

## Historical Russian sea names at the eastern coast of Korea

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From the second half of the 18th till the mid-19th century the sea between the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Islands was traditionally called the Korean Sea. This name is used for example on the "General map giving convenient ways to develop Russian trade and sailing about the Pacific and Southern oceans with adjacent lands and grand islands..." of 1787, on the "Map of the Irkutsk vicariate" from the "Atlas of the Russian Empire" of 1796, etc.

Actually there were no detail charts of the Eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula till the mid-19th century. During their voyages in the Sea of Japan sailors mainly used the map from the «Nouvel Atlas de la Chine» by d'Anville published in 1737 which was not very accurate, as well as the maps from the atlas made by Krusenstern. The explorations of the coasts of Korea and Japan began mainly in the second half of the 18th century. And at the same time the European geographical names in this region began to emerge.

In 1787 two French frigates under the general command of the Captain Jean François Galaup, comte de La Perouse - «Boussole» and «Astrolabe» - explored the coasts of Korea and Japan. The captain of "Astrolabe" was Paul Antoine Fleuriot de Langle. The following names: La Pérouse Strait, Boussole Strait, Pic de Langle, and the Island of Astrolabe - appeared on maps after their voyage.

In 1791 the English expedition of the Captain James Colnett on board the ship "Argonaute" visited the Sea of Japan (Eastern Sea). One of the islands in the sea was named after this ship.

In 1794 the expedition of William Robert Broughton on board the corvette "Providence" was sent to the coasts of Korea and Japan on an order of British Admiralty. The expedition also left its mark on the map of Korea giving the name of Broughton to a bay at the Korean coast.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the first scientific exploration and mapping of Japanese and Korean coasts began.

During his circumnavigatory voyage in 1803~1806 I.F. Krusenstern carried out the survey of the western coast of the Japanese Islands in 1805. He described many straits, bays, capes, and islands and named them in honor of outstanding Russian government and military leaders. The following Russian names appeared first on Russian and later on foreign maps: Rumyantsev Bay, Shishkov Cape, Strogonov Bay, Novosil'tsev Cape, Suhtelen Bay, Kutuzov Cape, Nadezhda Cape, Gamaleya Cape, Russian Capes, and many others. All these names, for example, are shown

on the "Map of the Polar Sea and the Eastern Ocean", compiled on the basis of the up-to-date surveys in the Hydrographical Department of the Navy Ministry in 1844. This map was the last one where one can come across the name "the Korean Sea", later only the name

"the Sea of Japan" was used on all Russian maps.

The Eastern coast of Korea was still practically unexplored.

Almost half a century later, in 1854, the first European ships visited this region again, they were the Russian frigate "Pallada" and the corvette "Olivutsa". The crew of the "Olivutsa" discovered and gave the name of its ship to Menelay Island and the rock Olivutsa off the Korean coast. The crew of the frigate "Pallada" explored very thoroughly, described, and mapped the whole Eastern coast of Korea. Almost 40 new geographical names of peninsulas, capes, islands, bays, and mountains appeared along the Korean coast. New names were given in honor of the crew members of the "Pallada" frigate (Avvakum, Aliman, Anjou, Aref'ev, Belavenets, Boltin, Veyrikh, Goncharov, Goshkevich, Zelyonyj, Kazakov, Kolokol'tsev, Kryudner, Linden, Moiseev, Unkovskiy, etc.) as well as Russian admirals Nakhimov, Lazarev, and others. The crew of the "Pallada" used the map surveyed by Broughton; it was not true, so they had to correct it continually. One of the most famous Russian novelists Ivan Aleksandrovich Goncharov (1812~1891) was member of the crew, after the end of the voyage he wrote his famous book "Frigate Pallada" (1858). This book includes the writer's impressions of his voyage on board the frigate, description of places, ways of life of people and countries which were visited by the "Pallada" frigate. Goncharov described Korea in the following words: "Unfortunately we still have little information about internal conditions and administration of Korea, about its wealth, achievements, population manners and customs. ... Everywhere around us on the horizon we see islands. The Korean Archipelago consists of countless islands. Korea is still a vast almost untouched land for sailors, merchants, missionaries, and scientists".

The permanent Hydrographic expedition began its work in 1880, it provided the compilation of accurate navigation charts.

The purposive and systematic exploration of Korea began after the conclusion of the Treaty of friendship and commerce between Russia and Korea in 1884. Russian sailors continued exploration and mapping of the Korean coast.

In 1885 the crew of the clipper "Kreyser" under the command of the Captain (Junior Grade) A.A. Ostolopov continued surveys of the eastern coast of Korea. These explorations resulted in compilation of a number of accurate maps made by the officers of the clipper. Some of the newly discovered geographical points (about 40) – capes, bays, peninsulas – were named after the members of the "Kreyser" crew – captain A.A. Ostolopov, midshipmen F.E. Barykov, A.I. Beskrovnyy, V.Ya. Ivanovskiy, N.I. Stronskiy, V.Ye. Laktin and others, Lieutenants N.N. Blagoveshchenskiy, A.A. Korobitsin, N.T. Fedotov, and others. The crew also named newly opened bays in honor of famed heroes of the Sevastopol Defense in 1854–1855 – V.A. Kornilov, P.S. Nakhimov, V.I. Istomin, P.L. Gervais, F.M. Novosil'skiy, and many others. The Island of Kreyser (Chōnch'o-do) also appeared on the map, it commemorated the name of the clipper, as well as bay Reyd Pallada in honor of the frigate "Pallada", and the spit of Vladimir in honor of the steam frigate "Vladimir" which distinguished itself in the first battle of steamships with the Turkish steamer "Pervaz Bahri" in 1853. On the whole they succeeded in describing the eastern coast of Korea stretching for more than 100 nautical miles. On the western coast the crew made measurements of internal and external roadsteads of the harbor of Chemulpo (Incheon).

In 1887 the crew of the gunboat "Sivuch" continued the description and mapping of the eastern coast of Korea. These explorations resulted in new names of capes and bays on

the map of Korea given in honor of the members of the crew A.I. Voznesenskiy, E.G. Yegerman, A.A. Mozhayskiy, A.P. Murav'yov, A.I. Stepanov, S.M. Fontin, as well as other naval officers – A.A. Kornilov, S.S. Rosset, P.D. Tizenko, O.A. Enkvist, and others. The name of the gunboat "Sivuch" was given to one of the bays.

In 1888 the crew of the corvette "Vityaz'" under the command of Stepan Osipovich Makarov, and in 1893 under the command of S.A. Zarin carried out surveys of the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula. It mapped about 40 points named after the members of the crew – A.A. Virenius, L.B. Kerber, M.P. Vasil'yev, L.V. Vakhtin, Yu.K. Volchanskiy, M.I. Glotov, A.A. Gorshkov, P.M. Gubarev, I.F. Deryagin, P.Ya. Dresher, E.P. Yeliseyev, T.F. Zagulyayev, S.A. Zarin, P.A. Zelyonyy, A.A. Zurov, L.I. Komarov, S.I. Lutonin, K.V. Mordvinov, V.A. Obnorskiy, M.V. Peresleni, A.V. Petrov, V.N. Popov, O.O. Richter, S.M. Mikhaylov-Roslavlev, I.N. Simanskiy, and others, in honor of the Pacific Squadron commander Rear Admiral S.P. Tyrtov, as well as in honor of its ship – the bay and rocks Vityaz'. In 1893, while surveying the coast of the Korean Peninsula from the Anjou Cape to the Nakhimov Peninsula, moving to the Port of Lazarev the cruiser "Vityaz'" collided with rocks in the strait between the Island of Zavalishin and the bank to the south of Cape Defosse and wrecked. The rocks where the cruiser wrecked were named Vityaz'.

The cruiser "Vityaz'" won the Russian fleet glory becoming actually the first oceanographic ship. Its name, the only one of all names of Russian ships, is commemorated among other ten famous names of research ships on the fronton of Oceanographic Museum in Monaco.

In 1893 together with the cruiser "Vityaz'" the gunboat "Bobr" explored the Korean coast. Its crew gave names to more than 10 geographical points – islands, capes, lagoons – in honor of the members of the crew and other naval officers – V.A. Boysman, P.N. Zarubin, P.A. Lagoda, K.D. Tyrkov, S.P. Tyrtov, I.I. Chagin, A.Ye. Cheremshanskiy, S.S. Chikhachev, V.V. Shel'ting, O.A. Enkvist as well as in honor of the gunboat itself (the Bobr Peninsula).

In 1891 a skipper of a whaleboat and an explorer Fridolf Kirillovich Gek on board the schooner "Nadezhda" discovered and described four bays unknown to Russian sailors near the south-eastern coast of the Korean peninsula and some capes which he named in commemoration of those who perished on board the whaleboat "Gennadiy Nevel'skoy": S.M. Velisov, Ivkin, A.Ye. Dydyimov, Patov, Kuchman, Ioganson, Datson, Anderson, Polonin, Popov, Sidorov, Filimonov. One of the capes was named in honor of his schooner "Nadezhda".

The first Russian ocean armored cruiser "Dmitriy Donskoy" carried out investigations off the coasts of the Korean Peninsula in 1896. The crew of the cruiser gave names to islands, capes, and bays in honor of the members of the crew P.P. Azbelev, A.A. Bek-Dzhevagiroy, G.I. Butakov, V.K. Vitgeft, Ye.F. Gildebrandt, S.A. Govorlivyy, S.V. Dundukov-Korsakov, G.S. Zavoyko, V.I. Semenov, I.A. Shtorre, as well as in honor of the ship – to the Bay of Donskoy, and in honor of the ship cutter "Oslyabya" and "Peresvet" – to two islands.

Thus, Russian sailors gave names to almost 200 geographical objects on the eastern coast of Korea which had not been described and explored before.

The priority of Russian sailors in exploration and mapping of the Korean coast

was acknowledged by the world community. Russian names of capes, bays, islands, peninsulas given by Russian sailors appeared on foreign maps.

Thus, we saw familiar names of capes, bays, peninsulas given by Russian sailors on German maps of Korea published in 1904.

Only a part of these names remains on the modern maps of Korea published in the former USSR and in Russia; they are inscribed on maps as a rule in parallel with Korean names – Island of Mayang-do (Goncharova), Island of Chõnch'o-do (Kreyser), Bay of Songjõn-man (Port Lazarev), etc.



Map of the Irkutsk vicariate\_1796



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