

Japan Also Had Dual Marks of the *East Sea* and the *Sea of Japan*

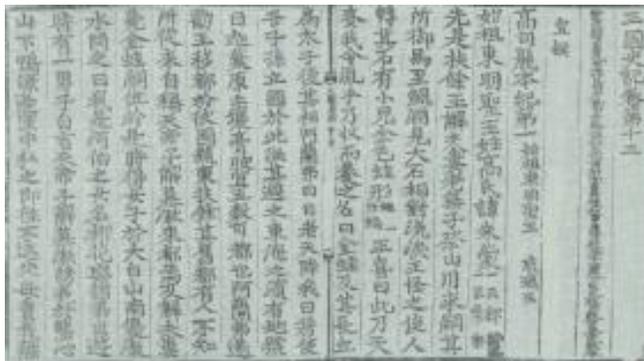
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1. People in Korea have used the name of the *East Sea* for over two thousand years.

1) The foundation tale of Goguryo in Samguksaki

Public use of the name of the *East Sea* in Korea originates from the the foundation tale of Goguryo in Samguksaki. The book says that North Buyeo should change its kingdom to Gawonsup near the *East Sea* because Goguryo would be founded in the region where North Buyeo had been established.

Figure 1.



It was BC 59 when Silla was not yet established. It means that the name of the *East Sea* had been publicly used well before the era of three kingdoms was formed. The history of the name is over 2,000 years.

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2) The name of the *East Sea* was used in the Tombstone of King Gwanggaeto

Another example which proves that the name of the *East Sea* has long history in Korea comes from the Tombstone of King Gwanggaeto constructed in 414 by King Jangsū in Goguryo. In the 8th row of the third section of the tombstone was inscribed that three people living near the *East Sea* were enlisted for keeping the tome of King Gwanggaeto. As such, the *East Sea* was used in epigraph even in the 5th century.

3) When did the name of the *Sea of Japan* begin to be employed?

The name of the *Sea of Japan* appears only in 1661 when Matteo Ricci used it in his atlas called *Gonyeomangukjundo*. It was over 1661 years since Koreans had used the name of the *East Sea*.

Meanwhile, it is important to note that Gilio Aleni's world atlas, made in 1623 and titled as *Mangukjundo*, employed the name of the *East Sea*, because he lived in the same period when Matteo Ricci lived

Japan have been arguing that the name of the *Sea of Japan* was not first used in Japan but in the Western countries, and that Matteo Ricci's world atlas was the oldest evidence. However, Matteo Ricci used the name of the *Sea of Japan* to designate the sea adjacent to the Japanese Islands. Also the atlas had no blank space for writing in the name of the *East Sea*, because he wrote some notes on Korea in the position of the sea. Yet, Aleni clearly inscribed *East Sea* in the middle of the *Sea of Korea/ East Sea*.

Figure 2.



2. Even Japan used the name of the *Sea of Korea*/*East Sea*

Including the atlas of Asia appended to the Kechunpoju's Bunchamunrok published in 1794, 18 Japanese old maps employed the name of the Sea of Korea instead of the *Sea of Japan*. Especially, based on the order of king, Gogyokongbo, a Japanese astronomy official, made Ilbonbyungyeyakdo in 1809, in which the Sea of Korea was used for naming the *East Sea*.

In the next year, he published Sinjungmankukjundo in which the Sea of Korea used again for designating the *East Sea*. These maps are the official Japanese maps because his map-making was ordered by Japanese king.

In 1844 Kijaksungo published Singjeyejijundo that also used the name of the Sea of Korea. Anjunyuju, one of Gogyokongbo's disciples, made Bonbangseobukbyunkeyakdo in 1850, in which the name of the Sea of Korea was employed for designating the *East Sea*.

These maps are the official Japanese maps following the tradition of Gogyokongbo's maps. In 1862, Kwangryoboam published Hwanhaehangrosindo in which the Sea of Korea was used. The name of the Sea of Korea was also used in Jigumankukbangdo, Dongjundaeilbonkuksedo, and Daeilbonchosunpaldo-Jinasamkukjundo, respectively published by Chipangdand in 1853, Hyunhyundang in 1865, and Mujunseungchalang in 1882. These facts proves that Japan had used the name of the Sea of Korea instead of the *Sea of Japan* even until 19th century. Another stream was that many Japanese maps

Figure 3.



Figure 4.



increasingly began to use the Sea of Korea and the *Sea of Japan* simultaneously.

After all, many Japanese maps designated the *East Sea* not as the *Sea of Japan* but the Sea of Korea. The following are the list of those Japanese maps that used the Sea of Korea.

Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Table 1.

No.	Name of Maps (year of publication, publisher)	Designation
1	北槎聞略 附 亞細亞全圖(1794, 桂川甫周カツラガワ,ホシュウ)	朝鮮海
2	閩浮提圖 附 日宮圖(1808, 산까와 존또)	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 安田雷州ヤスタ,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)	朝鮮海
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	輿地航海圖 (1858,武田簡吾 タケダカンゴ)	朝鮮海
15	環海航路新圖(1862, 廣瀬保庵ヒロセ,ホアン)	朝鮮海
16	銅鑄大日本國細圖(上) 大日本總境略圖(1865, 玄玄堂)	朝鮮海
17	朝鮮細密大地圖(1945, 在日朝鮮人科學技術協會)	東海
18	新訂萬國全圖 (1930, 高橋景保 再刊行)	朝鮮海
19	嘉永校訂東西地球萬國全圖(1990, 岩田文庫)	朝鮮海
20	新刊地球全圖 并 各國船旗圖譜 (미상)	朝鮮海

3. Japan also had dual marks of the *East Sea* and the *Sea of Japan*.

In Japan, the *East Sea* was called the “Sea of Joseon” and the sea to the Pacific Ocean was marked the *Sea of Japan*. And then, from the US–Japan Treaty of Peace and Amity in 1854, Japan recognized that the “Great Sea of Japan” was the Pacific Ocean and started to name the *Sea of Japan* instead of the *East Sea* that they used to call as the “Sea of Joseon. From 1870 to 1894, Japan had parallel marks of the *East Sea* and the *Sea of Japan* as seen from the ten maps listed below.

Both the *East Sea* and the *Sea of Japan* are marked in parallel in two Jigumanguk Bangdo (地球萬國方圖) manufactured in 1870 by Murakami Yoshimochi (村上義茂) and manufactured in 1871 by Hashigawa kanichi respectively, the Manguk Jeondo (萬國全圖)

manufactured in 1876 by Miyazaki Yanaginaru (宮崎柳成) and the Map of Three Countries, Japan, Qing and Korea manufactured in 1894 by Suzuki Shigeyuki(鈴木茂行). In this way, Japan also had dual marks of the *East Sea* and the *Sea of Japan*.

Figure 8. 地球萬國方圖 (1871, 橋川貫一)



Figure 9. 大日本四神全圖(1871, 橋本玉蘭齋)



Figure 10. 萬國全圖(1876,宮崎柳成)



Figure 11. 日清韓三國全圖(1894, 鈴木茂行)

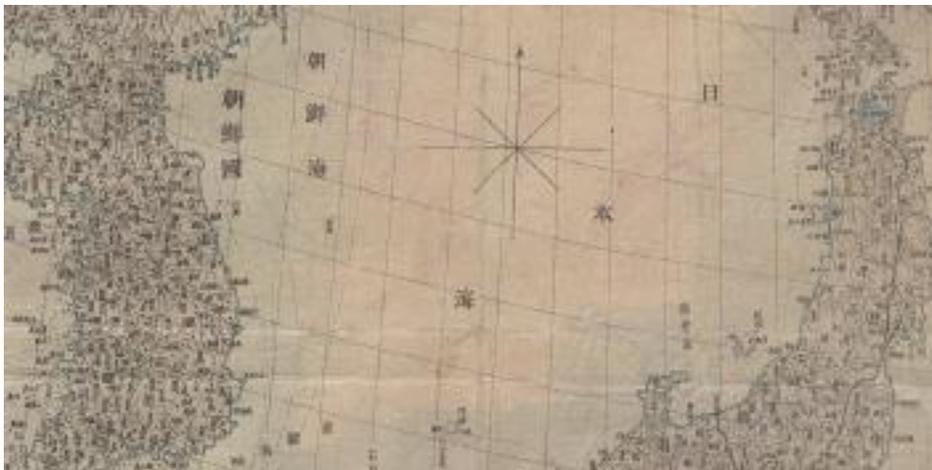


Table 2.

No.	Name of Maps (year of publication, publisher)	Designation
1	地球萬國方圖 (1870, 村上義茂)	朝鮮海, 大日本海
2	地球萬國方圖 (1871, 橋川貫一)	朝鮮海, 大日本海
3	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
4	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
5	改訂新鑄朝鮮全圖(1875, 松田敦朝マツダ, アツトモ)	高麗海, 大日本海
6	萬國全圖(1876, 宮崎柳成)	朝鮮海, 大日本海
7	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
8	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
9	日清韓三國全圖(1894, 鈴木茂行)	朝鮮海, 日本海
10	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

4. Conclusion

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.

Japanese imperialism invaded Korea and colonized it. Name of the sea was under its arbitrary decision, and the IHO became the international organization under the Japanese influence.

In 1924, they demanded to print *East Sea* on East China Sea out of their guilty feeling.

East Sea was lost in the sea after the Japanese imperialism prevailed. It is now time for the world to restore its old name of sea, *East Sea* on the sea between Japan and Korea, because it is justice as fairness.