding during the April 3rd

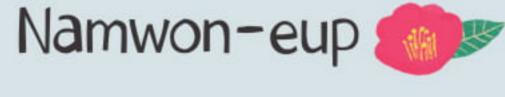
Youngmowon



On 27 May 2003, villagers of Hagui-ri built Youngmowon to



Songryeongigol



Songryeongigol is where the bodies of the armed resistance group were buried after losing their lives in the Uigwi Elementary School combat. On the day, 4 soldiers were killed while many more died among the armed resistance group. Their bodies were left to rot until the next spring when they were moved to and buried in the current burial ground under the order of the army. On May 2004, the "Life Peace Medicanct Pilgrimage Group" cleaned up the grave site and since then, civil society groups take care of the site annually.

Hyeonuihapjangmyo (graveyard)



Bodies in the current Hyeonuihapjangmyo used to be in old graveyards and were moved to this current place in September 2003. On the excavation day, a total of 39 bodies vere found in three burial mounds. The bodies were crenated and buried in three burial mounds. Jungsangandong-ro, Uigwi-ri

Memorial Stones at the Namwon Cemetery for the Loyal Dead



tombstones and memorial stones of soldiers and victims are found. The memorial stones of Go il-soon, Kang Hangjin, Kang Gi-hyung, and Kim Tae-hoo, members of the civilian army who died on the job, can be found here.

At the Namwon Cemetery for the loyal dead, a number of

Jeju-si

nates in the barracks while sleeping.

Lost Village "Risangyi"

Near the KT building at Jeonnong-ro, Samdo-dong

Lost Village "Youngnam-dong"

1139 Road / Jeju-si Cemetery for the Loyal Dead

Risangyi was the biggest village in Haean-ri. Around 80

vember 1948, the village was burnt down by the army and

was not able to recover from it. It is one of the places where

The student movement was strong and active here, for inde-

pendence during the Japanese colonization and against the

JS occupation policy after the liberation. When students ac-

tively joined the ceremony to commemorate the Independ-

ence Movement of 1 March 1919, some were killed only

because they were students of the Jeju Agriculture School.

At the time of Jeju's April 3rd Massacre, around 16 house-

holds were living in Youngnam-dong. On 18 November

1948, an order of forcible evacuation was made under the

earby forests or caves. Unfortunately, most of them were

killed by the army and the village was never restored. The

village was the only slash-and-burn field in Jeju and its ruins

Imprisonment from Three Villages

is place is to remember 81 victims of three villages (14

rom Seogui-myon, 45 from Jungmoon-myon, and 22 from

Namwon-myon) who were killed from the preliminary in

prisonment during the Korean War. On 29 July 1950, the

victims were taken by trucks early morning, never to be

seen again. This memorial altar was built in Hawon-ri and

a memorial ceremony is held on 15 June (lunar calendar)

police station in Si Oreum was established in early

1950. At that time, around 25 stations were built at the

major roads of mountains to block connection between

armed resistance and villagers. Si Oreum station is a trian-

gle-shaped building and has gun holes in places. Inside the

station, the lodging site where the army and civilian cooper-

People who were detained as preventive detention and

killed at Seodal Oreum are buried here. Some of the victims

were buried in Baekjoilsonjiji while other were buried here.

They were detained in Hanrim and Mooreung police sta-

Sangdong April 3rd Fortress is a part of the fortress which

was built in 1949. At that time, around 10 households lived

in one house. Two years after its construction, the fortress

was too small to accommodate people and another layer

of fortress was built. The original fortress was the inner

fortress and the newly built fortress was the outer fortress

500m towards Gorim-dong intersection from Sang-dong Hall

Ms. Jin A-young was shot in the chin by a bullet during the

April 3rd Uprising and Massacre and had to live her whole

2004 and lived at this house until her last day. Her house is

open to visitors and exhibits her relics.

olryeong 1-gil, Wolryeong-ri

fe without her chin. She passed away on 8 September

Only 300m of it remains today.

The Late Jin A-young (Jeju April 3rd Massacre Victim) S House

tions and around 63 people were killed on the day.

Hanrim-eup

orched-earth policy by the army, and most villagers hid in

the traces of the old village are well-preserved.

Former Site of the Jeju Agriculture School

Jeju Agriculture School was the only higher education institu-tion at that time and the 9th Regiment was stationed here.

While the 9th Regiment was stationed here, it became a center of crackdown, and many people

were detained and tortured in temporary detention tents installed in the Jeju Agriculture School.

are well-preserved.

Sanroknam-ro (1115)

Memorial Altar for Victims of Preliminary

every year.

Si Oreum Station

Manbengdui Cemetery

Hawonbuk-ro Hawon-ri

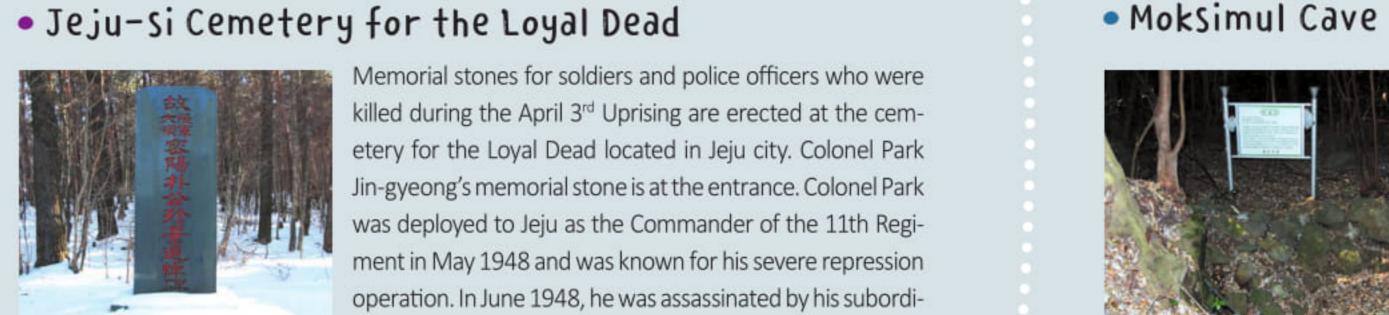
ates slept still remains.

Sanroknam-ro (1115)

aetgeori Oreum-gil

Sangdong April 3rd Fortress, Myeongwol-ri

households were living on farming and ranching. On 21 No-



On 21 November 1948, Seonheul-ri was burnt down and villagers hid in Moksimul Cave. Later, they were found and killed by the army. The 9th Regiment of Hamdeok started killing Seonheul villagers hiding in Doteul Cave, and on the next day, killed around 40 villagers hiding in Moksimul Cave. Then the 9th Regiment tortured people and found other hideouts such as Daesubyi Cave and Benbaengdui Cave, and killed the people who were hiding there as well.

Dongbaek-ro, 1km from Doteul Cave toward Dukchon, 130m into the forest next to bee-farm

Bulkabunnang(burnt tree) in Seonheul



On 21 November 1948, most houses in Seonheul-ri were burnt down during a severe crackdown. At that time, a nettle tree in the village was also burnt. It was thought that the tree was completely burnt but leaves were still budding on the tree. Although half of the tree is dead, the other half is still growing and a seed from another tree (amur maple ree) sprouted next to it and they have grown together for

2-gil Seonheul-dong / Near Seonheul-ri Community Hall

Jocheon School was built in March 1946 by local villagers.

Jocheon Police Station and Former Site of Jocheon School



Most teachers were outstanding individuals who studied abroad, such as Japan, and were connected to the South Korean Labor Party. Most of them were killed during the April 3rd Massacre. Since the 1 March 1947 shooting incident, Jocheon School was suppressed by the US Military Government and maintenance became difficult. On 6 March 1948, Kim Yong-cheol, who was a second-year student at Jocheon School, was tortured to death at Jochen Police Station. Sinbuk-ro Jocheon-ri

Beophwan-ri April 3rd Fortress

Lost Village "Mudeungyiwat"



When the (outer) fortress was first constructed, it was not that high. As the number of guards were not enough, an inner fortress was built and the villagers living outside the fortress moved inside the inner fortress. Currently, some parts of the fortress can be found by the seaside around

Mudeungyiwat in Donggwang-ri was a slash-and-burn field,

established around 300 years ago. In early November 1948,

the scorched-earth policy was carried out in Mudeungyiwat

and villagers were scattered throughout the area. One by

big village with 130 households, damages were immense. In

2001, the lost village sign was set up on the remains by the

After the village was burnt down in the middle of November

1948, Donggwang villagers hid inside Keunneolgwe for 2

months. At that time, around 120 people were living in this

cave. In early 1949, Keunneolgwe was found by the army

and villagers ran to Mt. Halla. Unfortunately, they were

caught near Bolleh Oreum and shot to death or sent to Se-

ogwipo. Among them, around 40 people were killed near

Pyoseon-myeon

local government.

Shinwhayeoksa-ro

Jeongbang Falls.

Shinwhayeoksa-ro

one, they were found and killed by the army. Since it was a



 Nakseon-dong April 3rd Fortress When Seonheul-ri burnt down on 21 November 1948, villagers stayed in nearby hills or moved to seaside villages. The government permitted the surviving villagers to return to their hometown in the spring of 1949, but only after the villagers had completely built a square-shaped enclosure The fortress-like enclosure was purportedly built to block and prevent attacks from armed resistance, but in reality, they were used by the government to effectively contain and control the movement of the villagers.

Jocheon-eup

The army, such as the 9th Regiment and the 2nd Regiment,

was stationed at Hamdeok Elementary School. For villagers

from villages around Jocheon-myeon and Gujwa-myeon,

Hamdeok military base was an unforgettable nightmare.

The army brought in anyone if they were even slightly sus-

pected of cooperating with the armed resistance group.

Once arrested, most of them were not able to leave the

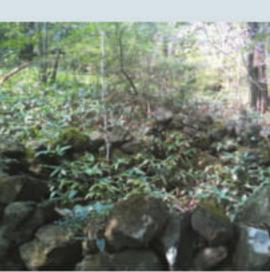
Seo 5-gil, Seonheul / 600m East of Hamdeok Middle School

Neobeunsungee and Bukchon Elementary School



Bukchon-ri was hit the hardest during the April 3rd Massacre, with 450 villagers killed by the army. The Bukchon Massacre was committed by the 2nd Regiment, without regard for gender and age. Neobeunsungee April 3rd Park was established to pay condolences to the victims. 1481 Iljudong-ro

Lee Duk-koo's Uplands



On 20 November 1948, following a crackdown in Bonggaeri, villagers took refuge in nearby mountains. Lee Duk-koo Upland is where villagers were hiding during the severe crackdown. After the spring of 1949, Lee Duk-koo, a general commander of the armed resistance, stayed here tempo-

Ahndeok-myeon



Sambat corner in Donggwang-ri used to grow Chinese yam. During the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre, it consisted of 46 households of the Lim family. After mid November of 1948, the scorched-earth policy was ordered on the village and people hid in Keunneolgwe. Some of them fled to Mt. Halla but were found by the army and killed near Jeongbang Falls. Currently, a memorial stone is set up by the villagers and the lost village sign is set up by the local government.

Empty Grave of Lim Moon-Sook Family



This is the Lim Moon-sook family graveyard. Mr. Lim and his



family were hiding inside Keunneolgwe, when Donggwangri was burnt down by the army in November 1948. They were caught near Bolleh Oreum and killed near Jeongbang Falls. The remaining families were not able to find their bodies, so they had a ritual to call their souls and made empty graves. In total, there were 9 victims. Shinwhayeoksa-ro

Hanmosal

Keunneolgwe



Hanmosal means a long sandy beach and is located in Pyoseon-myeon. It is also called "Dangkae or Pyoseon sandy beach." This was the massacre site where villagers of Pyoseon-myeon and Namwon-myeon were killed. In December 1948, around 200 villagers from Tosan-ri were killed for a week, and the wife and children of Jo Mong-gu, executive

Mother and Child Statue in Tosan-ri



you very much for taking care of us, mothers! The people

member of South Korean Labor Party, were shot dead here.



The Mother and Child Statue in Tosan-ri was built in 2002 by an independent artist to praise all mothers who suffered greatly during the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre. "Thank are the ones that suffer when a country is in trouble!" is engraved on this statue.



Former Base Camp Site of the Seobuk Youth Association Special Squadron at Seongsan Elementary School



Special Squadron stayed at the Seongsan Elementary School for three months. Villagers who still remember his place give testimony that they still remember people's screaming while being severely tortured and people who were dragged to the massacre site. The frame of the building can be found behind the Songsan-ri K-mart. Seongsan Jungang-ro

April 3rd Memorial Park of Seongsan-eup (Teojinmok)



san-myeon and Gujwa-myeon were dragged to by Seobuk Youth Association Special Squadron, detained at the potaa memorial park. Ilchul-ro Seongsan-ri

Teojinmok was a massacre site where villagers of Seong-

English Websites related to the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre

Jeju 4.3 Peace Foundation www.jeju43peace.or.kr/eng.html Jeju Tourism Organization https://ijto.or.kr/english/

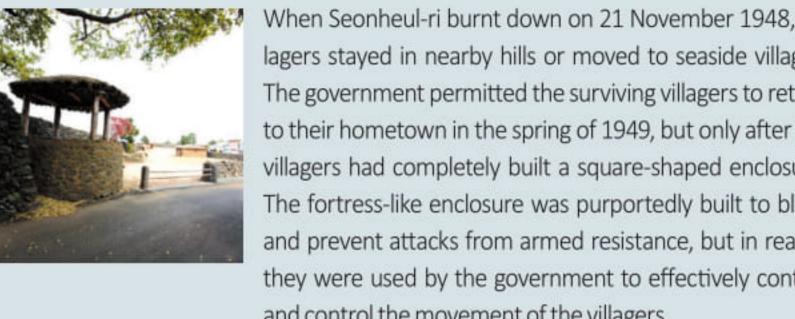
Jeju Dark Tours www.facebook.com/jejudarktours

Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Tourism Association www.visitjeju.or.kr/eng/

Memorial Committee for the 70th Anniversary of the Jeju April 3rd Uprising and Massacre www.facebook.com/jejumassacre/

Cooperated with JEJU43PEACE FOUNDATION

Sponsored by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

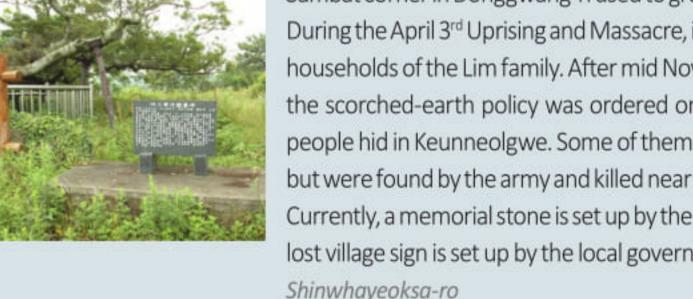


Former Site of Military Base in Hamdeok Elementary School

Sinbuk-ro, Hamdeok-ri

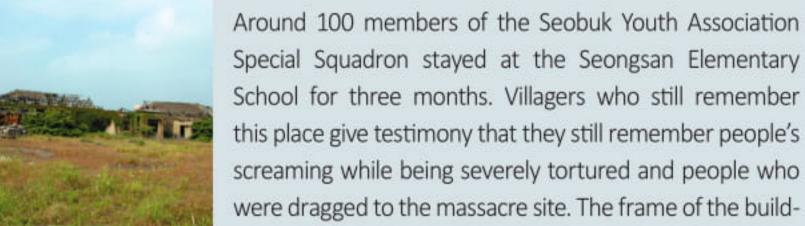


Lost Village "Sambat Corner"





Seongsan-eup





to storage house, tortured and then killed. The Seongsaneup Association of Bereaved Families of the April 3rd built a memorial stone on the site in November 2010 and built

Published by Memorial Committee for the 70th Anniversary of the Jeju April 3rd Uprising and Massacre Published in March 2018

Source from Jeju 4·3 Research Institute

Design by **DESIGN NURI** T. 064-702-3572