

## **Consideration about Legitimacy of “ the East Sea of Korea / East Sea” Naming**

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### Introduction

The writer won and has pointed it out as follows before.

It is front and back where Japanese imperialism of the beginning occupied Korea forcibly in the 20th century that "Korea Sea" notation was changed in "sea of Japan" in earnest. Japan named the East of the Japanese Islands namely Pacific side with "sea of Japan" until the time. In that way it is specified a name of the sea in the west with "Korea Sea" in a Japanese map of this time.

However, Japan was adhered to with "Pacific" a name of the sea of the East of the Japanese Islands, and they have changed a sea area of "Korea Sea" in "sea of Japan" when they cannot call the sea area with "sea of Japan".

Japan abused the map which Phillip Franz Balthasar van Siebold(1796 1866) published then.

Translation was not correct, and the map which Phillip Franz Balthasar van Siebold made was the map which expressed "Korea Sea" in "sea of Japan" by mistake. Japan abused this and was going to immobilize "sea of Japan" notation.

In this way Japan deleted "Korea Sea" and "East Sea" in "Border of an Ocean and the Sea" which were a publication of International Waterway Mechanism in 1929 and did "success" though I transcribed it with "sea of Japan". It is not Japan that called a "Korea Sea" sea area "sea of Japan" first, and Japan is the West and insists that the reason is because the map which Phillip Franz Balthasar van Siebold made spread out in the West.

Moreover, since Japan was doing national isolation those days, it is claimed that the problem called the "Sea of Japan" is irresponsible for itself.

In this paper, it is the second consideration about a fiction of this claim.

## 1. The history of the Japanese related sea of 15-16 centuries

### (1) The history of the Japanese related sea of 15-16 centuries

At first it seems to be next when it enumerates the history of the Japanese related sea of 15-16 centuries.

1524. 復元・遣明船/遣明船勘合貿易 1541. 毛利水軍 1545. 李舜臣龜甲船  
1555. 왜구/倭寇 1555. 嚴島合戦 1558. 門司城南蠻船砲撃 1564~1620 三浦安針  
1568. 信長垂涎要所/堺 1576/8/8. 木津川口海戦 1578/12/4. 弟2次木津川口海戦  
1582. 天正遣歐少年使節 1584. 平戸・長崎阿蘭陀貿易 1590. 戰國水軍  
1592. 朱印船南蠻貿易 16세기水軍 1592. 壬辰倭亂 1592. 李舜臣龜甲船  
1592/7/7 閑山島海戦 1598. 李舜臣,露梁海戦 1600. 平戸・長崎阿蘭陀貿易  
1609. 平戸・長崎阿蘭陀貿易 1613. 平戸・長崎英阿蘭陀貿易 1631. 慶長遣歐使節  
1631. 奉書船制度開始 朝鮮通信使 1635. 安宅丸/御座船船 1635. 巨艦安宅丸  
1636. 平戸・長崎阿蘭陀貿易 1641. 平戸・長崎阿蘭陀貿易 1653. 和船海運/船番所  
/下田奉行所/浦賀奉行所 船艦/河運

In that way it seems to be next when it enumerates trade(遣明船勘合貿易) with China (Ming Dynasty; Myong:明,1363-1644).

#### ① The Ming Dynasty (Chinese) arrival in port of the Shogunate ship

1401,1403,1404,1405,1407,1408,1410,1433,1435,1468,1468,1477,1484,1495 ect.

17 times of /84 ships make a voyage for 1404-1547 periods.

※ 300 people, most are merchants in 150-200 people per one ship, the latter period.

#### ② Ming Dynasty (Chinese) arrival in port relations of other voyage ships

1433, 相國寺船,山名船,大名名寺社十三家船,三十三間船

1435, 相國寺船,山名船,大乘院船,三十三間船

1453. 天龍寺船,伊勢法樂舍船,九州探題船,大友船,大内船,大和多武峯船

1468. 細川船, 大内船

1477. 相國寺勝丹院船

1484. 内裏船 1495. 細川船 1511. 細川船, 大内船

1523. 細川船, 大内船 1540. 大内船 1549. 大内船

### (2) Japan pirate-ship(왜구,倭寇), Permission ship(주인선,朱印船), West trade(南蠻貿易)

Results of research of a Japanese researcher seem to be nexts.

#### ① Aggression and an illegal import of a Japan pirate-ship

Aggression for Koryo(高麗,Korea)

Weakening of the Kamakura Shogunate let authority of the Shogunate fall by

Japanese aggression for twice by Yuan(元,Mongolia,1271-1635,1368) and let you lose an economic foothold. Samurai in particular lost an economical base, and the farmer and the fishermen who did depauperation began plunder collectively at the Korea coast. It is that is to say a Japanese pirate. Aggression was terrible with Koryo(Korea) at the beginning of the 15th century from middle part in the 14th century. I invade even a thing winning through up to a record more than 500 times by 1444 from 1350.

Soldier several were tens of thousands of, and, according to the report of Pak Soso(朴瑞西) which was the top of Korea Envoy(Chosug-tongsinsa朝鮮通信使) of 1428, the ship was beyond 1,000 ships. The Japanese pirate attacked a granary and a rice cargo boat(稅米運搬船). When a pirate became harvest time, he plundered it in Korea foreshore. Not only it but also the pirate sold off the man and woman whom Japanese abducted in Korea as a slave in Southeast Asia and Ryukyu(琉球).

The next record is a person of a Japanese side. It is mentioned in the record as follows.

“It is extended to a temper of a Japanese overseas advance of maritime power south seas archipelago from Southeast Asia. In that way I traded with advanced culture and product in the area. In that way I carried in rare goods of the ground while civilizing coast inhabitants. This can know one end of a brave Japanese overseas advance,,,”

However, the actual situation is entirely reverse. Their actual situation was a pirate group of poor farmer and fishermen. This was the actual situation of a Japanese pirate invader.

The damage of Korea side by a Japanese pirate was serious. The person who profited in Japan was an influential feudal lord of the West Japan district which organized a pirate group.

What would they name a name of the sea of the sea near the shore of one with?

An illegal import by a Japanese pirate

When Ouchi Family was ruined as for the illegal import by a Japanese pirate in 1551(일본;친문20년), and trade with China by Shogunate Permission Ship(勘合船) was stopped, an illegal import by a Japanese pirate depended and thrived. The illegal import was performed mainly at the Mainland China coast in the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula in the latter period in the early days. Portugal merchant ship played an active part, too.

After cancellation of a permission trader of the Shogunate(勘合船), the damage

was big especially for 40 years of the Chinese Katyon year(嘉靖年間).We call this evil "of ocean robber of Katyon year." However, the rulers of Japanese Kyushu region welcomed this illegal import. The thing which Japanese carried in according to the documents of 1562 from China raw silk, yard goods, a needle,the supplies which Japanese carried in from China were raw silk, yard goods, a needle, iron tableware, porcelain, an old coin, an ancient book, an old picture, a medicine, lacquer ware, vinegar. On the other hand, the supplies which they carried out from Japan were silver mainly. (1962;Tyong Yag Joun: 鄭若曾)

#### ② Western trade(南蠻貿易)

A Portugal merchant ship came to enter Southwest Kyushu with a Portugal merchant having been cast ashore in 1543. Their purpose was trade.

The Portugal ship got residence permission of Macau from China in 1557. Portugal made Macau a trade foothold and came and went in Kagoshima(鹿兒島), Bosyu(防州), Hunai(府内), Hirato(平戸), Nagasaki(長崎). The rulers of this district admitted Christian propagation to extend trade. They accepted a request of Society of Jesues in 1570 and opened a port of port of Ngasaki. Nagasaki Port came to develop afterward as trade port. In about 1590, an Espana(Spain) ship entered Hirato,Satsuma(薩摩), too. They carried in Chinese raw silk. When it was 1606, it entered Uraga (浦賀)of Kanto. In this way Espana(Spain), Netherlands, England came to participate in trade in the 17th century, too.

#### ③ Trading authorized by the Shogunate(Trade by Shogunate Permission Ship,朱印船貿易)

This took permission and performed An Nam(安南, Vietnam), Cambodia, Sayam(Thai), Taiwan, trade with Luzon(Philippines). According to the record, 356 ships, yearly average 11 ships traded between 32 years after 1604. According to the documents, the passenger was 100,000 people.

※A researcher calls this time "In the days of a thing of rhubarb Sea of Japan".

※Japanese place of residence area was opened in Southeastern Asian countries.

The ship-owners of Permission Ship of the Shogunate(朱印船) was a person of district political power, Shogunate public employee, a business magnate. When it watches a thing winning through up to a record, it is 1,600/12, 1607, 1617,1620,1634,1635. The size of a trader was 72t - 480t.

#### ④ Imjin-Woeran(Japanese aggression,壬辰倭亂)

Toyotomi Sideyoshi began Korea aggression in 1591.As for the military power,

300,000 people, the water forces were 9,200 people. The water forces of a private soldier were 700 people.

Military power called out 140,000 people in 1592 and carried out Korea aggression.

⑤ The Japanese Edo era that was a marine large country

The next item is an abstract with the thing which I announced in May, 2006. A standard of shipbuilding technology and voyage technology was considerably high in the days of Japanese Edo. It is the times when it owned big lighter group(大廻船群).

The Japanese Shogunate announced “size ship building ban” in 1609, but limited it to the Warship(安宅船;軍船) that 500 seats (75t) were older than it. It was not the thing that building of large-scale sailing ship for overseas trading (large-scale trader) was prohibited. The Edo Shogunate constructed merchant ships more than 75t and transported a product of each place in large quantities. The Japanese Edo Shogunate rather carried out a reinforcement policy of marine transportation to (1666-1673 years) in the Kanbun -time(寛文期).

In the case of Higaki/Kaisen ship(菱垣廻船) between Osaka- Edo, 260 ship( 45t - 75t grade ships) owned 1,300 a year in Edo Port (Tokyo Bay).

The voyage technology of Sengoku ship(1000seats ship:千石船) which was a main trader(廻船) was loud. The voyage between Osaka – Edo (Tokyo) was 30 days for a half term after the 17th century, but it was shortened for 15 days when it was the 19th century. The voyage distance reached 10,000km.

The size of the trading vessel is also enlarged to 210t class, if what was 75t class at the maximum in the second half of the 17th century becomes 150t class about the middle of the 18th century and becomes in the second half of the 19th century.

In Japan, marine transportation developed under national seclusion , and Japan formed not only a regional range but also nationwide marine transportation network and performed overseas trading. The Japanese Edo Shogunate founded Netherlands and China and developed overseas trading.

※ It is the time when a trader of 300t grade navigated it in the time when a P.F.B.van Siebold case occurred.

※ The Japanese associated generation

1601 (report trade by Shogunate permission ship 朱印船) to a foreign country)

1631 (start trade by new Shogunate permission ship)

1633 (prohibit a foreign tour except Japanese new Shogunate permission ship)

1634 (It limited overseas traffic commerce and traded with the Netherlands in Nagasaki until Dejima construction, 1641-1859 years)

1635 (prohibit a foreign tour of a Japanese ship and return home)

## 2. Negotiations custom of the Japanese sea and some consideration for “sea of Japan” naming

Japanese insists that it is a Westerner that named "Sea of Japan" by a publication.

They that is to say write that it is (1770~1846) with the person. I.F.Krusenstern is said to be a person with having passed Sea of Korea with the person who did world circumnavigation (Reise um die Welt in den Jahren, 1803~1806”(世界周航記) first in Russia. I.F.Krusenstern filled out the map which I.F.Krusenstern made after a voyage with “MER DU JAPON” (1815). However, the map which I.F.Krusenstern referred to when I.F.Krusenstern made a map (description of 1,803 1806 Reise um die Welt in den Jahren, 世界周航記) was a map of La Perouse. (Japanese neighboring figures(日本周辺図) : 1787, Pacific magazine(太平洋誌) : 1,799). Of course these maps are, “sea of Japan” and mentioned maps.

A document thought to be first “sea of Japan” mention is “Konyo-All countries map: 坤輿萬國全圖1602” show it. (Miyagi-prefecture-Library, Japan). This map is the map which Matteo Ricci(1552-1620) which is an Italian propagator made. Matteo Ricci stays in China, and it is the person who translated West map into a kanji(hantya: 漢字). He revises anonymity or “sea of Chin” and a mentioned name in "sea of Japan" expressly in original spot figure, and Matteo Ricci is the person whom I mentioned without translating a map precisely. An error is that is to say the person who translated it. ※Named a name of the sea in the north with “ sea of China” in the West until the 16th century.

Then why would he become steady in this way? About this, we must be able to pay attention.

Matteo Ricci stayed in Macau from January, 1583 to September. Ignacio Lopez de Loyola (1491–1556) stayed in Macau from January, 1583 to December in the same time. I.L.de Loyola is a person in charge of “sea of Japan” part of “China kingdom geography magazine;支那大王國誌” that was a then literature document. I.L.de Loyola mentioned the sea in the Japanese north with “sea of Habon”. You must not forget to be the person that I.L.de Loyola was in charge of a Japanese part.

Then what will , “sea of Habon” mean by a name of the sea in where? A name of this sea does not mean “proper noun” of “sea of Japan”. "sea of Habon" is

"common noun" of "Japanese nearby sea". All was "sea of Habon" so that there was it where for a Japanese in the sea of own country (Japan) neighborhood.

Mattero Ricci and I.L.de Loyola obtained information to relate to naming of "sea of Japan" which meant "sea of Habon" between things of September from January, 1583 while staying in Macau. I emphasized it again, but, not "proper noun" of "sea of Japan", it was "common noun".

How would the Japanese call a name of the sea in those days? When it puts up some examples, it seems to be next.

There are A, an area saying B in a large area of C and carries it on my back when there is the sea. The nearby people call the sea of an A area "sea of A", and the nearby people call the sea of a B area "sea of B". When people living here go to an area of far-off S, as for "sea of A", in the sea of "sea of B", it is it all with the sea of "sea of C". When these people go to a far-off foreign country, they can call both "sea of A" and "sea of B" with "sea of Japan" not "sea of C". This is a meaning of "sea of the neighborhood of Japan". This is that is to say "common noun" not "proper noun".

Such a tendency is seen in name of "gulf". The Japanese named "gulf" with "sea". I will give some examples next.

Reference : A sea name naming in Japan-related document

Hakodate gulf→Hakodate sea [箱館灣→箱館海], Sendai gulf→Sendai sea [仙臺灣→仙臺海]

Shikajima Rough sea→Shikajina Sea [鹿島灘→鹿島海]

Tokyo gulf→Tokyo sea [東京灣→東京海], Sagami gulf→Sagami sea [相模灣→相模海]

Sagami Rough sea→Sagami sea [相模灘→相模海],

Tsuruga gulf→Tsuruga sea [敦賀海→敦賀海], Suruga gulf→suruga sea [駿河灣→駿河海]

Ensyu Rough sea→Ensyu sea 엔슈해 [遠州灘→遠州海], Ise gulf→Ise sea [伊勢灣→伊勢海]

Osaka gulf→Osaka sea [大阪灣→大阪海], Harima gulf→Harima sea [播磨灣→播磨海]

Setoutikai [瀬戸内海], Iyo Rough sea→Iyo sea 이요해 [伊余灘→伊余海]

Hiuti Rough sea→Hiuti sea [燧灘→燧海], Syubo Rough sea→Syubo sea [周防灘→周防海] ect.

In addition, as for the Japanese, all "hata,minato,umi" of them names the sea.

(Sea: 湊, Harbor: 港、Ocean: 海) ※“hata”(湊) comes from "바다; bada" of Korean.

The issue of naming of the sea in Japan must try to associate it with activity of Water Forces. In the Japanese flooding force, a big thing is three major water forces. This is three of Azumibe(安曇部), Amabe(海人部), Mr. Tsumori(津守氏). A Japanese names these three with "family of the sea". There was the Japanese ancient national center in Osaka Gulf, Setouchi Sea. (瀬戸内海) It was not only it, and Mr. Ki(紀氏) of a Kino River basin (紀川)robustness group owned original water forces / Navy.

When it was the latter period in the days of Heian of the Middle Ages (平安時代), the power which owned marine military power began activity. A representative thing is Watanabeto (渡邊黨) of Setouchi Sea (瀬戸内海), Matsuurato (松浦黨), Iyo water forces (伊予水軍) of Kyusyu (九州), Muirakami water forces (村上水軍). They made the active coast a standard, and they called a name of the sea and opened. In addition, naming of the sea in Kisyu (紀州) is similar, too. Setouchi Sea(瀬戸内海) was trade, traffic, an important area in military affairs as "way" of the sea which bound eastern part Asia together as well as Kinai(畿内), Kyusyu(九州) of Japanese soil for a long time when it is said that watched it in conjunction with this more concretely. The pirate who learned the marine special knowledge and technology that considered the complicated topography, a tide of Setouchi Sea was in particular active lively. In this way they were gradually organized as "water forces" and I grew up and came to board politics power of Japanese Government.

The Kamakura Shogunate was ruined, and, in the time when Japanese politics power was divided in north and south morning, the water forces / pirate became big actual fighting of south morning. The Setouchi water forces spread for the original power that did not belong to the central government of land afterwards when Japan consisted of government of Muromachi for the age of civil strife. Therefore, Japanese calls such a water forces "Pirate".

Such water forces / pirate had Murakami water forces (村上水軍 the heyday, 1533, about 1604), Kono water forces(河野水軍), Kuki water forces(九鬼水軍).

※ Reference : There are three serieses of Nojima (能島), Kurusima (來島), Innosima (因島) in these water forces. In that way this pirate took part in Japanese Korea aggression of the Imjin time (임진왜란 시기). They sent 15 armed forces into the Korea coast by the first transportation of Japanese Korea aggression. Water forces / pirate played a role as Kaisen Ship (trader, cargo boat) mainly in the peaceful time and carried a thing load. In that way they played a role as

the navy at the time of war. In fact, I played a role as the navy after 1570. In that way activity area of the sea did not spread in all Japanese area of the sea, too and went into foreign countries. As for the size of a ship of this time, length was large-sized vessels of 33m.

In such situation, the Japanese called it as having stated naming of the sea above. In other words it is "Sea".

A commercial organization of water forces was exact and was minute. In addition, the financial power was enormous. When met so as to get over "Mitsi" financial combine(三井財閥) of the 20th century, in a researcher, point out the financial power; appear so that a person is, and there is it. In addition, it is announced "water forces theory recently : According to Ryukyuyya-Bunmeidou " (琉求屋文明堂;水軍論2006/7/3), it is said that the Japanese water forces expanded a range of trade to not only theft Asia but also Europe.

These people go to a foreign country and are to be able to be enough for the" sea of Japan" a thing naming with" Sea of Japan" in the Japanese nearby sea.

That is why Pacific side becomes "sea of Japan"," sea of Japan" in Japan, and "East Sea of Korea"side becomes "sea of Japan". All understand a foreigner with the Japanese nearby sea. A foreigner with having come into contact with Japanese should consider it to have mentioned it with "Sea of Japan" without thinking about a name of the sea which oneself heard deeply.

In addition, Mattered Ricci interchanged with Moreila which was a propagator of Soseitas Jesu (Jesu society authorizes it formally as a monastic order in 1840) . Moreila stays in Japan from 1590 to 1592, and it is the person who produced Japanese geography investigation and a Japanese map. Moreila is the person who obtained epoch-making information for those days that there is a continent in the north of the Japanese Islands by contact with Kakizaki Yoshihiro(蠣崎慶廣) which is a Japanese Ezo feudal lord(蝦夷領主). Mattered Ricci is "Konyo-all countries map "(坤輿萬國全圖) based on this latest knowledge .He made in 1602.

The northern place name of the Japanese Islands is not correct in this map, but there is a continent, and "Sea of Korea" area of the sea is written in a shut sea area. In this way the made map was sent to Rome.

The map made in Macau which people went back and forth strongly caught Japanese influence. In that way "sea of Japan" spread in the West in"sea of Habon" which meant the Japanese sea near the shore which Japanese named.

This is not a name of the sea. Therefore, it is it in "MRDE S JAPON" meaning the sea of Japanese neighborhood in a map of Soseitas Jesu made in business in hand from 1612 to 1622.

A figure of Japan which is the map which "sea of Japan" naming made an error in writing as a proper noun in this way was mentioned in becomes a map published in Rome. (1617, OAG: the German East Asiatic Society)

In the map which Takahashi Kageyasu(高橋景保;1785~1829, 新訂萬國輿地全圖; 1816) made, it is mentioned in Korea Sea in "Sea of Japan", the Sea of Korea in Pacific side as had already spoken till now.

When this is the Meiji era(明治時代) from map (Sinteir- bannkoku zenzu: 新訂萬國全圖: New revision all countries map) afterward when Yamaji Yukitaka(山路諧孝) of 1855 made it, I change "Korea Sea" in "Sea of Japan".It is the times to agree with the Japanese overseas aggression time.

### Conclusion

Firstly use "sea of Japan" which Japan insists on in the West, and the claim that Japan uses in this is a fiction, and "world" and the claim that one isolated are fictions by "national seclusion" Japan.