

Korean Street Sign Meta

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Preface

This is a collection of meta I've been collecting on Korean Infrastructure over the course of nearly a year now. Originally intended to be part of a bigger doc, I decided to publish this now because I lack the time to finish the doc and didn't want to gatekeep this information forever. (Also I feel like I need to create some incentive for everyone to not just insta-plonk Seoul in duels, just give me some time to scan for the 5k, lol.)

As I'm not really a fan of car, season and copyright metas, this doc focuses on more persistent factors that can help you better guess South Korea. The metas range from easy and useful for everyone to more esoteric ones which might not be applicable in all games. The focus lies on urban infrastructure, so if you're looking to learn rural guessing, this might not be the guide for you. I personally found these clues useful in both move and no move games, but I would consider most clues to be easier found when moving.

Most of these metas are based on internet sources or deduced from a manually labeled set of 6600+ locations (over the course of 5 months of painstaking work), which you can download the json of [here](#), if you wish to verify some of the presented statements. I cannot

make absolute guarantees over the veracity of my claims, but I'd argue that my sample size is sufficient enough to draw these conclusions.

Basics

I won't cover basic metas like road numbers and area codes in this doc, because other people have already published better material on the subject, see:

<https://www.plonkit.net/south-korea>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1w53URhAhdCF8h69wDdrEagF8cyYIPgEi2V6QbE3tor0/edit#heading=h.s3q3jqo9n5qi>

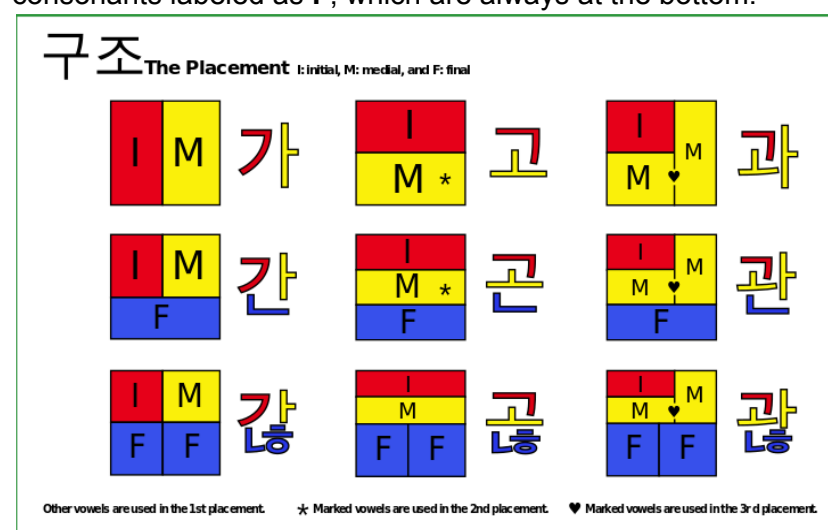
As this doc leans quite a bit into metas that require you to have a basic understanding of the Korean writing system, Hangul, the following section will cover the basic principles of the script. This does not mean that you will have to learn to read Hangul, being able to read Hangul only really helps when you can do it quickly enough, so I wouldn't recommend that to anybody who's just trying to improve some of their plonks. The focus is rather to understand how the writing system works, because this information is crucial to tell apart different fonts that are in use.

Hangul Basics

Disclaimer: I'm a stupid westerner who has no clue how this language works and is merely able to read enough of the alphabet for some guessing. If explanations do not include 100% of all cases and exceptions there are, it's because I try to break down complex things to the basic level needed for understanding, and because I, as I said, don't know shit.

It may help to point out that the Korean script is an alphabet just like the roman one, its letters just don't get written line by line, but are arranged into syllable-blocks, always consisting of at least one consonant and at least one vowel. The letters making up syllable blocks are read left to right and top to bottom.

The graphic below shows possible arrangements of an initial consonant **I**, a medial Vowel in the middle **M** (that can have different shape and orientation) and zero to two final consonants labeled as **F**, which are always at the bottom.



By Byeonggwon - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hangeul_New_Version.jpg, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29566865> (excerpt)

You will not need to learn the individual letters for this doc, what's most important is to recognize the single characters (jamos) that make up each syllable block, to distinguish different fonts. As all Korean vowels are composed of at least one long straight dash, combined with various small lines (Shown in the graphic in yellow), they do not provide much distinguishable details across fonts. Most guessing is done based on the shape of the consonants instead, which are generally more sophisticated in shape and feature curved lines as well.

Depending on their position in the syllable block, consonants can have different pronunciations and thus romanizations. So we will only look at initial consonants, because their transliteration into the roman alphabet is guaranteed to always be the same, whilst final consonants change their phonetic sound and thus transliteration if they appear in certain configurations with other consonants. So you can simply check the roman transcription for some unique characters and then look for the associated consonant in the top left corner of the right syllable block.

Another thing that I should probably note which could otherwise cause confusion: As seen in the graphic above, all syllable blocks have to start with a consonant. To write words in Korean that start with a vowel, the consonant ㅇ is used, which is silent when used as an initial consonant (makes the sound -ng /ŋ/ as a final)

If this section did not make much sense at the first read, don't worry. Read through the next chapter and have a look at the significant letters for distinguishing fonts in Chapter [Seoul Namsan vs Hangil Fonts](#) and come back to this afterwards and try to familiarize yourself with the general look of the script/ the positions you can find these consonants in. As already stated, it's not necessary to know all letters, but rather to get a feeling for what details to look for/ what makes each font unique.

Street Signs

Street names are displayed on dark blue signs with a white border that are usually attached to lampposts or other pillars (eg. for traffic lights or intersection signs) in the corners of intersections.



They can be rectangular or have pointy ends in either or both directions and always show the street name in Korean Script (Hangul) and a romanized version below.



Other than being attached to poles, street signs can be mounted on house fronts, especially in more dense urban neighborhoods.

Numbers and arrows indicate what house numbers/addresses can be found in the according directions. As Google maps does not display address numbers in Korea, this can only be used to determine in which direction the road runs, which can be used in some cases when scanning for [numbered roads](#).

Legacy signs

Especially when spawning in old Gen 2 coverage, one may come across street signs looking like [this](#) (also possible in blue):



Not only can they miss the transliteration to roman letters, but, because they got replaced in the 2014 address reform, the street names might very likely not even exist anymore (as in the example above, the street name suffix *-geori* (거리) can't be found anywhere anymore), so do under no circumstances start to scan for the roads on these signs.

Sign mounts

While most signs are mounted under a horizontal beam like [shown in the above section](#), there are some regionally distinct ways of mounting street signs, supplementary to these default ones.

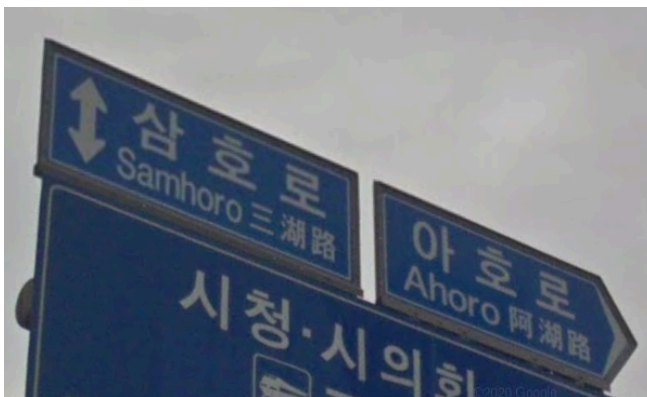
On a side note: I labeled those together with the intersection signs, so this only applies to [street signs mounted atop of intersection signs](#). As far as I know, especially framed street signs occur in some other places than the ones I named, outside of being mounted to intersection signs, but these were not considered for this survey.

Dangling street signs



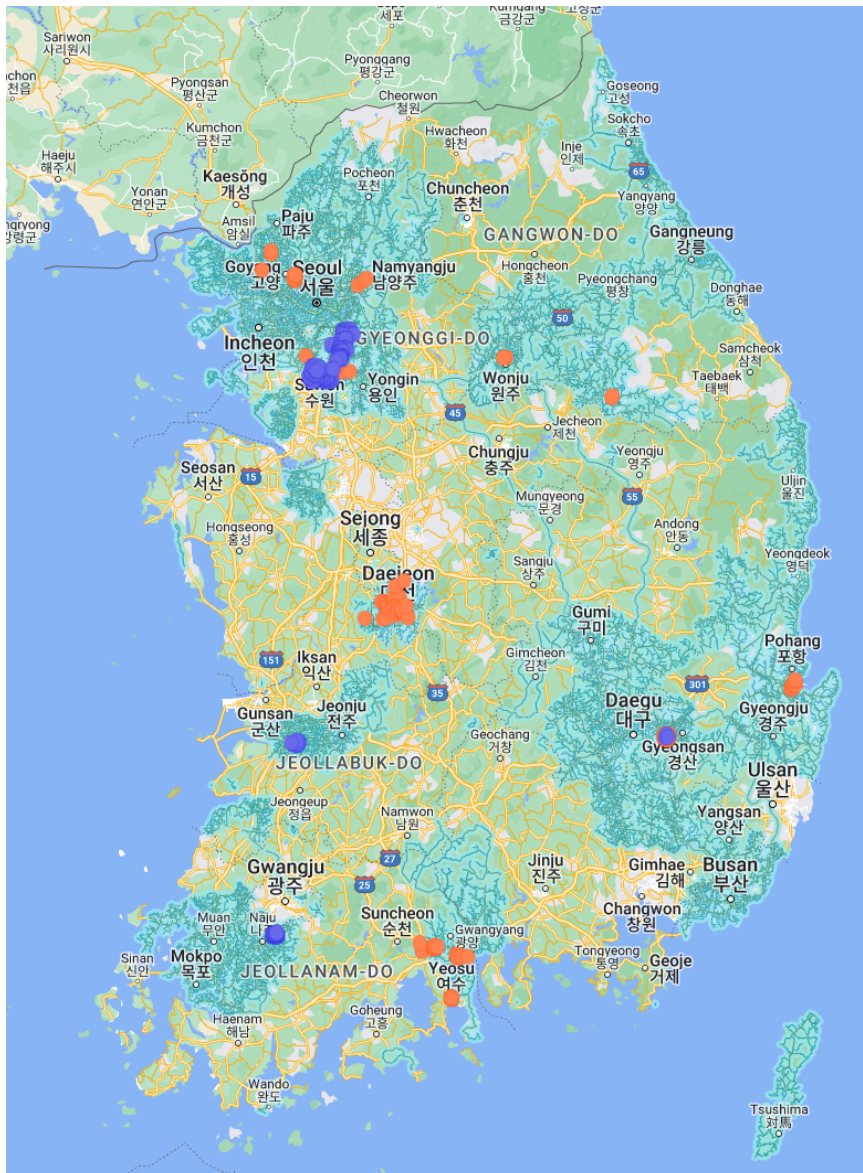
Street signs mounted dangling from a small metal framework like shown in the link above will mostly be found in [Suwon](#), [Seongnam](#), [Gimje](#) and [Bitgaram-dong](#) (A housing development east of Naju, Jeollanam-do), see map below.

Framed street signs



These forms of street signs that are framed in a rectangular or angled metal rim are a bit more widespread and occur in some smaller towns all over the country. They are most prevalent in the southern port cities of [Gwangyang & Yeosu](#), [Pohang](#), and [Daejeon](#). A few occurrences are spread over Gyeonggi-do, whilst Gyeongsan is the only city I found featuring [both framed and dangling](#) street signs.

For overview: Framed street signs in orange, dangling street signs in blue, 340 evaluated locs.



Street sign fonts

Just from the font and general content of a street sign, clues about the location can be drawn. Sadly, these differences don't appear in the roman writing, but in the Korean fonts only. But luckily, Hangul is one of the easiest (might even be *the* easiest) alphabets out there, and to tell the fonts apart you only need very basic knowledge, while in turn getting a huge upgrade from just simply plonking Seoul on every urban location.

Seoul Namsan vs Hangil Fonts

While street signs in the rest of the country use the *Hangil* font, Seoul's use the *Seoul Namsan* font for the Korean street names (considering the existing street view coverage). And while they look pretty similar to the unschooled westerners eye, there's a few distinct characters that make it possible to tell them apart.

This table shows the roman letters and their corresponding and differing representations in the Korean fonts. Due to unavailability of the exact fonts used, the columns show other similar looking fonts, the main takeaway is to recognize the changes in the letters shapes.

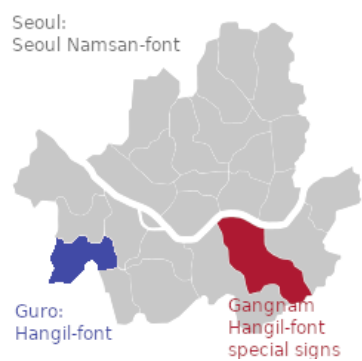
Ro man	Nam san	Example	Han gil	Example	Notes
J	ス		ㅈ		<i>Hangil</i> uses straight, almost geometric lines instead of a more calligraphic style that <i>Namsan</i> uses
Ch	ㄷ		ㅊ		Another common theme they differ in: In <i>Namsan</i> all consonants (ㄷ, ㅊ) rather get drawn with a dash above, while in <i>Hangil</i> there is a small, extending upwards dash. (ㅊ, ㅊ)
H	ㅎ		ㅎ		
S	ㅅ		ㅅ		<i>Hangil</i> looks more angled while the <i>Namsan</i> version is more rounded. The difference is one of the hardest to notice, especially if you don't see the sign from a good angle
G	교		교		G if followed by a horizontal vowel. Downwards stroke is slightly curved in <i>Namsan</i> and more straight in <i>Hangil</i> . Please note that even though the example font connects to the vowel, the letters on the signs do

					not!
G	기		No font like this ...		G if followed by a vertical vowel. This is the most common to be found on street signs, as many street names end in 길 (gil) which translates to “street” (See in the above examples) While the downwards stroke is curved in <i>Namsan</i> it has a visible angle in <i>Hangil</i> (Which no font available for google docs does)

It's generally notable that the *Namsan* font is more “bendy”, round and ornamented while the standard *Hangil* font prefers simple, symmetric characters composed of straight lines.

Exceptions in Seoul Fonts

As with all “too good to be true” metas, there are some exceptions as depicted in the map below.



Two of Seoul's districts, namely Gangnam-gu and Guro-gu, don't exclusively use the *Namsan* font.

While I have only come across *Hangil* fonts in Guro, there appears to be some sort of mixed use in all of Gangnam, with both *Namsan* and *Hangil* occurring in the district. On top of that, there's a unique type of sign that's exclusive to Gangnam, looking like this:



This mixed use goes so far, that two types of sign can be found right beside each other:



Other Language Transliterations



Hanja (Chinese Characters) can be found on street signs in quite a few cities, most prominently Seoul and Jeju, but they seem generally focused around touristic urban areas. Japanese Transliterations are a bit more rare and have been spotted mostly in Seoul with a few exceptions in Gangneung.

Street names

Street names always end in a suffix that denotes the size of the road.

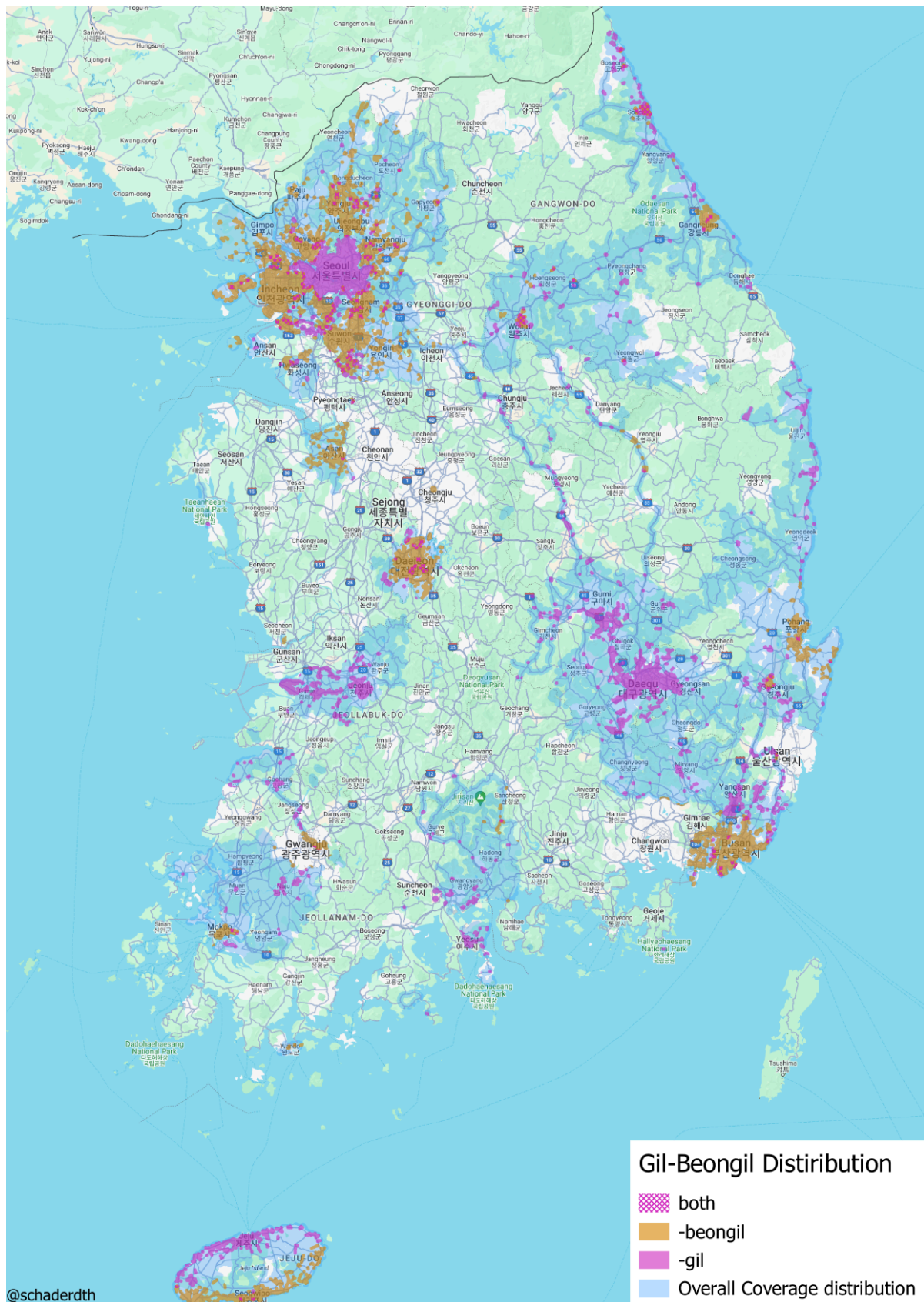
- -gil (-길) Small streets
- -ro (-로) Road with 2 to 7 Lanes
- -daero (-대로) lit. "Big" Road, anything of 8 Lanes or more

Besides telling apart the fonts on the street signs, the street names themselves can be used to narrow down the possible area. This is due to regional differences in the naming patterns of "numbered roads".

Now when Korean urban planners ran out of creativity for street names (or were too busy building the ten millionth generic apartment block, whatever the true reason) they decided to name a street branching off of a major road by just adding a number and a suffix to the major road's name. This creates street names like they are shown in many of the above images, for example "Bukchon-ro-5-gil", which consists of the major road name "Bukchon-ro", a number "5" and a suffix "gil". The numbers increase with the length of the road they branch off of, while even numbered roads branch off to the right, while odd numbered ones to the left, which can help when quickly trying to pinpoint. The suffixes on the other hand are different from region to region.

-gil vs -beongil

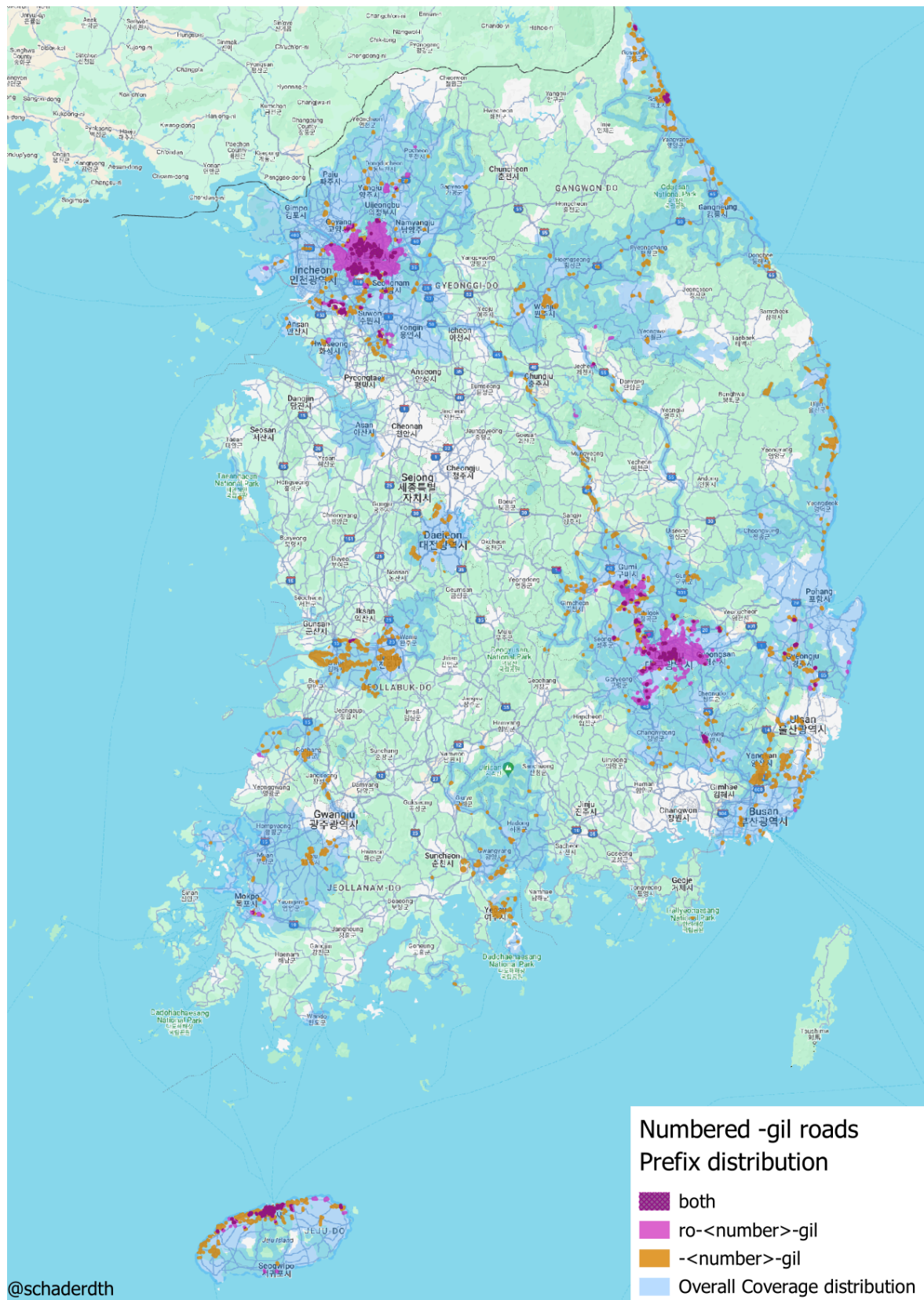
While numbered streets ending in suffix -ro (로) can be found pretty much everywhere, there is a distinguishable geographic distribution of the suffixes -gil (-길) and -beongil (-번길). Due to free availability of OpenStreetmap data, the need for tedious labelling and possible false positives get mostly eliminated, resulting in the following map:



Although the distribution is not totally conclusive, with many little exceptions and areas where both systems are in use, it can usually be a good clue to eliminate half of the major cities when making a guess.

Further distinguishing -gil

The position can be further narrowed down when you find a sign with a -gil suffix. In that case, observe the ending of the major road name, e.g. Bukchon-ro for [“Bukchon-ro-5-gil”](#). While there are areas where the major road’s suffix **-ro** will always be included into the name of the numbered street’s name like in “Bukchon-**ro**-5-gil”, other cities drop this syllable block. For example in Jeonju, Hongsan-ro has branch streets with the name [“Hongsan-1-gil”](#) (instead of Hongsan-**ro**-1-gil) .The following map shows the distribution of -gil numbered streets where the major road ends either in -ro or where -ro has been dropped:



Although they use both systems, the cities of Seoul and Daegu (+Gumi) are most likely to be your location whenever you encounter a -gil numbered sign where the major road name ends in -ro. As Seoul can be distinguished by the font on the street signs (see section above), this can lead to a safe Daegu or Seoul guess. (I'm leaving out Jeju here, which is distinct enough in it's own way)

Of course this isn't 100% accurate due to small inconsistencies, but can give a clue of the rough location.

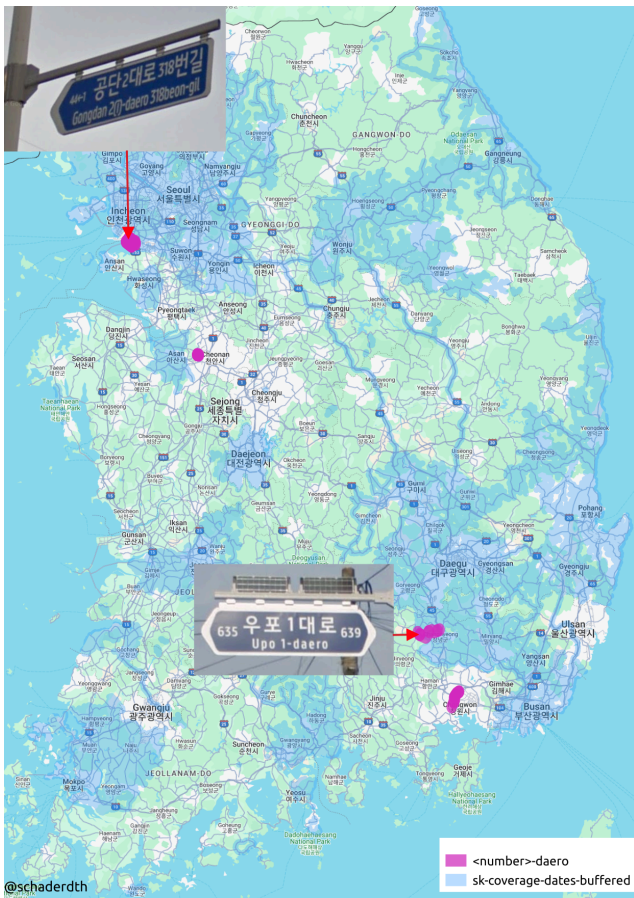
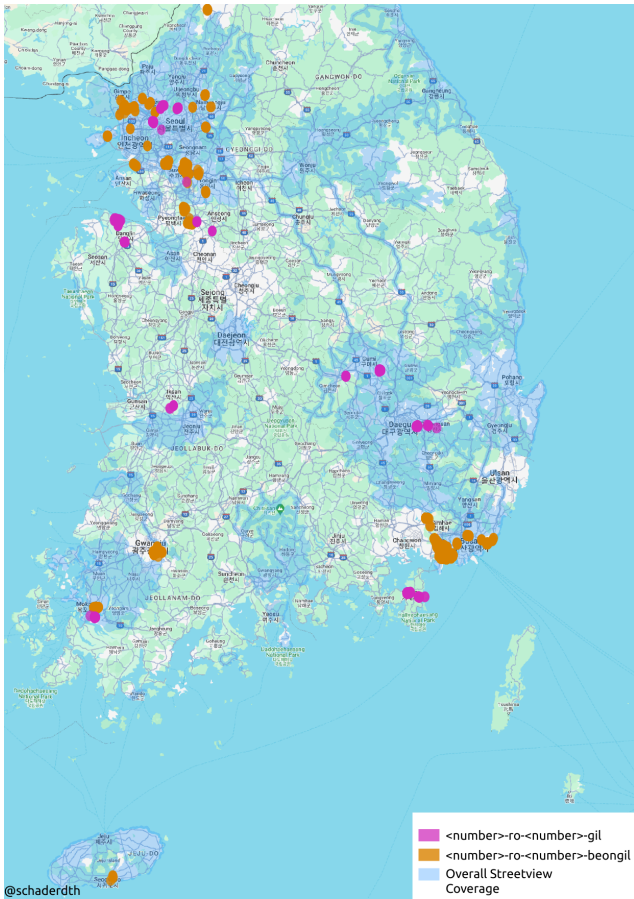
Sadly there's nothing similar for -beongil, there's like 55000 streets with numbers after -ro and very few and randomly distributed ones with other prefixes, most most present being gil with approximately 2000 streets, so if you find a street name ending in -beongil you have to fall back to other clues.

Second Level Road names

This section is less useful and was kept here for completeness.

In some cases it occurs, that naming one branch street with a number is not enough, and that said branch street itself has a set of sub-branch-streets. Sadly there are quite a few systems in use, but on the positive side, some of them are distributed geographically and help in guessing.

All numbered Roads ending in <number>ro(로) can just get attached another numbered suffix <number>(beon)gil((번)길) respective to what system is in use in that region. Their distribution seems arbitrary and just centering around major urban areas and I haven't found a way to use them as meta yet, but the graphic follows for anyone interested:



Boulevards, that usually have the suffix -daero (대로), have only four locations in all of South Korea, where they get numbered, two of which are covered in street view:

1. [Gondan-<number>daero](#). Industrial complex east of Siheung that's recognizable by the perfect 45 degree tilt of its road grid.
This is the only place where a numbered daero has a numbered suffix itself, as shown in the picture
2. [Upo-<number>daero](#). A rural road somewhere in west Gyeongsangbuk-do. (These roads actually span quite a big area, so I actually managed to use this one once or twice.)

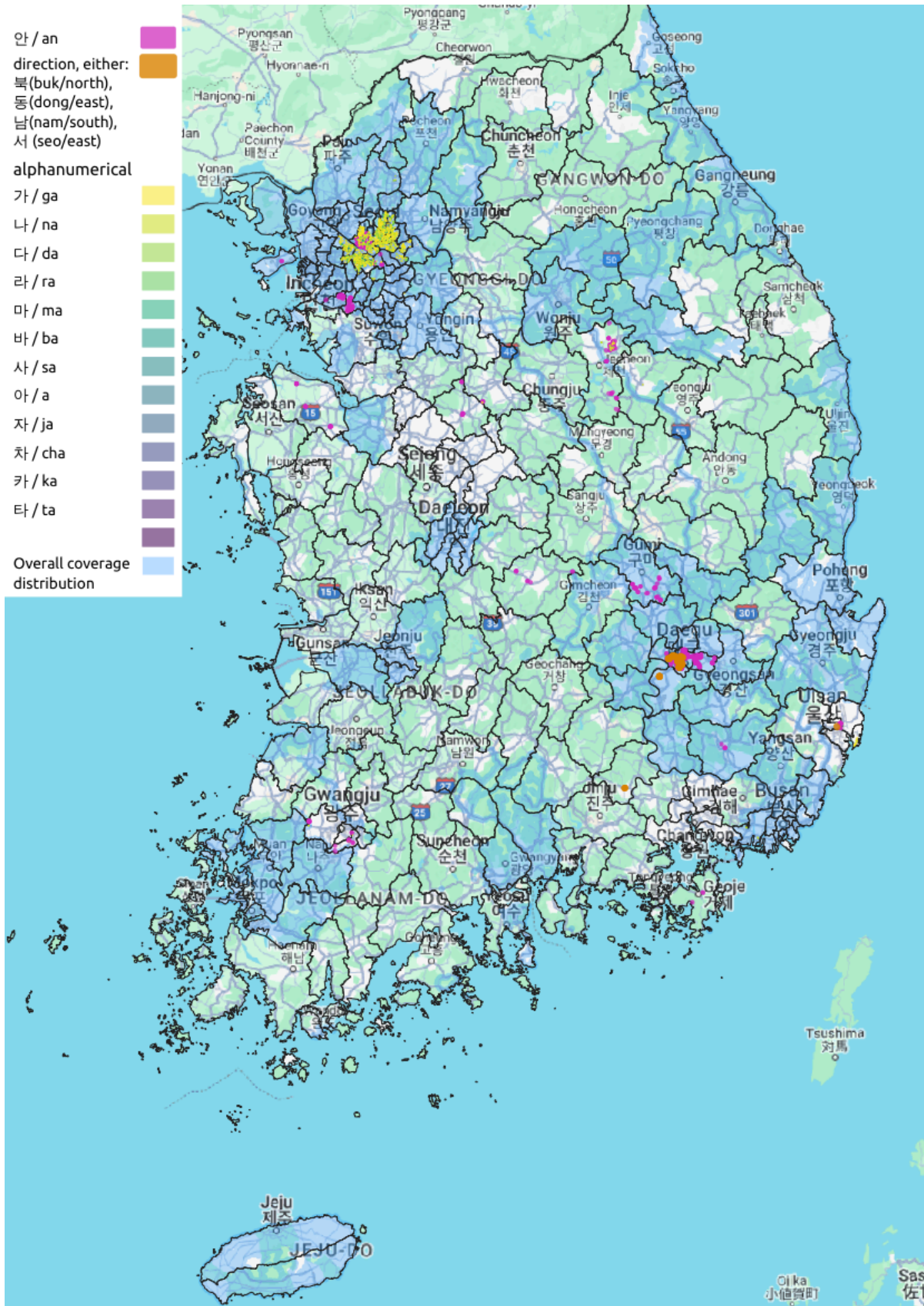
Alphanumeric Road numbering

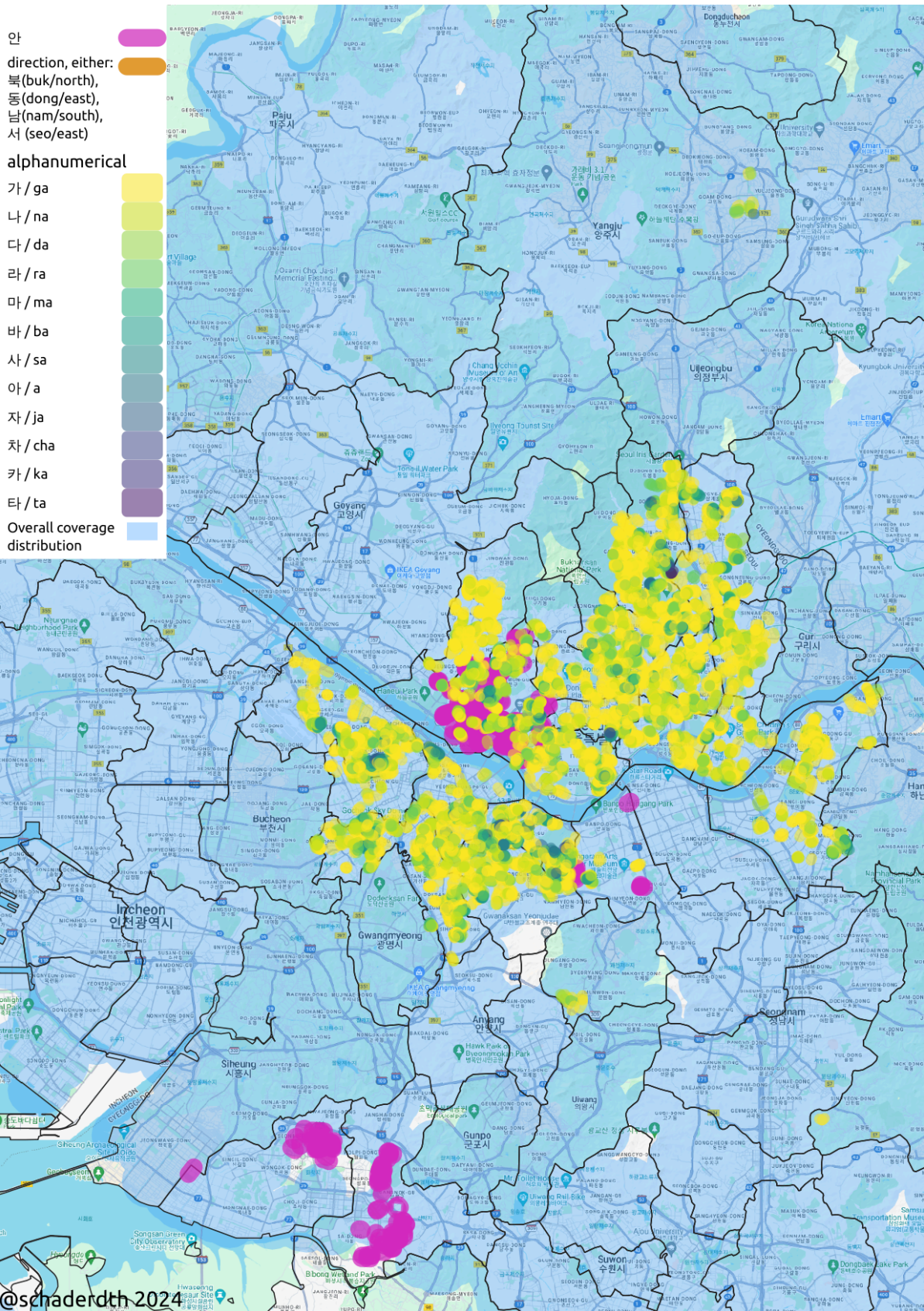
While both double numbered systems shown in the previous section are nothing more than a neat finding but fairly useless for actual guessing, the next system is more widespread in use. Instead of assigning a number to the branch street of a branch street, a syllable block/short word is assigned. This only happens following a numbered -gil road, so is in itself restricted to the areas where the -gil system is in use. Depending on what letters are in use can narrow down your guesses even further.

There appear to be three major types of text in use:

1. -an (안) as in [Yanghwaro-7-an-gil](#). This seems to appear mostly when just one sub-branch-street needs to be distinguished from the main branch-street, not when there are a lot to count. This could be connected to the fact that the word an (안) is a negation in Korean. This type is the most widespread in Korea.
2. A consonant of the Korean alphabet followed by the vowel a (ㅏ). Example: [Jeungga-ro-24-ba-gil](#), [Jeungga-ro-24-da-gil](#) and [Jeungga-ro-24-na-gil](#). With rising number of branch roads, the letter increases, the order in Hangul is: ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta. (Note: a (ㅏ) features the silent consonant ㅇ as explained first in [Hangul Basics](#)). These are almost always found in Seoul with a minor amount of them in [Yangju](#) north of Seoul. Other places where they occur are currently not covered by street view.
3. A word showing the directions: north (*buk* / 북) east (*dong* / 동) south (*nam* / 남) or west (*seo* / 서). These are only found in Daegu (when looking at currently covered area)

- 안 / an
- direction, either:
 북(buk/north),
 동(dong/east),
 남(nam/south),
 서(seo/east)
- alphanumeric
- 가 / ga
- 나 / na
- 다 / da
- 라 / ra
- 마 / ma
- 바 / ba
- 사 / sa
- 아 / a
- 자 / ja
- 차 / cha
- 카 / ka
- 타 / ta
- Overall coverage
 distribution





Even if -an appears all over the country (never in Jeollabuk-do or Jeju), in Seoul, it's exclusive to some districts, namely Mapo-gu, Seocho-gu and the two tiny spots south of the Han river in Seodaemun. As these districts all use the Seoul Namsan font for their street

signs as shown in the previous chapter, this combination can lead to very quick and precise guesses.

Further notes

The numbers of numbered streets can help speed up the 5k, as they increase along the direction the major street runs in. -beongil streets make this even easier as they don't simply increment with each branch street like they do in the -gil system, but the number multiplied by 10 actually denotes the distance of the branch road relative to the start of the major road (multiply by 32 for feet). Additionally the rule that odd numbers are to the left and even to the right holds true for both systems. For example, "[Gyeongsu-daero 1020beon-gil](#)" means the road extends to the right from the major road at a distance of approximately $1020 \times 10 = 10,200$ meters.

Evaluation and personal opinion

I am aware that these systems and distributions aren't the most straightforward types of meta, as they almost always leave room for speculation and uncertainty. But as South Korea is very homogenous in infrastructure across its territory, one needs to use subtle differences to narrow down one's location. So instead of using it as a single meta to tell you where you are, see it more as a few methods to exclude the locations you aren't. From my experience they are best used together with other urban metas, like pole codes or other infrastructural clues like intersection signs.

Intersection Signs

So, I know this sounds incredibly stupid, guessing with the help of street signs, but hear me out. This isn't about the places and cities they display, but rather their general visual appearance and design.

I first got the idea when I noticed that some signs are green, while others are blue, and so I set out to label a "few" intersections to check whether there is a distribution to this. Well, it turns out there's even more diversity to them than color, so here I am after 6600+ locations labeled. I do realize that this might not be the best meta, but after 100 hours of labeling every major intersection in the country, I just can't not share this. (The json can be found [Here](#), a guide on the labels follows down below. Please mind there might be minor errors and some unlabeled locations in this json, because I couldn't bring myself to check all again.)

Schaderdth, I hear you say, This is useless. Why wouldn't I just read the text of the sign? Well, I concur, you are right. I wouldn't brush off this meta as totally useless just yet. It can be used in no-move gamemodes, when you're too far away to read the text, or spawned in view of the sign's back. Another thing that I've noticed like a thousand times throughout labeling this dataset, is that many signs don't contain the name of the larger city they are

located in, but more commonly focus on city district names, intersection names, or station names, which the vast majority of the players will not have memorized. In some cases there are major cities' names on the signs, but only in Hangul and without romanization, which is information that cannot be utilized by most players.
I'd feel honored if you gave this a read, despite how ridiculous the premise sounds.

Classification

First things first, let's establish some terminology. Please excuse the names I've coined, my English still lacks some vocabulary so some names might sound a bit weird, but they help to bring a bit of clarity into this abundance of different types of signage.

1. Configurations

Road signs, or *Dorogyotongpyojipan* (도로교통표지판) as they are called in Korean, occur in two major configurations:

Direction Signs	Intersection Signs
	
Direction Signs are big, rectangular, and always mounted with their back onto two horizontal beams. They are usually placed a few paces before the actual intersection. Direction signs, besides their color, hold little to no value in guessing beside the writing on their fronts.	Intersection signs are elongated, rectangular metal plates hanging from a single horizontal metal beam. They are usually placed directly at the intersection. How their shape and construction can tell where in Korea they stand, will be the subject of this chapter.
Tagged in .json as <i>direction</i>	Tagged in .json as <i>intersection</i>

Besides those two there are a few other types of Signs which are only found on highways, that hold no meaning for guessing. In general, this meta does not apply to any signage found on highways.

2. Generation

Signs appear in 3 major different generations:

Gen		
1 (~1998)		• Uses Gullimche Font, characterized by its rounded edges • utilizes the outdated McCune-Reischauer romanization, which can be easiest recognized by its diacritics. • tagged gen-1 • pretty rare nowadays, mostly found in old coverage, all of them look pretty beat up with their paint peeling off
2 (1998-2013)		• Uses Sandoll Gothic font, which has the same features as Seoul Namsan described in Seoul Namsan vs Hangil Fonts. • By far the most common type of sign you will find • Uses modern romanization. A few exceptions use McCune-Reischauer, so rather stick to identifying the font. • tagged gen-2
3 (2013~)		• Uses a font very similar to Hangil (might even be Hangil, found no source on this) • Intersection signs are very differently layouted • Relinquishes romanization for most contents except the street names • Direction signs feature thick lines as wide as the arrowheads, whereas all other gens have distinct arrowheads • common in newer developments/neighborhoods. • tagged gen-3



Images source:

<https://namu.wiki/w/%EB%8F%84%EB%A1%9C%EA%B5%90%ED%86%B5%ED%91%9C%EC%A7%80%ED%8C%90/%EB%8C%80%ED%95%9C%EB%AF%BC%EA%B5%AD>

3. Color

In the first two generations, both intersection and direction signs can appear in blue and green.

For gen 3, the intersection signs always have the blue design, while direction signs can appear in both green and blue. (although green is really rare)

In general, blue is used in urban spaces, while green is used in rural areas and for all things highways and national roads. Some cities form exceptions to this rule, though, which will be explored in Chapter [Regional Breakdown](#).

There is a third color you can rarely find, which is [brown](#), however these signs only direct towards cultural sites, so I stopped labeling them at some point along the way.

By these 3 above metrics, all **direction** signs can be classified, the following criteria will only serve to tell apart **intersection** signs.

4. Mounting style

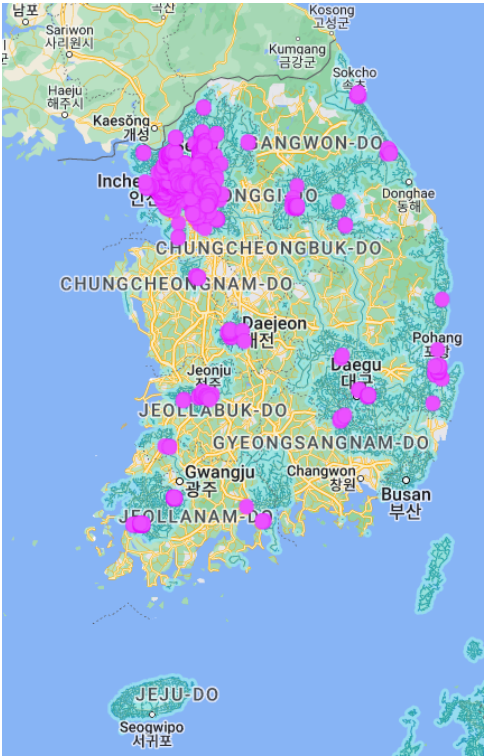
hanging- single		The intersection sign is made from a single plate of sheet metal. tagged <i>hanging-single</i>
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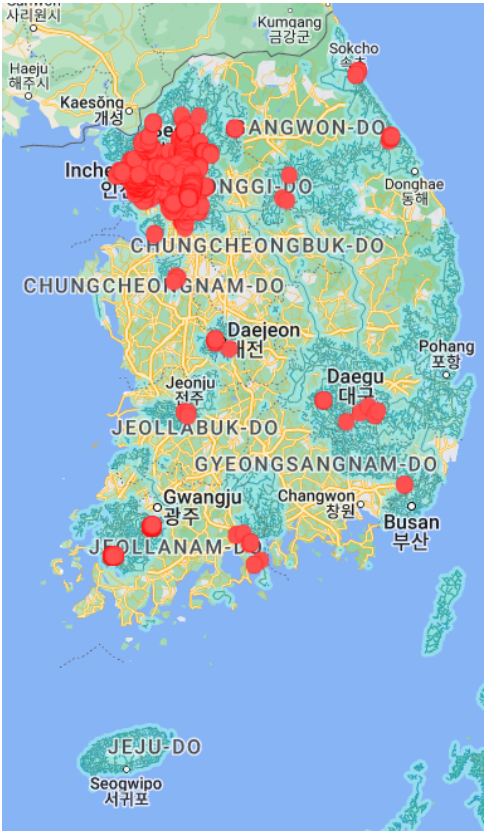
hanging-split		The intersection sign consists of multiple, split parts (usually 2 or 3) tagged <i>hanging-split</i>
mounted		The intersection sign is mounted to two horizontal metal beams, similar to direction signs tagged <i>mounted</i> This mounting style, when paired with a blue gen-2 sign, is a relatively sure clue for Busan.

5. Support structure

When a sign is not mounted, the single horizontal beam can have different support structures that support its weight:

default		a plain, triangular support truss. tagged <i>tt-default</i> (tt stands for triangular truss) The most common configuration, found all over the country except for the southeast (Gyeongsangnam-do and Busan)
---------	--	---

		
sleeved		The truss structure is inserted into sleeves that are welded to the horizontal and vertical beams Comes in different variations, where either end can be sleeved or both, with varying thickness of the truss. tagged <i>tt-sleeved</i> Note: Locations are tagged even if the truss itself misses, but the sleeves are still apparent Common all over the country, but rare along the south east coast

		 A map of South Korea showing various provinces and cities. Red dots are placed across the map, indicating locations where guywires are used. The dots are concentrated in the central and southern regions, particularly around the cities of Seoul, Incheon, and Daegu. The map includes labels for provinces like Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, and Jeollanam-do, as well as cities like Seoul, Incheon, Daejeon, Jeonju, Gwangju, and Busan.
guywire	 A close-up photograph of a guywire system. A horizontal metal beam is supported by a guywire that runs diagonally upwards. The beam holds several blue road signs. One sign clearly shows the text '유달산 儒達山' and 'Yudalsan (Mt)'. Another sign above it says '동명동어판장'. The background shows a clear sky and some distant structures.	The truss is held up by a guywire spanning from the vertical to the horizontal beam The most common mounting type, can be combined with triangular trusses. tagged: <i>guywire</i> Note: locations are tagged guywire, even if the wire itself is absent, but the lugs meant to hold the wire are clearly visible

bolted		The truss is bolted to metal plates on both ends. Can be recognized from afar if both ends of the triangular truss thin out visibly. rare, ca 1% Found in too many places to be used in a meaningful way tagged <i>tt-bolted</i>
bracketed		truss is attached to vertical and horizontal beam via brackets really rare, ca 0.5% Both ends are bracketed only in Daegu or Pohang tagged <i>tt-bracketed</i>
rounded		truss is arced really rare, <0.5% only found in Daejeon tagged <i>tt-round</i>

flanged	Type A  Type B 	truss consists of two parts that are bolted together in a flange. Can be determined from a distance if the truss appears thickened. Type B has additional sheet metal pieces for sturdiness. really rare, <0.5% Type A can be found in Gyeyang-gu Incheon, Suwon, and as a single exception in Busan (which is otherwise super homogenous in its type of signs, see below) Type B can be found on the Northeastern coast, namely in Yangyang and Gangneung tagged <i>tt-flanged</i>
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Other types which are even rarer, can't really be used for guessing, and/or aren't distinguishable enough to be consistently tagged are ***tt-tiny tt-huge***.

Regional Breakdown

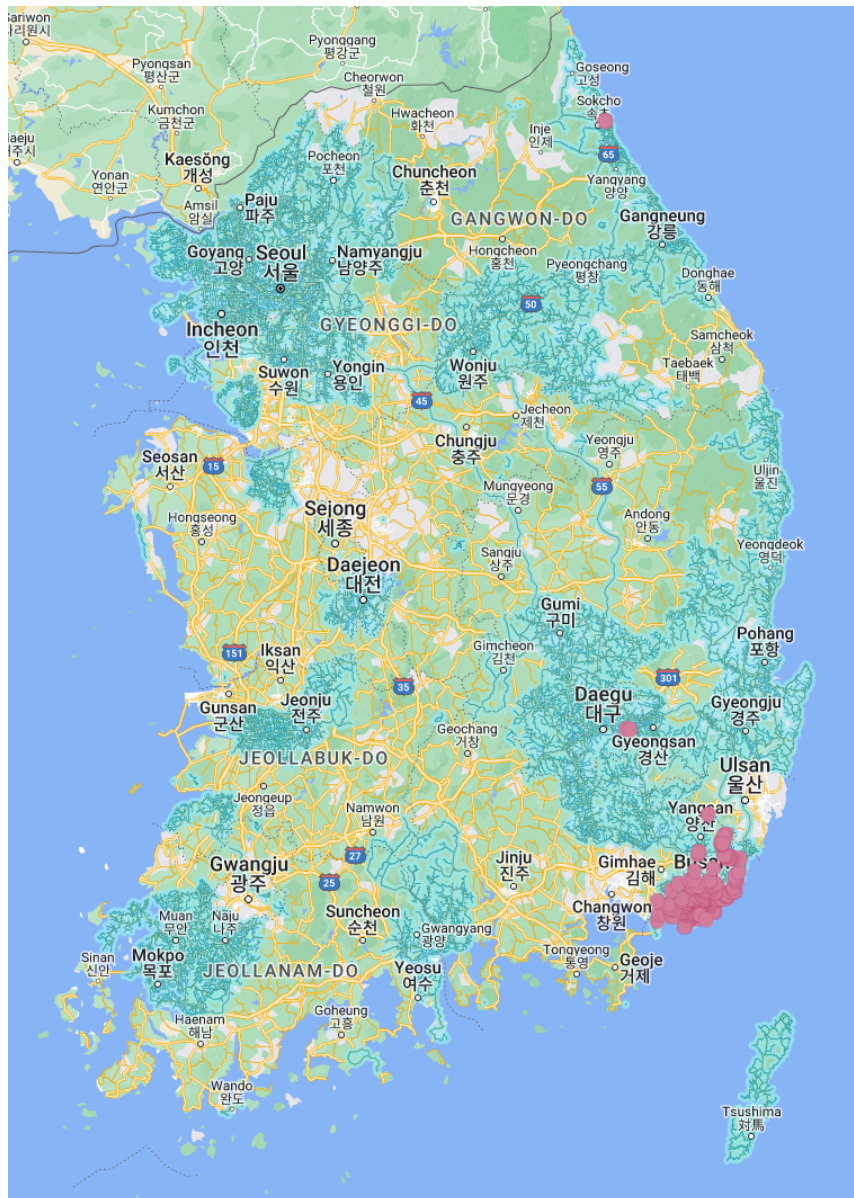
Now that the basic classification of signs is established we can look at which regions certain configurations are most common in. I will go over what I perceived to be the most distinguishable, but can hardly cover all of them. Anyone interested in more details can load the .json and peruse the tags themselves.

Busan

This is the most common type of sign you will find in Busan.



Busan uses predominantly blue signs, with a few exceptions of green signs on highways and national roads (usually drawn on maps in yellow color). Intersection signs are less common than direction signs in Busan, but if you find an intersection sign, it will 99% be mounted. Looking only at gen-2 signs, Busan is the most common spot of mounted signs, as seen below.



However, this only holds for gen-2 signs, as there is a variant of gen-3 sign that is commonly “mounted” all over the country, [for example this](#). Gen-3 signs themselves are extremely rare in Busan; the city uses a majority of gen-2.

Another safe clue for Busan are the Busan Seagull Signs, looking like this:



They only exist in Busan, inside the borders of the whole 부산광역시 / Busan Metropolitan area district, not just the urban center. If the camera quality allows it, you can read the street name you are currently on in Hangul above the number. (I tried to research their meaning but all I find for “Busan Seagull” is some 80’s Pop song, so keep your secrets, I guess)

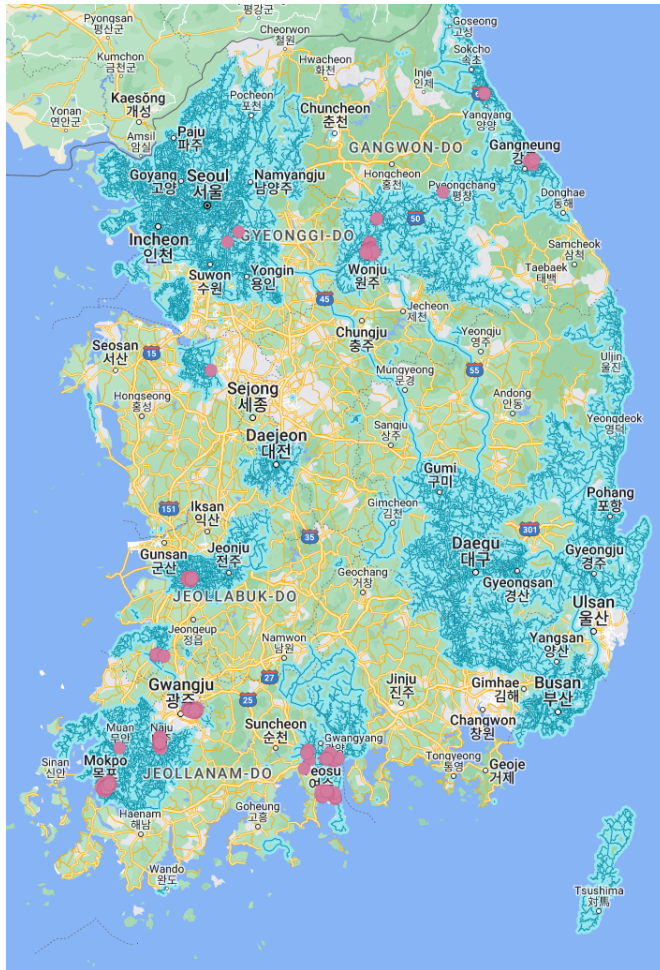
(They are tagged **Seagull** if anyone wants to make their own picture of their distribution. I didn’t set out to label all of them and just noted them down while tagging the other signs)

Southwest: Jeollanam and Jeollabuk-do

The most common intersection sign in the southwestern regions of Jeolla and Gwangju features the sign hanging split. If the sign is **gen-2**, then it is most likely to only be supported by guy wires, for **gen-3** all mounting types are possible.

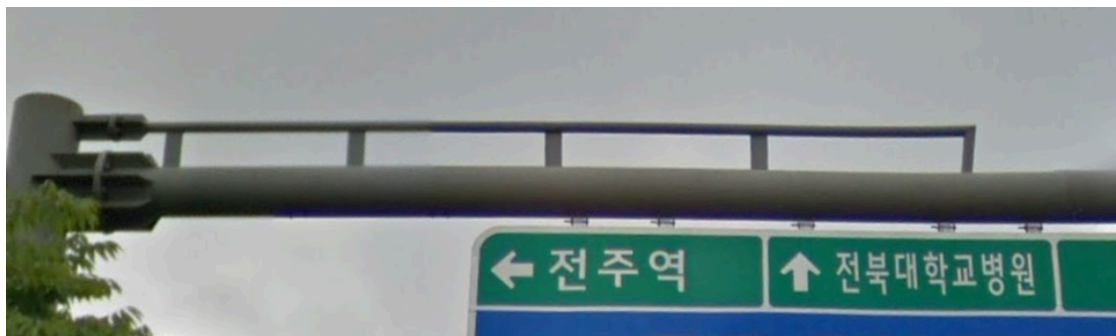


Distribution of hanging-split signs:



Additionally to this region, **gen-2** signs ***hanging-split*** have their second highest distribution in Gangwon-do, however, they *don't* feature *guy wires* and mostly have triangle truss supports or none at all.

Another feature that can only be found in Jeolla, is, what I named “mounting bar”, an attachment atop the horizontal beam, serving to attach auxiliary signs to the horizontal beam:



If you see one of those, you are most likely in Gimje and Jeolla (Safe for 1 single loc in Mokpo)

Mokpo

Mokpo sign backs can feature an [image of the Mokpo city mascot, together with the slogan 미항 목포](#) (*Mihang Mokpo* = Beautiful/Scenic Port Mokpo (or sth like that))

Although **gen-2 hanging-split** signs are predominant in Jeollanam-do, eastern suburbs of Mokpo feature a lot of hanging-single and gen-3 signs.

Gwangju

All intersection signs labeled in Gwangju are hanging-split. It is to be noted that Gwangju has extremely limited coverage in the area around its main train station.

Jeonju

Jeonju is the only major city in Korea to feature only gen-3 signs. Their intersection signs are commonly assembled into one structure together with lampposts and traffic lights, looking something like [this](#). Commonly, there is no support structure holding up the beam from which the sign itself hangs, which is why these signs are tagged **no-support**



This style is sadly not unique to Jeonju and features in other areas with new developments, however it occurs in Jeonju the most, which is why I will refer to these as “Jeonju-style” throughout the doc.

Southeast: Gyeongsangnam-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do

There is not one single type of sign that characterizes this region, some cities have unique designs though.

Daegu

Daegu is the only city aside from Seoul that uses predominantly **green gen-2 hanging-single** signs, with blue being the minority. However, they are easily distinguished

from Seoul, because most of Daegu's intersection signs use **guy wires**, or in a few cases **brackets**.



Miryang and Yangsan

The cities of Miryang, Yangsan and Changnyeong feature a unique style of mounting that is not included in the classification above.

The intersection sign is split into 2 to 3 parts and mounted in between two horizontal bars like this:



They are tagged both ***mounted*** and ***hanging-split*** in the .json

Another unique clue for Yangsan are special signs that mark an intersection, looking like this:



They consist of a circle with the number of the intersection (Intersections have names, they appear to be numbered in Yangsan, more on intersection names in a later chapter), with the text 교차로 (*gyocharo* = intersection) below. They can also appear [without a main direction/intersection sign](#) or in [blue](#).

Because of its uniqueness, it is tagged ***yangsan-intersectionmarker*** in the .json.

Gyeongju and Pohang

Gyeongju is unique in its near absolute lack of **intersection** signs as it seems to prefer **direction** signs even in urban environments. There's two recorded intersection signs in Gyeongju that break this rule, but fear not, they both carry the name "Gyeongju" in roman script. So if you come across an intersection sign without "Gyeongju", you aren't in Gyeongju. Amazing meta, I know.

Pohang shares "bracketed on both ends" truss supports with Daegu, as stated in the previous chapter. It uses a few more gen-3 signs than average, otherwise Pohang is really generic in signage (**gen-2 blue hanging-single** with various supports

Yeongdeok-gun

Yeongdeok features a unique style of gen-2 signs with the font of gen-3 signs:



This includes both intersection and direction signs, though normal gen-2 signs can also be found in Yeongdeok. (tagged **gen-3** and **WEIRD**)

Another thing unique to Yeongdeok (and Uljin just north of it) is its lobster symbology that can be found all over the provinces, like in Bus stop designs featuring pincers



or as small decorations of lamp posts

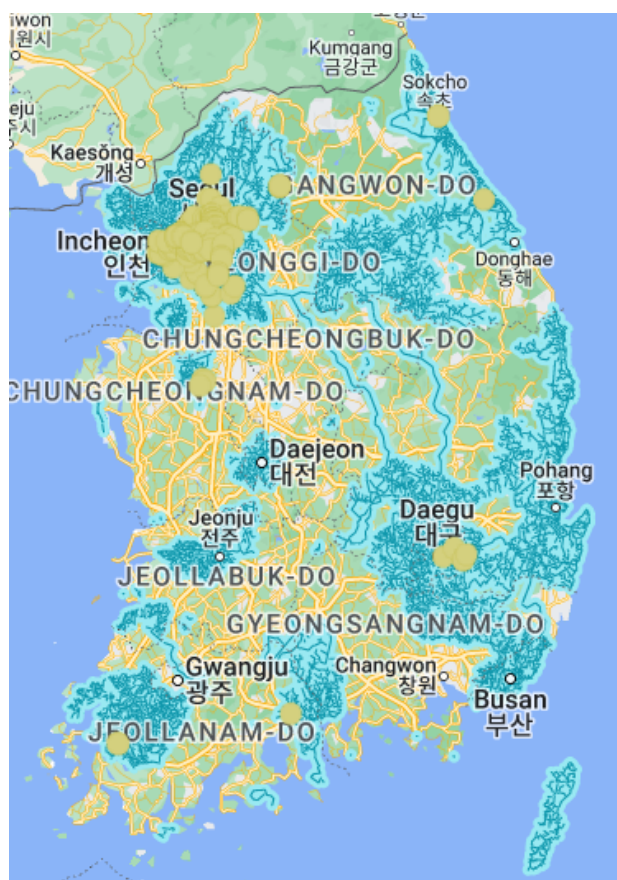
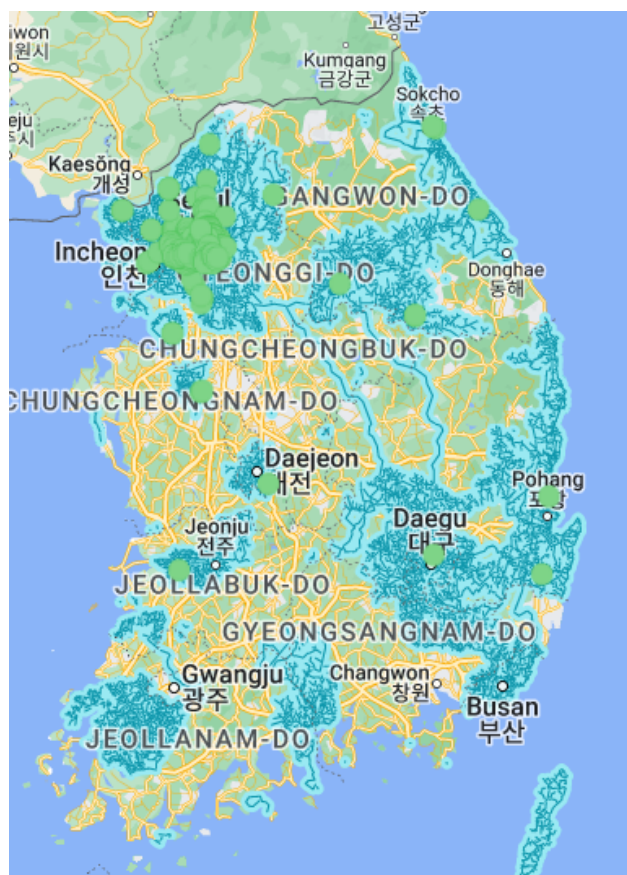


Gumi

Gumi is similar to Gyeongju with its signs. It mostly consists of bleak sprawling industrial districts without much signage. (Sorry, Gumi, nothing personal, just hate having to guess you.)

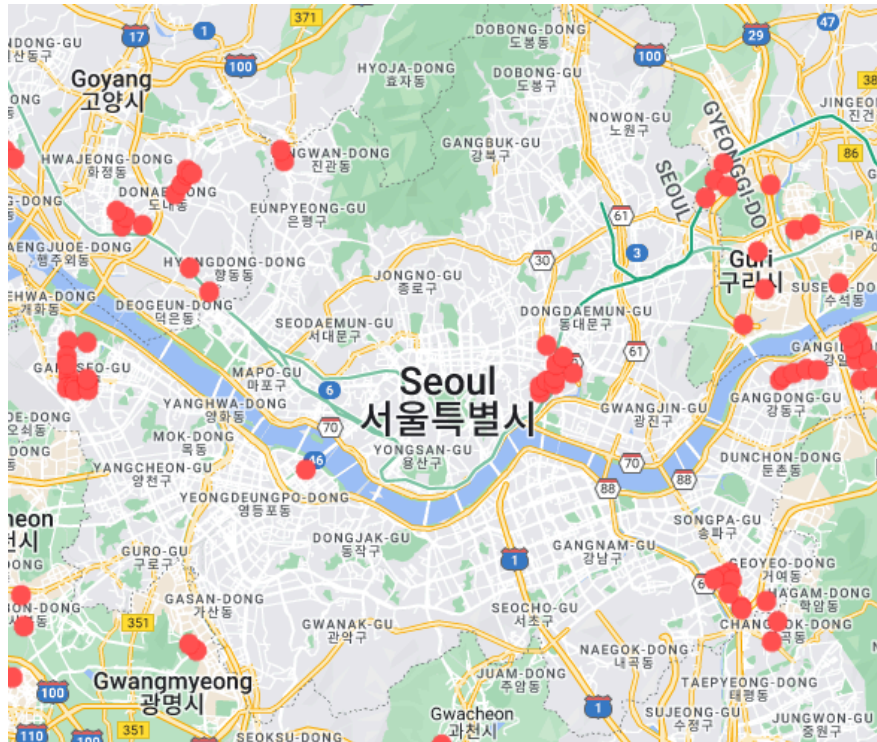
Chungcheongnam-do and Chungcheongbuk-do

Daejeon is the only place that has rounded truss supports, they are concentrated in the northern center of the city:



tt-default left and ***tt-sleeved*** right, both together with ***green gen-2***

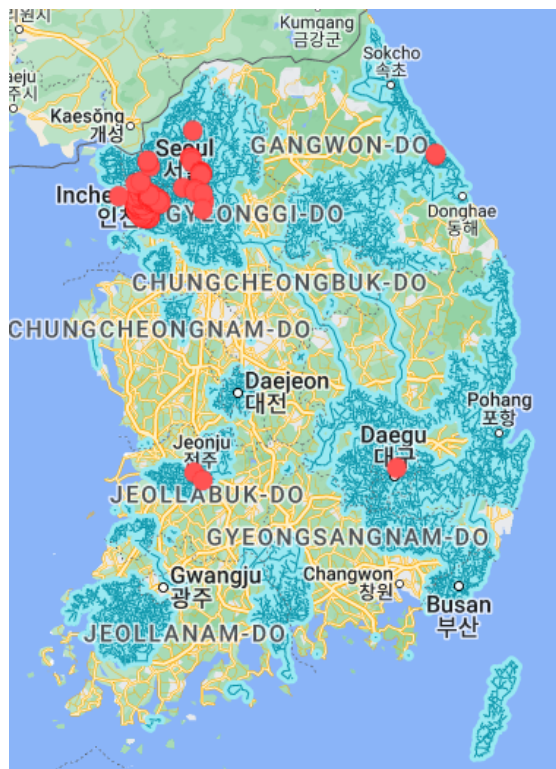
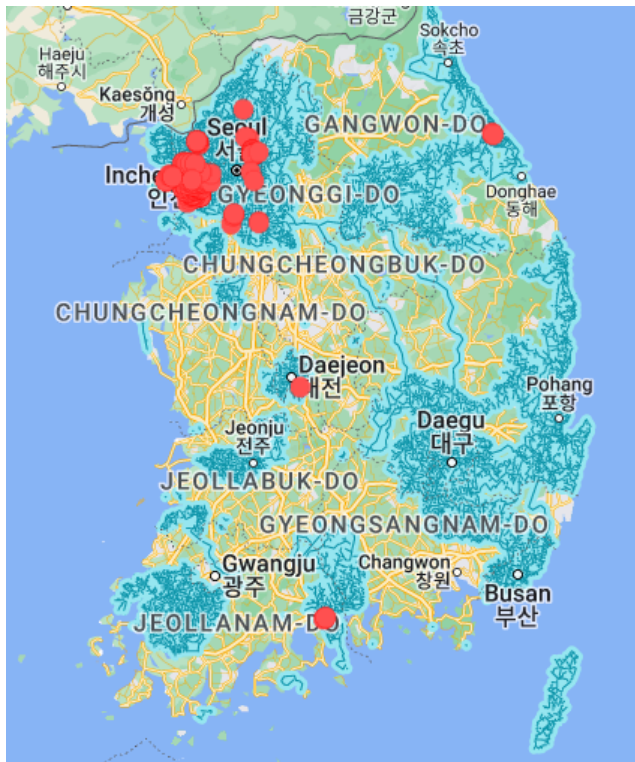
Gen-3 signs are rare in Seoul. If you find clues and know that you are in Seoul, then finding a gen-3 sign can narrow down your location to a few locations: gen-3 signs only exist in Dongdaemun-gu, near Gimpo Airport in Gangseo-gu, or close to Hanam in Gangdong-gu in the east. (And that single exception on Yeouido island)



Incheon and Bucheon

The area around Incheon has the absolute highest distribution of intersection signs that are both supported by a guywire and a triangular truss

Image 1: **guywire** and **tt-sleeved**; Image 2: **guywire** and **tt-default**



The signs themselves are predominantly blue and gen-2, although Incheon has a big share of gen-3

Suwon, Osan

The backs of Suwon's intersection signs feature pictures of Suwon's fortress and other landmarks.



Osan, which is just barely covered in street view [similarly has painted sign backs](#), although they feature the city name in Hangul which spells 오산.

Gimpo and Gwangmyeong

In Gimpo and Gwangyang, there is one certain type of mounting mechanism looking like this:



It features the intersection sign mounted between two bars similar to the Miryang/Yangsang variant, together with traffic lights like Jeonju signs, supported by additional structures. Structure can be slightly different without the vertical sign as in this [Gimpo](#) version.

These aren't really labeled consistently and are relatively rare.

Seongnam, Goyang and Anyang

These three cities feature a lot of intersection signs that are mounted to lampposts in differing ways.

These are different from [Jeonju](#) style as they only integrate a streetlight into the intersection signs pole, whereas in Jeonju they incorporate all things of infrastructure such as traffic signs and traffic lights. (I also perceived Jeonju-style sign post to have a dark/bronze finish, but I didn't label this so I cannot make an objective statement about this)

Intersection signs are frequently mounted to lampposts via a triangle truss (either tt-default or tt-sleeved) in Seongnam and Goyang:

The street lights mounted above the signs can have different appearance, while the following with an extra decorative metal bar is more common in Seongnam than in Goyang.



Another thing that can help narrow down your guess between these two cities are the dangling street signs (also shown in the image above) that don't appear in Goyang. (Refer to section [Dangling street signs](#)).

Anyang has similar signs, however instead of trusses, the horizontal beam is supported by a guy wire. A few of those also occur in Goyang.



Rest of the satellite cities: Uijeongbu, Yangju, Namyangju, Yongin, Ansan, Gunpo, Uiwang, Gwacheon, etc.

From what I labeled, these cities' signs are just too inconsistent, their signs thrown wildly together over the years by the rapid urban sprawl of the Seoul Metropolitan area. They are your generic **gen-2** (sometimes **gen-3**) **blue hanging-single** variants. Especially in newer developments, Jeonju-style configurations can occur.

Gangwon-do

Gangwon is one hell of a messy province in regards to signs.

As noted in a previous section, Gangwon-do is the second home to **hanging-split** signs, a majority of which use [triangle truss supports](#).

Gangneung, together with Yangyang, are the only cities to feature Type B flanged supports, as noted in [Support structure](#).

Gangneung has to make another exception and be the only city with [Japanese transliterations on some of their signs](#). North eastern regions are also the only places I've ever come across some cyrillic transliterations, but as these weren't on the official street signs, I didn't label them.

Sokcho has to break the prevalence of blue gen-2 mounted intersection signs of Busan by mounting some [signs in the same way](#). However, they appear slightly stretched vertically compared to Busan signs.

(An easier way to guess Sokcho is just by the [looming presence of Seoraksan in the mist in the west](#) though. I know, "mountains in the west" must be the shittiest advice for Korean region guessing, but It's fairly distinct with its [ragged and rocky summits](#), and absolute flatness of terrain towards the east.)

Jeju

I didn't put much effort into labeling Jeju Island, because region guessing Jeju is usually not complicated, the dark soil color, black rock walls, tropical vegetation and somewhat more blackish asphalt give it away.

Jeju uses mostly green direction signs all across the island. Jeju city features some blue and intersection signs of gen-2, while Seogwipo in the south is home to a few gen-3 directions signs. Apart from that, signs won't help much in the way of guessing on Jeju.

Another feature that's distinct to Jeju signage but of little use in guessing, is the fact that place names appear in [Korean, Chinese and Roman](#) letters on their signs.

Postface

As is probably apparent, and as I hinted at in the preface, this document is unfinished. It doesn't sit well with me to publish something incomplete, but I figured it would be even worse to simply gatekeep this information for as long as I didn't finish this.

This stuff has been eating up a lot of my time, and the insipidness of labeling 6k+ locations has nearly driven me insane. Jokes aside, I plan on taking a break from researching meta for an indefinite amount of time, which is why I wanted to make this publicly available before my hiatus.

I will still linger around on discord and try my best to answer all questions at @schaderdth and attempt to take all suggestions and improvements into consideration. Thanks to all who read all the way until here, I hope you could learn something from this.

Sources

- OpenStreetMap contributors, <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, (accessed last on June 20th 2024 via <https://overpass-turbo.eu/>)
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangul>
- <https://namu.wiki/w/도로교통표지판/대한민국> (Korean) (accessed last June 20th 2024)
- <https://namu.wiki/w/도로명주소> (Korean) (accessed last January 18th 2024)

Tools & Software:

- <https://qgis.org/> QGIS Geospatial Information System, used for creating maps
- <https://geo.emily.bz/coverage-dates/south-korea>, used for Coverage Map overlay
- <https://map-making.app/>, used for labeling the dataset
- <https://map.naver.com/p/> (Korean) additional street view imagery

Appendix:

This appendix contains all info that didn't really fit anywhere into the flow of the main part. Because I didn't want to cut them, I placed them here in this disconnected list:

Some basic Korean

As stated repeatedly before, I'm a stupid westerner, please feel free to correct me to improve this doc.

This section is intended for those who went through the work of learning to read Hangul, but don't want to bother with learning Korean. If you are able to read the Korean Alphabet, these few simple words you can memorize will help you with pinpointing, without having to learn vocabulary.

The most useful four words might be the directions in Korean: north (buk / 북) east (dong / 동) south (nam / 남) or west (seo / 서). These tiny and easy to remember words occur over and over in place descriptions and seldomly get translated but rather just romanized. A few obvious examples are: Dongdaegu (East-Daegu) station, Seodaegu (West-Daegu) station, Dongdaemun (East Gate (literally: east big door)) in Seoul, Seodaemun (West Gate), Namdaemun (South Gate), etc... You get the gist, I suppose.

Directions also appear commonly in the name of City districts. This goes so far that there are 5 Seo-gu's all over the country (in Busan, Daegu, Daejeon, Gwangju and Incheon). The districts of Seoul also contain a lot of direction words: Gang-nam-gu is south (nam 남) of the Han river (river = gang 강), Gang-seo-gu is on the west bank of the Han river, Gang-dong-gu on the east bank, while Gang-buk-gu is north of the river, but not directly on its bank, and rather in the north of the city. Maybe I'm seeing connections there that don't exist, but that's a mnemonic I used.

Another word used in connection to these is jung (중) which means "middle". There's six Jung-gu districts in the center of several Korean cities.

These direction names can appear in other types of road names, for example [Juansseo-ro](#) which is west of Juanjung-ro, that itself has Juandong-ro to its east.

What to look for when you can read some Hangul

Administrative Region Suffixes

The easiest way to scan for city/region/district names in texts is to look for the corresponding suffix, which can help you separate other words from place names.

The list below shows all suffixes there are.

Korean Administrative Region Suffixes

~도	province (do)
~시	city (si)
~군	county (gun)
~구	district (gu)
~읍	town (eup)
~면	township (myeon)
~동	neighborhood (dong)
~리	village (ri)

You may also see the following special terms.

마을	village, town (maeul)*
특별시	special city (teukbyeolsi)
광역시	metropolitan city (gwangyeoksi)
특별자치시	special autonomous city (teukbyeoljachisi)

Infrastructure & Landmarks

Words you will stumble over a few times / some signs direct towards:

- 역 (yeok) = Station. This is a suffix attached to train and subway stations.
- (대)교 (Dae gyo) = (Grand) Bridge. Suffix of bridge names.
- 산 (san) = Mountain. Suffix for mountains such as 남산, 북한산 or 한라산
- 학교 (hakgyo) = School. Comes in different variants: (e.g. 고등학교 high school, 대학(교) University). Suffix to school names.
- 시청 (sicheong) = City Hall. Something each city has, which is usually in downtown and has many signs pointing towards it, can help with pinpointing
- 공항 (gonghang) = Airport

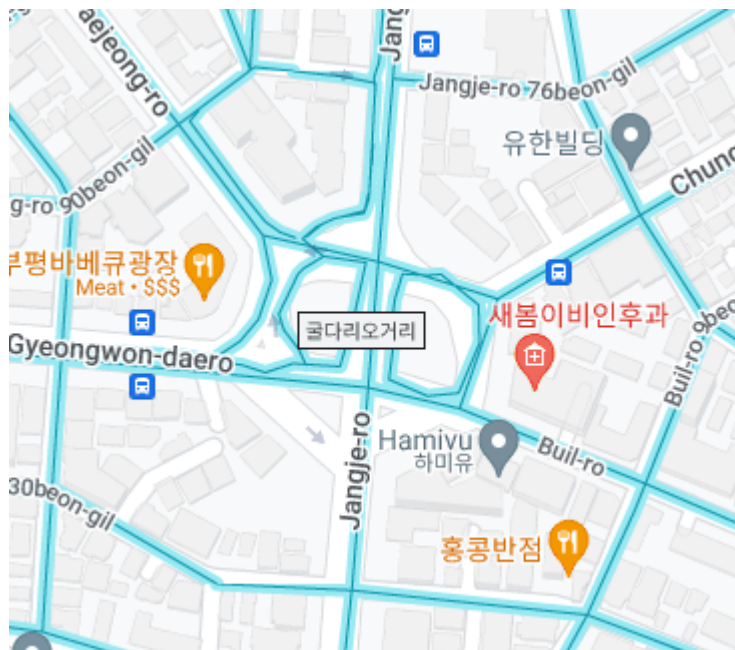
These words might sound useless to learn, but personally they help a lot distinguishing place names from just text, because they appear quite frequently as suffixes to place names.

Intersection names

Another big thing you can scan google maps for if you can read Hangul are intersection names. Big intersections usually have a sign denoting the intersections' name:



which can then be matched to the name of the intersection in google maps.



A common suffix for intersections is 교차로. The suffix used in this example is 거리, preceded by 오, which is the word for the number 5, which makes 오거리 as a whole translate to Five-way street.

(Which is not even true in this case. Sometimes I feel like these Korean urban engineers had a bit too much Soju at work.) Well, anyways, it is usually correct for all the other intersections I looked at, but it would be wrong to change the example now and sweep this under the rug. One thing seems to hold true through all the Metas in this document, and that is, that nothing seems ever consistent in Korean infrastructure, so why break that narrative now.

If anyone's still following my yapping, the words for the first ten (sino-) Korean numbers, that might appear in the names of these intersections, are:

일, 이, 삼, 사, 오, 육, 칠, 팔, 구, 십

Writing on roads

Frequently you will find text in Hangeul written on the asphalt.

This only occasionally contains place names. More frequent are [school zones](#): 어린이 보호구역 (This 역 has nothing to do with train stations, had to learn that the hard way 🤦), or reminders to [slow down](#): 천천히.

[Here](#) is an example for a place name (부산) on the road. The 하이패스 is a transliteration of Hi-pass which is an electronic toll system.

District names on advertisement banners

A place where you will frequently find the names of cities or city districts are installations for advertisement banners, that look like this:



They mostly consist of two poles where the banners get mounted between, topped off with a district/county specific design.

Some of these installations are not made by city or district but institutions such as governments, churches or schools, e.g

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/PfWc9CrSSfRppEpNA#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/5uofY9qHwDUu4VDq5#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/AeRm3smUxhfsB5557#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/LLcTk1fNyyvtsuHD6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>

If they are issued by city or district, they always feature some sort of logo and name of the district, frequently only in Hangul. Guessing is made harder by the fact that, as noted earlier, district names can be very ambiguous. The signs' designs are too different and change too much over the years of street view coverage, to find some sort of trend throughout the country, which is why I stopped labeling/ collecting them after a while. If you want to familiarize yourself with their look though, here is the list of those I collected before stopping:

- Jeonju
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/FFqhx2961rx7c9S4A#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/qnhkVMzJborhyGxk8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/u85k1HCf2htheC98A#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/u85k1HCf2htheC98A#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>

- Gyeonggi southwest of daejeon
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/dKQabGkUFRyfwQh7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Daejeon:



-
- Seogu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/XLstPeH8nyRick8NA#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/LXUCvMChnMMiZocYA#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Yuseonggu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/kNrrzbe7RZYnMWFD8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Daedeokgu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/czCwsC1abU141fsw6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/KGv6zUHUknm695J86#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/je8TXqDrtBqDfknZ7>
- Jung-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/anLwViCcgt7xPeuq8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng> (only logo/emblem, not in text)
- Found none for Dong-gu
- Asan
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/ghNA2xkeSnTGnj4f8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/9MdrEypTcW1khN537#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Hwaseong
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/jGY7cp6eKesEEdov6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Osan
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/SDMKZKymg9iYnNbe6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/9PzAXK7a1uUZkGgk8> (older in 2015 coverage)
- Ongjin-gun
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/bcj2Grn7kuZVokU8A> (gun of the islands west of incheon)
- Yongin
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/yPBZMjfEN3LEWB9M9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/VAM82JFu98wDEkzA9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Suwon
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/C6dghD4Vx6WvPhNC7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/w2pQdYHfopVrTNiw7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/54HkoWXhFBbPmG9R7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/yxi5JCqWZTTdL6418#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/uMUFGTHfnSy2Bayr6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>

- Uiwang
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/hpZD3Ln2MTzPq3S46#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/Pm3qTtjTGfK7k2Y29#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Gunpo
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/tarUzU3ya4vkstiQ6>
 - 2018
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/P3A5SpNrgySqkReM8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Anyang
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/qYSN5UXVbRwRTUqq6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Gwangmyeong
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/wbHHvMTDPUnFHupW6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Siheung
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/BgnHmEYfP74DRqip7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/dNiqZiPLnvCgodxZ8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Incheon
 - Namdong-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/zYsLxJiwgA89MbZFA#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/TufGPBGJVZxVwEVk8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - Yeonsu-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/e49zK293cvaPs5gB9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - Dong-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/DJaWN6WHFVZVJPiX7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - Seo-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/av4vkwVxUpccuSUZ9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/LCHiE2CQL8F2L9Pp6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/2igCYgMV22xjrLog9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - Bupyeong-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/1jfoGgcNxdnCGQqU6#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
 - Gyeyang-gu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/QYPqpzpe4PS5Luv9#extra%5Btags%5D=blue&extra%5Btags%5D=gen-3&extra%5Btags%5D=intersection&extra%5Btags%5D=hanging-single&extra%5Btags%5D=guywire&extra%5Btags%5D=tt-default&extra%5Btags%5D=tt-huge&extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Bucheon
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/NBxaWunRRbxQStzK7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Gimpo
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/oRzBLPKRWcGVCK8Y7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Ganghwa
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/grkU7aFJPpbJ6iFeA>
- Goyang
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/tmq4X9JqJchB8rAa9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Paju
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/zDUJNUMmwYqiPCvw8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Dongducheon

- <https://maps.app.goo.gl/1n23UH5YoYpGwygv5#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Yeoncheon
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/Lztz8Ge5UqkEVMhi9#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Yangju
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/TuknKoRcc9wYpi5q8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Uijeongbu
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/7QjHztA6c1WfCYf26#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Guri
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/8b2RfUaeWhppToGH8#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Namyangju
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/weSZGkyFpKJuHY5u7#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>
- Gapyeong
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/7Y8xUCamTspAFcxx7>
- Pocheon
 - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/nuMt1NQJPPtqVTDy5#extra%5BloadMode%5D=latLng>

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