

Sea of Chosun appeared in Old Japanese Maps

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1 Introduction: East Sea, a proper Noun used by Korean People in the past 2000 Years

Before historic times, mountains, rivers and sea did not have their names. Even men and women did not have their names. Name was necessary when society developed. Human beings felt need to call names to the mountains, rivers, seas, flowers, trees, birds in order to distinguish one from the other. Naming was the first product of human intelligence and cognitive power to distinguish one from the other. If not, the world would be confusion. My parents named me Sang Tae Lee when I was born to this world. Naming was more than just a name; it contains history, meaning, identity and pride. That is the case of East Sea.

East Sea appeared 2000 years ago, B.C. 59. When Koguryo Kingdom was established, the first King Dong Myoung asked North Puyeo to move out of North Puyeo to the area near East Sea, because his Kingdom would take North Puyeo, present Manchuria. It was written in the Historical Records of Three Kingdoms (Sam Guk Sa Gi). Another important historical record was engraved in the tombstone of King Kwang Kae Tou which was erected in 414. His son, King Chang Su, erected the tombstone in order to commemorate his father's brilliant leadership and territorial expansion which bordered with East Sea. East Sea appeared on the tombstone's third side, 8th line. East Sea has been a significant word of the Korean vocabularies, worshipping God of East Sea for peaceful sea and bountiful harvests from the sea.

Sea of Japan was first appeared in Matteo Ricci's 1602 map, World Atlas. That means, name, Sea of Japan, appeared 1650 years after East Sea recorded in the recorded history.

2 Japanese Old Maps showed Sea of Chosun on the sea between Japan and Korea

Japan and Korea were close neighbors in the olden days. When Japan emerged as an imperialistic nation in the later half of the 19th century, and colonized Korea, the relationship between the two nations became confrontational and conflict-bound. Japan, after the Meiji Restoration, achieved modern nation-state and

accepted Westernization including Western nations' invasion of innocent nations in South America, Africa, and Asia. Invasion and colonization justified as part of Japan's glorious conquer. Korea was the first victim. Manchuria was the next victim. Then China and Russia were humiliated. The Pacific War ended with Japan's unconditional surrender to the United States in August 1945.

Westernization or modernization changed Japan's intellectual endeavors. Maps were one of Japan's intellectual products. Many maps were produced in the later part of the 18th century and the 19th century. Many or a great majority of Japan's maps produced in that period printed Sea of Chosun on the sea between Japan and Korea. Why not Sea of Japan? Because Sea of Chosun was the prevailing name to the Japanese mind.

The Japanese modern map(北槎聞略), Asia Map(亞細亞全圖), made in 1794 by Katsuragawa Hosue printed Sea of Chosun on the sea between Japan and Korea. Another the old map(訂正増訳采覧異言)made by Yamamura Seisuke in 1802, printed Sea of Japan in the sea between the two nations. That was 200 years after Matteo Ricci produced his map showing Sea of Japan over the sea between the two nations.

The 1809 map, the first official Japanese Government-ordered map, Japan and neighboring Nations Map(日本邊界略圖), made by Takahasi Kakyeyasu printed Sea of Chosun over the sea between Japan and Korea. It was made in compliance with an order from the Japanese emperor. In the following year, 1810, he made New World Map(新訂萬國全圖) which also printed Sea of Chosun over the sea between the two nations.

Japanese Government-sponsored maps, including East-West World Map(嘉永校訂東西地球萬國全圖) of 1835 by Gurihara, New World Map(新製輿地全圖) of 1844 by Mijukuri Shuwago, and Japan and Northwest Neighboring Nations Map(本邦西北邊界略圖) of 1850 by Yasuda Raishou printed Sea of Chosun, not Sea of Japan over the sea between the two nations. The World Map(地球萬國方圖) made by Nakajima Suidou in 1853 and the New Sea Route Map(環海航路新圖) made by Hirose Houan in 1862 also printed Sea of Chosun over the sea between Japan and Korea.

Sea of Chosun and Sea of Japan appeared together in the 1854 map, Greater Japan and Surrounding Seas(大日本沿海要境全圖) by Kudou Touhei and two maps produced in 1871, Greater Japan Map(大日本四神全圖) made by Hasimoto Sedahide and the World Atlas(銅鑄地球萬國方圖) made by Ijumoji Manjirou.

The 1875 map, Revised New Chosun Map(改訂新鑄朝鮮全圖), made by Matsuda

Atsutomo printed Sea of Greater Japan and Sea of Korea together. The 1882 map, Greater Japan, Chosun and Southeast Asia(大日本朝鮮八道支那三國全圖), made by Takeda Kourai and 1888 map, New Edition of World Atlas(新撰萬國輿地精圖), and the 1894 maps, Japan, Chuing China and Korea(日清韓三國全圖), made by Szuki Mokou and the World Atlas(萬國全圖) made by Sagano Hikotarou printed Sea of Chosun and Sea of Japan together on the sea between Japan and Korea.

Following 27 maps printed Sea of Chosun over the sea between Japan and Korea.

No.	Map (Print in Year, Auther)	Record
1	北槎聞略 附 亞細亞全圖(1794, 桂川甫周カツラガワ,ホシユウ)	朝鮮海
2.	閩浮提圖 附 日宮圖(1808, 山下存統 サンカ ゾントウ)	朝鮮海
3	日本邊界略圖(1809, 高橋景保タカハシ,カゲヤス)	朝鮮海
4	新訂萬國全圖 (1810, 高橋景保タカハシ,カゲヤス)	朝鮮海
5	嘉永校訂東西地球萬國全圖(1835, 栗原信晁)	朝鮮海
6	新製輿地全圖(1844, 箕作省吾ミツクリ,ショウゴ)	朝鮮海
7.	本邦西北邊界略圖(1850 安田雷州ヤスダ,ライシュウ)	朝鮮海
8.	兩半球圖(1851, 杉田玄端スギタ,ゲンタン)	朝鮮海
9	地球萬國方圖(1853, 中島翠堂ナカジマ,スイドウ)	朝鮮海
10.	萬國輿地全圖(1853, 鈴亭谷峨)	朝鮮海
11.	大日本沿海要境全圖(1854, 工藤東平 クドウ トウヘイ)	朝鮮海 日本海
12	大輿地球儀 (1855, 沼尻墨僊)	朝鮮海
13	地球儀 (1855, 堀内直忠)	朝鮮海
14	環海航路新圖(1862, 廣瀬保庵ヒロセ,ホアン)	朝鮮海
15	銅鑄大日本國細圖(上) 大日本總境略圖(1865, 玄玄堂)	朝鮮海
16	地球萬國方圖 (1871, 橋川貫一)	朝鮮海,大日本海
17	新刊地球全圖 并 各國船旗圖譜 (미상)	朝鮮海
18	大日本四神全圖(1871, 橋本玉蘭齋ハシモト,サダヒデ)	朝鮮海,日本西海
19	銅鑄地球萬國方圖(1871,出雲寺万次郎イズモジ マンジロウ)	朝鮮海· 大日本海
20.	改訂新鑄朝鮮全圖(1875, 松田敦朝マツダ,アットモ)	大日本海, 高麗海
21	大日本朝鮮八道支那三國全圖(1882 武田勝次郎タケダ,コウライ)	朝鮮海, 日本西海
22	新撰萬國輿地精圖(1888, 三輪逸次郎ミワ,イツジロウ)	朝鮮海 大日本海
23	日清韓三國全圖(1894, 鈴木茂行スズキモコウ)	朝鮮海, 日本海
24	萬國全圖(1894,嵯峨野彦太郎サガノヒコタロウ)	朝鮮海, 大日本海
25.	朝鮮細密大地圖(1945, 在日朝鮮人科學技術協會)	東海
26	新訂萬國全圖 (1930, 高橋景保 再刊行)	朝鮮海
27	嘉永校訂東西地球萬國全圖(1990, 岩田文庫)	朝鮮海

3 East Sea ousted by Sea of Japan

1) East Sea pushed out by Sea of Japan

Before 1894, Japan produced maps which showed only Chosun. For example, Revised new Chosun Atlas(改訂新鐫朝鮮全圖), Chosun Land Atlas(朝鮮輿地全圖) and Chosun atlas(朝鮮全圖). After Japan-China war of 1894, Japan produced maps showing Japan, Korea, China and Russia; Japan widened the vision toward East Asia from Korea. Japan started to see China and Russia beyond Korean Peninsula. For example, Japan/Ching/Russia(日清露韓極東地圖) and Korea—East Asia Map(日滿韓三國地圖), Japan/Manchuria/Korea—Three Nations Map(最新滿韓地圖), and Current Manchuria/Korea Map are they.

Some of Japanese maps produced before 1882 printed Sea of Japan on the sea near Japanese Islands and Koryo sea or Sea of Chosun near Korean Peninsula: Chosun Land Atlas(朝鮮輿地全圖), Chosun Atlas(朝鮮全圖), and Greater Japan/Chosun/Indochina—Three Nations Map(大日本朝鮮支那三國圖). The last map printed East Sea, south Sea, West Sea near Japanese islands. They still distinguished Sea of Chosun from Sea of Japan—Japanese east Sea, Japanese West Sea and Japanese South Sea.

After the Sino-Japan War in 1894, East Sea or Sea of Chosun was ousted by Sea of Japan in Japanese maps. That was the beginning of Japanese aggression and ambition toward East Asia. The 1894 map such as Precise Japan-Korea Map printed only Sea of Japan over the sea between Japan and Korea. In that map, East Sea appeared on the sea east of China or East China Sea. Some maps printed East Sea on sea below Cheju island. The Western Japan/East China/Chosun Map is a good example.

Japanese maps produced in 1904 printed East Sea on the sea on South China Sea: The Japan/Ching/Korea/Russia Four nations Map(日清韓露4國地圖), New Edition of Far East map(日露清韓大地圖), Precise World Atlas and six other maps are good examples.

Japanese map makers slowly but naturally realized that printing East Sea on South China Sea did not make sense at all, because it had its own name of sea. That was why Japanese maps later printed East Sea on the sea south of Cheju Island. They could not totally erase East Sea which had been used so long in their maps.

Japanese map makers must be trying to find a proper space to print East Sea somewhere. The 1907 map, Precise Central Japan and Chosun Map(日本中部及朝

鮮) made by Japan Waterways Bureau and the 1911 Japan and Surrounding Seas Map(日本總部及附近諸海, and the 1944 Chosun Map(朝鮮) made by Japan waterways Bureau printed East Sea on the south of Cheju Island, after Sea of Japan was printed in the area of Sea of Chosun. Sea of Japan finally kicked out East Asia from their maps. After this map, they did not print East Sea or Sea of Chosun at all.

Then, Chosun was virtually under Japan's control. Japan was victorious of its wars with China and Russia. Korea was under its colonial nation. The IHO printed only Sea of Japan on the sea between Japan and Korea in its official map. No one represented from Korea in the IHO. No one protested such a naming on the sea between the two nations from Korea.

2 Japanese Official Documents printed Sea of Chosun

Japanese official documents printed Sea of Chosun when its warships sailed to the waters of Chosun. For example, Woonyang, Busang and Bansung maneuvered their sea operations in the East Sea. Even after Japan took control of Chosun, the Japanese Government officials used East Sea, not Sea of Japan in their documents.

Followings are the documents I discovered:

- 1.雲揚丁卯兩艦朝鮮海へ同上 (一艦隊諸港廻航)
- 2.竜驤艦朝鮮海へ
- 3.春日艦外三艦各所へ同上 (竜驤艦朝鮮海へ廻航)
- 4.盤城艦朝鮮海へ廻航天城艦同所ヨリ帰航
- 5.雲揚艦外一艘対州朝鮮海路廻航ノ儀届
- 6.扶桑艦朝鮮海へ航行ノ件
- 7.扶桑艦朝鮮海工航行ノ義
- 8..扶桑艦朝鮮海へ航行

3) East Sea wrongly printed in Western Maps

The first Western map which printed East Sea, Costa de Corai, was made by Rurado in 1571. The map, Asia, made in 1597 printed the Easter or Cora Sea. These maps were made six years before Matteo Ricci made his map which printed Sea of Japan for the first time. East Sea or Sea of Chosun or Sea of Korea was first printed in the oldest Western map.

The map, Asia, made by Godinn in 1615 printed Mar Coria; the Sealine Map made by Dooduri in 1647 printed Mare di Corai and the Tartaric Map made by Sanson in 1654 printed the Oriental Sea on the sea between Japan and Korea.

Barberuni's map, Japan Sea, printed Mar de Coree and Burieru's map, Japan Kingdom, printed Ocean Oriental, and Derisul's map, Indo and China Sea printed Mer Oriental and Mer de Coree on the sea between Japan and Korea.

Until the end of the 18th century, 190 Western maps printed East Sea, Chosun Sea or Oriental Sea overwhelmingly, whereas only 9 Western maps printed Sea of Japan.

In the 19th century, Western maps printed Sea of Japan, not east Sea on the sea between Japan and Korea due to the impacts of La Peruju and Sibold's map. In the 20th century, east Sea disappeared. In the first half of the 20th century, Korea was under Japan's dark colonial control. However, some important maps printed Mer de Coree: for example, Carte De L'Oceanie and Empire De La Chine made by P. Lapie printed Mer De Coree below Cheju Island. A. R. Fremin's Mappede Monde also printed Mer De Coree on the sea between Japan and Korea.

Carte de Asie made in 1857 and Care de Asie produced in 1864 by E. Desbuissons printed Mer Orientale on De Coree (Mer Bleue) on the sea between the two nations.

4 Conclusion

Old Japanese maps printed East Sea or Chosun Sea (Sea of Chosun) as the proper name of the sea between Japan and Korea. They recognized East Sea as the name of the sea so long between the two nations. Katsura Kawahosue's Asia Atlas(北槎聞略) made in 1794 printed Sea of Chosun over the sea between Japan and Korea. The first Japanese map(訂正増訳采覧異言) printed Sea of Japan over the sea was appeared by 1802 made by Yamamura Seisuke. This is 200 years after Matto Ricci's World Atlas which used Sea of Japan. It means that Japanese map makers accepted East Sea as a legitimate name over the sea between Japan and Korea.

The first official Japanese map(日本邊界略圖) produced by Takahasi Kakeyasu in 1809 under the order of the Japanese emperor printed Sea of Chosun (Chosun Sea) over the sea between the two nations. In the following year, 1810, the same map maker printed Sea of Chosun in Newly Revised World Atlas(新訂萬國全圖).

Major Japanese maps produced in the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s printed Sea of Chosun, not Sea of Japan over the sea between the two nations. Gurihara's Revised East/West World Atlas(嘉永校訂東西地球萬國全圖) in 1835, New World Atlas(新製輿地全圖) by Mitsukuri Shuwago in 1844, and Japan's Northwest Borderline Map(本邦西北邊界略圖) by Yasuda Raishou in 1850 printed Sea of Chosun, not Sea of Japan on the sea. They were all respected official Japanese maps.

Japanese maps showing Sea of Chosun and Sea of Japan appeared from 1854 on. Greater Japan and Surrounding Sea Boundary-line Atlas(大日本沿海要境全圖) made by Kudou Touhei started to print two names, Sea of Chosun and Sea of Japan over the sea between Japan and Korea. A couple of maps produced in 1871 printed two names together, too. One is Greater Japan East/West/North/South Map made by Hasimoto Sedahidae and another is Global World Atlas made by Ijumoji Manjirou. Revised New Edition of Chosun Atlas(改訂新鑄朝鮮全圖) produced in 1875 by Matsuda Ashimoto printed Sea of Japan and Sea of Koyro. The Greater Japan/Chosun Eight Provinces/Indochina Three Nations Map(大日本朝鮮八道支那三國全圖) made by Takeda Kowarai in 1882, New Precise Edition of World Atlas(新撰萬國輿地精圖), made by Miwa Itsujirou in 1888, the Japan/Ching/Korea atlas(日清韓三國全圖) made by Suzuki Mokou and the World Atlas(萬國全圖) by Sagano Hikotarou printed two names, Sea of Chosun and Sea of Japan simultaneously on the sea between the two nations. 27 other Japanese old maps recognized East Sea as Sea of Chosun.

East Sea has been used by Korean people in the past 2000 years. It is not just sea on the east, but it is the sun-rising on the sea horizon. It is the sacred place in the minds and hearts of all Korean people. So the Korean national anthem starts with "God bless Korea, our country until East Sea's waters are all evaporated and the Peak of Mountain Baekdu is lowered to the sea level."

East Sea should be preserved in all decent maps produced in the world.