

# Truth of Dokdo-7

## - Japan, Ulleungdo, and Dokdo

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### 1. Japan used to refer to Ulleungdo as 'Takeshima(竹島).'

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Japan referred to Ulleungdo as 'Urundo' and considered it as an island of Goryeo. The following is the proof of this.

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In the first year of Kanko (year 1004), the people of Urundo of Goryeo drifted and reached Inaba (因幡: a province of the Tottori-han). [omitted certain parts] In the Shilla Dynasty, the people of Uruma drifted and then reached our land. Uruma Island is Urungdo.

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Goryeo, Biography 5, Volume 234, 'Dai Nihonshi'

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The Cover of 'Dai Nihonshi'

: 'Dai Nihonshi' is a semi-official record of the

Japanese history and a historical book written by the Mito-han, the relatives of Tokugawa Shogunate in the Edo period (1603 to 1867).

In 1625, fishermen living in Tottori-han of Japan received a 'license for sailing to Ulleungdo' from the Samurai Administration 'Tokugawa Shogunate' (1603 to 1867) and started to visit Ulleungdo and Dokdo.

Japanese people referred to Ulleungdo as 'Takeshima (竹島)' or 'Isotakeshima (磯竹島)'. Therefore, as 'Takeshima' was the Japanese name of Ulleungdo and the current Japanese name of Dokdo, Takeshima was assigned to Dokdo in 1905.



It took two days from Oki Island to Dokdo and one day from Dokdo to Ulleungdo. Japanese people used to call Dokdo 'Songdo' (松島 : the Japanese pronunciation 'Matsushima').

Joseon, Ulleungdo, Dokdo, Oki Island

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Ulleungdo. Japanese people used to refer to Dokdo as 'Matsushima' (松島).

## **2. The 'License for Sailing to Ulleungdo (Takeshima)' was a license issued for overseas voyages.**

Two families, the Oya (大谷) and Murakawa (村川) families, traveled between Ulleungdo and Japan and made a voyage to Ulleungdo every year, in rotation.

Meanwhile, the 'license for sailing to Ulleungdo' was a license issued to Japanese people for overseas voyages. In the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, there is evidence that Japan was aware of Ulleungdo as a territory of Joseon. The evidence is as follows.

(1) In 1614, the Dongraebu of Joseon and the Tsushima-han confirmed that the voyage and dockage of Japanese people to Ulleungdo, which is a territory of Joseon, were prohibited (Translation of Articles related to Dokdo II, 2005: p.26).

(2) In 1620, Washizaka Yozaemon and his son, who were Japanese living in Ulleungdo at that time, were arrested by the Tsushima-jam at the command of Tokugawa Shogunate (Ibid).

(3) In 1637, an official of Tsushima-han staying at the guesthouse for Japanese delegates in Busan mentioned that he was aware that voyages to Ulleungdo was 'officially prohibited' when the Murukawa family arrived at the Korean peninsula after sailing to Ulleungdo. (Ibid)

Thus, Edo Shogunate and Tsushima-han were well aware that Ulleungdo

was a territory of Joseon in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Japan alleges that the 'Ulleungdo voyage permit' was a type of license issued when the ships of Japan went to a distant island. Based on such allegations, Japan argues that Ulleungdo itself was a territory of Japan in the first place.

However, Japan is not able to suggest any instances of voyage permits to distant islands other than the 'Ulleungdo voyage permit.'

On the other hand, the 'Ulleungdo voyage permit' issued by Edo Shogunate was a Shuin-jo (red stamped document). Shuin-jo was a voyage permit provided by Edo Shogunate when Japanese ships went to a foreign country.

This fact is proof that Edo Shogunate knew that Ulleungdo was a territory of Joseon, and there is evidence to support such proof.

'Inshu Shicho Gakki' is an official document written by Saito Hosen, a public official of Izumo province, in 1667.

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'In addition, Murakawara, a civilian and big merchant of Hoki, received a Shuin from a public agency, prepared a big ship, and sailed over to Isotakeshima (=Ulleungdo).'

<Inshu Shicho Gakki > from  
Yeongi-town, Mount Sohwa, Chibu-County

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Comment: Shuin (red stamp): Overseas voyage permit allowing the voyage from Japan to a foreign country. The permit was referred to as Shuin (red stamp) because a red stamp was marked on the permit.

(4) The diplomatic relationship between Joseon and Japan had not been

severed.

Japan alleges that because ships from Tottori-han sailed to Ulleungdo even after Edo Shogunate ordered a policy of seclusion in 1635, that 'Ulleungdo voyage permit' was not a Shuin allowing to travel to a foreign country, but a voyage permit issued when going to a faraway island of Japan.

However, Joseon was not subject to Japan's policy of seclusion at the time. Joseon was the only country with an official diplomatic relationship with Edo Shogunate during the period. Joseon had an official diplomatic relationship with Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan (=Edo Shogunate) by forming a relationship in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, which continued into the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, such as through the Korea delegation. Thus, ships traveling to Ulleungdo were not subject to the policy of seclusion. This is common knowledge.