

Disappeared Sea Naming Issues with Special Reference to Korea Strait

2016. 10. 28.

ABLOS Seminar

Ramada Seoul Hotel



“ Why the “Strait” is important? ”

Consistent data generation and dissemination of names of seas, undersea features, coast

Discussion of boundary, strait's in international law, listing toponym

**Traditional
toponyms(geographical names)
versus official names**

The name of 'Korea strait' is recognized internationally but is not listed in the S-23. Historical toponyms should be regarded as a Geoheritage.

Korea Strait hardly found in modern atlases or websites

**What is the definition of strait in S-23.
Check the possibility of making the name official sea names**



Brief History of Sea Naming in East Asia

- Portuguese (Very few maps)
- Dutch merchant (Dejima Japan): abstract map in which Korea is island. Distance between Korea/Japan too wide (**probable cause for the absence of strait between two countries**)
- Jesuits missionaries had interest mostly in land not sea
- French
- No direct surveys are done in Korea Strait or East Sea until the latter part of 18th century (1787 La Perouse survey).
- James Cook (1768-1776) didn't go to the East Asian Seas.



“ Bass Strait in SP 23 documents ”



S-23 No. 62-A 해양지명 Bass Strait

S-23 경계 설명

On the West

The Eastern limit of the Great Australian Bight (62).

On the East

The Western limit of the Tasman Sea (63) between Cabo Island and Eddystoom Point.

S-23 경계 지점

경계 지점 수		15		
No.	경도(도분초)	위도(도분초)	경도(Decimal)	위도(Decimal)
10	148°18'35.987"E	40°16'4.722"S	148.309996	-40.267978
11	148°17'51.78"E	40°13'48.826"S	148.297717	-40.230229
12	147°59'59.994"E	39°46'43.493"S	147.999998	-39.778748
13	148°0'10.728"E	39°38'48.321"S	148.00298	-39.646756
14	149°54'54.099"E	37°34'22.483"S	149.915028	-37.572912
15	149°54'23.295"E	37°32'59.189"S	149.906471	-37.549775

“Makassar Strait in SP 23 documents”



해양경계 범위

	도분초	Decimal
경도	MIn 115° 57' 52.70"	115.964639
	Max 120° 50' 7.30"	120.835361
위도	MIn -6° 24' 3.38"	-5.599062
	Max 1° 19' 6.82"	1.318560



S-23 No. 48-m 해양지명 Makassar Strait

S-23 경계 설명

The channel between the East coast of Borneo and the West coast of Celebes, is bounded:

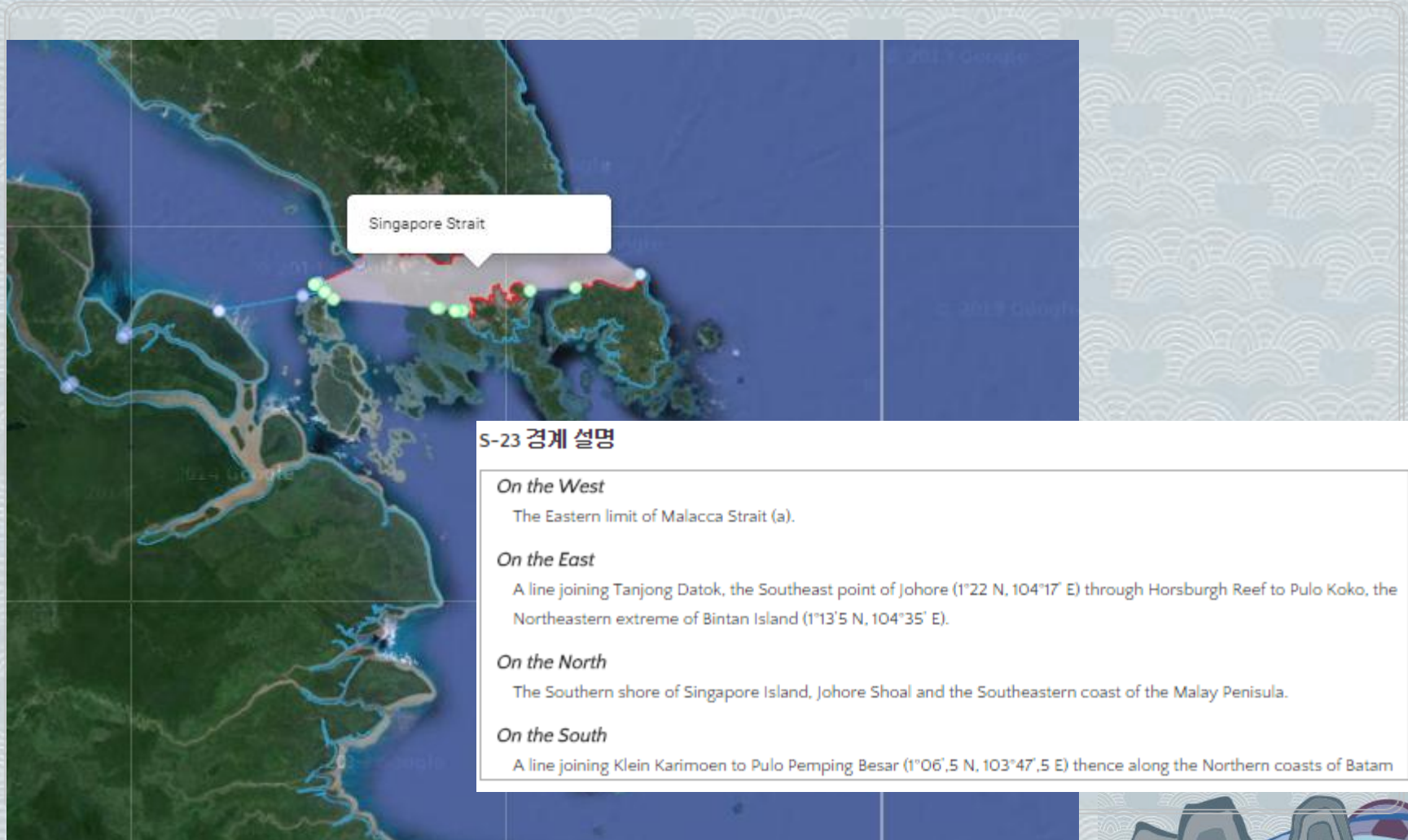
On the North

By a line joining Tanjong Mangkalihat, Borneo (1°02' N, 118°57' E) and Stroomen Kaap (Cape Rivers), Celebes (1°20' N, 120°52' E).

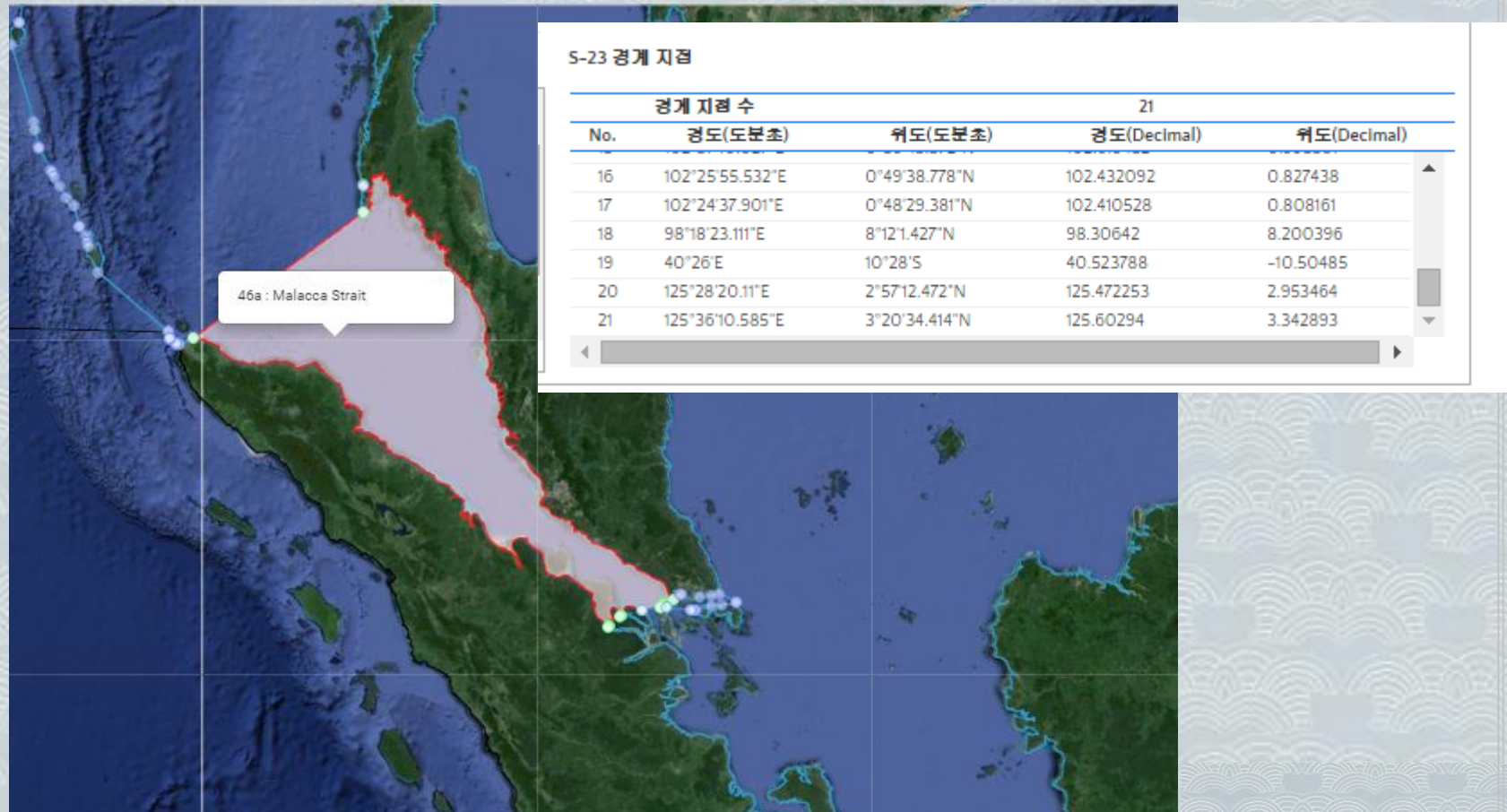
On the South

By a line from the Southwestern extreme of Celebes (5°37' S, 119°27' E), through the Southern point of Tana Keke, to the Southern extreme of Laoet (4°06' S, 116°06' E) thence up the West coast of that island to Tanjong Kiwi and thence across to Tanjong Petant, Borneo (3°37' S, 115°57' E) at the Southern end of Laoet Strait.

“Singapore Strait in SP 23 documents”



“Malacca Strait in SP 23 documents”



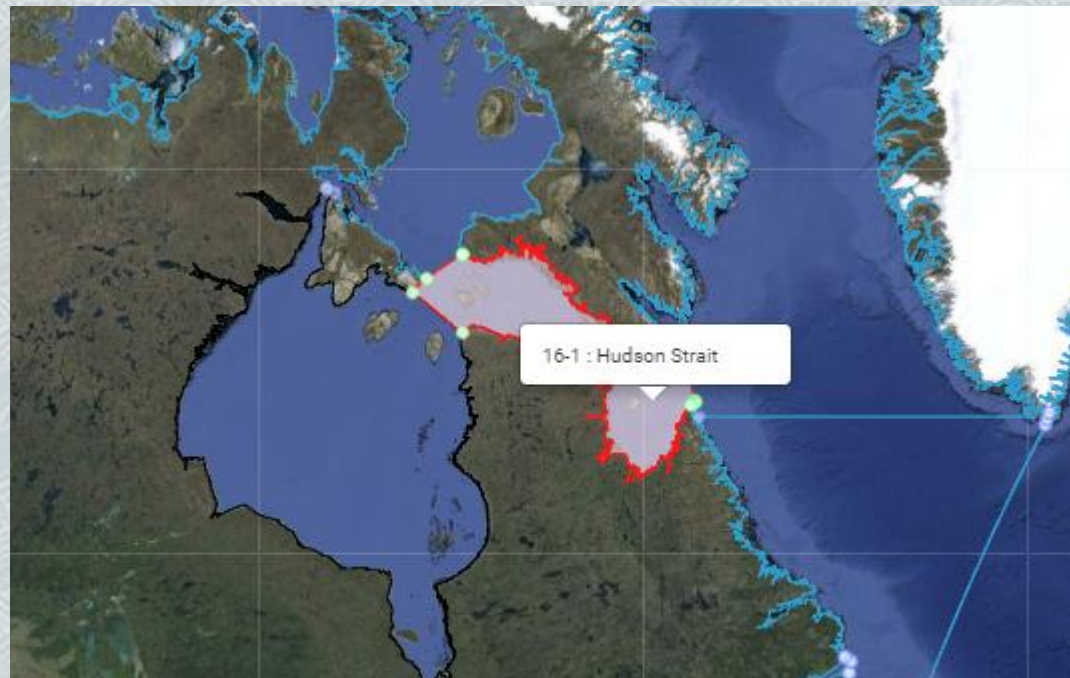
Gibraltar Strait in SP 23 documents



Even though limits of the seas were already decided in meeting in London in 1919. Tangier maintained that this strait does not belong to the Mediterranean Sea, so Gibraltar strait gained its name in the first edition of "Limits of oceans and seas" published 1928.



“ Hudson Strait in SP 23 documents ”



S-23 No. 16-A 해양지명 Hudson Strait

S-23 경계 설명

On the West

A line from Nuvuk Point to Leyson Point, thence by the Eastern shore of Southampton Island to Seahorse Point, its Eastern extreme, thence a line to Lloyd Point (64°25' N, 78°07' W) Baffin Island.

On the North

The South coast of Baffin Island between Lloyd Point and East Bluff.

On the East

A line from East Bluff, the Southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53' N, 65°57' W), to Point Meridian, the Western extreme of Lower Savage Islands, along the coast to its Southwestern extreme and thence a line

S-23 경계 지점

경계 지점 수		23		
No.	경도(도분초)	위도(도분초)	경도(Decimal)	위도(Decimal)
18	64°39'50.544"W	60°21'16.239"N	-64.66404	60.354511
19	64°40'0.767"W	60°20'52.54"N	-64.66688	60.347928
20	78°11'48.572"W	64°25'38.454"N	-78.030159	64.427348
21	80°11'16.034"W	63°47'38.267"N	-80.187787	63.793963
22	78°06"W	62°21"N	-78.090371	62.362317
23	80°57'16.347"W	63°26'45.751"N	-80.954541	63.446042

2. When the name of 'Korea Strait' Disappeared form the World maps

Russo-Japanese War Map site

- Early 20th century map sites

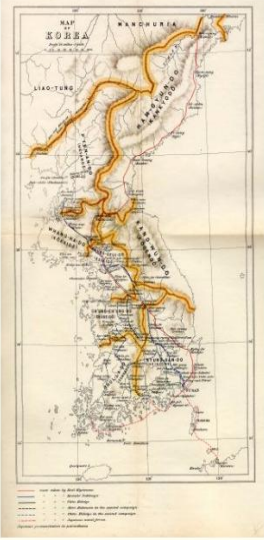
<http://www.edmaps.com/html/japan.html>

← → ↻ www.maproom.org/00/05/present.php?m=0004

maproom.org	What's new	Main list of maps	Search
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------

Plate 4 from [A History of Japan during the century of early foreign intercourse \(1542-1651\)](#) by James Murdoch and Isoh Yamagata

Map of Korea



Keywords: Hideyoshi – Korea – Hideyoshi

You can [buy](#) a higher-resolution version of this scan for \$6: see the [price list](#).

[Hierarchical Regional Systems of Early Meiji Japan](#)

[Chinese Empire and Japan, 1871](#) (Gall & Inglis)

[The Sino-Japanese War, 1894-1895](#)

[China and Japan, 1899](#)

[The Japanese Empire: The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905](#) (Cambridge Modern History Atlas, 1912)

[Johnstons Russo-Japanese War Map](#) (a)

[Johnstons Russo-Japanese War Map](#) (b)

[Tucks Russo-Japanese War Map](#)

[The Russo-Japanese War](#)

[The Russo-Japanese War](#)

[Japan and Korea: Detailed Map of the Railway Network, 1927](#)

[Japan Invades Manchuria, 1931](#) (Holt, Rinehart and Winston)

[Manchuria: The Topographical Map of Manchukuo](#)

[Japan and China, 1932](#) (League of Nations)

[Manchuria: A Political Map, 1932](#) (League of Nations)

[Manchuria: A Railway Map, 1932](#) (League of Nations)

[Manchuria: The Railways System Map](#)

[Manchuria: The Railways System Map](#)

[Manchuria: A Political Map](#)

[The Second Sino-Japanese War](#)

[Imperial Japan at its fullest extent during World War II](#) (Wikipedia)

[Japanese Expansion before Pearl Harbor](#)

[Japan, the Target: An American WWII Propaganda Map](#)

[Map of the Japanese Army Ground Forces in Japan, August 1945](#)

[Japan, 1945](#)

[Japan and Korea in 1945](#) (National Geographic)



Korea Strait in Russo-Japanese War Maps

Russia



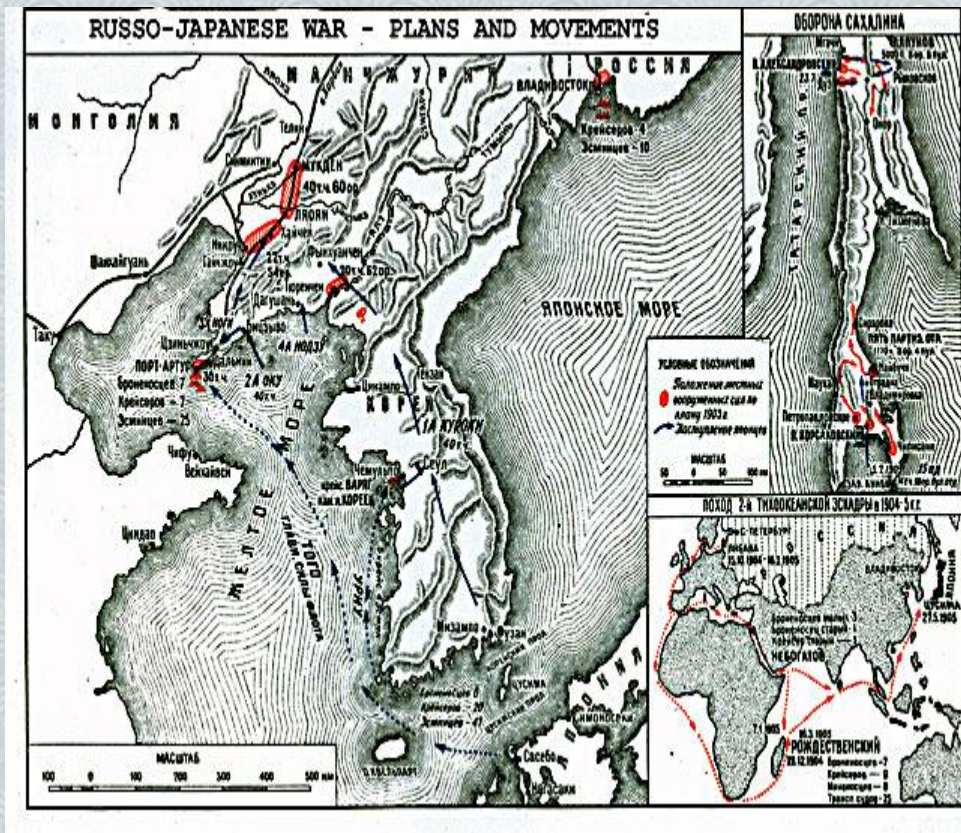
- Russia made this maps during the war.
- Korea Straits is marked as Коре́йский пролив (Koreyskiy proliv)
- Korea strait extends to Matsue city, Japan.

http://library.ispu.ru:8001/history/1/10tema10/karti10/rus_japan_voina1905_files/image001.jpg



Korea Strait in Russo-Japanese War Maps

Russia



Another Russian map

한국어	러시아어
해협	Проливы (prolivy)
바다	Море (more)
대양	Океан (okean)
대한민국	Республика Корея (Respublika Koreya)
황해	Желтое море (Zheltoye more)
일본	Япония (Yaponiya)
울릉도	Уллыndo (Ullyndo)
대한해협	Корейский пролив (Koreyskiy proliv)
일본해	Японское море (Yaponskoye more)



Korea Strait in Russo-Japanese War Maps

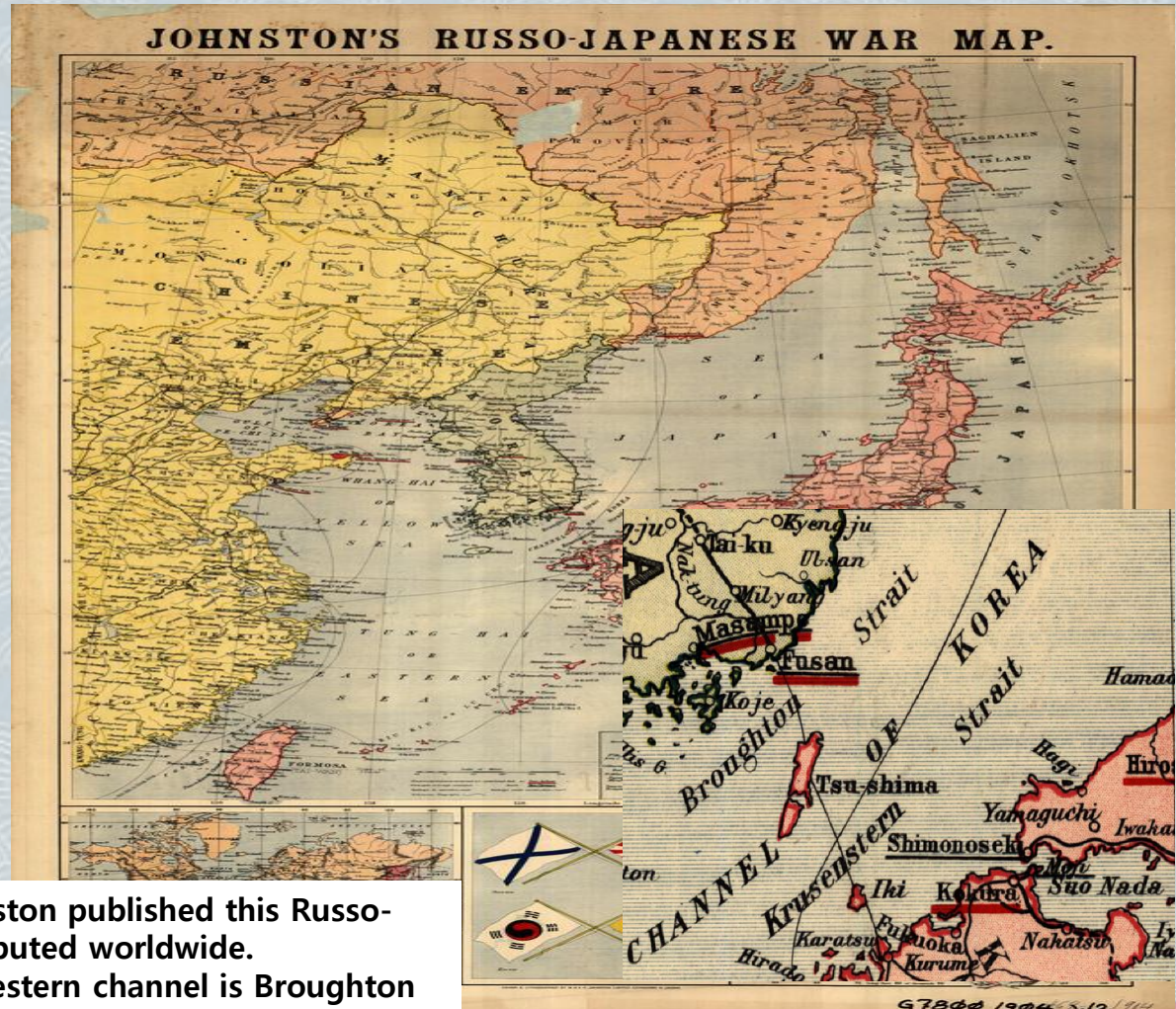
Map published in 1904 by the War Department, USA



Korea Strait in Russo-Japanese War Maps

Johnston, 1904

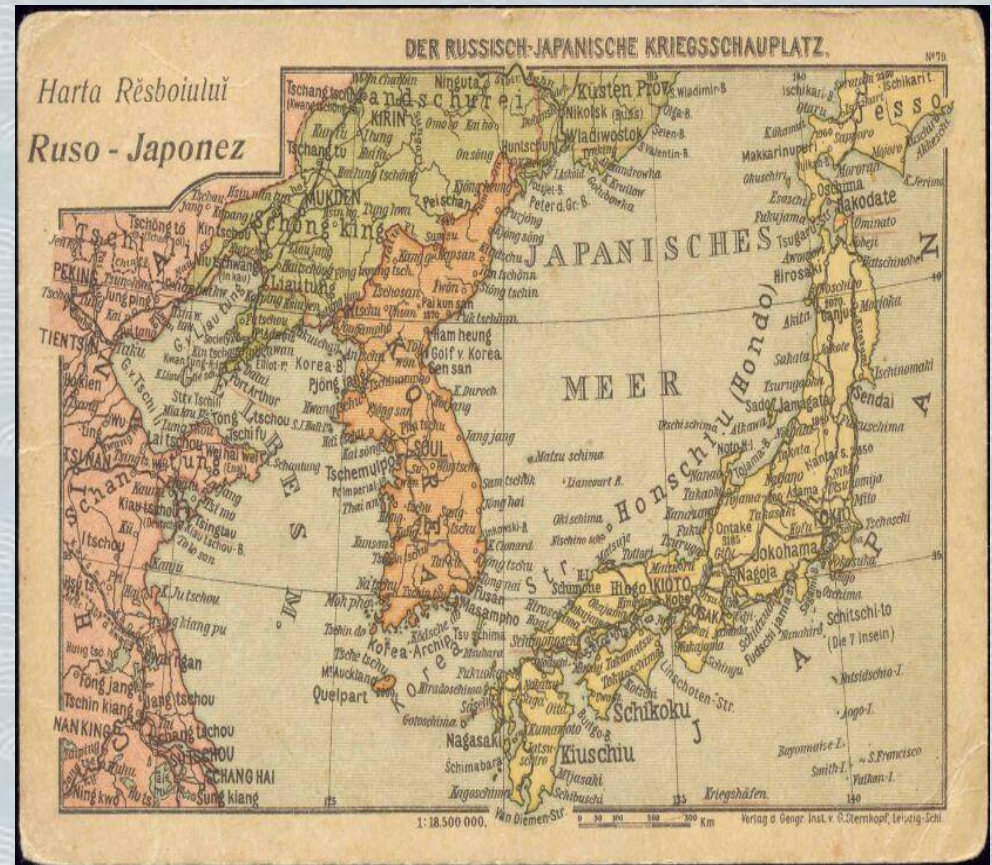
- Channel of Korea(대한해협) extends to Matsuye(松江), Japan.
-
- In 1904, Scottish cartographer Johnston published this Russo-Japanese war map, which was distributed worldwide.
 - Korea's strait is Channel of Korea, western channel is Broughton Strait, eastern channel is Krusenstern Strait.



Korea Strait in Russo-Japanese War Maps

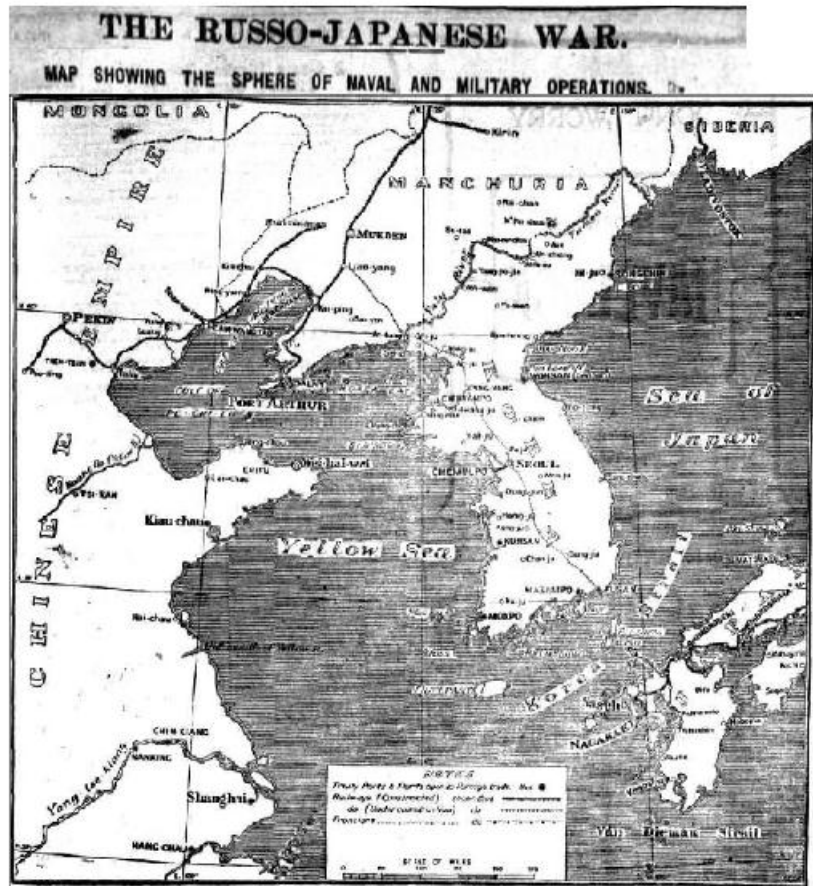
Maps published in Germany

- Russo-Japanese war in Post card published in Germany in 1904.
 - Korea strait stretches from Jeju Island to Matsue, Shimane Prefecture



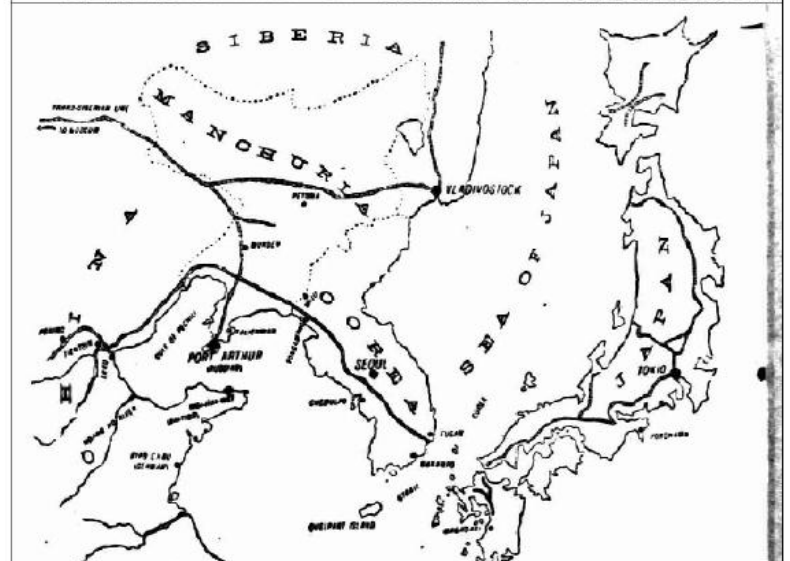
Russo-Japanese War in Australian Newspapers

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser (Qld. : 1860 - 1947), Friday 4 March 1904, page 3



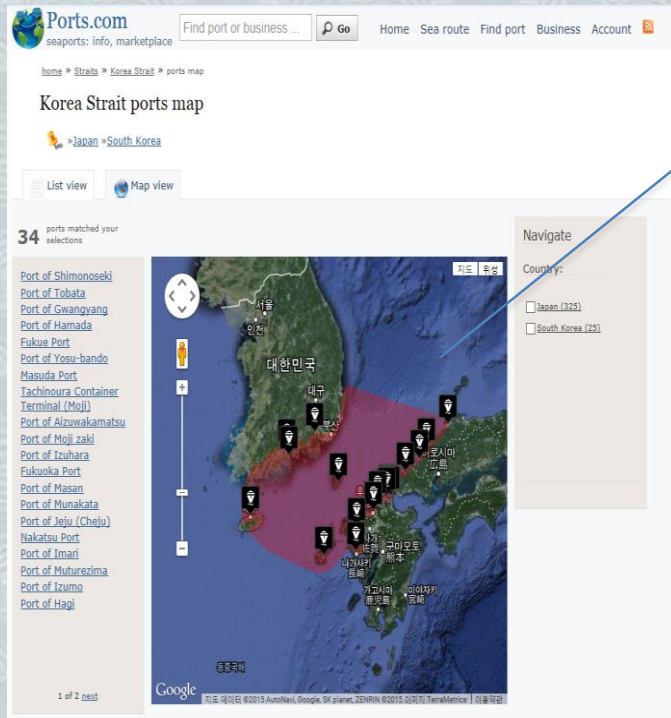
North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times (Tas. : 1899 - 1919), Friday 22 July 1904, page 1

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. GENERAL MAP OF SCENE OF OPERATIONS.



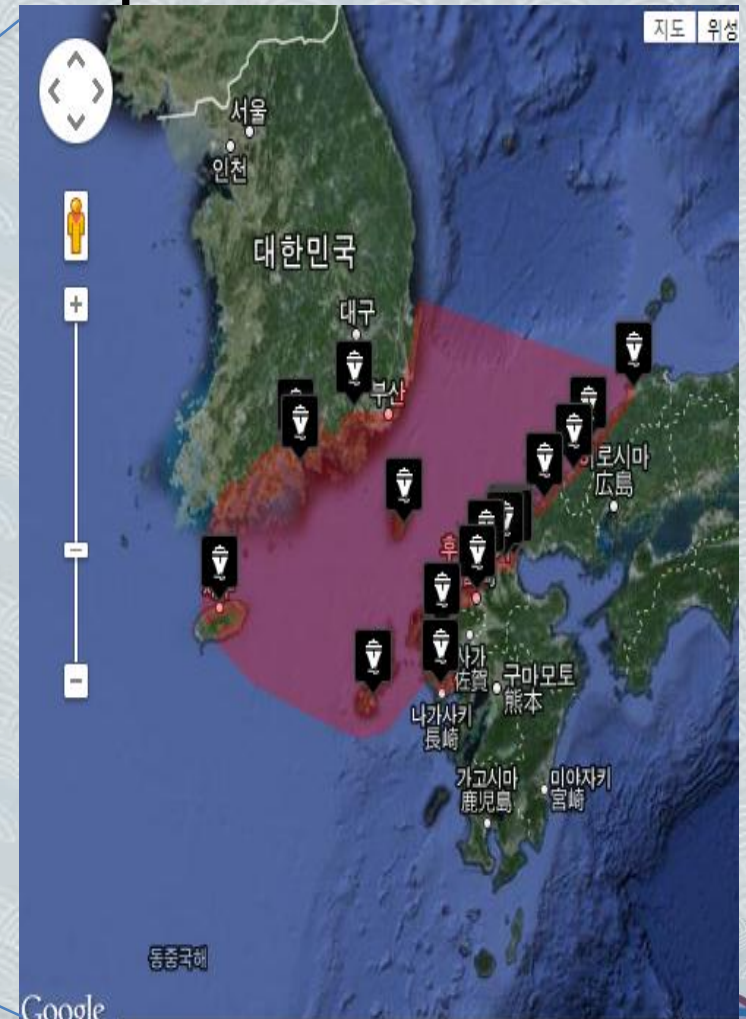
Korea strait marked in the portal site

- Korea strait is clearly marked in the map below.

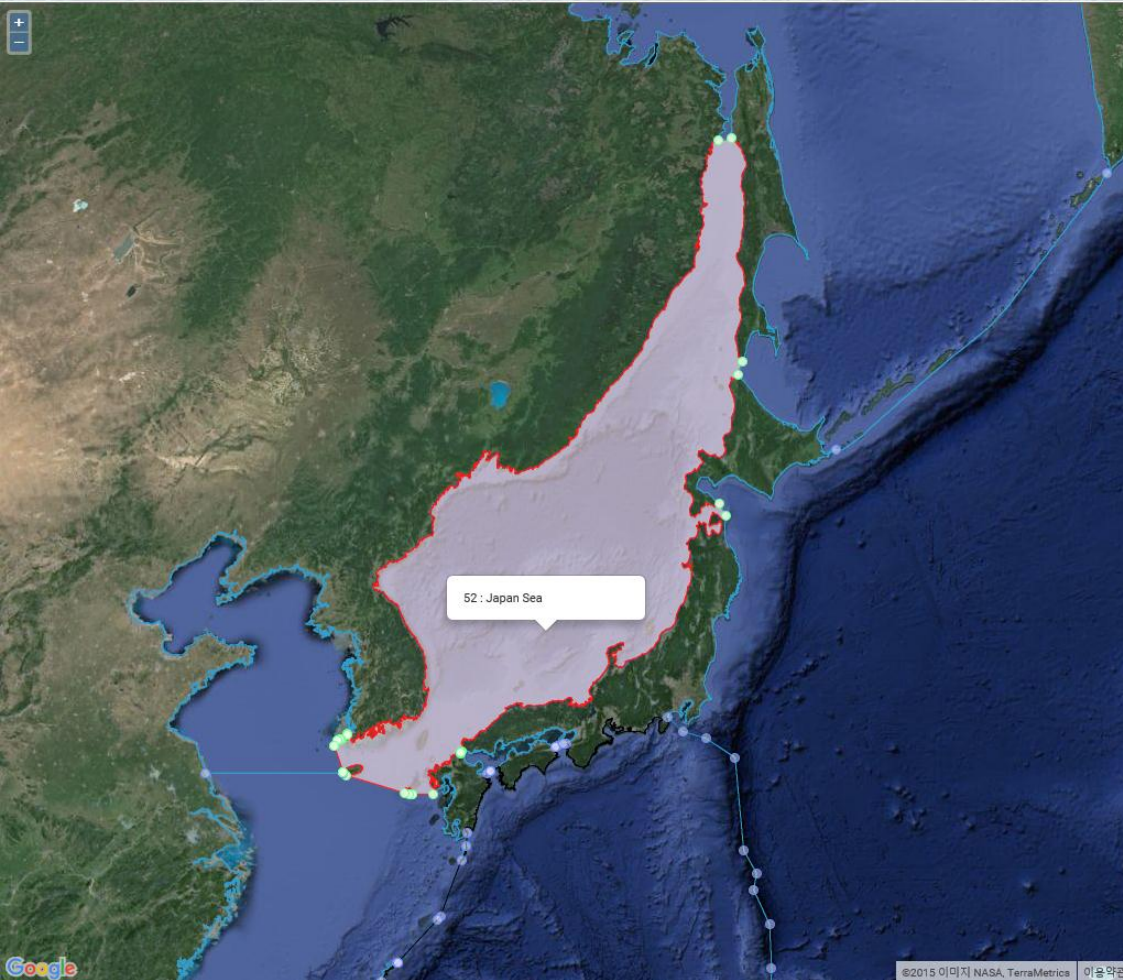


<http://ports.com/sea/korea-strait/map/>

- Korea Strait is marked with major ports in both sides of the strait.



Problems with disappeared sea name



- In the 1st edition of "Limits of oceans and seas"
Tangier's objection to the inclusion of Gibraltar strait to the Mediterranean Sea enables the enrollment of its name in S23.
- According to present boundary maps. many Korean major ports belong to the Sea of Japan, which may cause confusion to the seafarers.





Geospatial Information
Authority of Japan, 2010



Disappeared sea name (Korea Strait):

Historical Background of Korea Strait

- Korea strait becomes a part of Sea of Japan after decision of International Hydrographic Conference, London 1919. One of the decision was challenged by the government of Tangier, and the name of Gibraltar strait is included in the 1st edition of S-23.
- The sea name "Korea Strait first appeared in Danet Gulliaume's 1732 map and Tirion Isaak(1744)'s map.
- . Cecile Michoudet previously said that La Perouse (1787) map was the first map in which Korea Strait was described.
- News papers of Russia, Scotland, Australia, Germany during the Russo-Japanese War published maps in which Korea Strait was marked as Корейский пролив (Koreyskiy proliv), detrot de Coree, Korea Strasse, or Korea Strait.
- Bathymetric data of continental shelf shows that it extends to the coastal area of Matsue city, Japan.





Danet Gulliaume, 1732 Mer de Coree and Detroit de Coree

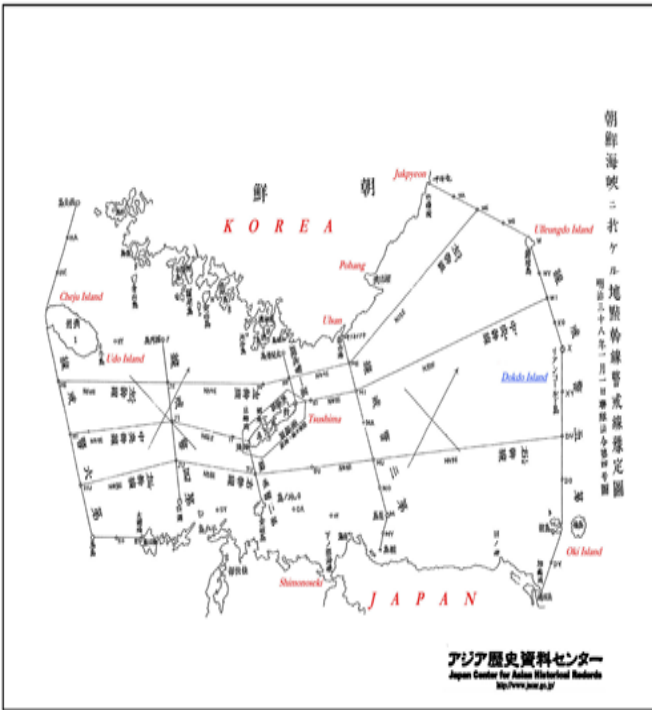
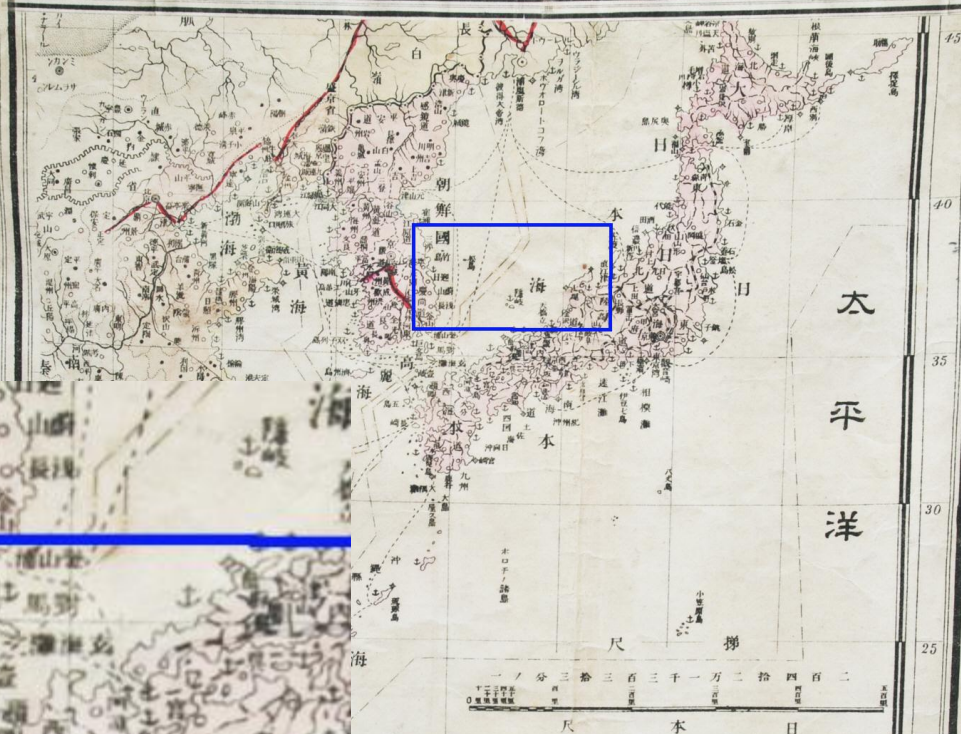
China e dei Paesi circonvicini (Nieuwe kaart van t Keizerryk China en de aangrenzende Landen) East Asia in Tirion Isaak(1744)'s map

Korea Strait area in this map published in Japan in 1903 is called as Korea Sea (高麗海).

帝國陸海測量部編纂
明治三十三年

180

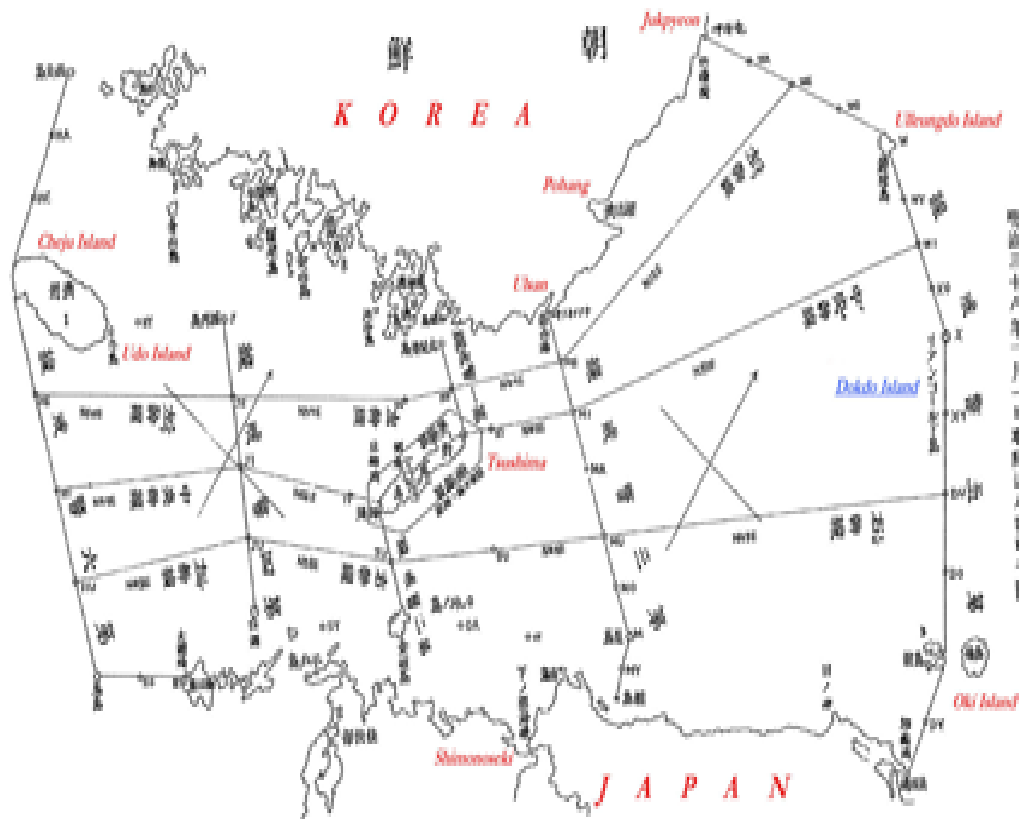
日露清韓明細新圖



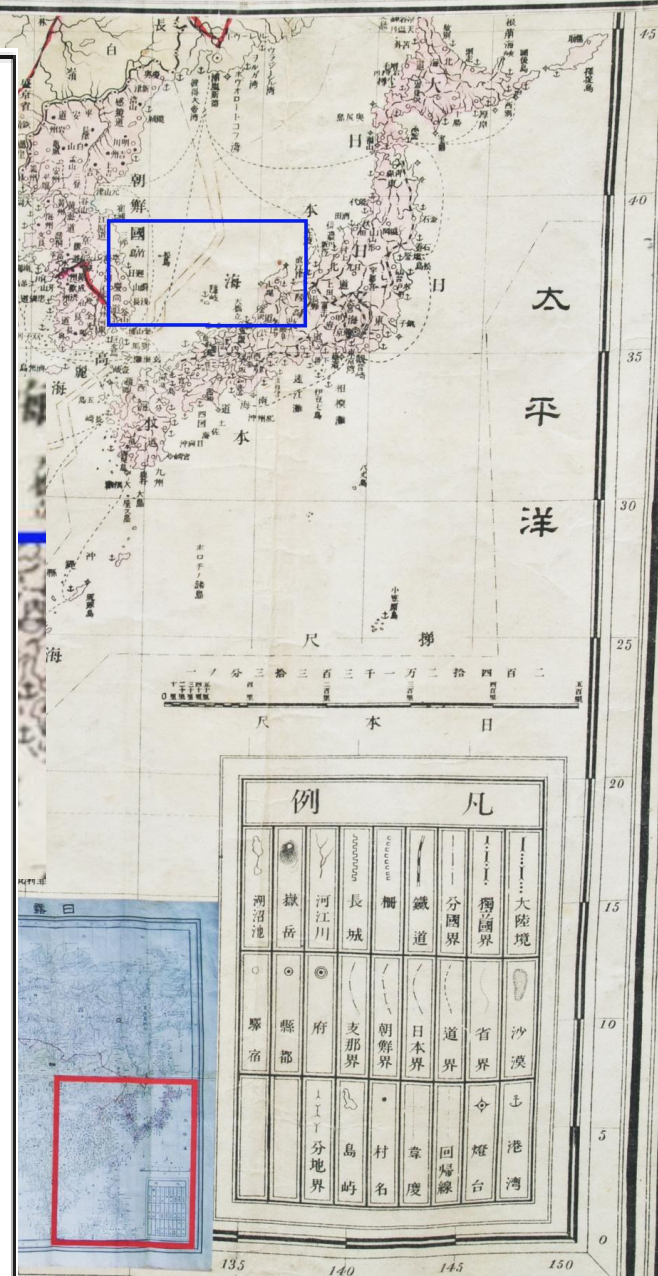
東京市日本橋區鉄砲町十三番地
東京市京橋區築地二丁目五番地
東京市日本橋區鉄砲町十三番地



例 凡	
湖沼池	鐵道
嶺橋	分國界
河江川	獨國界
長城	大陸境
無	省界
縣界	沙漠
府界	道界
支那界	日本界
朝鮮界	回國線
島嶼	村名
分地界	度
	燈台
	港灣



朝鮮海峽ニ於ケル地陸幹線略成線決定圖
明治三十八年一月一日奉陸海令地圖



Korea Strait in Japanese Map



1874	亞細亞東部地圖	高麗海峽
1875	增設與地航海全圖(仙臺岡)	朝鮮海峽
1876	朝鮮八道圖(樞原義長 縮圖)	朝鮮海峽
1876	大日本全國 附 朝鮮國之全圖	朝鮮海峽
1878	大日本全國(陸軍參謀局)	高麗海峽/對馬海峽
1880	清國與地全圖	高麗海峽
1882	朝鮮國全圖(鈴木啟作)	朝鮮海峽(남해안 전지역)
1883	明治改正大日本明見地圖 附 朝鮮國之全圖(樺井達之輔)	朝鮮海峽
1883	日清韓三國與地圖	高麗海峽
1887	明治改正大日本精圖 附 朝鮮國之明細表(樺井達之輔)	朝鮮海峽
1891	日本總部附朝鮮及其附近露清海岸(海軍水路部)	朝鮮海峽(西水道/東水道)
1894	滿韓新圖(皇谷部純太郎)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1894	朝鮮全圖(東京地學協會)	日本海
1894	清國新地圖(炭谷博次郎)	/對馬海峽
1894	支那新地圖 附 朝鮮全圖 (青木恒三郎)	高麗海峽
1894	朝鮮國全圖(東邦叢書 朝鮮叢報 插圖)	高麗海峽
1894	開花新聞附錄 日清韓新地圖	高麗海峽
1894	朝鮮地圖(新撰朝鮮地理誌)	高麗海峽
1894	日清韓三國總覽圖 附 最新實測支那全國新地圖	朝鮮海峽
1895	詳密大日本新地理(武田福藏)	朝鮮海峽
1896	朝鮮全岸(海軍水路部)	朝鮮海峽(西水道/東水道)
1903	朝鮮全圖(小勝文次郎)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1904	滿洲及北清地圖附朝鮮全圖(青木恒三郎)	朝鮮海峽
1904	滿韓全圖(齊木寬直)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1904	日露折衝全局面大地圖(齊木寬直)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1904	東亞戰要地圖(增田義一)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1904	日露清韓明細地圖(帝國陸海測量部編輯)	高麗海
1904	戰時必携最新滿韓地圖(龜井忠一)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1904	日露清韓新地圖/朝鮮明細圖(森熊五郎)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1905	東亞戰局圖	朝鮮海峽(西水道/東水道)
1905	韓國地圖(博文館)	朝鮮海峽(西水道/東水道)
1906	日露海戰記附錄	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1908	大日本交通明細地圖(大阪每日新聞)	朝鮮海峽
1908	分道詳密韓國新地圖附韓國全圖(青木恒三郎)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1910	小學校兒童用朝鮮地圖(地理研究會)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1911	最新旅行用日本全圖(博愛館)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
大正	朝鮮地圖(東洋拓植株式會社)	朝鮮海峽
1921	警察官署配置圖	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1924	普通學校 國語讀本 插圖(朝鮮總督府)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1931	朝鮮鐵道及航路圖(宮川秀基)	/對馬海峽
1934	朝鮮地方(朝鮮總督府 初等地理書附圖)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1938	東亞情勢地圖(志村文藏)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1938	朝鮮地方(文部省 尋常小學地理書附圖)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1941	亞細亞大陸圖(大日本帝國陸地測量部)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽
1941	朝鮮全圖(伊林書店)	朝鮮海峽/對馬海峽

Discussions



Similar Terminology: Strait, Channel, Passage are used in S-23.
It is hard to differentiate these three terminologies and uses.
Boundary points are found within the land mass, also no concrete principles to set the limits of straits.

“Similar Terminology: Strait, Channel, Passage”

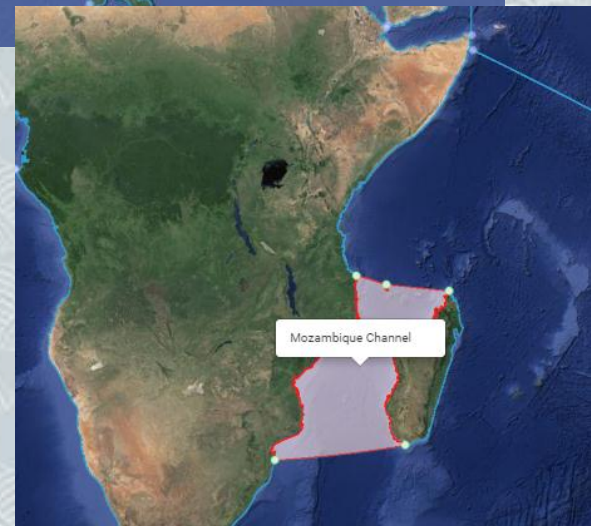
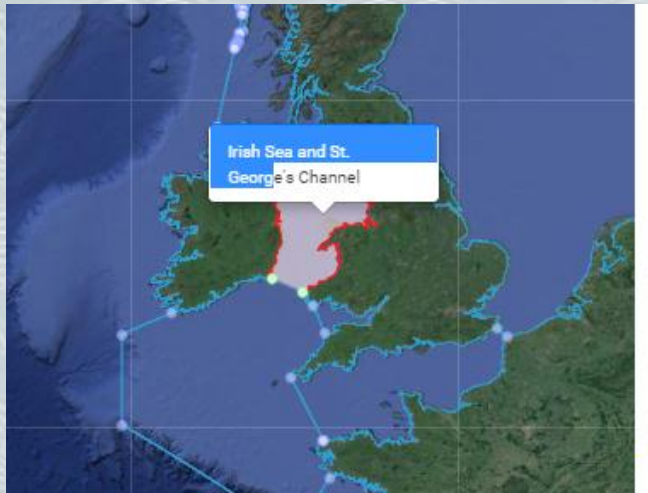
Passage: Wide area with many islands

Only one example in IHO S-23 (Northeastern Passage)



“Similar Terminology: Strait, Channel, Passage”

Four Channels in S-23 documents

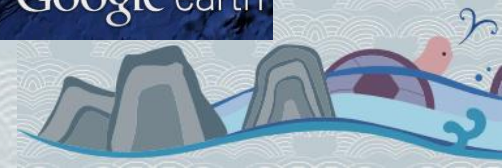


Bathymetric Chart

Agreement on the continental shelf between Korea and Japan



- Bathymetric data of continental shelf shows that it extends to the coastal area of Matsue city, Japan.



A satellite is depicted in the upper right quadrant of the image, oriented diagonally. It features a central body with various instruments and two large, rectangular solar panel arrays extending outwards. The background is a light blue gradient with soft, out-of-focus star-like patterns. A solid dark blue horizontal banner spans the middle of the image, containing the word 'Conclusions' in white, bold, sans-serif font. The bottom of the image features a pattern of small, white, semi-transparent circles on a blue gradient background.

Conclusions

Conclusions

- The sea name "Korea Strait" has been used widely at least until 1905.
- Historical sea names such as Korea Straits should be regarded as a Geoheritage.
- The sea name disappeared almost suddenly after the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. However many Japanese maps recognize this area as Korea Strait.
- The Strait becomes a part of "sea of Japan" after the publication of 1st edition of S-23 "Limits of Oceans and Seas" in 1928.



Thank you for your attention

