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Visual Representations of the Korean Nation-State: 1880s-1910s

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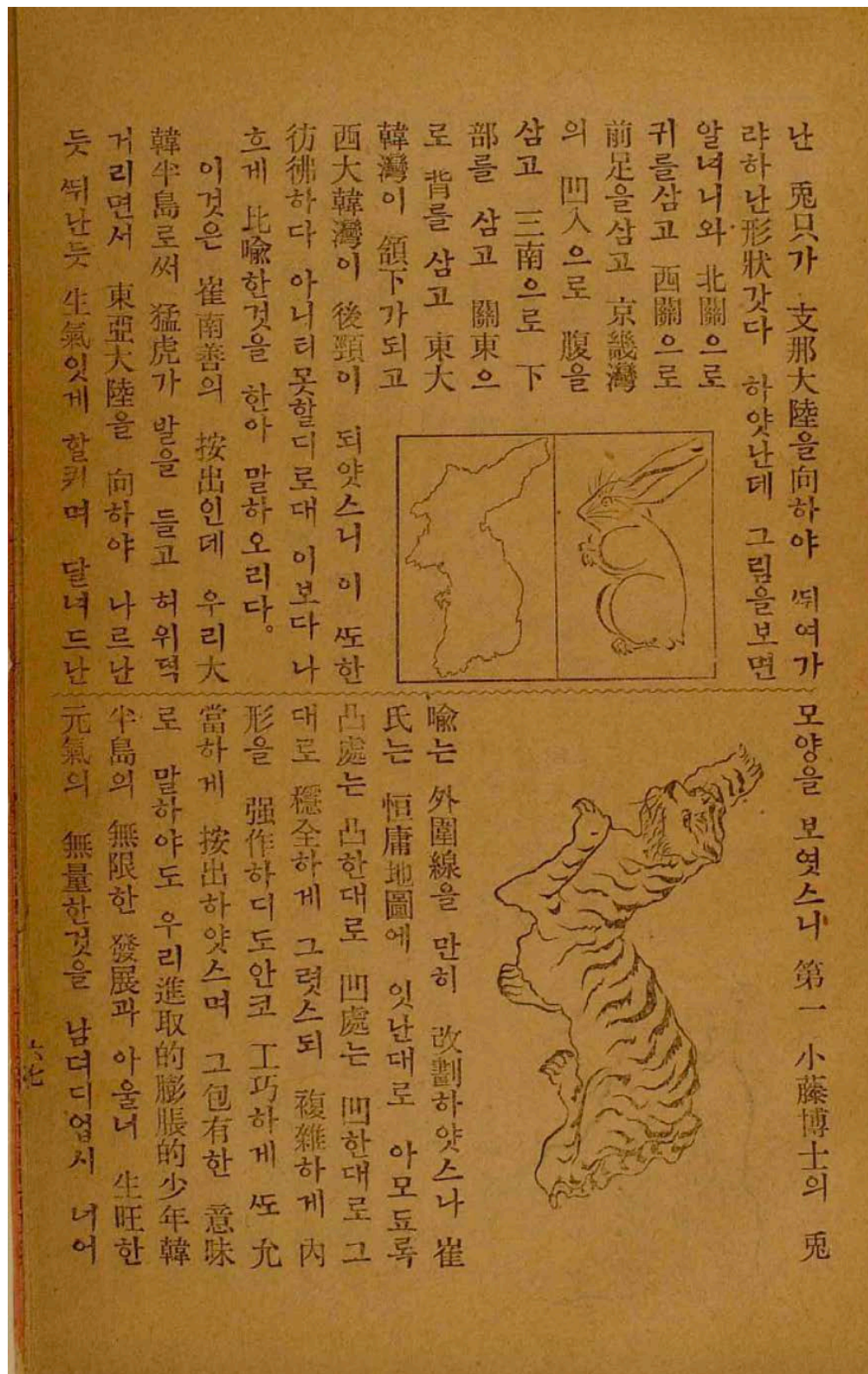


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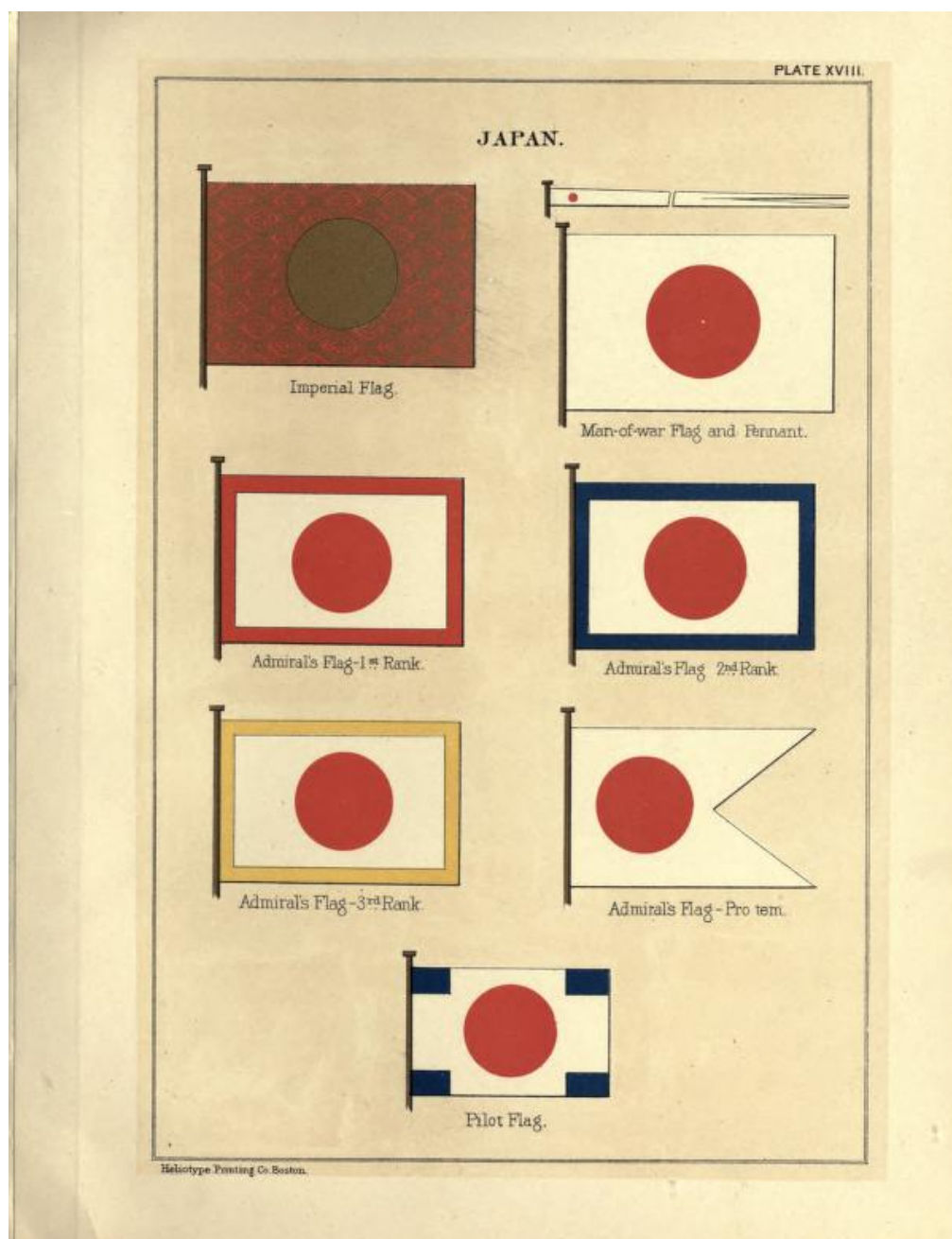


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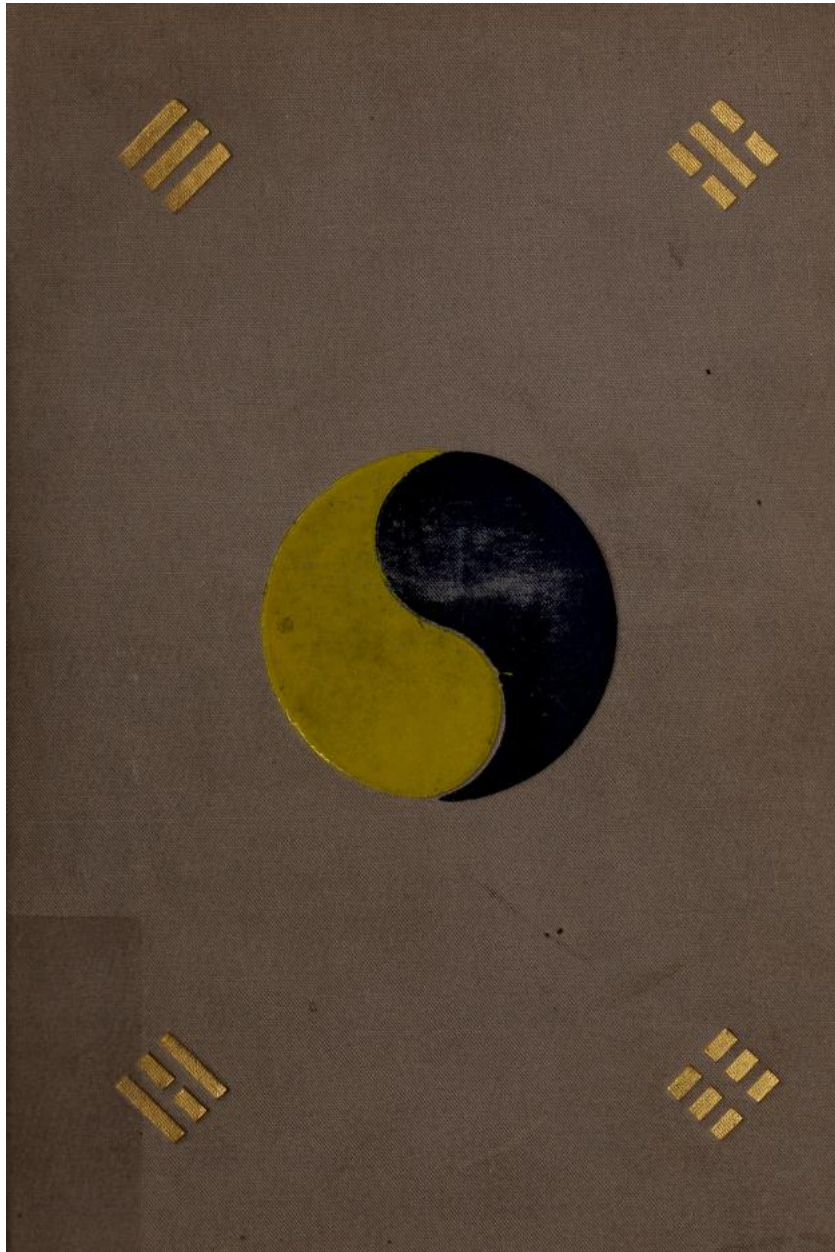


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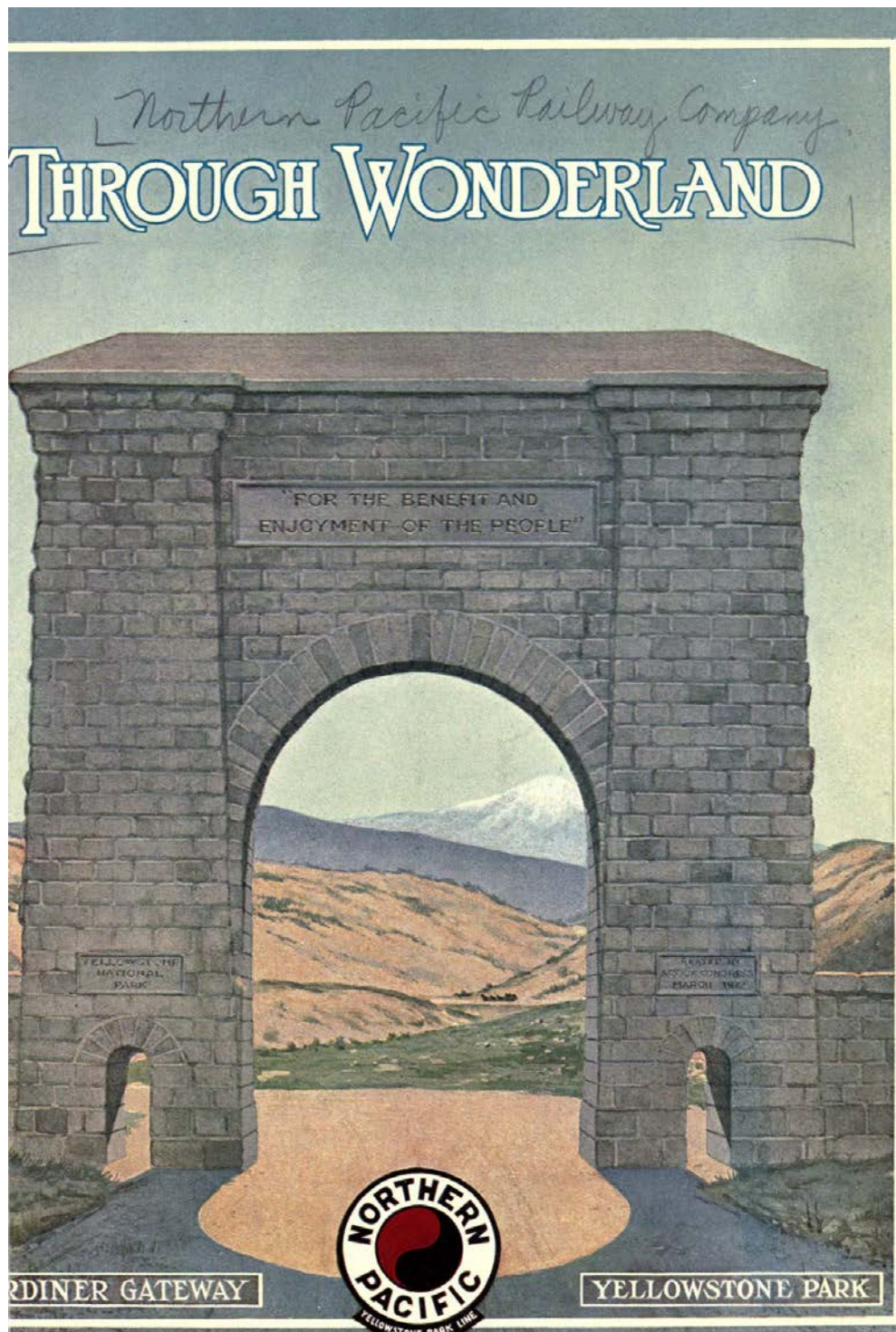


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Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Company, respectively, are principally to be credited with its discovery and adoption.

The Northern Pacific was in search of a trade-mark. Many designs had been considered and rejected. Mr. McHenry, while visiting the Korean exhibit at the World's Fair, was struck with a geometric design that appeared on the Korean flag. It was simple, yet



The Korean Flag.

effective—plain, yet striking. At once the idea came to him that it was just the symbol for the long-sought-for trade-mark. With but slight modification it lent itself readily to the purpose. After Mr. McHenry returned to St. Paul, Mr. Fee sent to him several designs bearing on the trade-mark idea, for elaboration in his drafting-room. Mr. McHenry added to them the Korean figure. Mr. Fee was at once impressed with this, added the words, "Yellowstone Park Line," and sent the trade-mark forth into the world emblazoned upon the company's folders. The symbol impressed every one favorably, and has, from the first, attracted universal attention.

Upon the organization of the Northern Pacific Railway—the old company having previously been under a receivership—the design was formally adopted as a trade-mark. Mr. Edward D. Adams, chairman of the Board of Directors, adopted it for the corporate seal of

Fig. 2.8. "The Korean Flag," in "The History of a Trade-Mark," *Wonderland*, 1901, 6, image from <https://archive.org/details/historyoftradema440whee/page/6/mode/2up>, accessed 13 September, 2022.



Fig. 2.9. Denny Taegeukgi, ca. 1886-1890, silk, h. 180.5cm, w. 268cm, National Museum of Korea.



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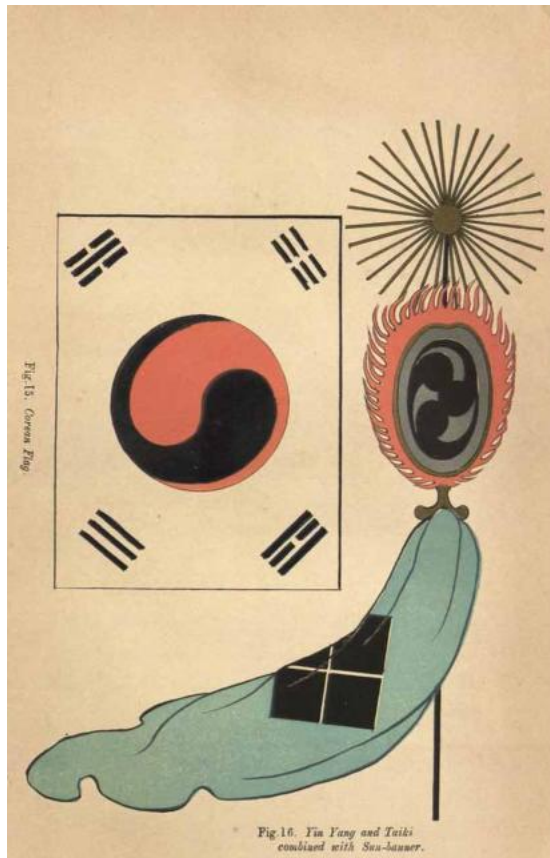


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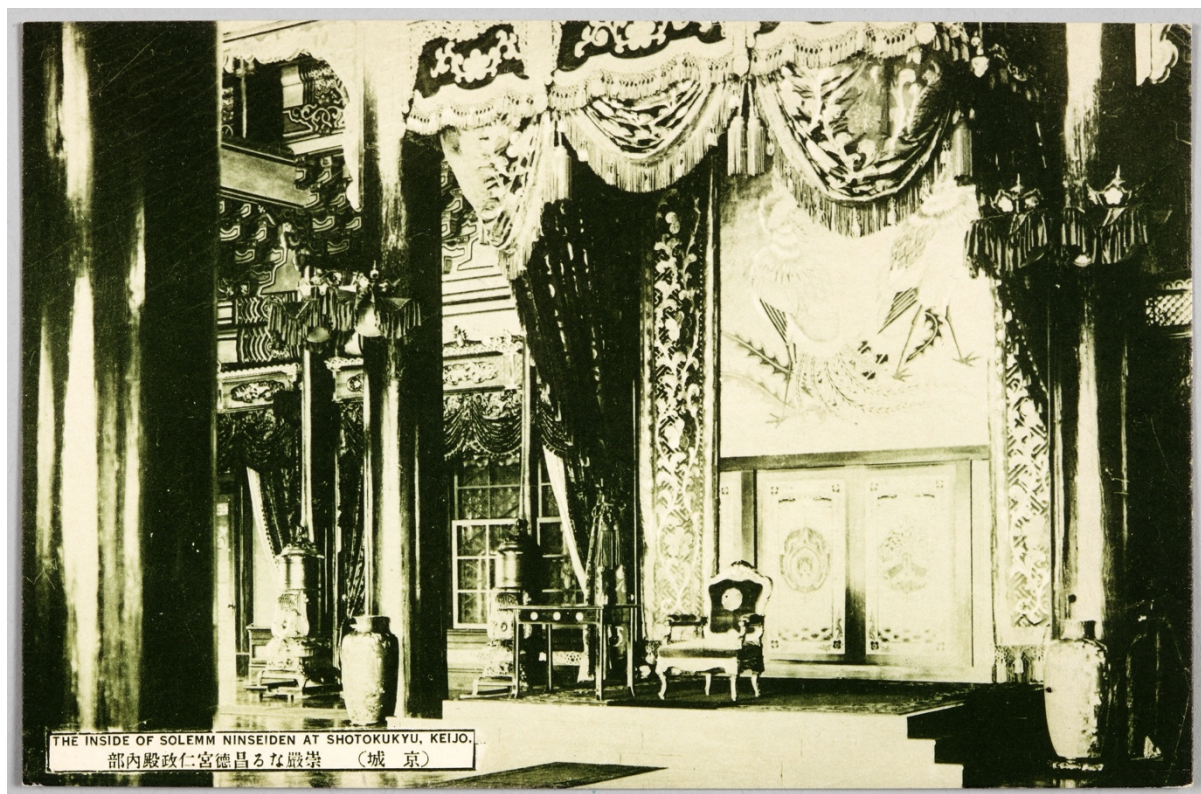


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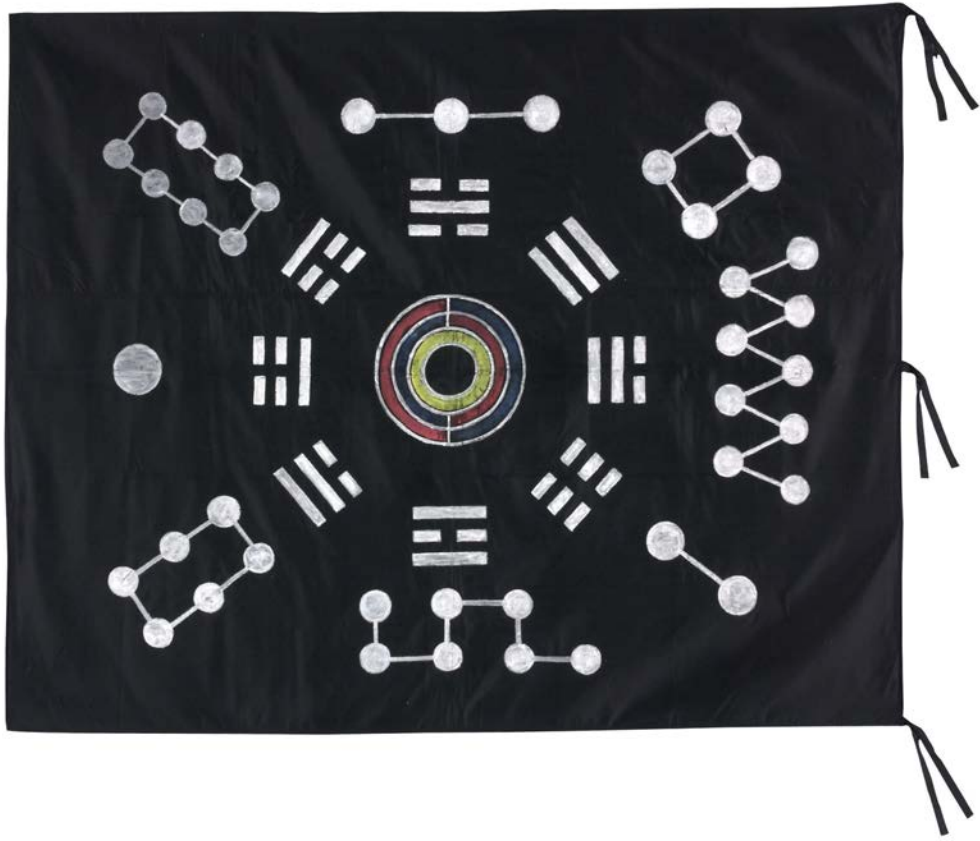


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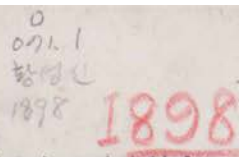
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大韓光武二年九月五日 曜日

皇城新聞

光武二年
八月
農商工部

論說

匠氏의 用材을 同하야 各其用處에 適宜을 取하느니 何者오 匠氏가 舍屋을 經營할시 木의 繩墨과 準尺을 持고 材木의 大小와 曲直을 分揀하야 棟梁에 用할者는 棟梁에 用할者는 椽樞에 用할者는 椽樞에 用하야 其他 椽枲과 枯杆에 至하야 도 各其宜을 得게 함이 造成하느니 制度와 結構하느니 規模가 一毫도 差錯이 無하야 幾日의 工力이 完固하느니 一屋이라 於是 爲에 其隣人의 主人을 來見하느니 獻賀하야 曰 善卜哉 此基址에 善構哉 匠氏 爾此家에 福祿이 綿延하리 曰 하야 면 其主人이 酒를 進하야 隣人을 勸하야 며 答謝하야 曰 此는 主人의 力이 아니오 幸이 匠氏의 善手를 逢하야 屋子를 堅固케 成하영 니라 하느니 政府도 亦然하야 官職을 組織하

서문저法律과章程을定호고人員의德望과才質을分別호야將相에合當호는者는將相을任호고六卿에合當호는者는六卿을任호고其他內而百執事外而方伯守令이라도各히其職에當케호면幾年을不過호야富強호一國이라於是爲어隣國人君이使臣을專命호야其國人君의貢獻賀호야日險固哉라貴國山河여公平哉라貴國政府여幾千年을太平호福을享호요호면其國人君이交際호는禮를設호고其使臣을對호야隣國人君에게答謝호야日此는寡人之力이나나라幸이政府에善手가有호야國家가萬分의危를免호야노라호야雖編小호國이라도隣國에同等權利를不失호것이어늘호我國政府에用人호는法을試論호기되人才를隨호야收用호生覺은全無호고但門閥과交誼를相較호야各其任差호는디某는侍下에其情地가切迫호니不可不郡守一卿를區處호야저某는多率에餓死之境을當호야스니局長이나叅書官이나下之主事一卿를區處호야지某台子弟가尙今白頭로在호니此는吾儕の大羞耻라今番에齋郎一卿를區處호야저호야一分排호면其得齋호某某가遂逐相逢호야致賀호야日兄은到今호야餓死之境은免호야네某大臣이兄에게積善호야네吾亦侍下榮感호야某大臣이世誼를不忘호데호야一統言論이某가某官을호야스니可謂其材에合當호다호者는幾人을得聞치못호야는此는政府에서國家의公器를自己의知舊間敎荒호는材料로知喜이라然호고其觀察使나郡

官報

守니 홀兩班더러到任만하면其人民視
거를奇貨로知야有罪無罪間에星火捉
來호야다가爾罪는爾知之라호면其殷勤
호裏許는孔方兄이紹介라此로由호야一
國生靈이塗炭에在호야其慘酷호景色을
目으로忍見키難호거늘政府에서는其用
人함이其人을不得호은思치안크但此世
上에人才가乏호야國事를共濟키難하다
하느니라홀진디엇지匠氏더러用材하느
法을問치아니하시오

●九月二日

○宮庭錄事 ○議政府贊政李鍾健辭職
疏 批旨省疏具悉辭輒稱病病是何病
病不至難強勿辭行公、前副護軍吳甲三
等言事疏 批旨省疏具悉令議政府稟
處、幻學趙致龍等言事疏 批旨省疏具
悉令政府稟處、以上八月三十一日

九月三日

● 廣告 ○ 外國語學校學員勸赴廣告 ○ 今
에 官立漢語學校에 學員을 加選을 터이니
入學을 願하는 者는 本月 一日 起 爲始을
야 同月 十日 內로 本部의 稟告을 고 十二日
에 本部로 進을 야 入學試驗을 受을 可호
○ 九月 一日 學部

○宮庭錄事○內部大臣李根命辭職疏
批旨省疏具悉卿懇部務積滯卿亦諒會宜
不俟駕屨而備文崇議有欠務實非所待於
卿者也其勿煩責卽爲受勅事遣部郎宣諭
以上九月二日

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Fig. 2.37. *Taegeuk hakbo* (태극학보, 太極學報), no. 9, 1907, print on paper, h. 22.3cm, w. 15.1cm, National Hangeul Museum.



Fig. 2.38. “Southern plate of the Independence Arch” (Doklipmun, 독립문, 獨立門), 1911, photograph, Seoul History Archives.

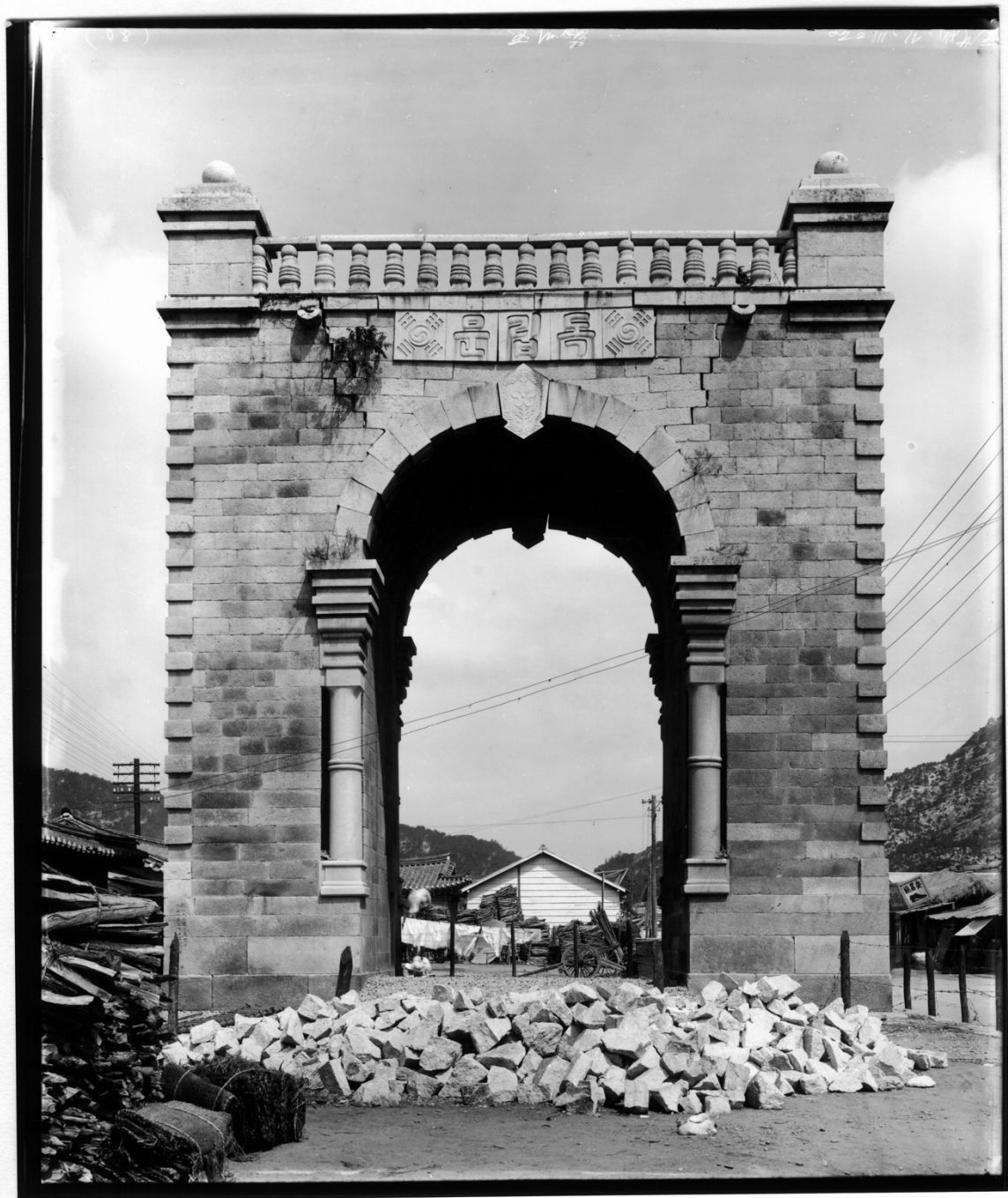


Fig. 2.39. "Seoul Seodaemun Gate Doklipmun Arch" (Seoul Seodaemun Doklipmun, 서울 서대문 독립문), colonial period (1910-1945), glass plate, h. 30.3cm, w. 25.2cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.40. Park Yong-hun (박용훈, 朴鏞薰, 1842-unknown) et al., Screen 1 of *Sinchuk jinyeon dobyeong* (신축진연도병, 辛丑進宴圖屏, painted screen of the royal banquet on the year of Sinchuk), 1901, colour and ink on silk, each screen h. 149.5cm, w. 48.5cm, Yonsei University Museum.

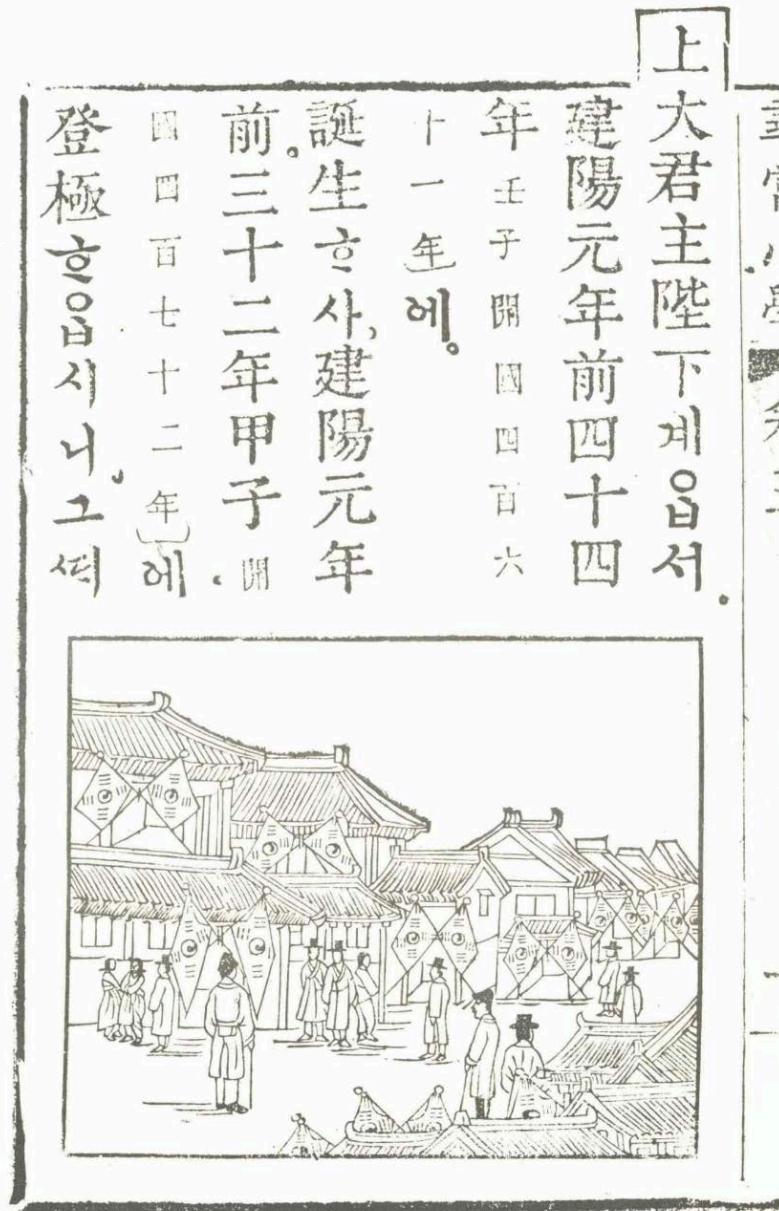


Fig. 2.41. “Mansuseongjeol” (만수성절, 萬壽聖節, birthday of Gojong) in *Sinjeong simsang sohak* (신찬심상소학, 新訂尋常小學), 1896, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 1 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 374.

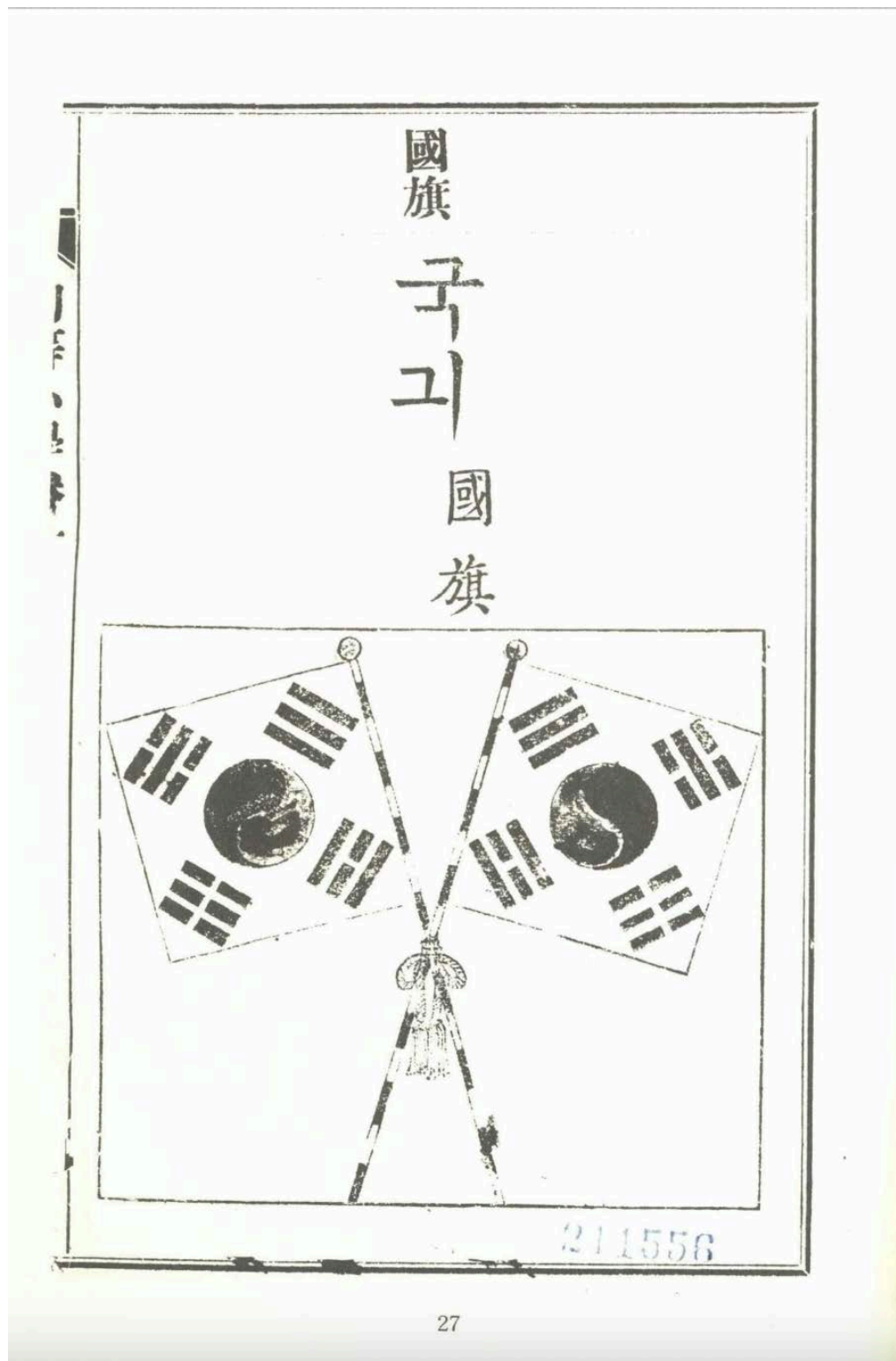
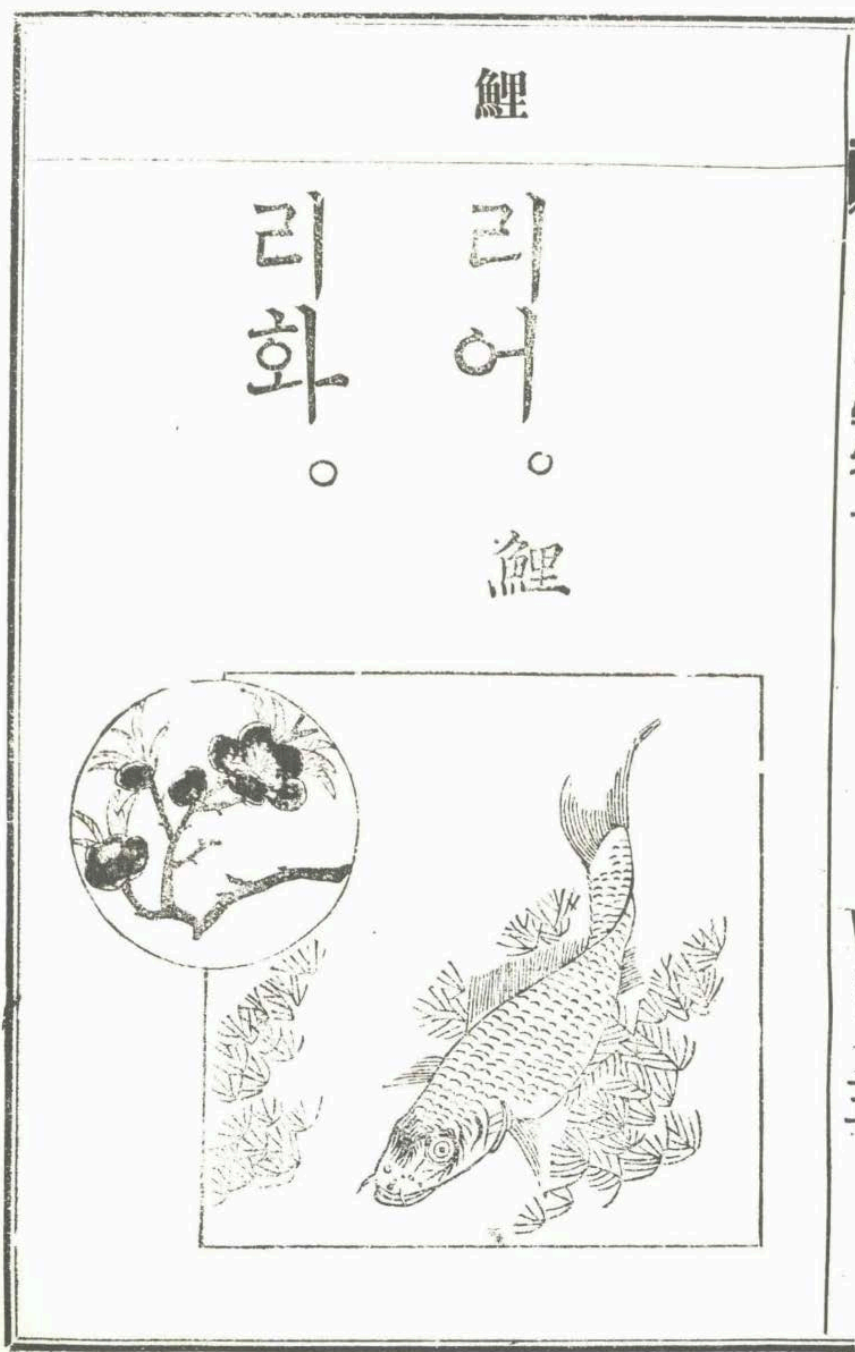


Fig. 2.42. Daehan Gukmin Gyoyukhoe (대한국민교육회, 大韓國民教育會, also referred to as Gukmin Gyoyukhoe), “Gukgui” (국기, 國旗, national flag) in *Chodeung sohak* (초등소학, 初等小學), vol. 1, 1906, print on paper, image from from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 27.



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Fig. 2.43. Gukmin Gyoyukoe, “Rieo, Rihwa” (리어, 리화, 鯉魚, 李花, carp, plum blossom) *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1906, print on paper, image from from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4, 6.



Fig. 2.44. Boseong-gwan (보성관, 普成館), “Gukgui” (국기, 國旗, national flag), *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 457.

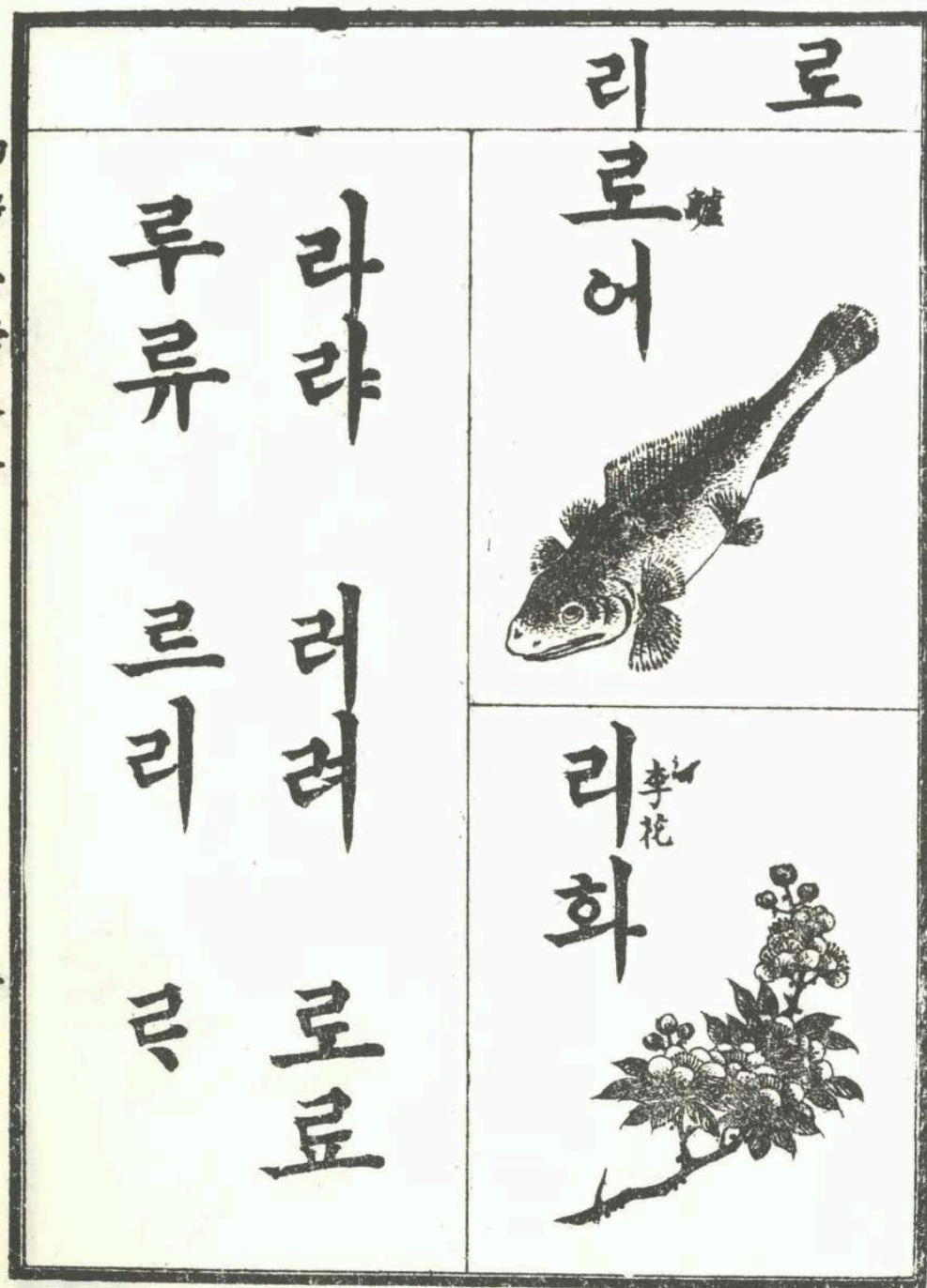


Fig. 2.45. Boseong-gwan, “Rihwa” (리화, 李花, plum blossom) in *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5, 441.

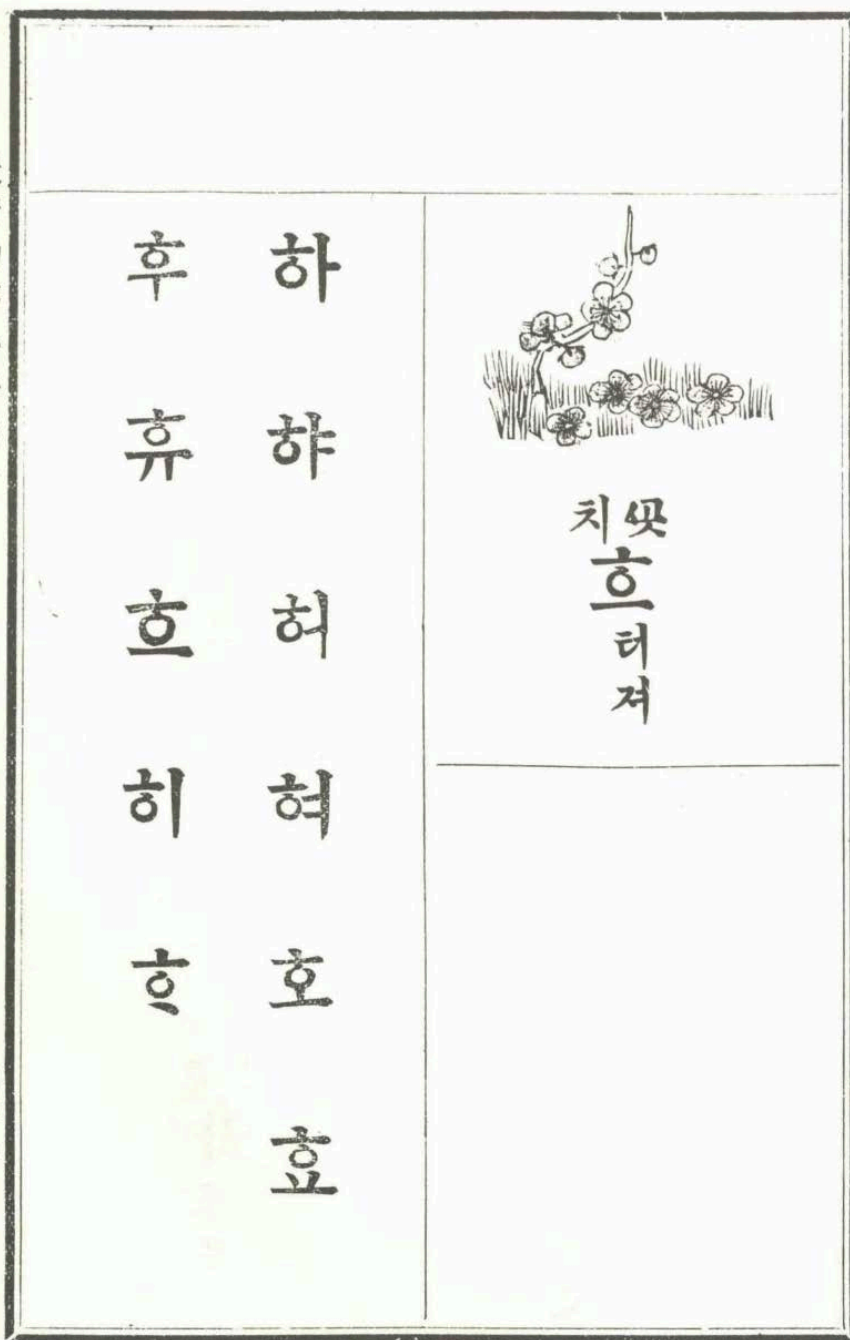


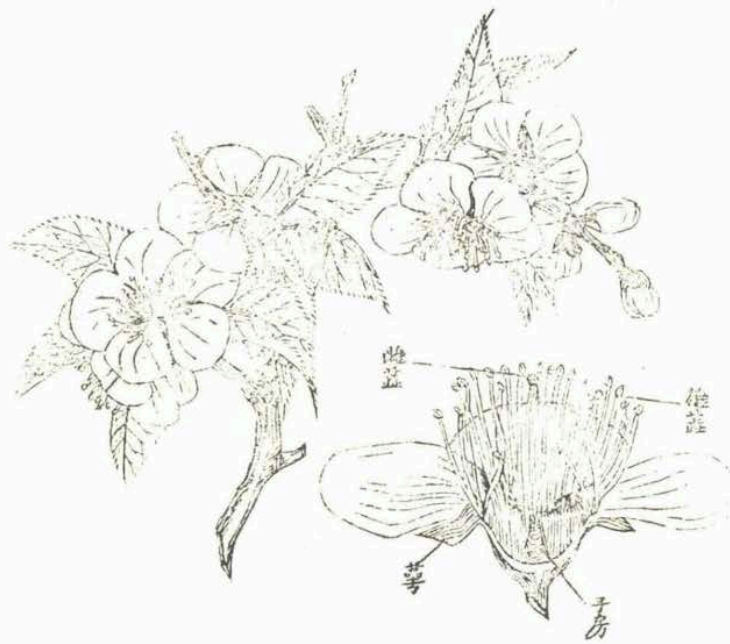
Fig. 2.46. “Ggot chi heuteojyeo” (꽃치 흐터져, flowers scatter), *Choesin chodeung sohak* (최신초등소학, 最新初等小學), vol. 1, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5, 219.



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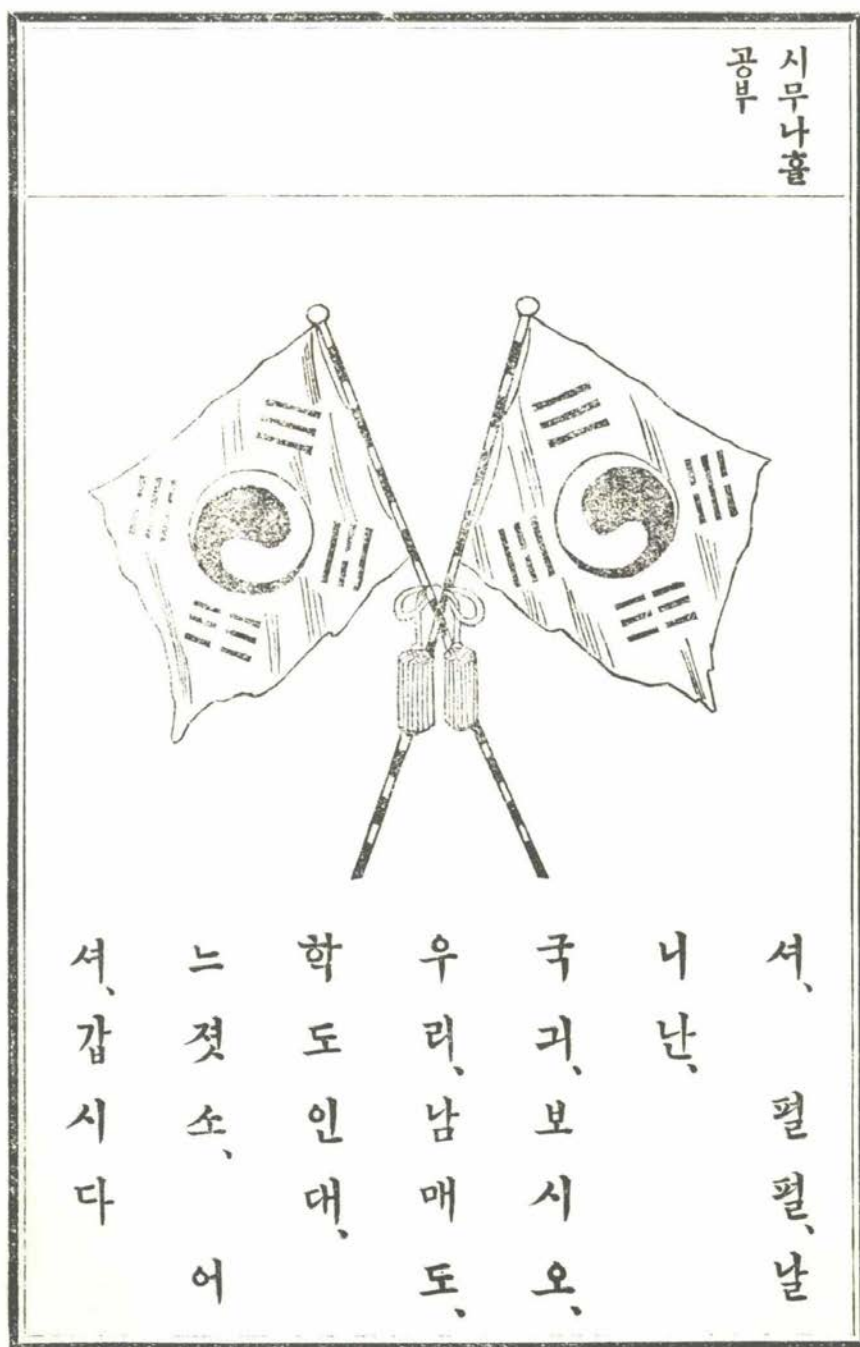
Fig. 2.47. “Changjo gwiseon han Yi Sun-sin ui sang” (창조귀선한 이순신의 상, 創造龜船한 李舜臣의 像, portrait of Yi Sun-sin, the creator of Geobukseon) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 475.

시무당새
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Fig. 2.48. “Ihwa” (이화, 李花, plum blossom) in *Choesin chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5, 231.



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Fig. 2.49. “Gukgui”, *Choesin chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5, 230.



Fig. 2.50. Gukmin Gyoyukhoe, “Chong” (총, guns) in *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 1, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4, 47.

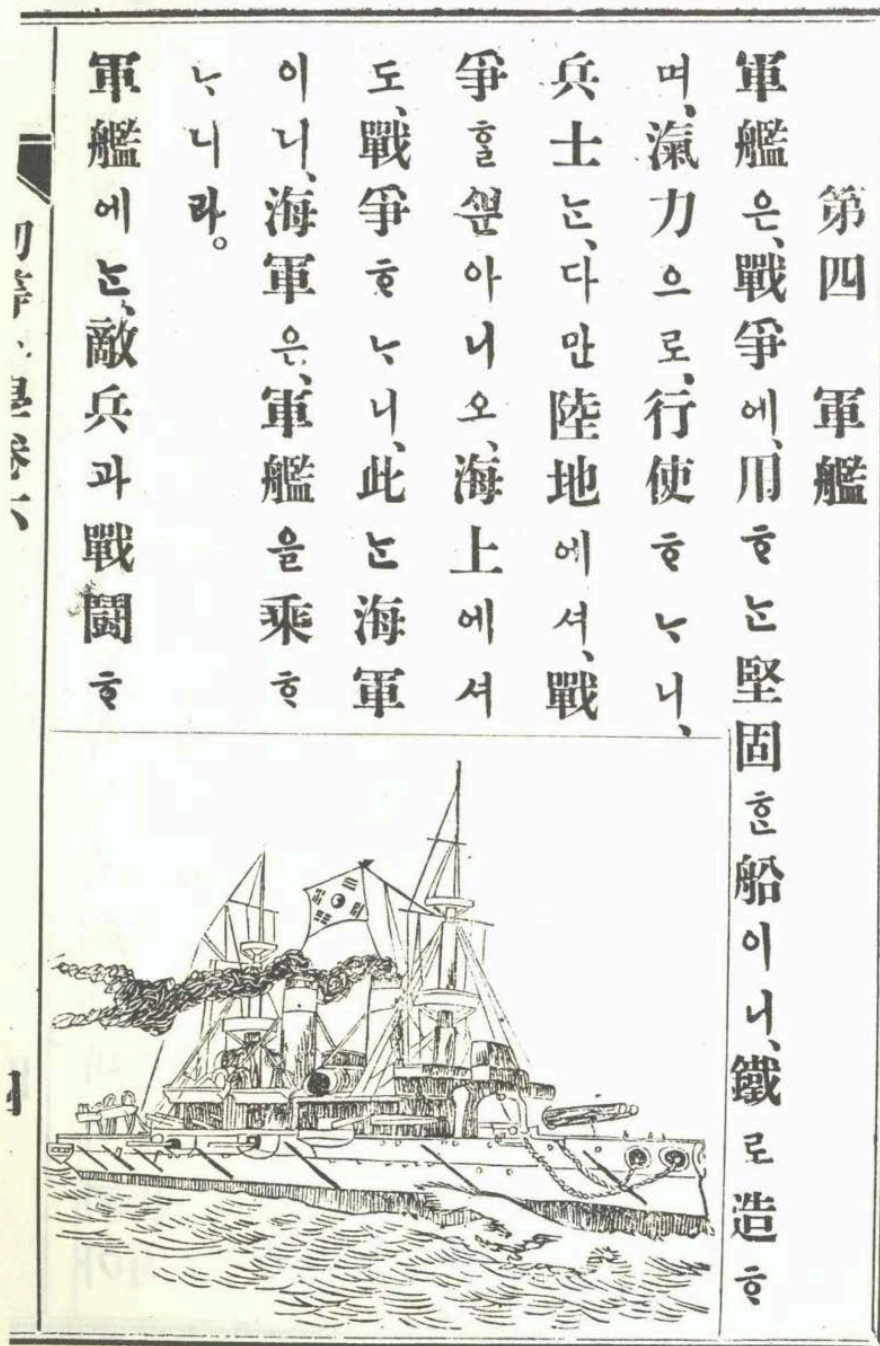


Fig. 2.51. Gukmin Gyoyukhoe, “Gunham” (군함, 軍艦, battleship) in *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 6, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4, 223.

步兒孩法
國旗喇叭
進退遲速
齊童子軍
勇參



쪽쪽, 삿삿, 도라가니, 우리도, 쉬지말

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Fig. 2.52. "Georeumbo" (거름보, marching stance), *Choesin chodeung sohak*, vol. 2, Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 5, 247.

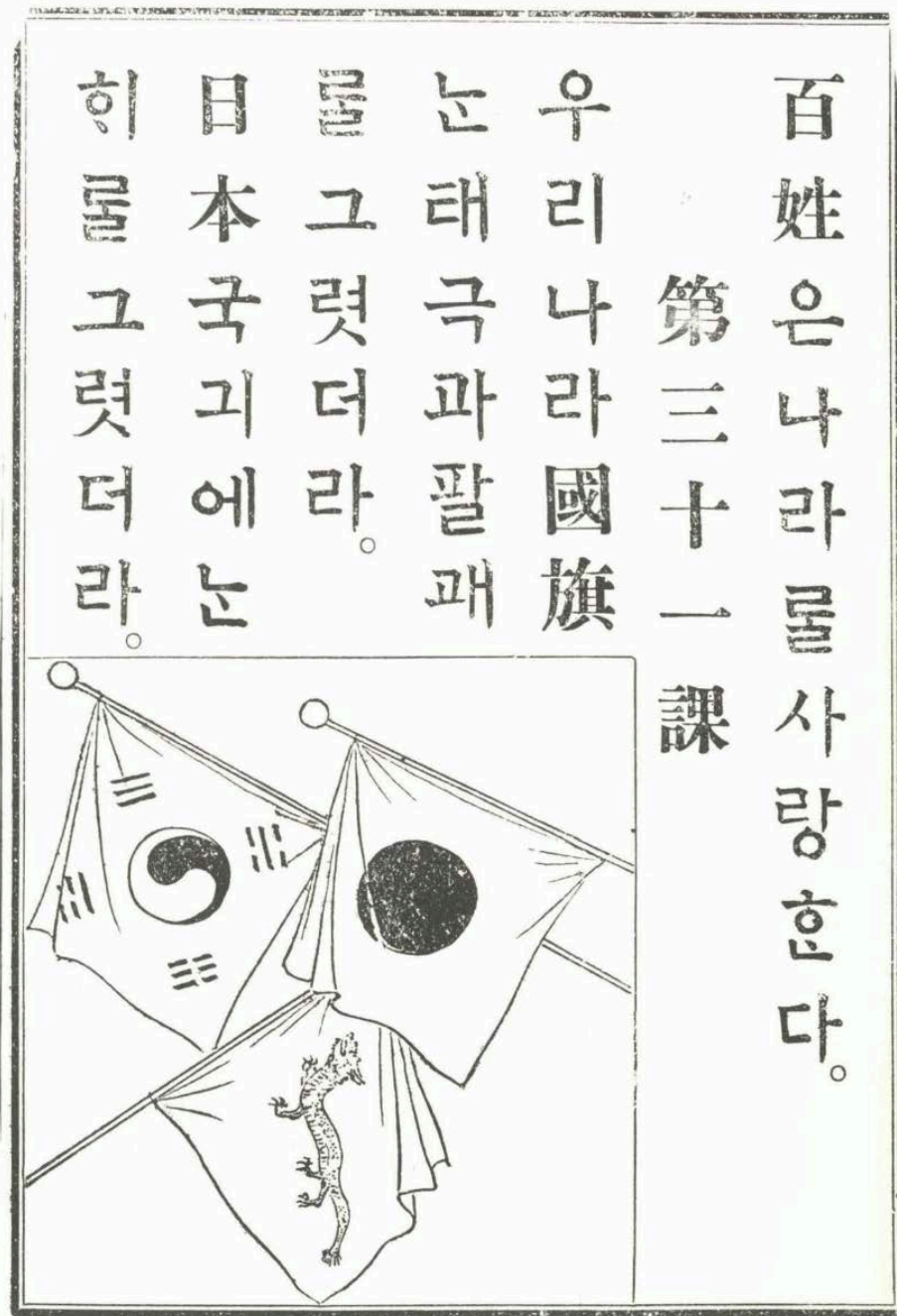


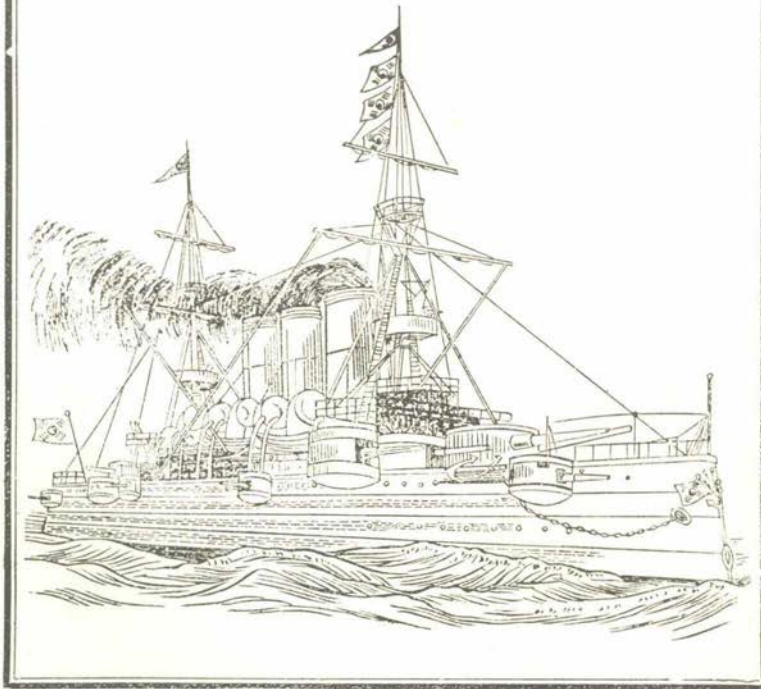
Fig. 2.53. “Gukgi” (국기, 國旗, national flag) in *Gukeo dokbon* (국어독본, 國語讀本), vol. 1, 1907-1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 6 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 34.



Fig. 2.54. “Gukgui” in *Sinchan chodeung sohak* (신찬초등소학, 新纂初等小學, 1909), vol. 1, 1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 7 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 54.

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Fig. 2.55. “Gunham” (군함, 軍艦, battleship) in *Sinchan chodeung sohak* vol. 4, 1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 7, 292.

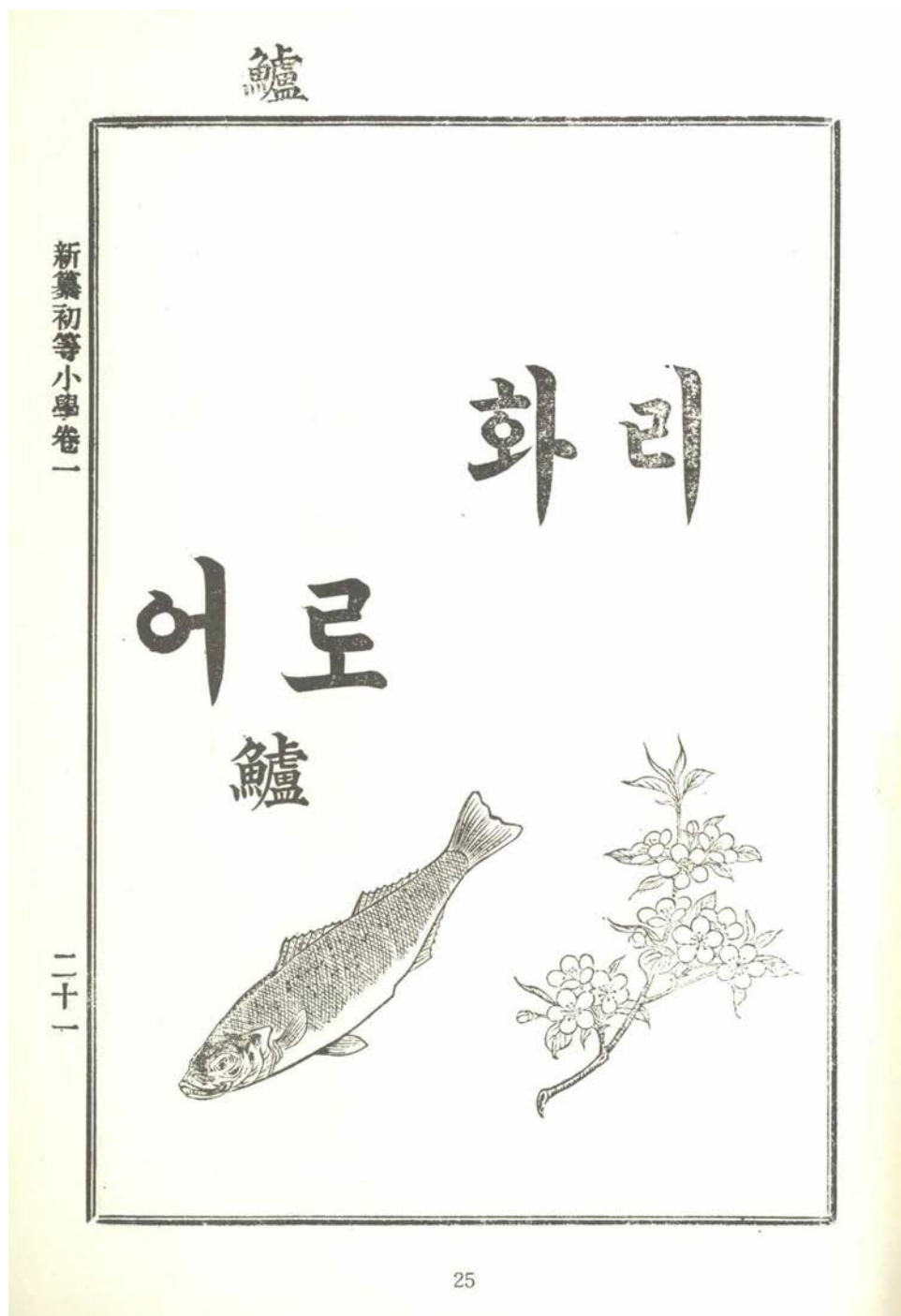


Fig. 2.56. “Rihwa” in *Sinchan chodeung sohak* vol. 1, 1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 7, 25.

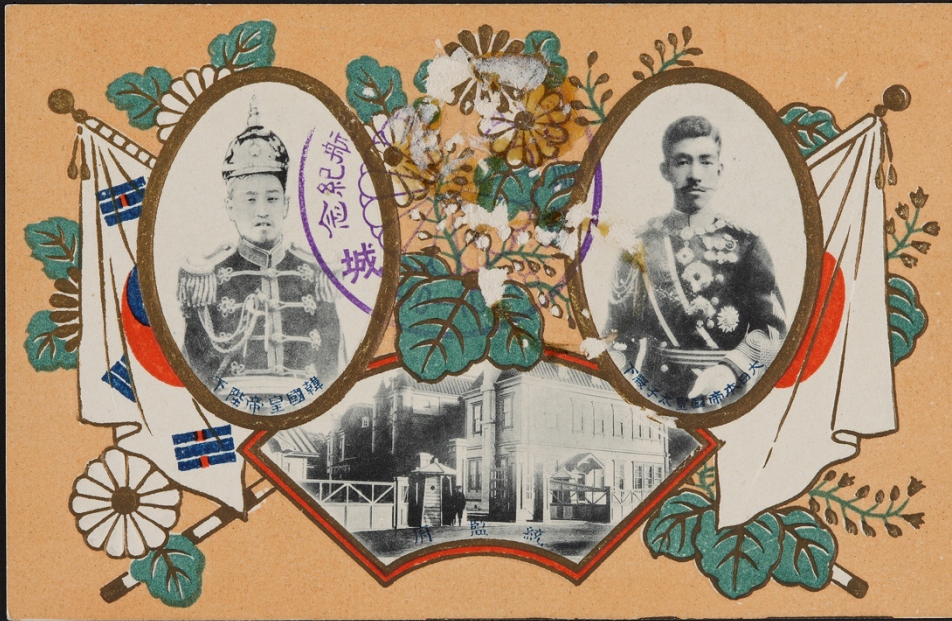


Fig. 2.57. Postcard of Emperor Sunjong (순종, 純宗, 1874-1926, r. 1907-1910) and Japanese Crown Prince (Yoshihito, 嘉仁, 1879-1927, r. 1912-1927), 1907, coloured print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14cm, National Palace Museum.



Fig. 2.58. Celebratory postcard of the visit of the Crown Prince of Japan, 1907, coloured print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14cm, National Palace Museum.



Fig 2.59. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, 1906, Japan, coloured print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.1cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.60. Photographic Postcard of Itō Hirobumi (伊藤博文, 1841-1909), 1909, coloured print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.1cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.61. “Hanguk hwangje jeonha jeukwi ginyeom” (한국 황제 전하 즉위 기념, 韓國皇帝殿下即位紀念, in celebration of the accession of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea), 1907, coloured print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm Busan Museum.



Fig. 2.62. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, Japan, coloured print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.63. Luggage tickets of the Palace Hotel, 1907, print on paper, from Gyowon Daehakgyo Gyoyuk Bakmulgwan 교원대학교교육박물관, *Daehan, Taegeukgi: 3.1 undong mit Daehan Minguk Imsi Jeongbu surip 100 junyeon ginyeom Lee Byeong-geun sojang yumul teukbyeoljeon* 대한 태극기: 3.1 운동 및 대한민국 임시정부 수립 100주년 기념 이병근 소장 유물 특별전 (Daehan, Taegeukgi: Special Exhibition of Lee Byung-geun Collection to Commemorate the 100th anniversary of the March First Movement and the Establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea) (Cheongju: Gyowon Daehakgyo Gyoyuk Bakmulgwan 교원대학교박물관, 2019).

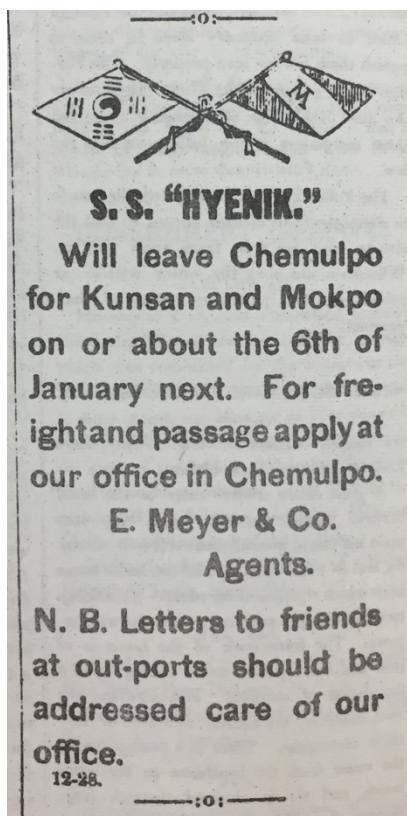


Fig. 2.64. E. Meyer & Co. advertisement in *The Independent*, 5 January, 1897, image from Jungang Munhwa Chulpansa, *Doklip sinmun chukswaepan* 독립신문 축쇄판 (Doklip sinmun Reduced Print), vol. 7 (Seoul: Jungang Munhwa Chulpansa 중앙문화출판사, 1969).

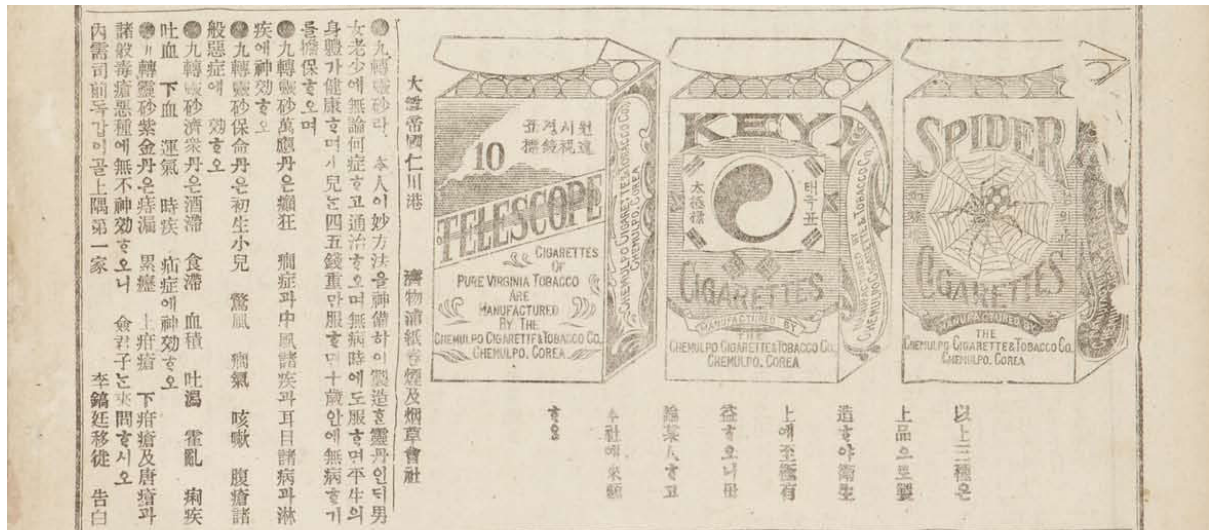


Fig. 2.65. Chemulpo Cigarette & Tobacco Co. (제물포지권련급연초회사, 濟物浦紙卷煙及煉草會社) advertisement in *Daehan maeil sinbo*, 28 December, 1905, print on paper, National Palace Museum of Korea, image from National Library of Korea.



Fig. 2.66. Luggage tickets of Sontag's Hotel, 1909, coloured print on paper, image from Gyowon Daehakgyo Gyoyuk Bakmulgwan, *Daehan, Taegeukgi*.

Fig. 2.67. Advertisement for Hwapyeongdang Daeyakbang (화평당대약방, 和平堂大藥房) in *Hwangseong sinmun*, 4 June, 1910, print on paper, National Palace Museum of Korea, image from National Library of Korea.

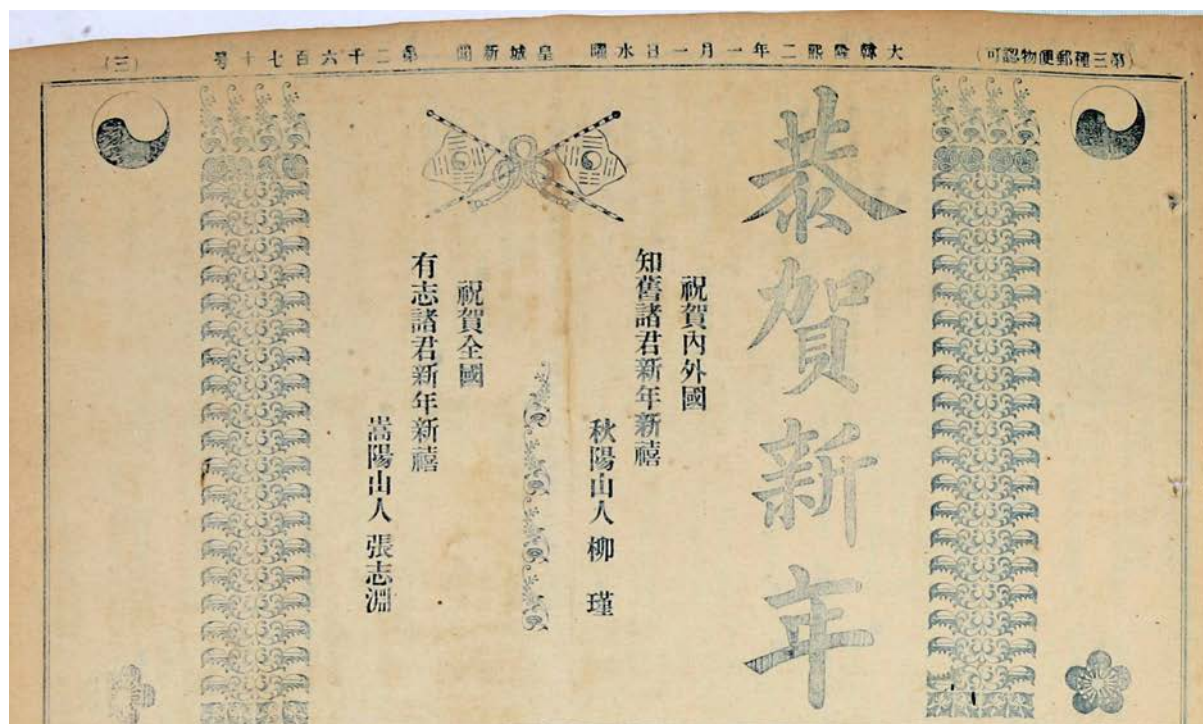


Fig. 2.68. “Geunha sinnyeon” (근하신년, 謹賀新年, Happy new year) in *Hwangseong sinmun*, 1 January, 1910, print on paper, National Palace Museum of Korea, image from National Library of Korea.



Fig. 2.69. Jaeungjang Medal (*Jaeungjang*, 자응장, 紫鷹章), colour on paper, from *Gu Hanguk hunjangdo*, 1910, National Library of Korea.

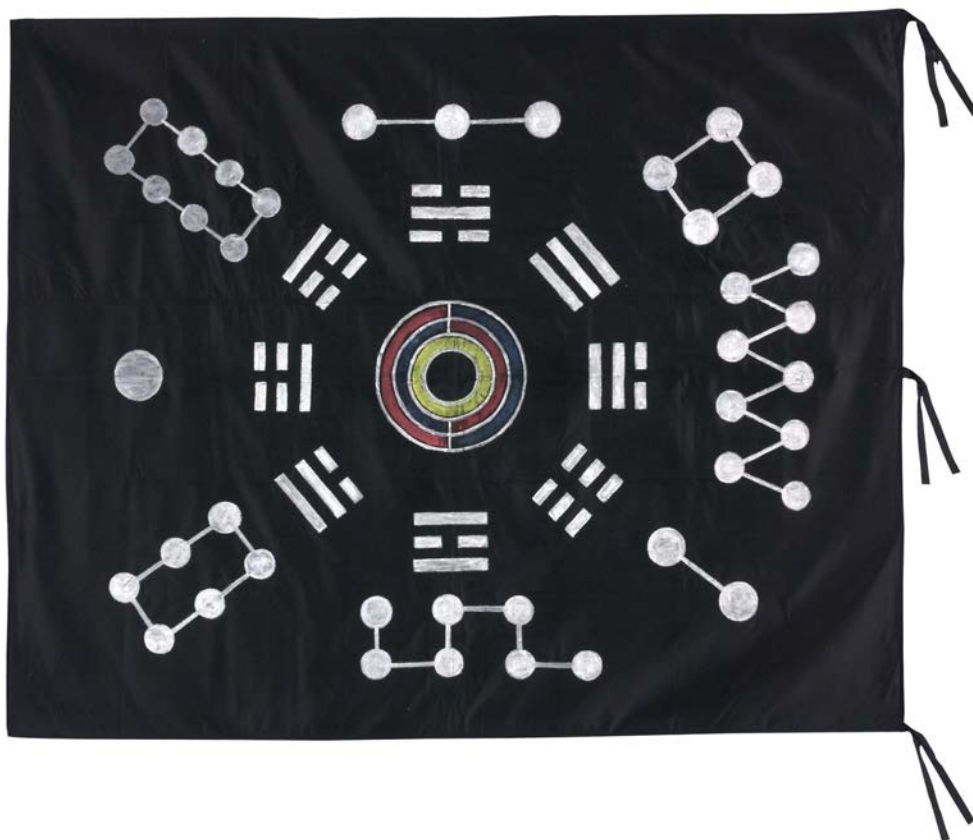


Fig. 2.70. Jwadokgi flag, late 19th-early 20th century, silk, h. 121cm, w. 150cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.71. *Sunjong hwangje namseo sunhaeng ginyeomjang* (순종황제 남서 순행 기념장, 純宗皇帝南西巡幸記念章, celebratory medal for Emperor Sunjong's national tours), 1909, metal, height with ribbon 8.1cm, w. 4cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig 2.72. Silver miniature kitchenware, ca. 1917, silver, h. 2.8cm-7cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.73. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, Japan, paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm, National Museum of Korea.

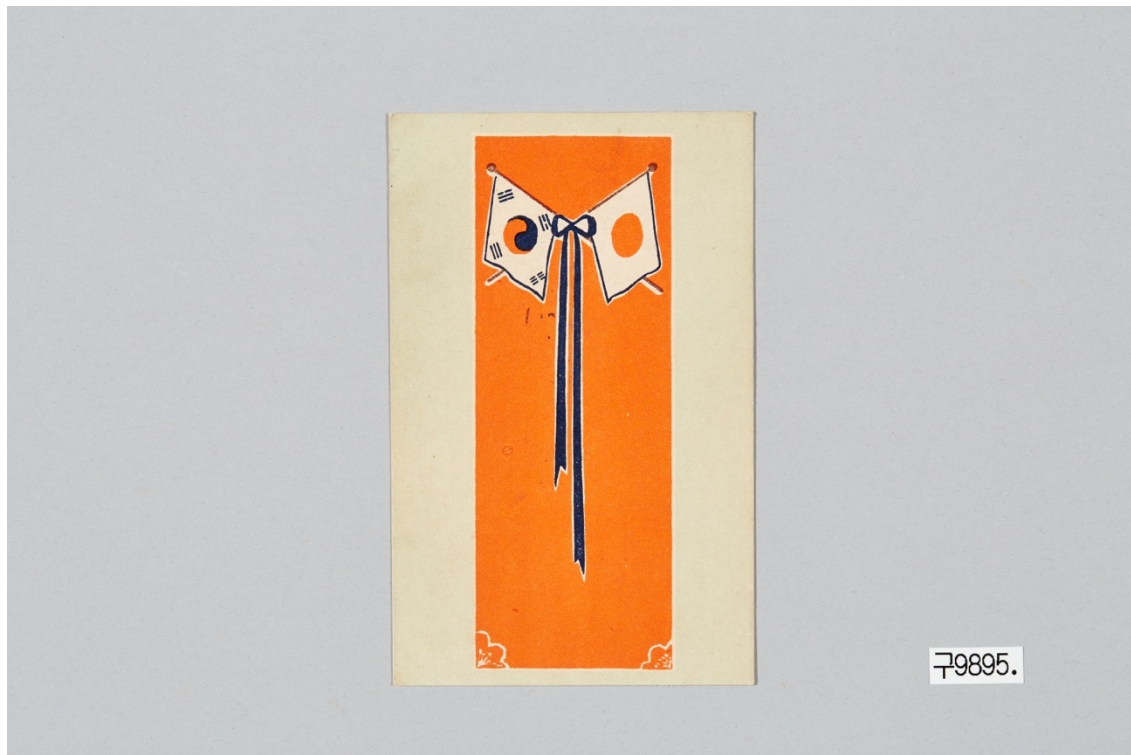


Fig. 2.74. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, Japan, paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.3cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.75. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, Japan, paper, h. 9.2cm, w. 14.3cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.76. Postcard with Taegeukgi motif, Japan, paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.77. “Sungjong hwangje ui seobuk sunhaeng sajincheop- Uiju” (순종황제의 서북순행사진첩- 의주, 純宗 西北巡行 寫眞- 義州, photo album of Emperor Sunjong’s national tours- Uiju), 29 January, 1909, printed photograph, h. 9.6cm, w. 14.4cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.78. “Sungjong hwangje ui seobuk sunhaeng sajincheop- Jeongjuyeok,” (순종황제의 서북순행사진첩- 정주역, 純宗 西北巡行 寫眞- 定州驛, photo album of Emperor Sunjong’s national tours- Jeongju Station), 31 January, 1909, printed photograph, h. 9.7cm, w. 14.4cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 2.79. Taegeukgi woodblock, 1919, wood, h. 30cm, w. 32cm, The Independence Hall of Korea, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 2.80. Jin-gwansa Taegeukgi (진관사 태극기, 津寬寺 太極旗, Jin-gwansa Temple Taegeukgi), 1919, ink on textile, h. 70cm, w. 89cm, Jin-gwansa Temple, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 3.1. Percival Lowell, “His Majesty the King of Korea,” 1884, photograph, albumen print, h. 12cm, w. 19cm, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Photograph Library.



Fig. 3.2. Percival Lowell (1855-1916), “His Majesty the King of Korea,” 1884, photograph, albumen print, h. 12cm, w. 19cm, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Photograph Library.



Fig. 3.3. Percival Lowell, "The Crown Prince of Korea," 1884, photograph, albumen print, h. 12cm, w. 19cm, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Photograph Library.



Fig. 3.4. Attributed to Ji Un-yeong (지운영, 池雲英, 1852-1935), “Gojong” (고종, 高宗, 1852-1919, r. 1864-1907) ca. 1884, photograph, h. 13.8cm, w. 9.8cm, Museum of Photography, Seoul, from Hanmi Sajin Misulgwan 한미사진미술관, *Daehan Jeguk hwangsil sajinjeon* (대한제국 황실 사진전, Korean Empire Imperial Photo Exhibition) (Seoul: Hanmi Sajin Misulgwan 한미 사진 미술관, 2009), 71.



Fig. 3.5. "Portrait of King Yi Kojong (1852-1919 AD, Reigned 1863-1907 AD), 26th Yi Dynasty King, in Costume and Sitting Between Two Ceremonial Censers at Changdok Palace," 1884, photographic print, h. 5.08cm, w. 10.16cm, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History.



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Fig. 3.6. Isabella Bird Bishop (1831-1904), "The King of Korea," in Isabella Bird Bishop, *Korea and Her Neighbors: A Narrative of Travel, with an Account of the Recent Vicissitudes and Present Position of the Country* (New York: F. H. Revell Co., 1898), 430.

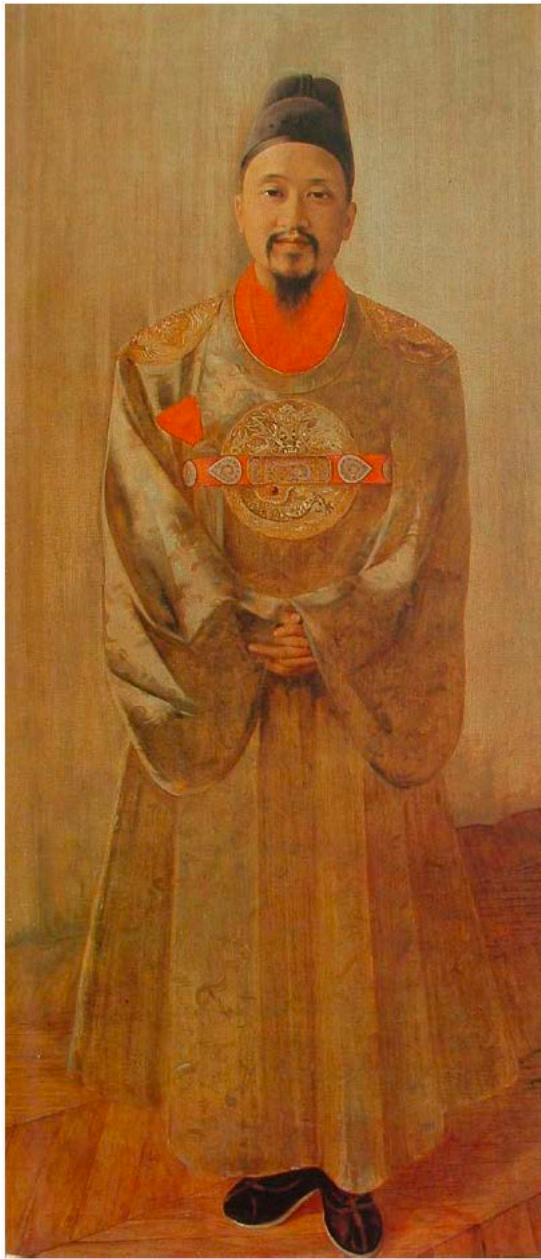


Fig. 3.7. Hubert Vos (1855-1935), *Portrait of Emperor Gojong*, 1899, oil on canvas, h. 198.9cm, w. 91.8cm, private collection, image from Gwon Haeng-ga 권행가, “Gojong hwangje ui chosang: Geundae sigak maeche ui yuip gwa eojin ui byeonyong gwajeong” (고종황제의 초상: 근대 시각매체의 유입과 어진의 변형 과정) (PhD diss., Seoul, Hongik University 홍익대학교, 2006), 166.



Fig. 3.8. Antonio Zeno Shindler (1823-1899), *King of Korea*, ca. 1893, oil on canvas, h. 106.7cm, w. 71.1cm, Smithsonian American Art Museum.



Fig. 3.9. Murakami Tenshin ((村上天眞, ?-?), “Emperor Gojong and the Crown Prince,” ca. 1900, print on paper, h. 16.4cm, w. 10.8cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.10. Kim Gyu-jin (김규진, 金圭鎮, 1868-1933), "Portrait of Emperor Gojong," 1905, tinted silver collodion, mounted on board, image h. 27cm, image w. 21cm, board h. 42cm, board w. 34cm, National Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian Institute.



Fig. 3.11. “The King of Corea and his Son” in *The Graphic*, 14 July, 1894, printed engraving, private collection, image from Bridgeman Images.



Fig. 3.12. "Gojong and Sunjong," late nineteenth century, photograph, h. 13cm, w. 9.4cm, Museum of Photography Seoul.



Fig. 3.13. "Emperor Gojong, Yi Hui" in *The Outlook*, 5 March, 1904, print on paper, Seoul History Archives.

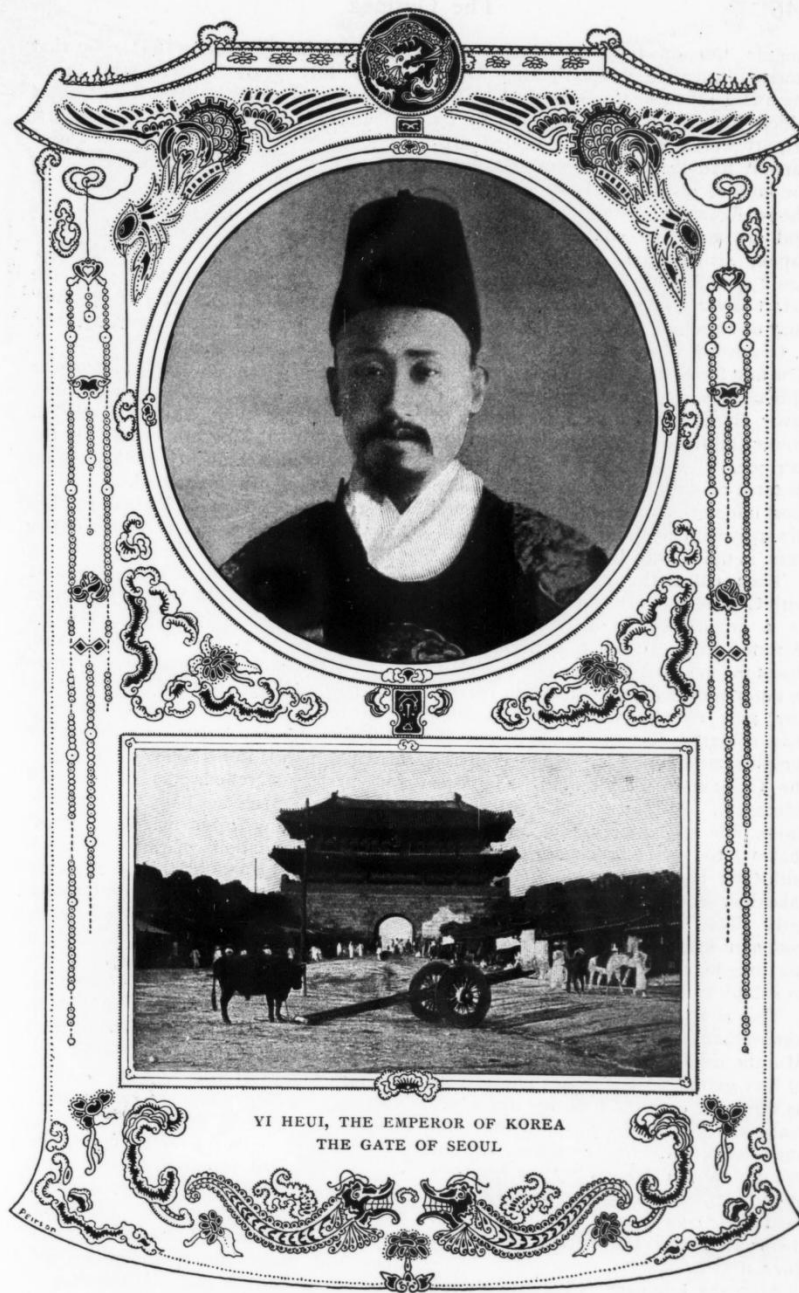
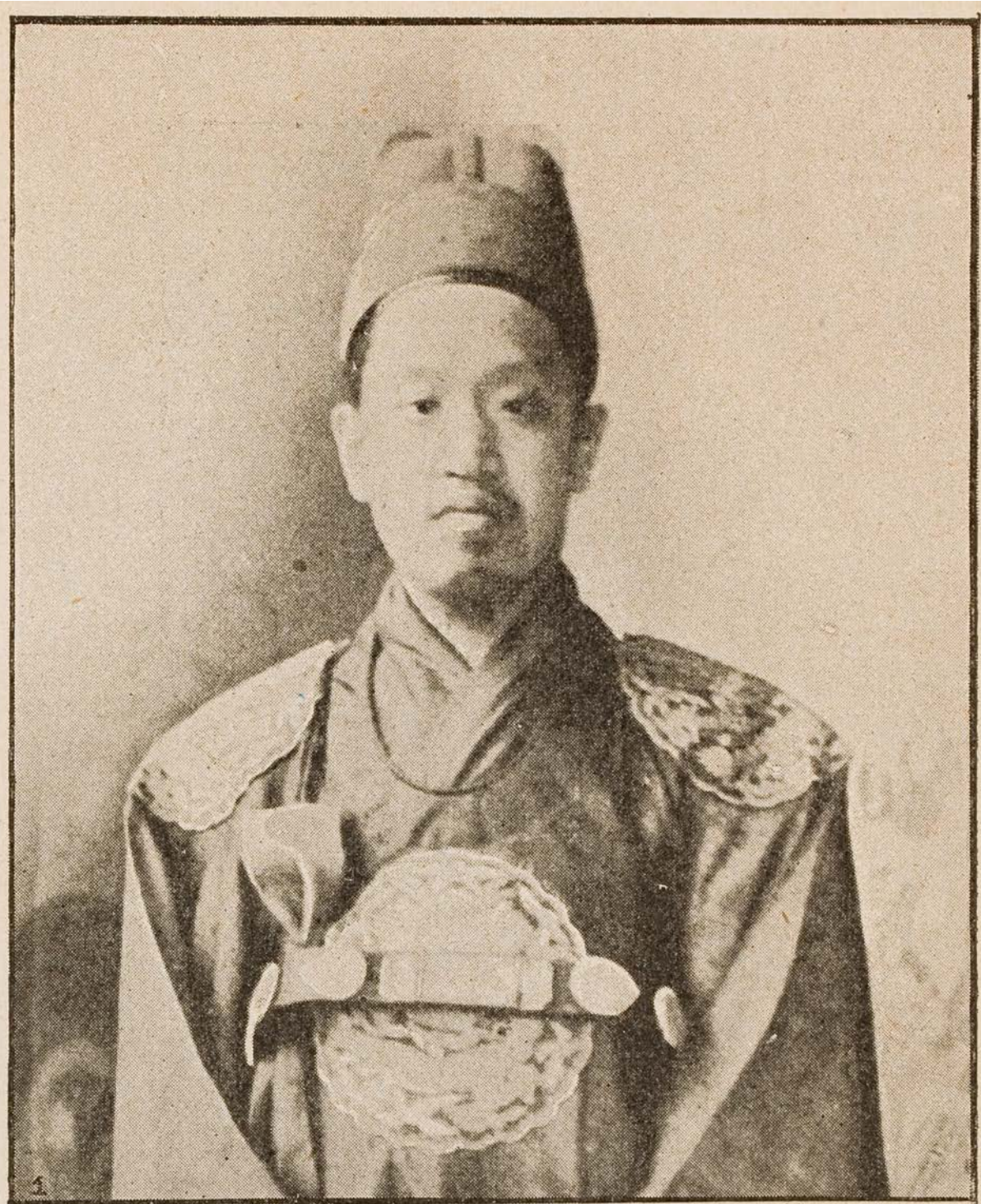


Fig. 3.14. "Yi Heui, the Emperor of Korea, the Gate of Seoul" in *The Outlook*, vol. 76, no. 10, 5 March, 1904, print on paper, https://archive.org/details/sim_new-outlook_1904-03-05_76_10/page/545/mode/1up, accessed 14 September, 2022.



S. M. Yi-Hieung, empereur de Corée.

Fig. 3.15. "S. M. Yi-Hieung, empereur de Corée" in *Les Nouvelles Illustrées*, 2 October, 1902, photo taken ca. 1890s, print on paper, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Le prince Li-Tchok héritier de Corée.

Fig. 3.16. "Le prince Li-Tchok héritier de Corée," *Les Nouvelles Illustrées*, 2 October, 1902, photo taken ca. 1890s, print on paper, National Palace Museum of Korea.



HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF KOREA.

Fig. 3.17. L. B. Graham (?-?), "His Majesty, The King of Korea," November 1896, *The Korean Repository*, printed photograph, image from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035959439&view=1up&seq=625&skin=2021&q1=1%20b%20graham>, accessed 14 September, 2022.



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Fig. 3.18. "The King of Korea," ca. 1897, from Lillias Horton Underwood, *Fifteen Years Among the Top-Knots: Life in Korea* (Boston: American Tract Society, 1908) printed photography, image from https://archive.org/details/fifteenyearsamon01unde_0/page/347/mode/thumb, accessed 14 September, 2022.



Fig. 3.19. Attributed to Chae Yong-sin (채용신, 蔡龍臣, 1850-1941), *Portrait of Emperor Gojong*, early twentieth century, colour on silk, h. 180cm, w. 104cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.20. “Sugang taehwangje pyeha” (수강 태황제 폐하, 壽康 太皇帝陛下, Long live His Majesty the Retired Emperor) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 524.



Fig. 3.21. “Dae hwangje pyeha” (대황제 폐하 황후폐하, 大皇帝陛下 皇后陛下, His Majesty the Emperor Her Majesty the Empress) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 535.

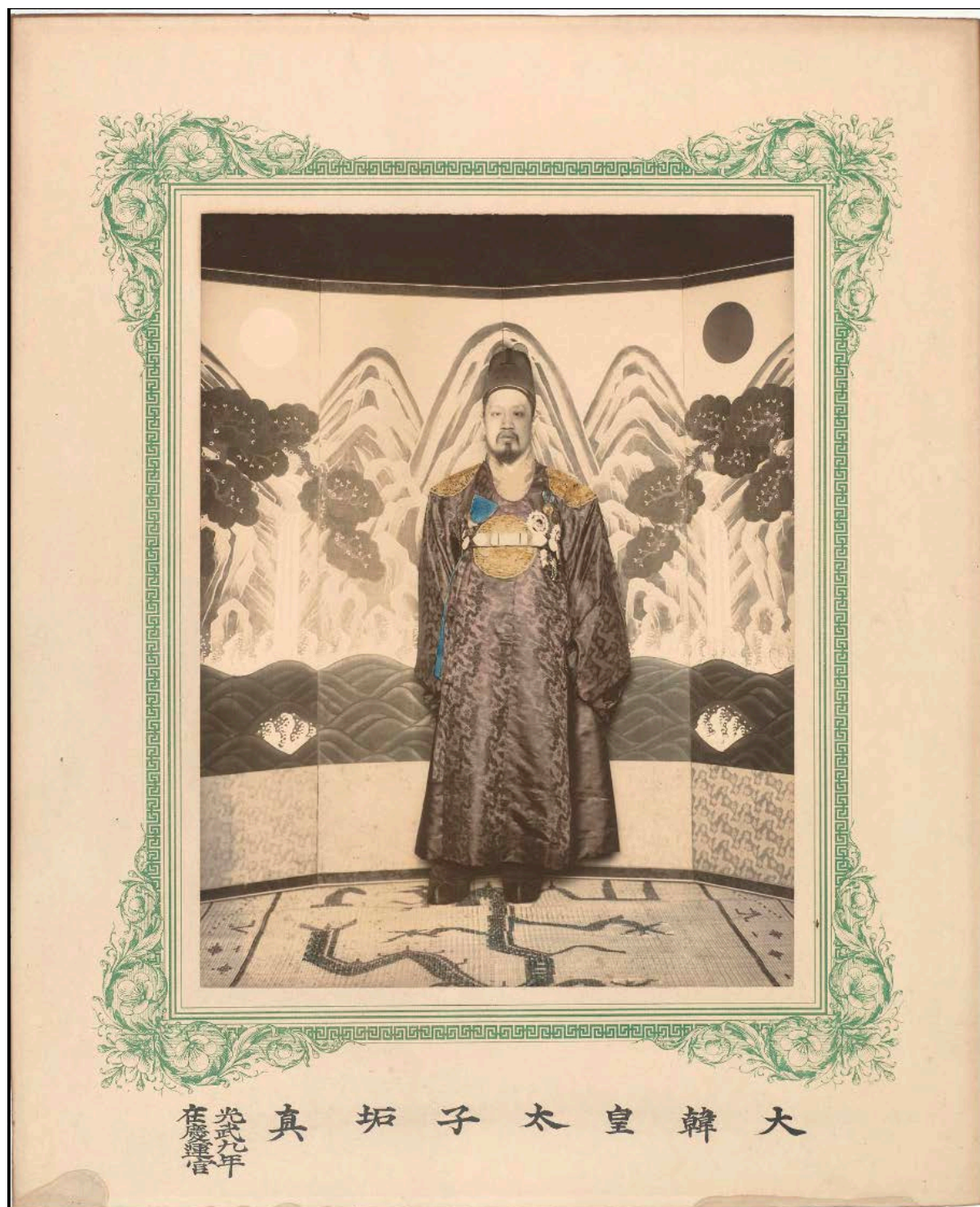


Fig. 3.22. Kim Gyu-jin, "Portrait of Crown Prince Sunjong," 1905, tinted silver collodion, mounted on board, image h. 27cm, image w. 21cm, board h. 42cm, board w. 34cm, National Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian Institute.



Fig. 3.23. *Sunjong yejin* (순종예진, 純宗睿眞, portrait of Crown Prince Sunjong) (presumed), ca. 1902, colour on silk, h. 227cm, w. 104cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.24. Group photograph for the Japanese Crown Prince's visit to Korea, 1907, printed in an album in 1910, photograph, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 3.25. Postcard of Emperor Sunjong and Japanese Crown Prince, 1907, coloured print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14cm, National Palace Museum.



Fig. 3.26. Celebratory Postcard of the Visit of Crown Prince of Japan, 1907, coloured print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14cm, National Palace Museum.

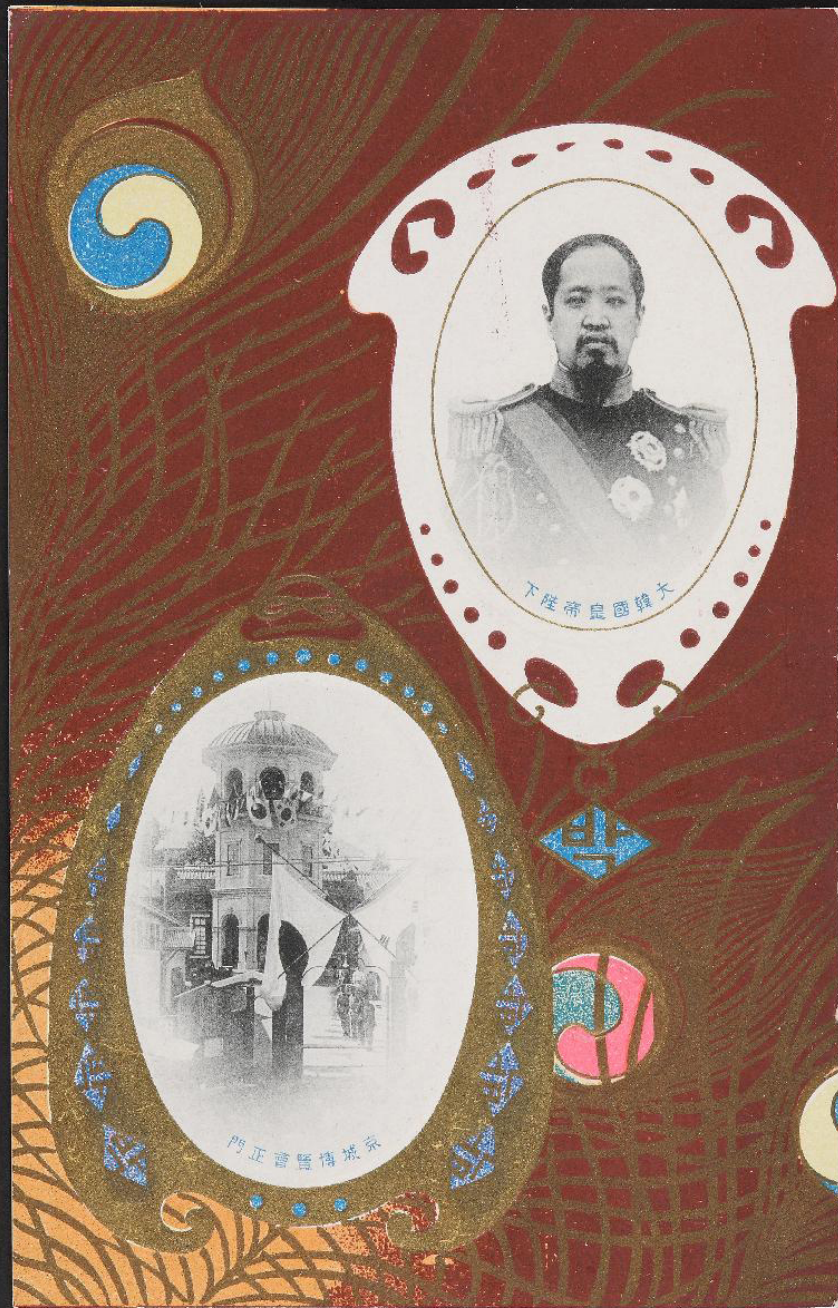


Fig. 3.27. Celebratory Postcard for the Gyeongseong Exposition, 1908, coloured print on paper, h. 14cm, w. 9cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.28. Uchida Kuichi (内田九, 1844-1875), "Mutsuhito, The Meiji Emperor," 1873, Albumen silver print from glass negative with applied colour, h. 25.1cm, w. 19.5cm, The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Fig. 3.29. Iwata Kanae (岩田鼎, 1870-?), "Emperor Gojong," 1907, gelatin silver print, h. 26cm, w. 20.8cm, The Museum of Photography Seoul.



Fig. 3.30. Iwata Kanae, "Sunjong," ca. 1909, photograph, h. 55cm, w. 40cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.31. “Sungjong hwangje ui seobuk sunhaeng sajincheop- Pyeongyang Pyeongwondang,” (순종황제의 서북순행사진첩- 평양 평원당, 純宗 西北巡行 寫眞- 平壤平遠堂, photo album of Emperor Sunjong’s national tours- Pyeongwondang Pavilion of Pyeongyang), 1 February, 1909, printed photograph, h. 9.6cm, w. 13.8cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.32. “Sungjong hwangje ui seobuk sunhaeng sajincheop- Chandeokgung,” (순종황제의 서북순행사진첩- 창덕궁, 純宗 西北巡行 寫眞- 昌德宮, photo album of Emperor Sunjong’s national tours- Changdeokgung Palace), 4 February, 1909, printed photograph, h. 21.1cm, w. 26.9cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.33. Percival Lowell, "Crowd collected to witness the passing of the King," 1884, photograph, albumen print, h. 12cm, w. 19cm, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Photograph Library.



Fig. 3.34. Yi family portraits in *Joseon pungsok insok sajincheop* (조선풍속인속사진첩, 朝鮮風景人俗寫眞帖, photo album of customs and people of Joseon), 1911, print on paper, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 3.35. Joseon Gongdohoe (조선공도회, 朝鮮公道會), “Yiwang-ga gak jeonha eojoyeong” (이왕가각전하어존영, 李王家各殿下御尊影, royal portraits of each of their majesties of the Yi royal family), 1919, print on paper, h. 158cm, w. 50.1cm, National Museum of Contemporary Korean History.



Fig. 3.36. “Yiwang-ga eosajin” (이왕가 어사진, 李王家御寫眞, royal photographs of the Yi royal family), colonial period, print on paper, h. 28.5cm, w. 37.5cm, Yeosu Museum.



Fig. 3.37. “Joseon Yiwang-ga ejonyeong” (이왕가 어존영, 李王家御尊榮, royal portraits of the Yi royal family), 10 April, 1912, coloured print on paper, h. 40.5cm, w. 46.7cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 3.38. Tanaka Ryōzō (田中良三, 1874-1946), “Joseon Yiwang-ga ejonyeong” (조선이왕가 어존영, 朝鮮李王家御尊影, royal portraits of the Joseon Yi royal family), 1925, coloured print on paper, h. 38.8cm, w. 52.3cm, National Museum of Contemporary Korean History.



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Fig. 3.39. Postcard of Gojong's Funeral, ca. 1919, print on paper, h. 9.2cm, w. 14cm, National Folk Museum of Korea.

十濟王高溫祚遺像



Fig. 3.40. "Sipje wang go Onjo yusang" (십제 왕 고 온조 유상, 十濟王高溫祚遺像, portrait of Onjo, king of Sipje) in Hyeon Chae (현채, 玄采, 1856-1925), *Yunyeon pildok* (유년필독, 幼年必讀, 1907), print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa), 14.



HYONG AN.

Tomb of Ki Tse.

To face p. 18.

Fig. 3.41. Joseph H. Longford (1849-1925), "Tomb of Ki Tse," in *The Story of Korea* (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1911), printed photograph on paper, retrieved from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=cool.ark:/13960/t1ng5713g&view=1up&seq=37&skin=2021>.



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Fig. 3.42. “Dong-guk eul changrip hasin Dangun ui sang” (동국을 창립하신 단군의 상, 東國을 創立하신 檀君의 像, portrait of Dangun, founder of the eastern country) in Jeong In-ho (정인호, 鄭寅琥, 1869-1945), *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa* (초등대한역사, 初等大韓歷史, 1908), print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 370.



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Fig. 3.43. “Gyohwa reul changheung hasin Gija ui sang” (교화를 창흥하신 기자의 상, 教化를 倡興하신 箕子の像, portrait of Gija, one who brought enlightenment) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeonguso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon vol. 4, 372.



Fig. 3.44. *Dangun*, unknown period, colour on paper, h, 72cm, w. 26cm, Gahoe Museum.



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Fig. 3.45. "Mumuwang ui sang" (문무왕의 상, 文武王의 像, portrait of King Mumu) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeonguso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon vol. 4, 385.



Fig. 3.46. “Tonghap Samhan hasin Goryeo Taejo ui sang” (통합 삼한 하신 고려 태조의 상, 統合三韓하신 高麗太祖의 像, portrait of Goryeo Taejo who united the Three Kingdoms) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon vol. 4, 416.

圖 聖 箕



第二 箕子
箕子는 卽 文聖王이
니 姓은 子오 名은 胥
餘시니 支那商國의
宗室이라 子爵으로
箕씨에 封함을 受호
故로 箕子라 稱호니
라 商王紂가 無道호
야 國을 失호미 箕子
가 男女五千人을 率

Fig. 3.47. "Gija" (기자, 箕子) in Park Jeong-dong (박정동, 朴晶東, ?-1919), *Chodeung daedong yeoksa* (초등대동역사, 初等大東歷史, 1909), print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 7 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa 아세아 문화사, 1977), 445.

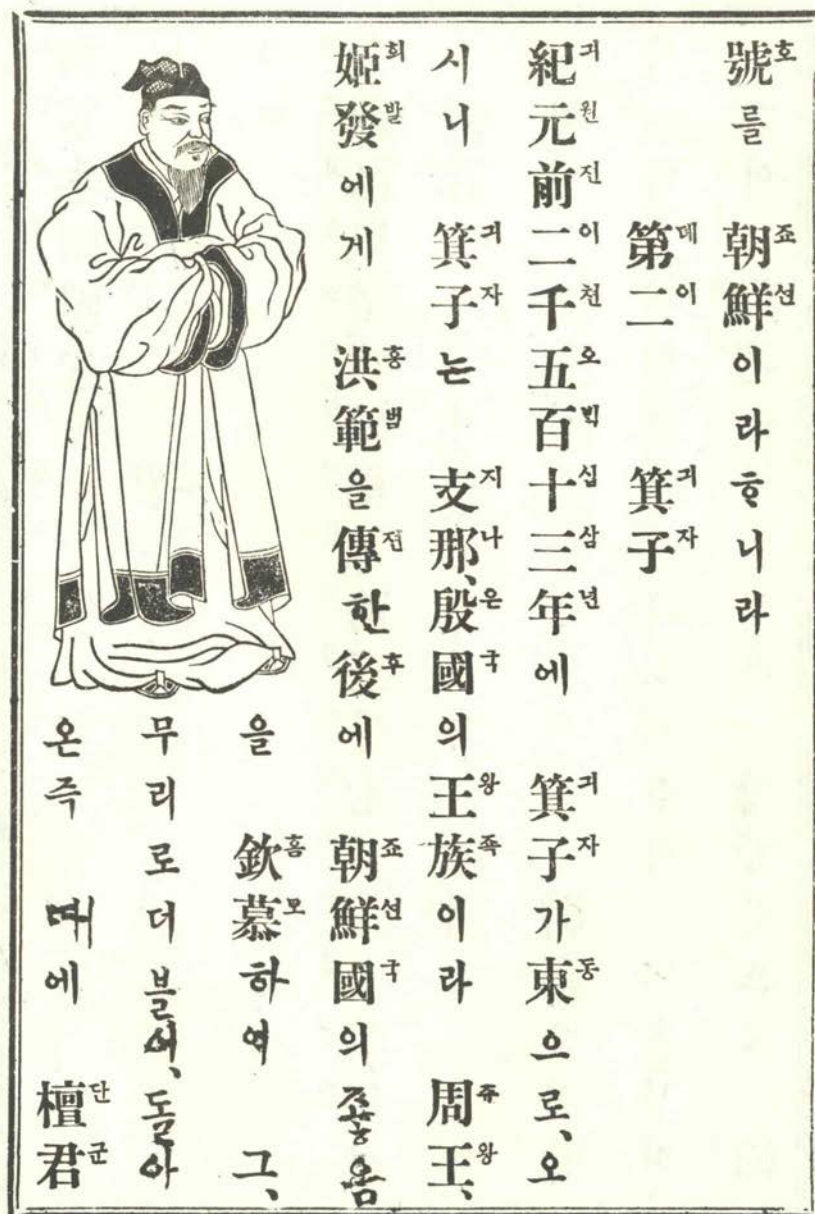


Fig. 3.48. “Gija” in Heungsadan Pyeonjipbu (흥사단편집부, 興士團 編輯部), *Chodeung bon-guk yaksa* (초등본국약사, 初等本國略史, 1909), print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 10 (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa, 1977), 364.



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Fig. 3.49. “Eulji Mundeok Cheoncheon-gang daepa Sugundo” (대파 수군도, 乙支文德清川江大破隋軍圖, Eulji Mundeok and the Sui Army in Havoc at Cheongcheon-gang River) in *Yunyeon pildok*, vol. 1, 1907, print on paper, image in Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2, 28.

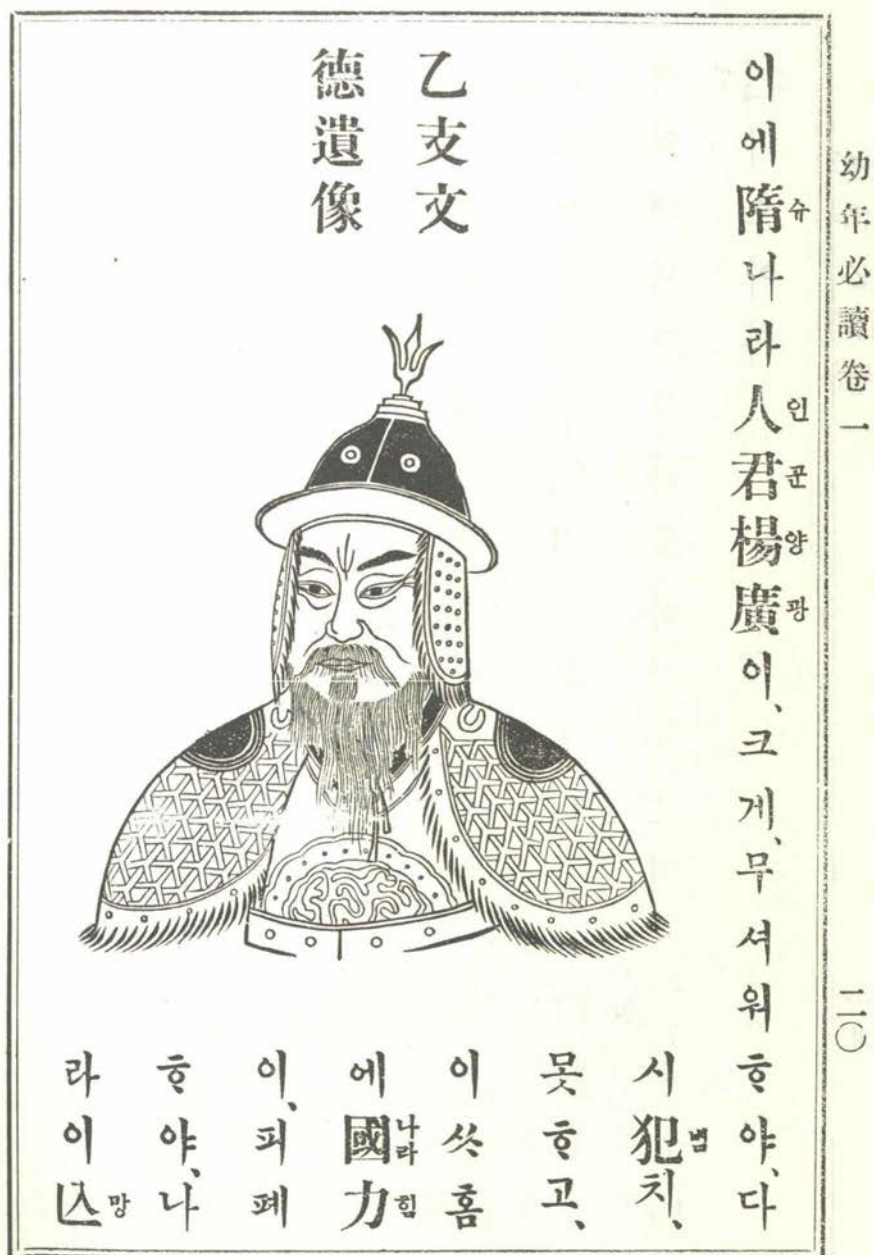


Fig. 3.50. “Eulji Mundeok yusang” (을지문덕 유상, 乙支文德 遺像, portrait of Eulji Mundeok) in *Yunyeon pildok*, vol. 1, 1907, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2, 30.



Fig. 3.51. "Eulji Mundeok" (을지문덕, 乙支文德) 1909, print on paper, *Chodeung daedong yeoksa* in Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 7, 463.



Fig. 3.52. "Eulji Mundeok," in *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 5, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4, 179.



Fig. 3.53. "Samhan isipsa geol jung jeildeung-in Goguryeo daesin Eulji Mundok sang" (삼한 이십사걸 중 제일등인 고구려 대신 을지문덕 상, 三韓二十四傑中第一等人高句麗 大臣乙支文德像, portrait of Goguryeo official Eulji Mundok, the greatest of Twenty-four Great Men of Samhan), print on paper, *Mansebo* (만세보, 萬歲報), 1 January 1907, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 3.54. “Daepa subyeong han Eulji Mundeuok ui sang” (대파수병한 을지문덕의 상, 大破隋兵한 乙支文德의 像, portrait of Eulji Mundeok, who defeated the army of Sui) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeonguso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 399.



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Fig. 3.55. “Changjo gwiseon han Yi Sun-sin ui sang” (창조귀선한 이순신의 상, 創造龜船한 李舜臣의 像, Portrait of Yi Sun-sin, the creator of Geobukseon) in *Chodeung Daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 475.



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Fig. 3.56. Portrait of Yi Sun-sin, Joseon period, print on paper, h. 48.1cm, w. 39.3cm, Gongju National Museum.

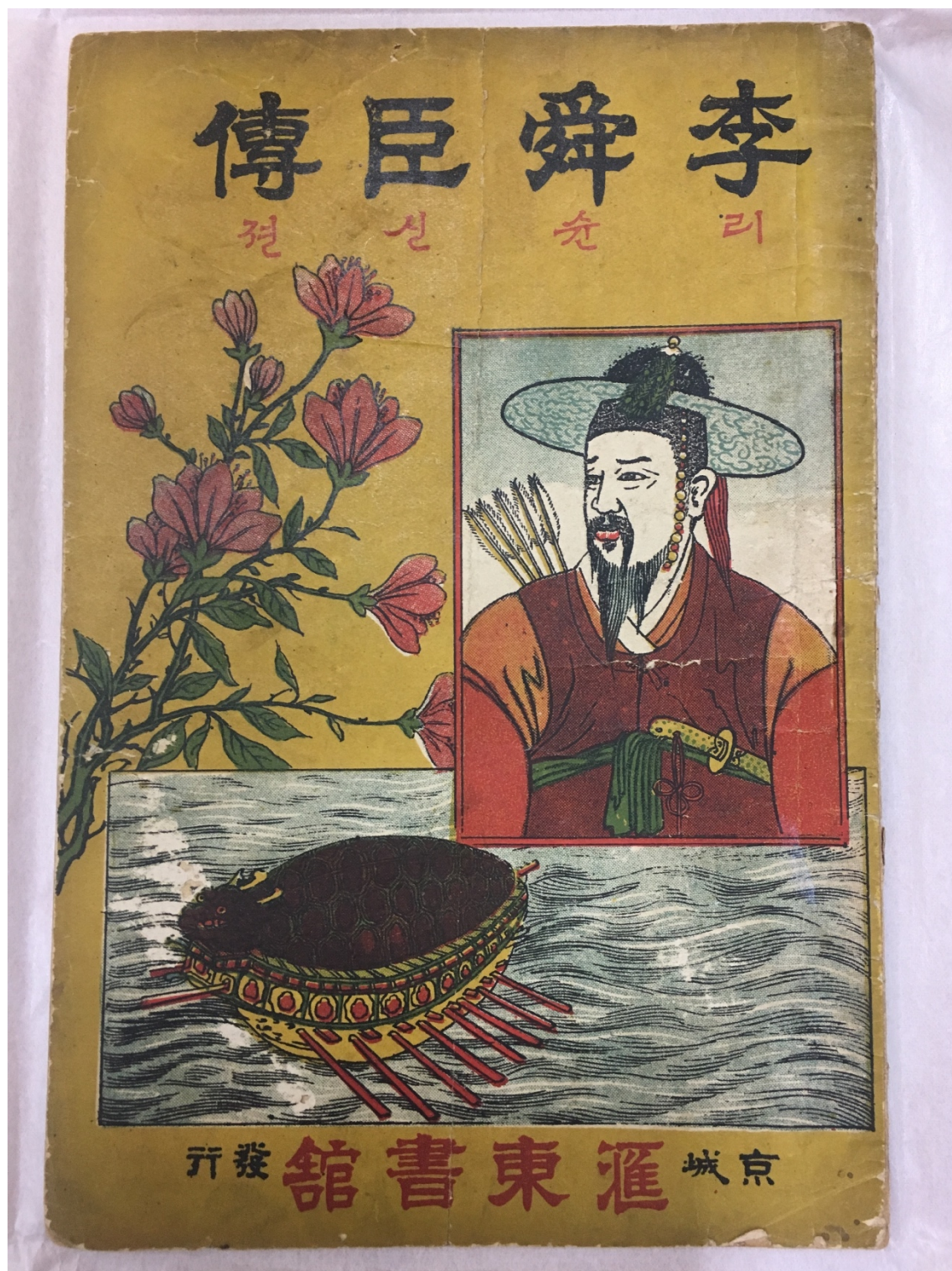


Fig. 3.57. *Yi Sun-sin jeon* (이순신전, 李舜臣傳, Story of Yi Sun-sin), colonial period, coloured print on paper, The Museum of Korean Modern Literature.



Fig. 3.58. Yang Gi-hun, *Hyeoljukdo* (혈죽도, 血竹圖, painting of the Blood Bamboos), ca. 1906, ink and colour on paper, h. 135cm, w. 71cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



Fig. 3.59. Yang Gi-hun, “Hyeoljukdo” in *Daehan maeil sinbo*, 17 July, 1906, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 3.60. Photograph of Min Yeong-hwan's Blood Bamboos, 1906, photographic postcard, The Independence Hall of Korea, image from <https://search.i815.or.kr/sojang/donation/collectionList.do?donationId=3>, accessed 14 September, 2022.

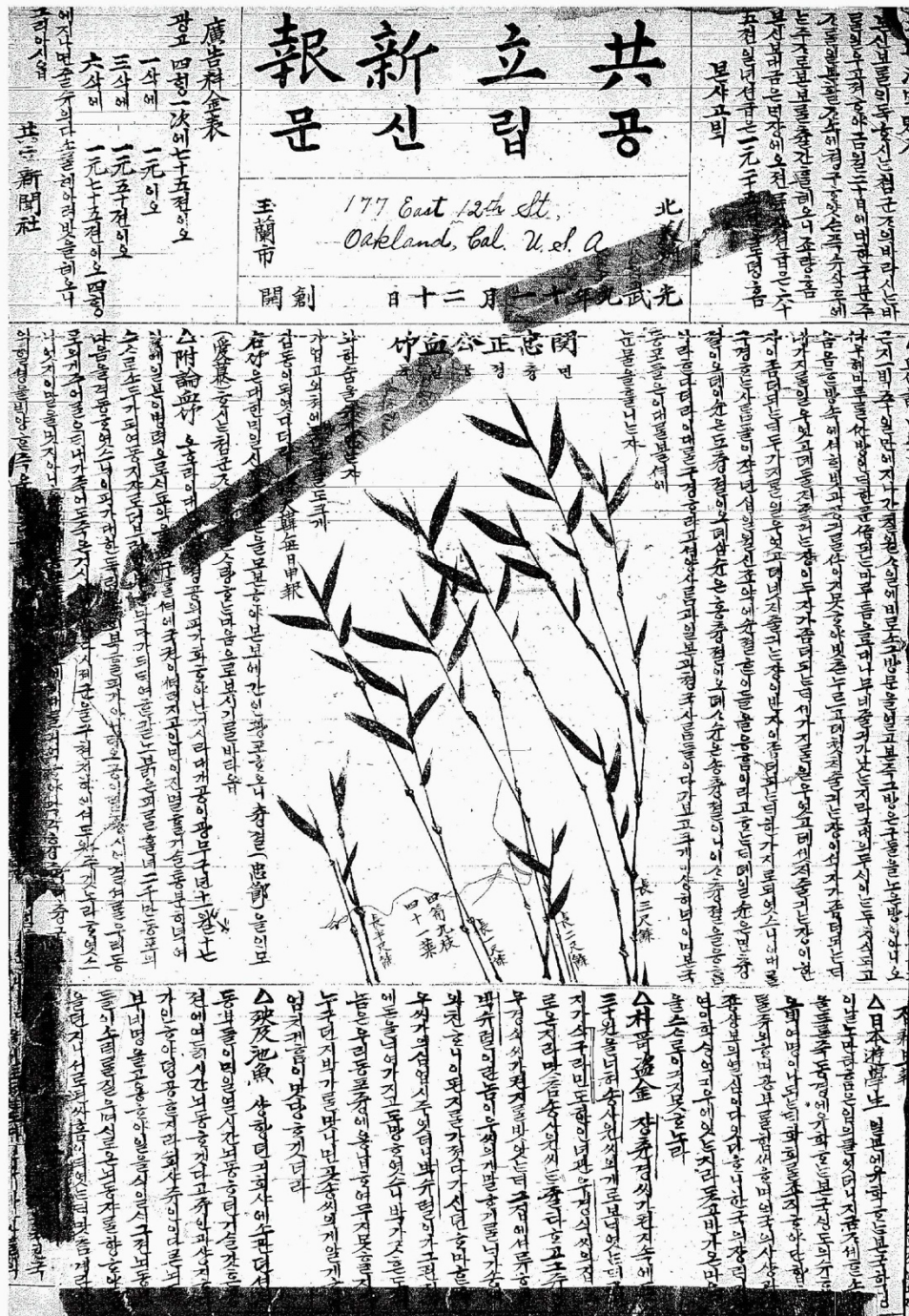


Fig. 3.61. “Min Chungjeong-gong hyeoljuk” (민충정공 혈죽, 閔忠正公血竹, Blood Bamboos of Min Chungjeong-gong) in *Gongrip sinbo* (공립신보, 共立新報), 25 August, 1906, National Institute of Korean History, image from National Library of Korea.



Fig. 3.62. An Jung-sik (안중식, 安中植, 1861-1919), “Min Chungjeong-gong hyeoljuk” (민중정공혈죽, Blood Bamboos of the loyal Min) in *Daehan Jaganghoe wolbo*, no. 8, 25 February, 1907, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso 한국학문헌연구소, (*Daehan Jaganghoe wolbo yeong-inbon ha* 대한자강회월보 영인본, 大韓自彊會月報 影印本) (Seoul: Asea Munhwasa 아세아문화사, 1976).

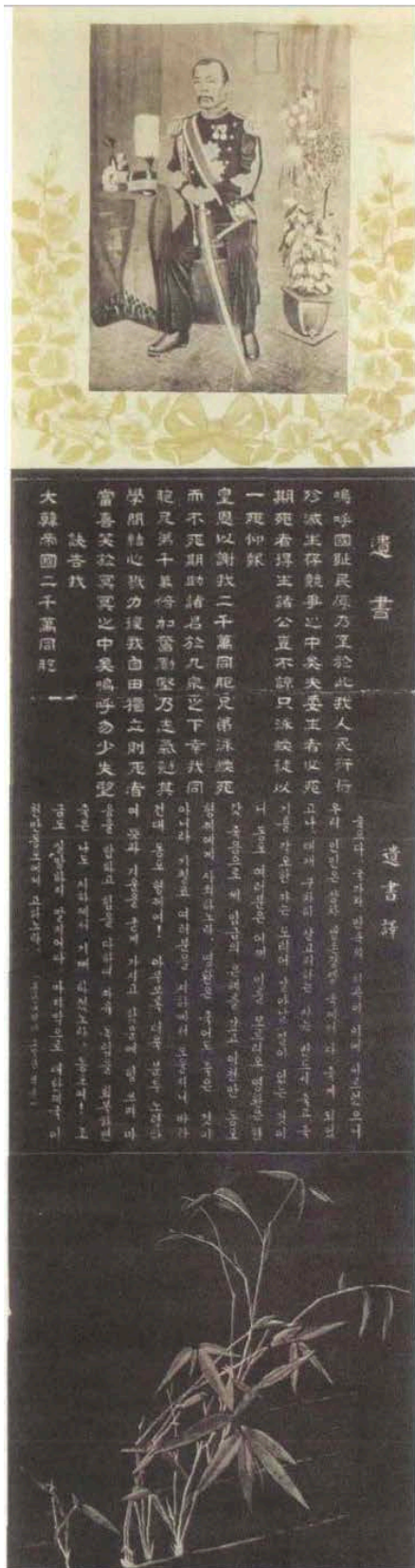


Fig. 3.63. Hanging scroll of Min Yeong-hwan's Blood Bamboos, gold pigment and photolithograph on paper, h. 139cm, w. 37cm, Korea University Museum, image from Choi Yeol 최열, "Hyeoljuk ui noraee, Gyejeong Min Yeong-hwan" (혈죽의 노래 계정 민영환, Gyejeong Min Yeong-hwan, song of the Blood Bamboos), *Naeil eul yeoneun yeoksa* 내일을 여는 역사 49 (December 2012).



Fig. 3.64. “Min Yeong-hwan hyeoljukdo” (민영환 혈죽도, 閔泳煥 血竹圖, Painting of Min Yeong-hwan’s Blood Bamboos) in *Yunyeon pildok*, vol. 3, 1907, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2, 144.



Fig. 3.65. “Min chungjeong-gong Yeong-hwan ui hyeoljukdo” (민충정공 영환의 혈죽도, 閔忠正公 泳煥의 血竹圖, Painting of the Blood Bamboos of Min Yeong-hwan the Loyal) in *Chodeung daehan yeoksa*, 1908, print on paper, Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gawhwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Guksapyeon 4, 531.



Fig. 3.66. Kikuta Photo Studio, “Min Chungjeong jinsang” (민충정 진상, 閔忠正眞像, photograph of Min Chungjeong), 15 July, 1907, photograph, h. 16.3cm, w. 10.7cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.

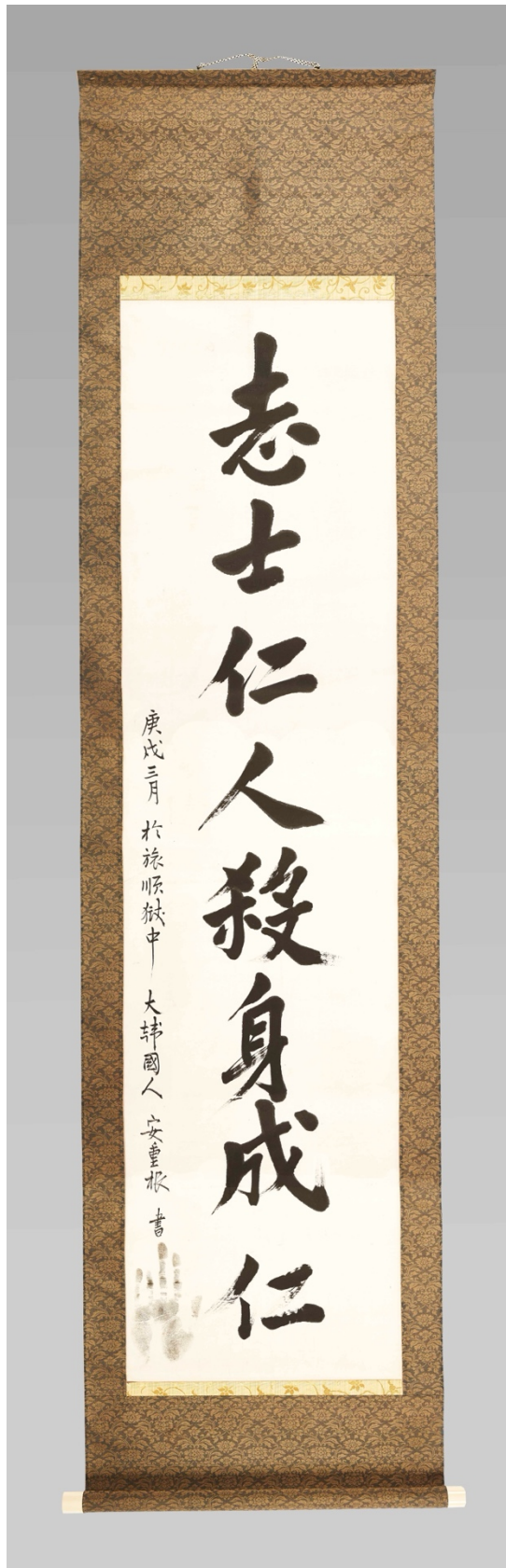


Fig. 3.67. An Jung-geun, “Jisainin salsinseong-in” (지사인인살신성인, 志士仁人殺身成仁, Scholar of cause and virtuous man would sacrifice himself to achieve virtue), March 1910, ink on paper, An Junggeun Memorial Museum, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 3.68. An Jung-geun, “Wiguk heonsin gunin bonbon” (위국헌신군인본분, 爲國獻身軍人本分, Self-sacrifice for the sake of the country is the rightful duty of a soldier), 1910, ink on paper, h. 137cm, w. 32.8cm, An Junggeun Memorial Museum, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 3.69. Photograph of An Jung-geun, 1909, photograph, The Independence Hall of Korea, retrieved from

<https://search.i815.or.kr/sojang/read.do?subMenuChecked=%ED%9D%91%EB%B0%B1%EC%82%AC%EC%A7%84&searchUseYn=Y&searchCondition=title&searchKeyword=%EC%95%88%EC%A4%91%EA%B7%BC&picture=&pageIndex=1&titleSort=0&authorSort=0&yearSort=0&typeSort=0&pageUnit=10&adminId=1-001162-000>, accessed 14 September, 2022.



Fig. 3.70. Standard Portrait of An Jung-geun, ca. 1909, photograph, An Junggeun Memorial Museum, <http://ahnjunggeun.or.kr/kwa-47023>.



Fig. 3.71. Photograph of An Jung-geun, ca. 1909, printed photograph, image from Yun Byeong-seok 윤병석, “An Jung-geun ui sajin” (안중근의 사진, photograph of An Jung-geun), *Hanguk doklip undongsa yeon-gu* 한국독립운동사연구 37 (December 2010).



Fig. 3.72. “Hyung Han An Jung-geun bok hyung-gi” (흉한 안중근 복 흉기, vile Korean An Jung-geun and weapon), photographic postcard, 1910, Sungkyungwan University, retrieved from <http://news.kmib.co.kr/article/view.asp?arcid=0924001645&code=13110000&cp=nv>.



Fig. 3.73. Postcard of An Jung-geun, ca. 1909-1910, printed photograph on paper, retrieved from https://www.hani.co.kr/arti/culture/culture_general/982647.html, accessed 14 September, 2022.



Fig. 3.74. Photo postcard of An Jung-geun, printed photograph on paper, ca. 1909-1910, h. 13.9cm, w. 9cm, Independence Hall of Korea, image from <https://search.i815.or.kr/sojang/read.do?isTotalSearch=Y&science=&adminId=1-019897-122>, accessed 14 September, 2022.



Fig. 3.75. “Man-go uisa An Jung-geun gong” (만고의사 안중근공, Martyr An Jung-geun), *Sinhan minbo* (신한민보, 新韓民報), 30 March, 1910, print on paper, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 3.76. “Go An Jung-geun seonsaeng chudo ginyeom” (고 안중근 선생 추도 기념, 故安重根先生追悼記念, in honour of the memory of the late An Jung-geun), date unknown, print on paper, h. 25.9cm, w. 37.7cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



Fig. 4.1. *Dong-guk daejido* (동국대지도, 東國大地圖), 1755-1767, colour and ink on silk, h. 272.7cm, w. 137.9cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.2. *Dong-guk daejido* (close-up), colour and ink on silk, h. 272.7cm, 137.9cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.3. Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), *Kunyu wanguo quantu* (Gonyeo man-guk jeondo (곤여만국전도, 坤輿萬國全圖), 1602, h. 167.5cm, w. 371.2cm, Library of Congress.



Fig. 4.4. Attributed to Kim Jin-yeo (김진여, 金振汝, ?-?), *Gonyeo man-guk jeondo* (곤여만국전도, 坤與萬國全圖), 1708, ink and colour on paper, h. 172cm, w. each panel 67.5cm, Seoul National University Museum.

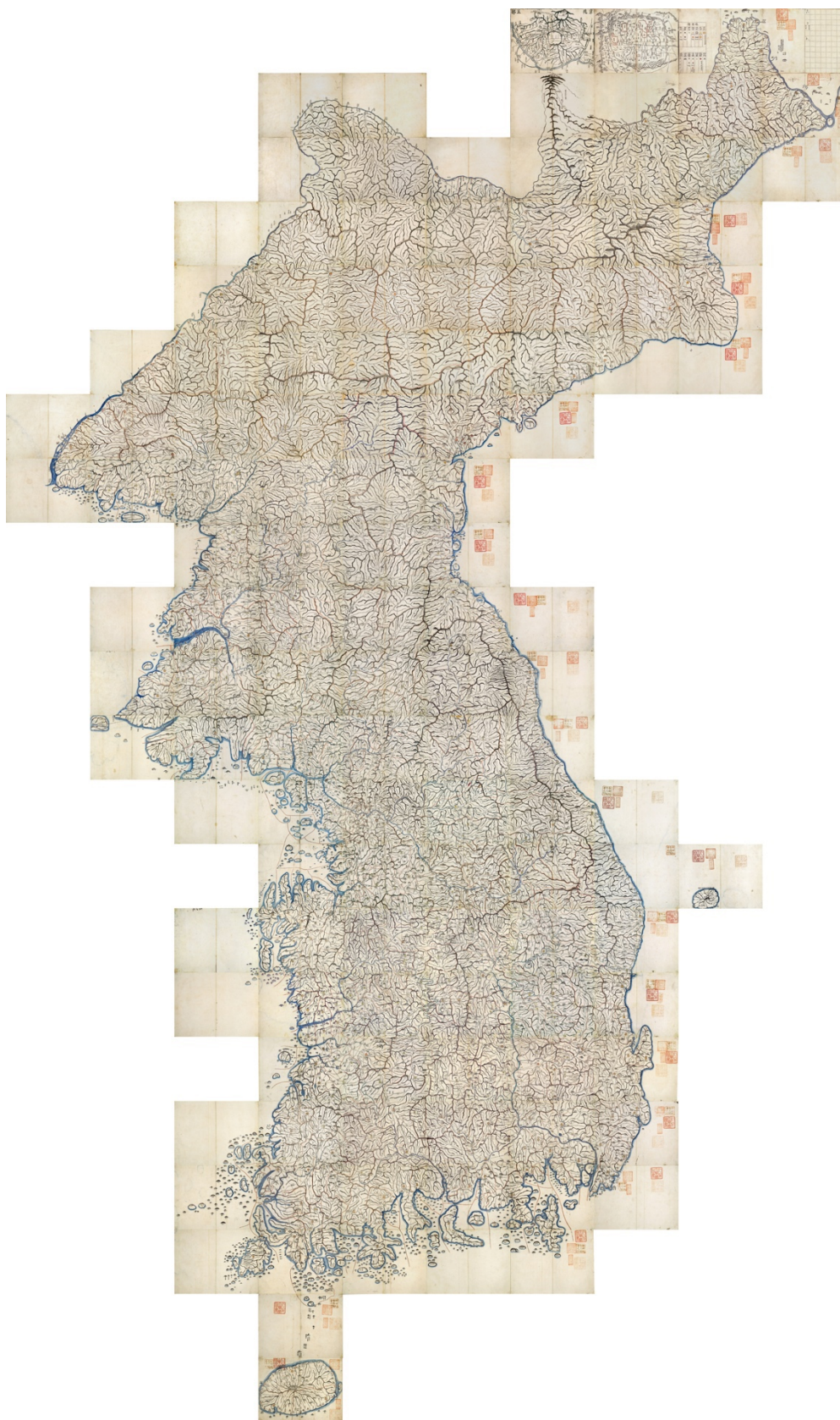


Fig. 4.5. Kim Jeong-ho (김정호, 興地圖, 1804-1866), *Daedong yeojido* (대동여지도, 大東輿地圖), 1861, print on paper, h. 700cm, w. 300cm, Seoul National University's Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Fig. 4.6. Kim Dae-geon (김대건, 金大建, 1821-1846, also known as André Kim), *Joseon jeondo* (조선전도, 朝鮮全圖, Carte de la Corée), 1846, pen and colour on paper, h. 112cm, w. 57cm, Bibliothèque nationale de France.

地球全圖

1883. 10. 31 [제 1 호] 13

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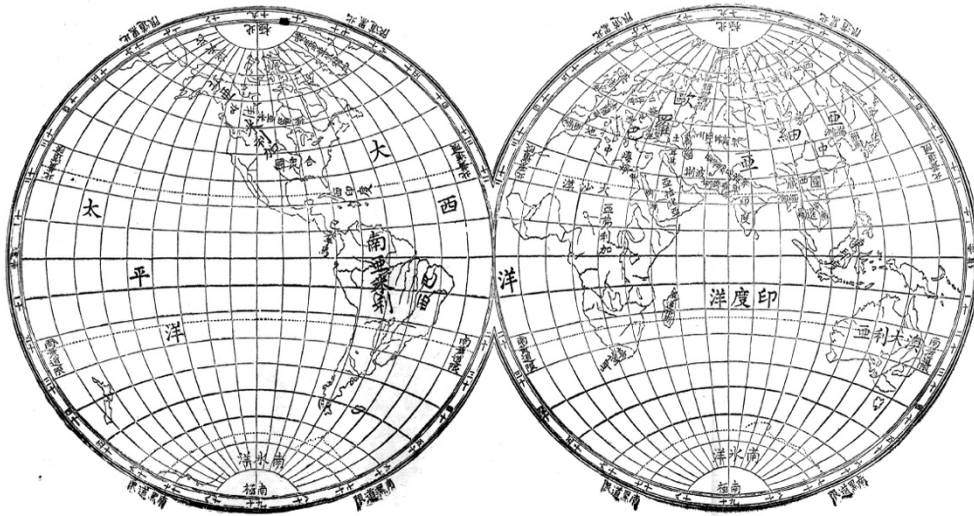


Fig. 4.7. “Jigu jeondo” (지구전도, 地球全圖, world map) in *Hanseong sunbo* (한성순보, 漢城旬報), 31 October, 1883, print on paper, Kwanhun Club (관훈클럽), image from National Library of Korea.

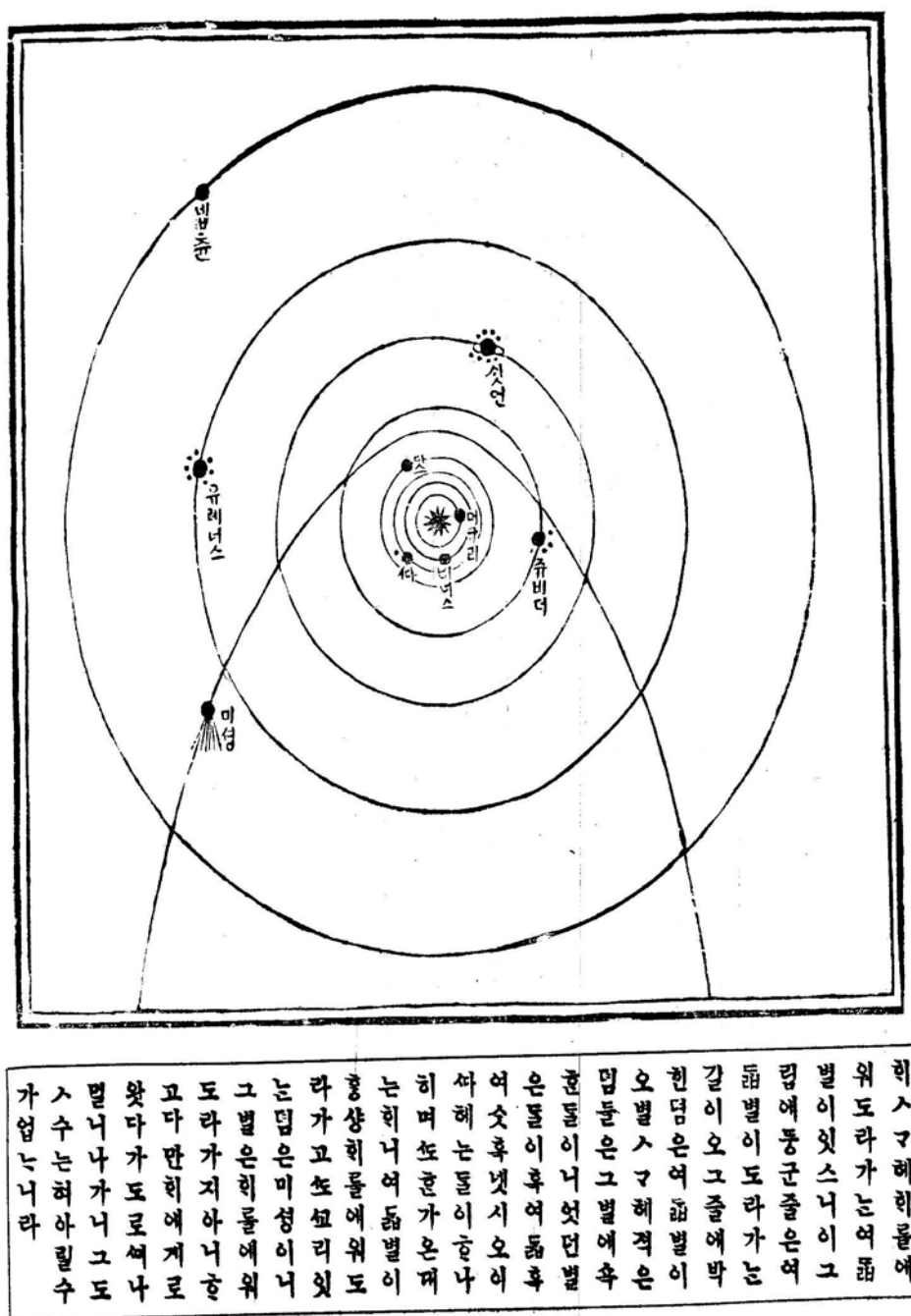
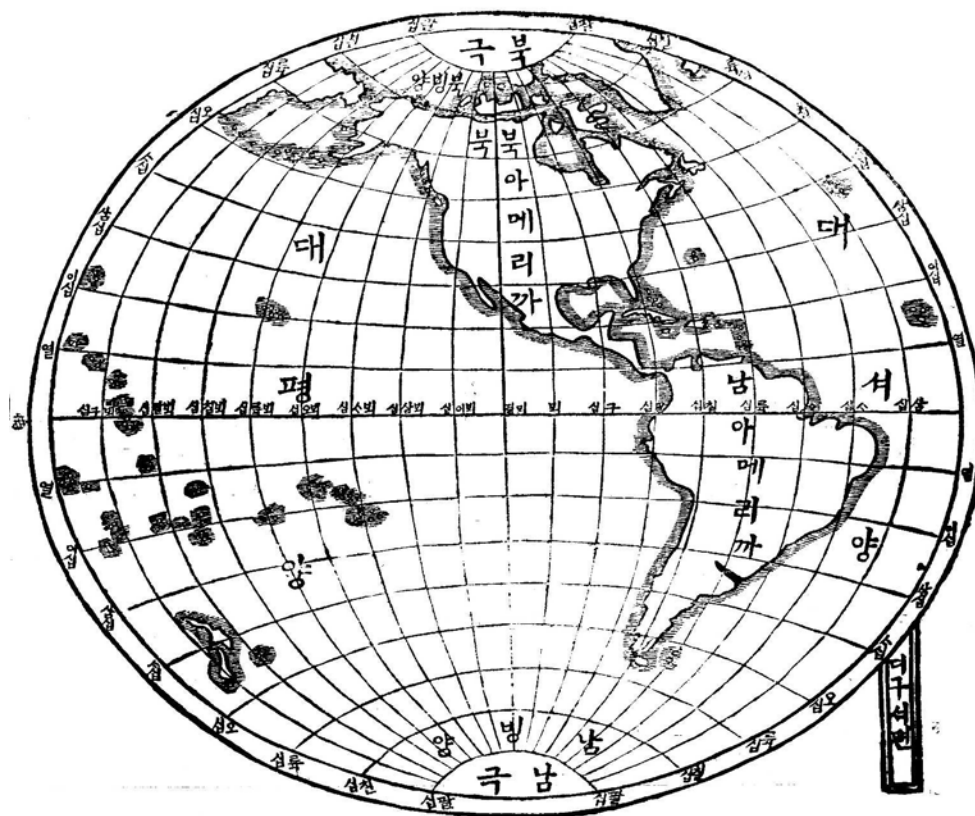
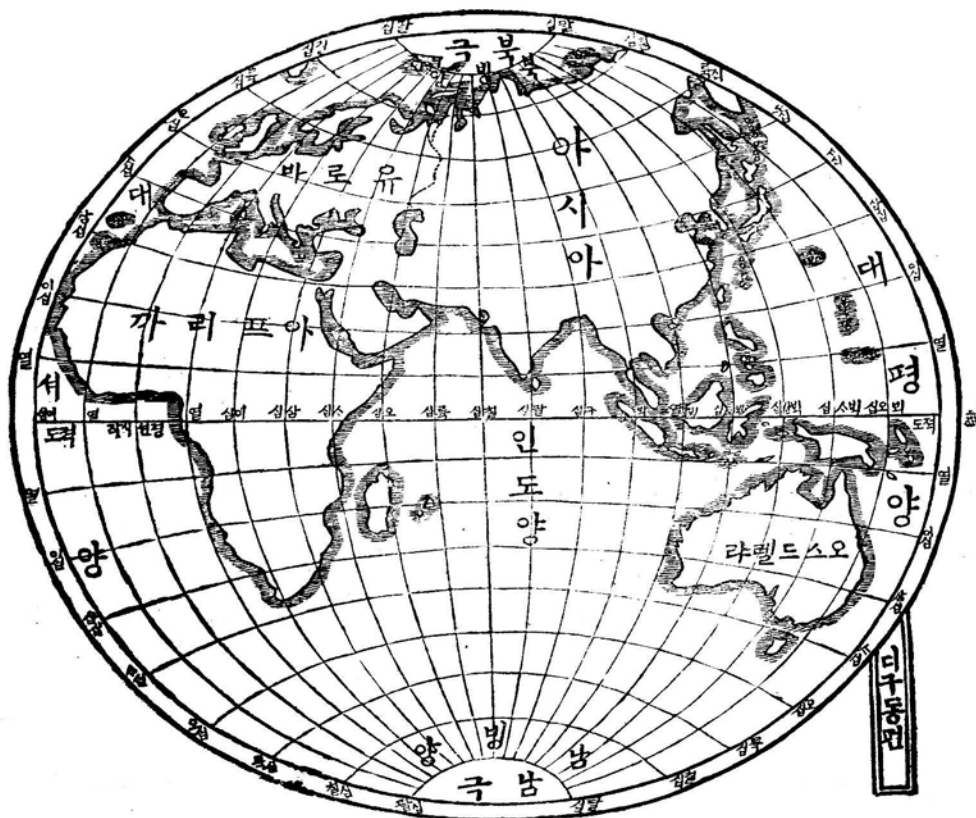


Fig. 4.8. Solar system in *Samin pilji* (사민필지, 士民必知, Essential Knowledge for Scholarly People), translated by Baek Nam-gyu and Yi Myeong-sang 백남규, 이명상 (Seoul: Hakbu 학부, 1895), print on paper, h. 21.4cm, w. 14.7cm, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.



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Fig. 4.9. “Jigu seomyeon” (지구 서면, western side of the Earth) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.



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Fig. 4.10. “Jigu dongmyeon” (지구 동면, eastern side of the Earth) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

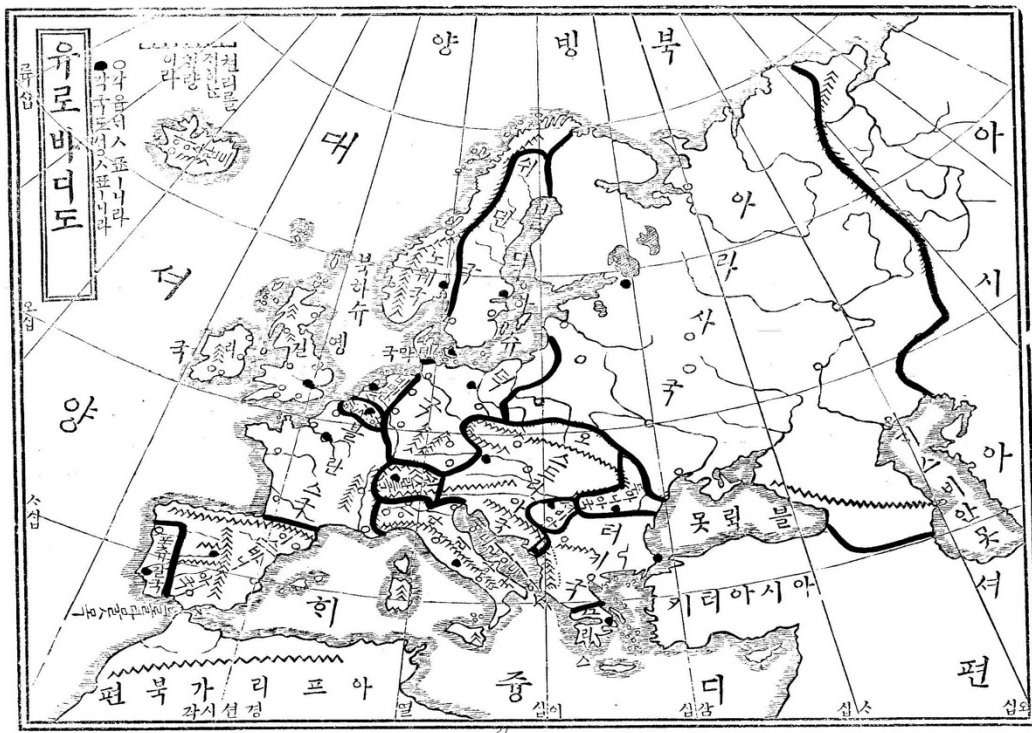


Fig. 4.11. “Yuroba jido” (유로바디도, map of Europe) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

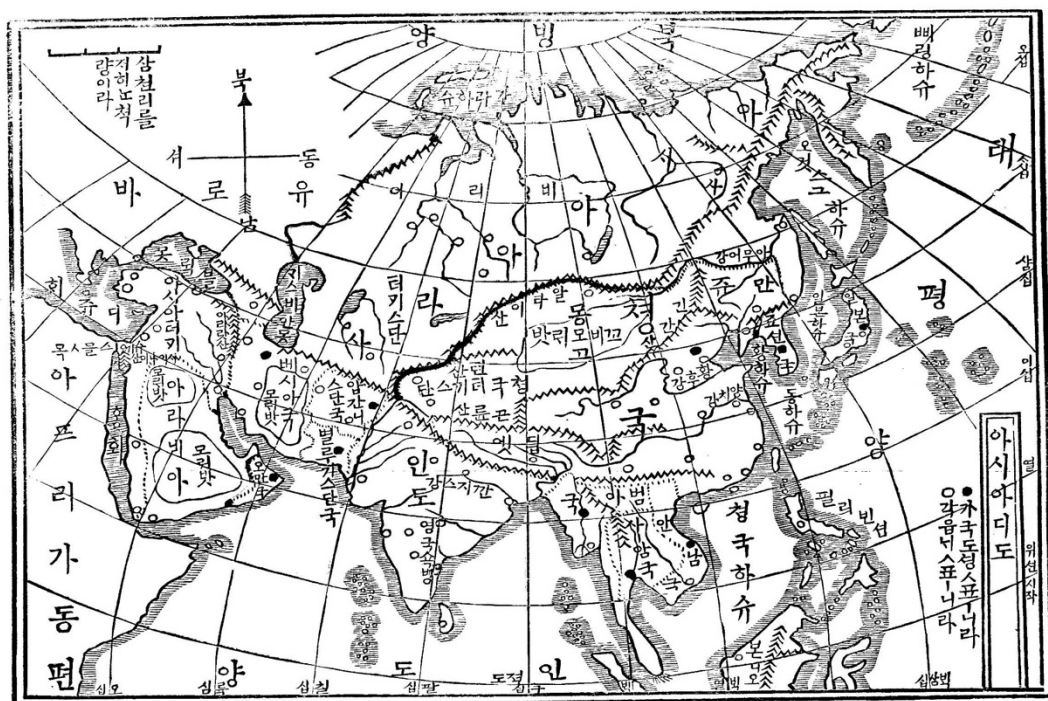


Fig. 4.12. “Asia jido” (아시아디도, map of Asia) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.



Fig. 4.13. “Buk Amerika jido” (북아메리카지도, map of North America) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

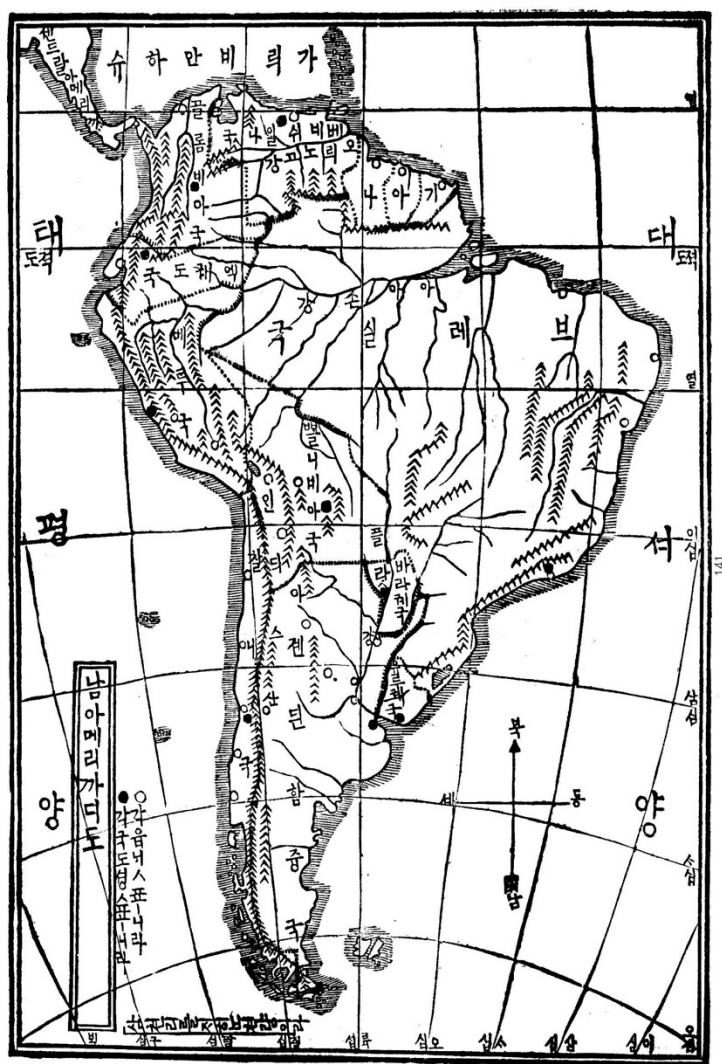


Fig. 4.14. “Nam Amerika jido” (남아메리카지도, map of South America) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

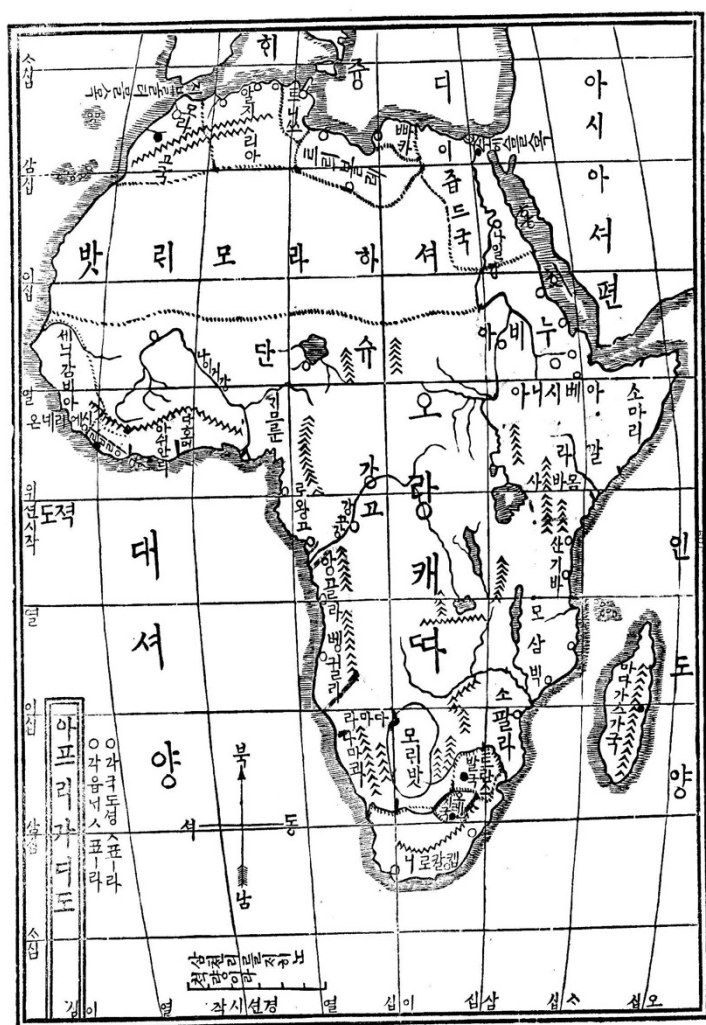


Fig. 4.15. “Apeurika jido” (아프리카지도, map of Africa) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

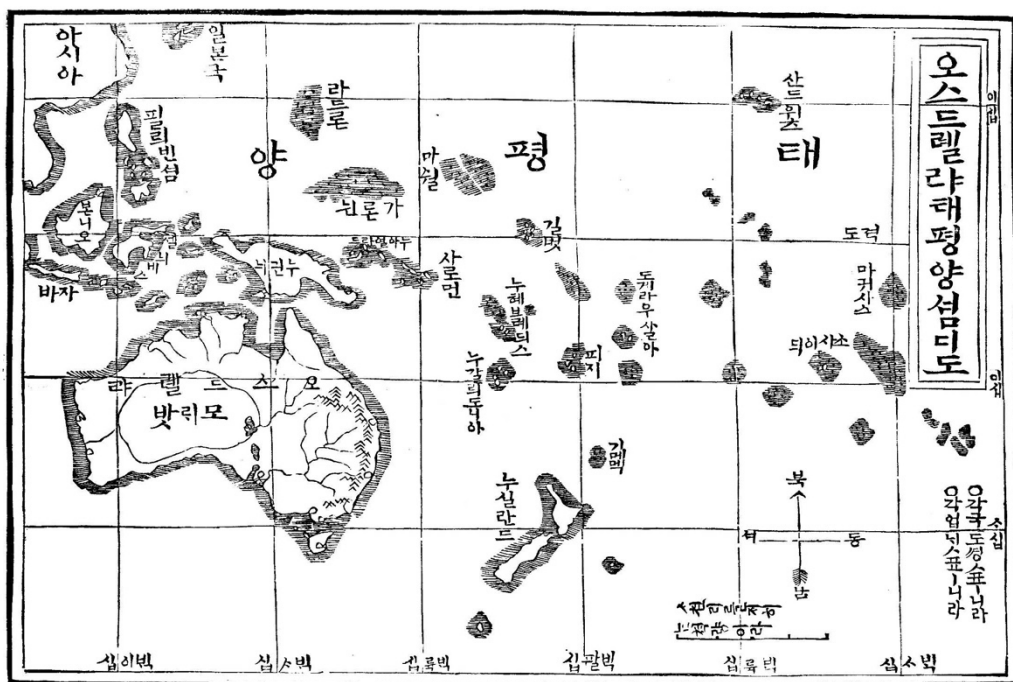


Fig. 4.16. “Oseuteureilria Taepyeong-yang seom jido” (오스트렐라태평양섬지도, map of Australia and the Pacific Ocean) in *Samin pilji*, 1895, print on paper, image from Digital Jangseogak, The Academy of Korean Studies.

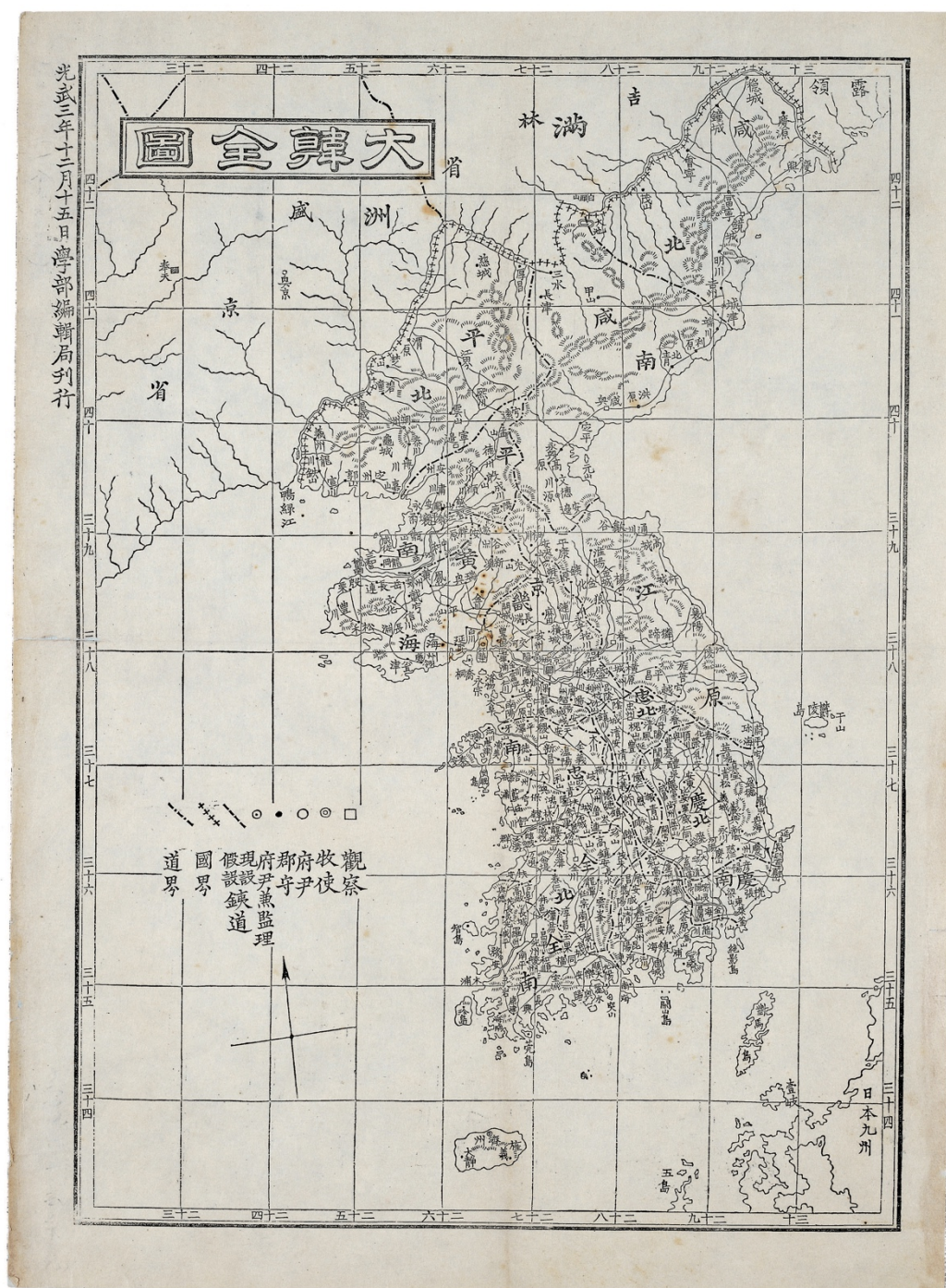
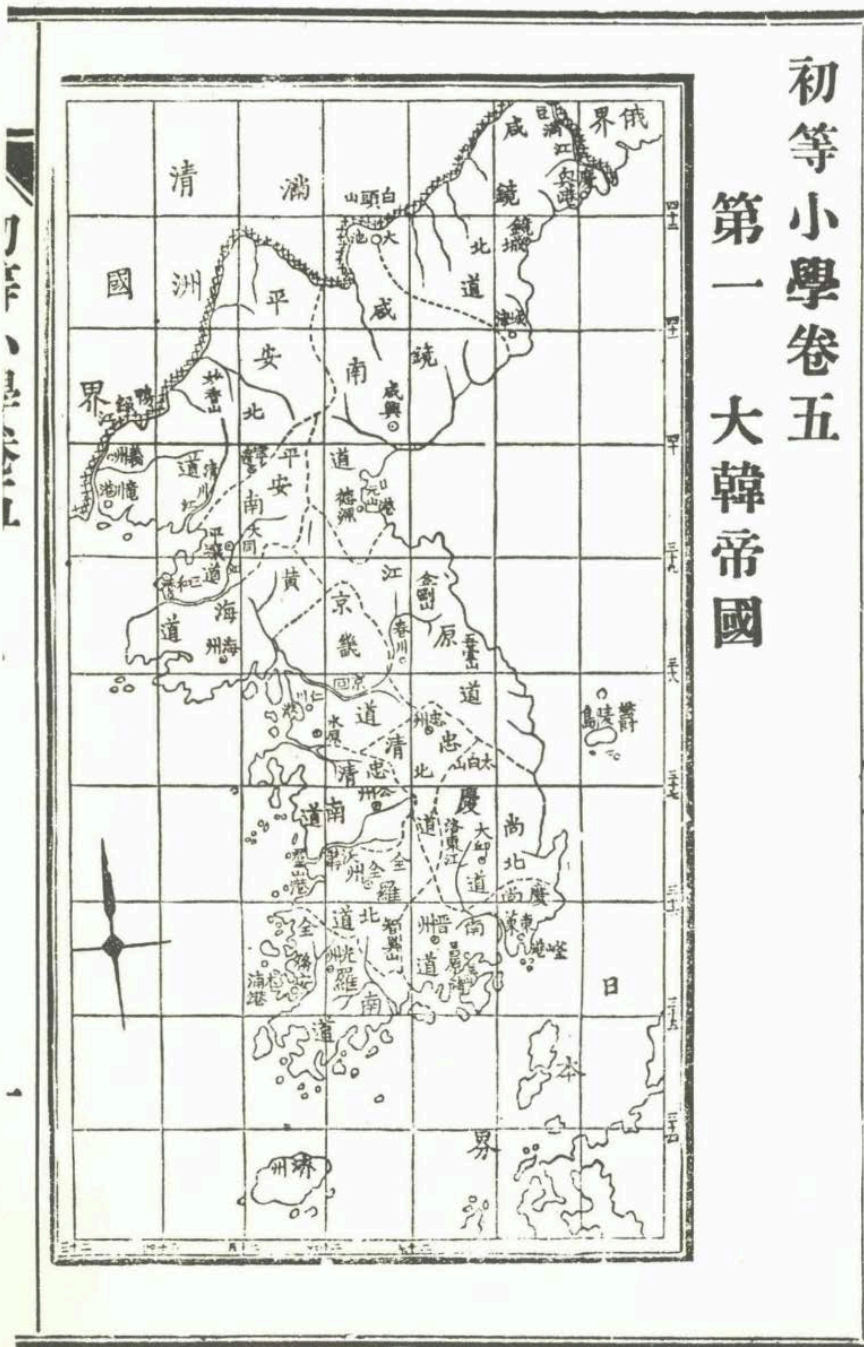


Fig. 4.17. Hakbu (학부, 學部, Ministry of Education), *Daehan jeondo* (대한전도, 大韓全圖, Complete map of Korea), 1899, print on paper, Seoul History Archives.



Fig. 4.18. Jang Ji-yeon (장지연, 張志淵, 1864-1921), *Daehan jeondo* (대한전도, 大韓全圖, complete view of Daehan), 1907, print, h. 35.9cm, w. 25.5cm, Seoul Museum of History.



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Fig. 4.19. “Daehan Jeguk” (대한제국, 大韓帝國, Korean Empire) in *Chodeung sohak*, vol. 5, 1906, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 4, 143.

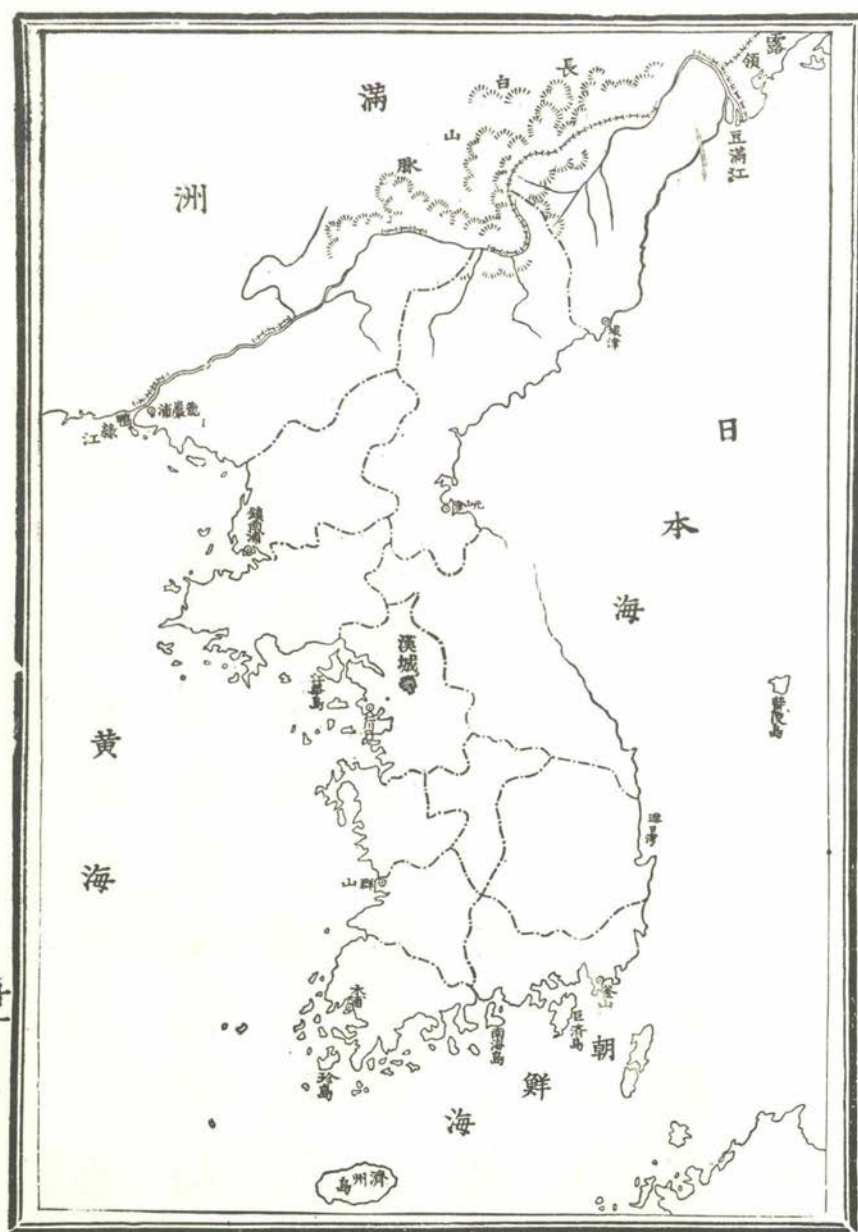
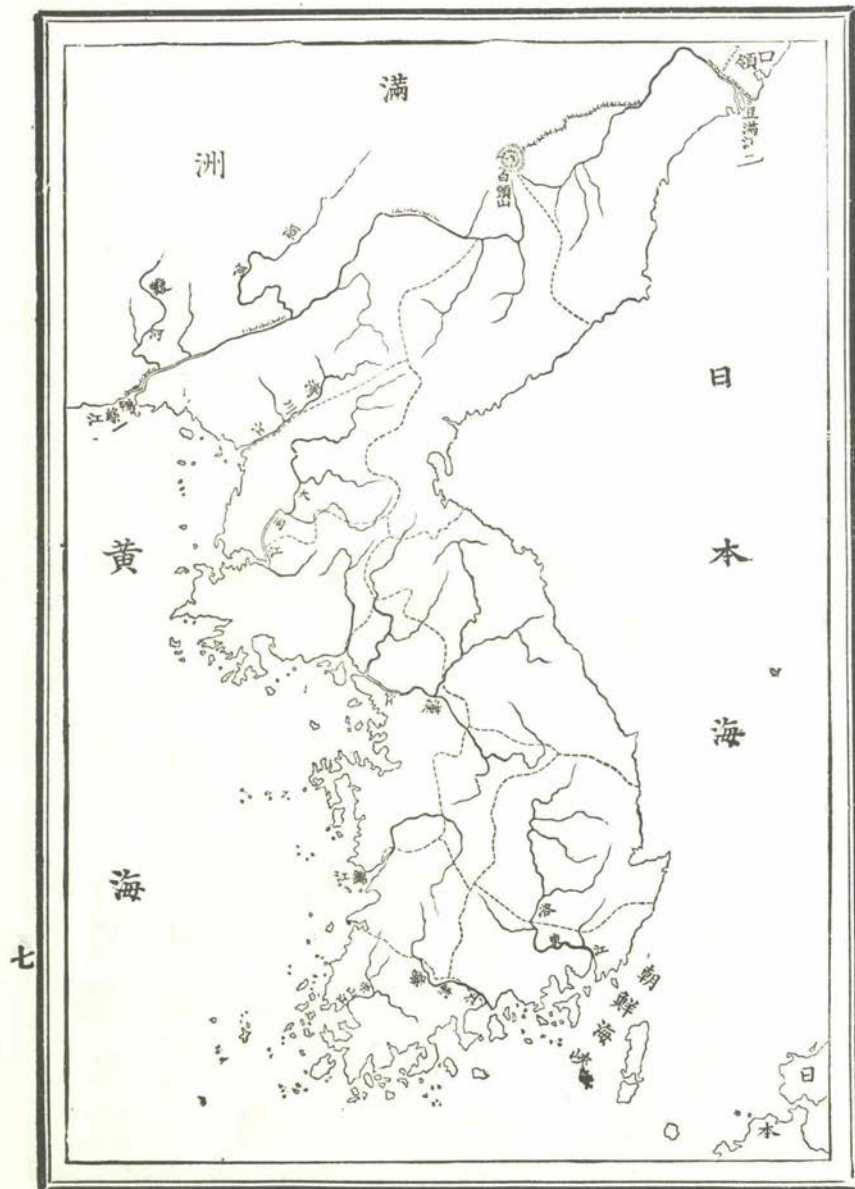


Fig. 4.20. “Hanguk jise” (한국 지세, 韓國地勢, Korean topography) in *Gukeo dokbon*, vol. 4, 1907-1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 6, 227.



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Fig. 4.21. “5 dae gang” (5 대강, 五大江, 5 Main Rivers) in *Gukeo dokbon* vol. 5, 1907-1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, *Gukeopyeon* vol. 6, 303.

最新高等大韓地誌

東萊 鄭寅琥 編輯

第一篇 總論
第一課 位置及幅圓

最新高等大韓地誌 第一篇 總論



Fig. 4.22. “Wichi wa pokwon” (위치와 폭원, location and area) in *Choesin Daehan godeung jiji*, 1909, , image from Ewha Womans University Library.



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Fig. 4.23. "Gojoseon geup Samhando" (고조선 급 삼한도, 古朝鮮 及 三韓圖, painting of Samhan reaching Gojoseon) in *Gukeo dokbon*, vol. 5, 1907-1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 6, 298.

島[◎]と言ふも亦可なるべし。ゼームス、モンテニス氏は最も初學地理教育に留意せし人なり、其著初
る略圖は其意匠に成れるものなり。佛蘭西の地形を以て之を水瓶[◎] (Ficher) に譬へ、其底を地中海に置き、其
嘴端はプレスト岬にして把手を獨逸に挿入せり、故に佛蘭西を描圖せ
FRANCHE



等地理書に於て
數々奇想妙匠の
比較を生徒思想
の範圍に取りて
其興味を鼓舞し
併せて記憶を幫
助せり、以下掲ぐ

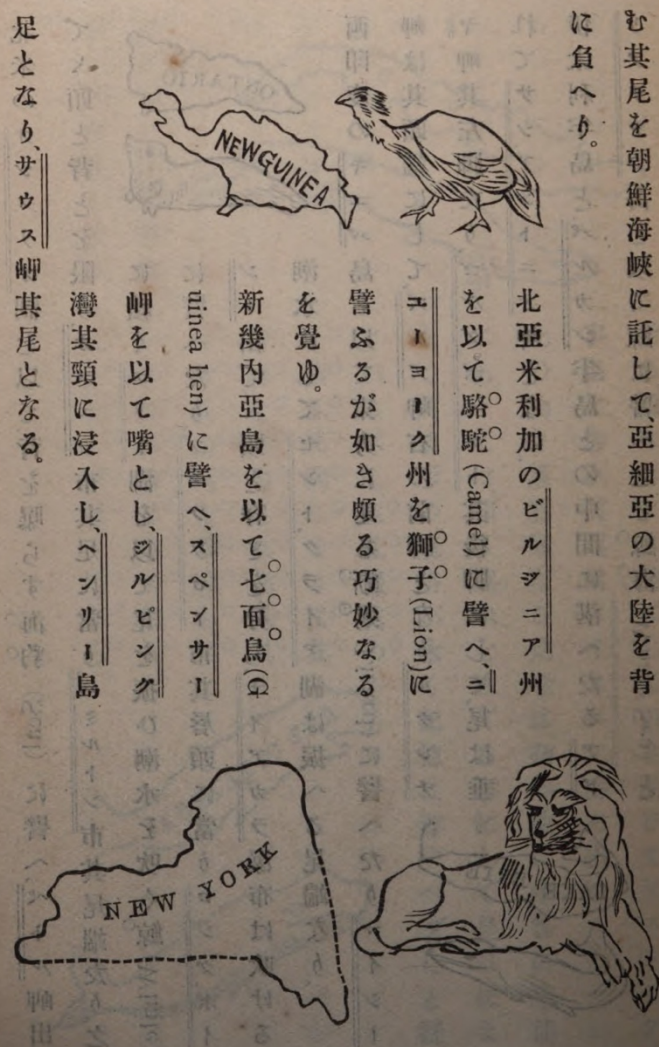
Fig. 4.24. Yazu Masanaga (Yaz Shoai, 矢津昌永, ?-?), *Chirigaku shōhin* (地理學小品) (Tokyo: Minyusya, 1902), 77, print on paper, image from <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/keio.10811071294>, accessed 14 September, 2022.



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Fig. 4.25. Yazu Masanaga, *Chirigaku shōhin*, 1902, 78, print on paper.



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Fig. 4.26. Yazu Masanaga, *Chirigaku shōhin*, 1902, 79, print on paper.

北米のオンタリオ湖を以て、背を曝らす海豹 (Seal) に譬へ、ベトル岬出
て、頭と背とを限り、オスエゴ市其足に當り、バミルトン市其尾端たり。之
に續くエリー湖を以て尾を振ひ潮水を吹く鯨 (Whale)
に譬へたり、ブッフワロト市其唇頭に當り、ロンク、ポイ
ント出で、頭と脊とを分ち、チイアガラ瀑布は吹ける
潮水にしてセント、クライア湖は振へる尾端なり。
西印度のキューバ島を以て東方に走る蜥蜴 (Lizard) に譬へたり、マイシー
岬は其頭端にして、ズルズ岬右の前脚となり、ルクレチ
ヤ岬其左脚たり、ゴルダポイント其後脚にして、尾は垂
れてサン、アントニオ岬となる。
伊太利半島とバルカン半島との中間に湛へたるアド
リアチック海を以て鯨に譬へ之を鯨海 (Whale Sea) と



Fig. 4.27. Yazu Masanaga, *Chirigaku shōhin*, 1902, 80, print on paper.

hC

こと蓋し豫想の外なら

ADRIATIC SEA

난 兎只가 支那大陸을 向하여 뛰여가 모양을 보엿스나 第一 小藤博士의 兎
 라하난 形狀갓다 하얏난데 그림을보면
 알녀니와 北關으로
 귀를삼고 西關으로
 前足を삼고 京畿灣
 의 凹入으로 腹을
 삼고 三南으로 下
 部를 삼고 關東으
 로 背를 삼고 東大
 韓灣이 領下가 되고
 西大韓灣이 後頸이 되얏스니 이 또한
 彷彿하다 아니티 못할디로대 이보다 나
 흐게 比喩한것을 한아 말하오리다.

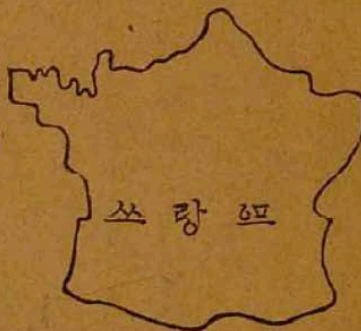
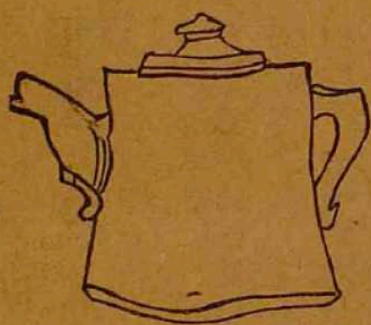
이것은 崔南善의 按出인데 우리大
 韓半島로써 猛虎가 발을 들고 허위덕
 거리면서 東亞大陸을 向하여 나르난
 듯 뛰난듯 生氣있게 활키며 달녀드난
 元氣의 無量한것을 남디디엿서 너어

喻는 外圍線을 만히 改割하얏스나 崔
 氏는 恒庸地圖에 잇난대로 아모도록
 凸處는 凸한대로 凹處는 凹한대로 그
 대로 穩全하게 그렸스되 複雜하게 內
 形을 强作하디도 안코 工巧하게 또 允
 當하게 按出하얏스며 그 包有한 意味



Fig. 4.29. Choe Nam-seon, "Daehan ui oewi hyeongche" in *Sonyeon*, year 1, vol. 1, November 1908, print on paper.

年의 審究하난힘을 느려들수잇스니 이
 法은 大段히 도흔法이오
 爲先 이法을 쓴것을 한아볼것 잇스
 니 이아래 그림은
 쁘랑쓰 (俗에이른
 바法國) 란나라의
 外圍線이라 여러
 分 意見에는 무엇
 이면 可히 비슷하
 다 하겟소 어되 泰
 西學者는 茶罐에
 다 比喩하얏스니 茶
 罐그린것과 대여
 닳코보면 또한 近
 理티안타할수업소.
 또 한가디 볼것
 은 日本海니 日本



海는 우리나라와 日本사이 에 그몸을
 두고 머리는 썬육하게 역시아屬沿海州
 와 樺太島사이 에 드러갓난데 우흔 次次
 로 가늘어 두름에 끼여서 濠洲에 通
 하고 아래는 평퍼덤하게되야 우리나라
 라 東南端과 日本本土西南端사이로 싸
 더 支那黃海와 通하얏스니 이것은 누
 가 兎形에 比하야 아래와 갓히 그린것
 이잇소.
 兎形이 약이 낫스니 말이오마는 日本地
 理學家 小藤博士
 는 우리나라도 兎
 에 比하야 그렸스
 니 그말에 이르기
 를 大韓半島는 그
 形狀이 마더 四足
 을 모으고 이러섯



Fig. 4.30. Choe Nam-seon, "Daehan ui oewi hyeongche" *Sonyeon*, year 1, vol. 1, November 1908, print on paper.

범 백 태



우 리 주 의 큰 솟 부 천
 어 린 아 해 좀 작 난 러
 그經 綸 을 이 루 어 서
 발 내 여 논 너 의 모 양

四 千 年 間 길 너 나 온
 시 원 토 록 썸 어 보 니
 大 陸 모 에 움 크 렸 던
 웃 독 하 게 이 러 나 니



거 룩 한 세 계
 된 지 얼 마 노
 天 職 다 하 게
 崇 嚴 하 도 다

浩 然 大 宇 宙 然 然 大 宇 宙
 宇 宙 然 然 大 宇 宙 然 然
 雄 大 宇 宙 然 然 大 宇 宙
 地 球 大 宇 宙 然 然 大 宇 宙

갈구리갓흔 나의 발톱에 걸쳐지지안난것이
 어대잇스며 툭갓흔 나의니에 씹혀지지안
 난것이 어대잇스리오 그러나 나는 이 툭과
 니를 온전히 正義를 爲하야 쓰노니 다른
 범은 죽이기 爲하야 잡아먹되 나는 살니기
 爲하야 잡아먹으며 다른범은 저를 爲함은
 되 나는 남을 爲함이라 나의 이루어함은
 오직眞이오 善이오 美션이니라。

一一〇

Fig. 4.31. Choe Nam-seon, "Taebaekbeom (Taebaekho)" (태백범, 太白虎, Taebaek tiger) in *Sonyeon*, year 2, vol. 10, November 1909, print on paper.

(虎 白 太)



우뢰갓흔큰소래를
萬國이와업대리니
萬개갓흔밝은눈을
惡이다살아지니
질거움의조흔동산
어진니가둘너박힌
남김업시집어먹어
하날門이열니리라

한번질느면
네가王이오
바루쉴진댄
네가神일세

어지린티슬
사랑님으로
前모양될새
너의발압혜

범은通骨이라 고개를들니 지못하고 벗을귀
운만가진지라 위로췌기만한다함은 前부터
이르난말이어니와 이는果然그리하니 우리
는 오직進取만하도록 또 連方 向上만하도
록 天生이된지라 進取와 向上은 이것이 곳
우리의全體이니라. 그럼으로 하날이 稟授하
신것을거슬며 압해몰려잇난 온갓날낸機關
을계열니쓰면 쫓밧게어려움이 이르나니라.

Fig. 4.32. Choe Nam-seon, "Taebaekbeom (Taebaekho)" in *Sonyeon*, year 2, vol. 10, November 1909, print on paper.



Fig. 4.33. *Chinmukhoe hoebo* (친목회회보, 親睦會會報), no.1, 1896, print on paper, Yonsei University, photographed image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 4.34. *Daehan Jaganghoe wolbo*, no. 11, July 1906, coloured print on paper, h. 22.3cm, w. 15.5cm, National Hangeul Museum.



71899.

Fig. 4.35. *Daehan Hyeophoe hoebo* (대한협회회보, 大韓協會會報), no. 1, April 1908, coloured print on paper, h. 22.7cm, w. 15.5cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



Fig. 4.36. *Gyoyuk wolbo* (교육월보, 教育月報), no. 2, 1908, print on paper, h. 22.1cm, w. 15cm, National Hangeul Museum.

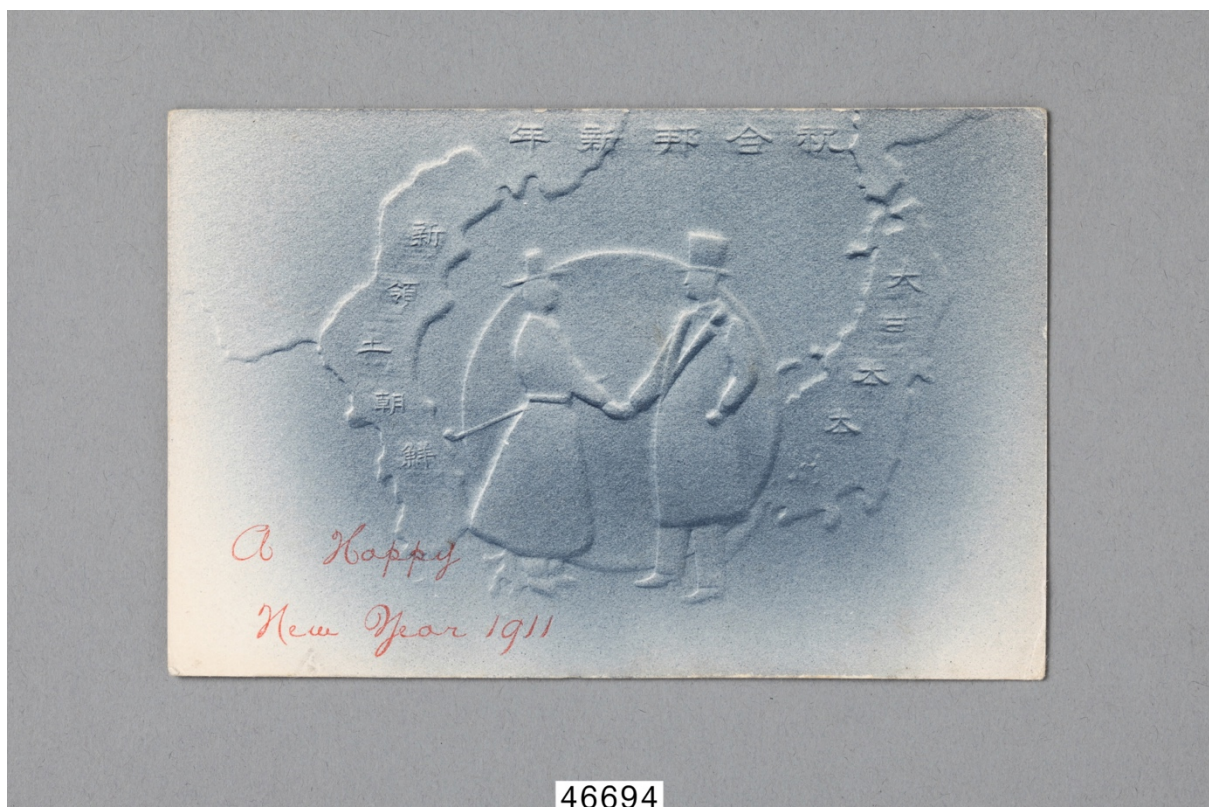


Fig. 4.37. "A Happy New Year 1911," 1911, postcard, National Folk Museum of Korea.



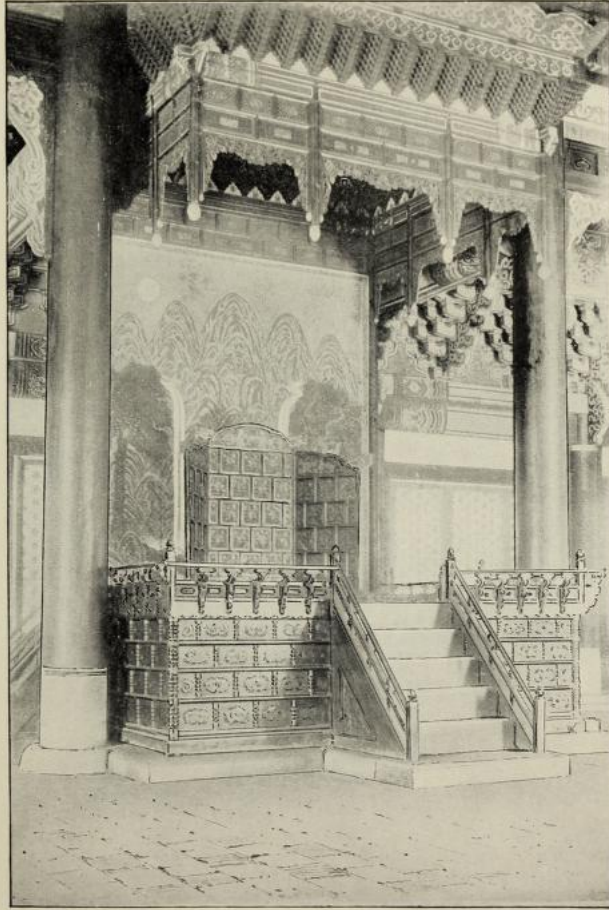
78066.

Fig. 4.38. Celebratory postcards for the second Joseon national census, 1930, coloured print on paper, h. 14.2cm, w. 9.2cm, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.1cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



76961.

Fig. 4.39. Postcard with the annexation treaty, 1910, coloured print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 13.9cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



KOREAN THRONE.

Fig. 4.40. Isabella Bird Bishop, "Korean Throne" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 249, photograph taken in 1895, printed photograph.



SUMMER PAVILION, OR "HALL OF CONGRATULATIONS."

Fig. 4.41. Isabella Bird Bishop, "Summer Pavilion or Hall of Congratulations" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 255, photograph taken in 1895, printed photograph.



ROYAL LIBRARY, KYENG-POK PALACE.

Fig. 4.42. Isabella Bird Bishop, "Royal Library, Kyeng-pok Palace" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 257, photograph taken in 1895, printed photograph.



SOUTH GATE.

Fig. 4.43. Isabella Bird Bishop, "South Gate" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 413, photographed between 1894-1897, printed photograph.



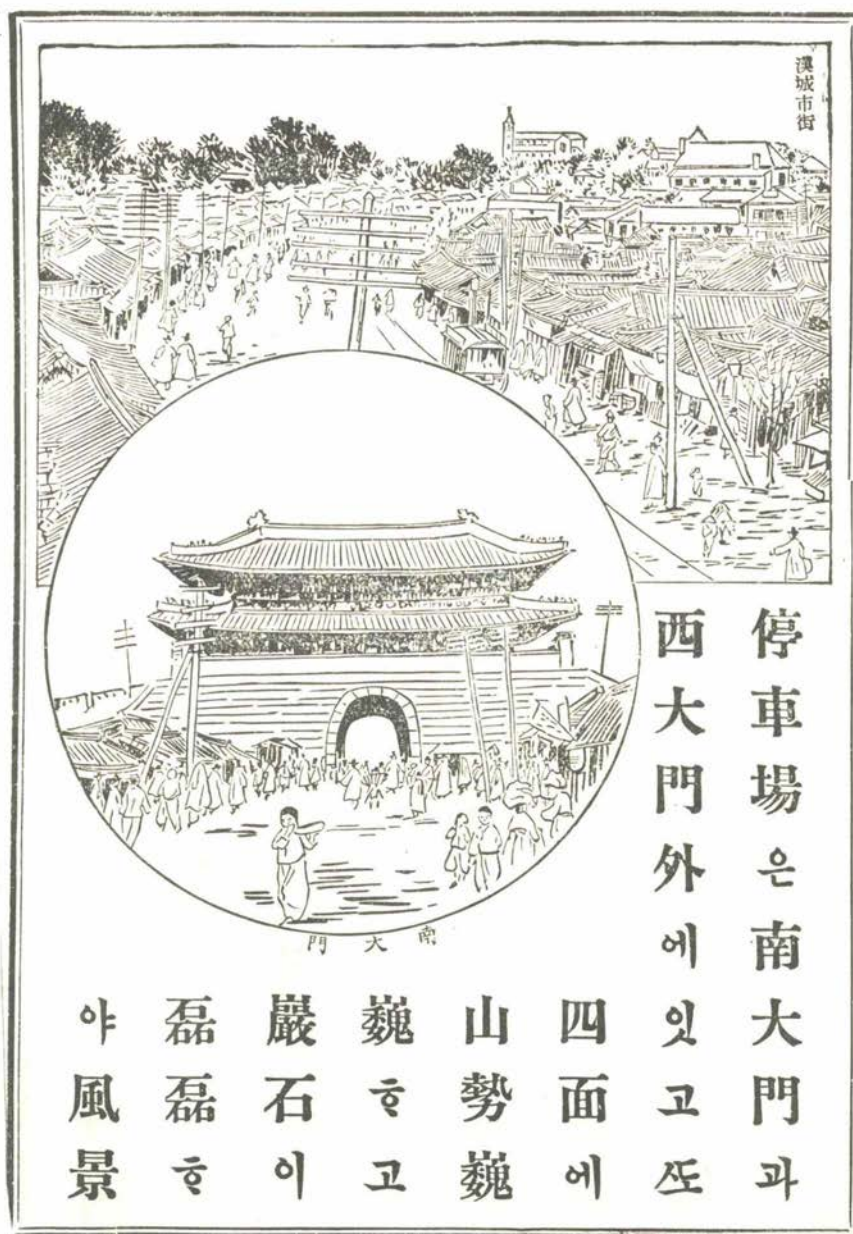
SEOUL AND PALACE ENCLOSURE.

Fig. 4.44. Isabella Bird Bishop, "Seoul and Palace Enclosure" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 429, photographed between 1894-1897, printed photograph.



SOUTH STREET, SEOUL.

Fig. 4.45. Isabella Bird Bishop, "South Street, Seoul" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 437, photographed between 1894 and 1897, printed photograph.



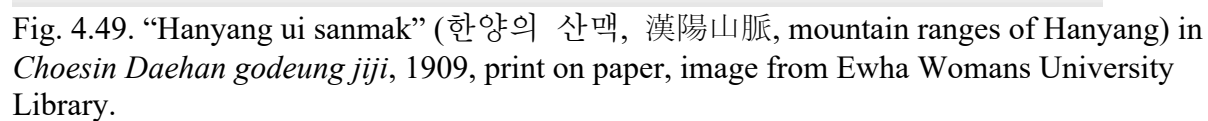
260

Fig. 4.46. "Hanseong siga" (한성 시가, 漢城市街, Hanseong high street) in *Gukeo dokbon*, vol. 4, 1907-1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 6, 260.





Fig. 4.48. "Hanyangdo" (한양도, 漢陽圖, painting of Hanyang) Jeong In-ho, *Choesin Daehan godeung jiji* (최신대한고등지지, 最新高等大韓地誌), 1909, print on paper, image from Ewha Womans University Library.



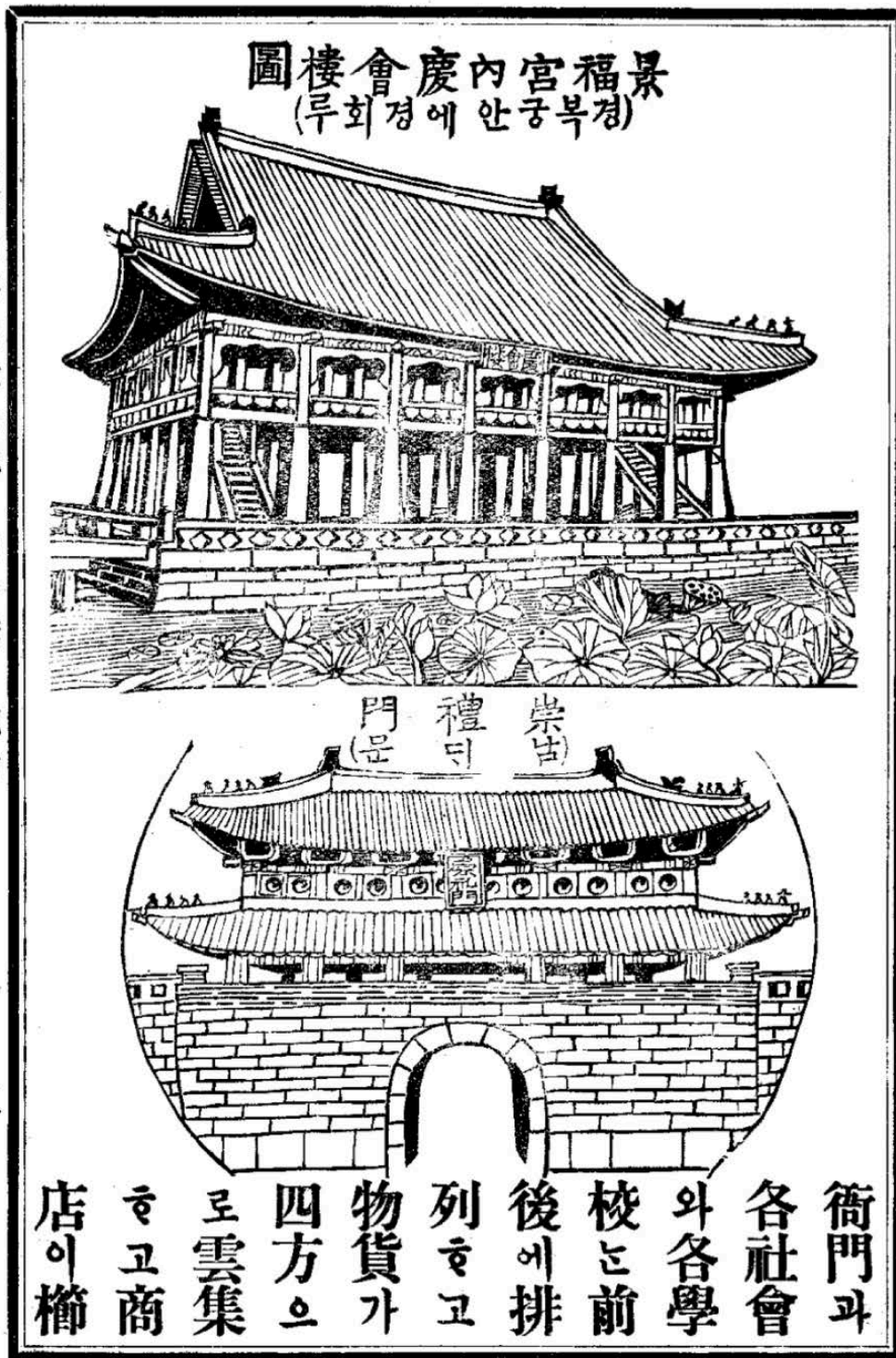


Fig. 4.50. "Gyeongbokgung an e Gyeonghoeru, Namdaemun" (경복궁 안에 경회루, 남대문, 景福宮內慶會樓圖, 崇禮門, Gyeonghoeru Pavilion inside Gyeongbokgung Palace and Namdaemun Gate) in *Choesin Daehan godeung jijji*, 1909, print on paper, image from Ewha Womans University Library.

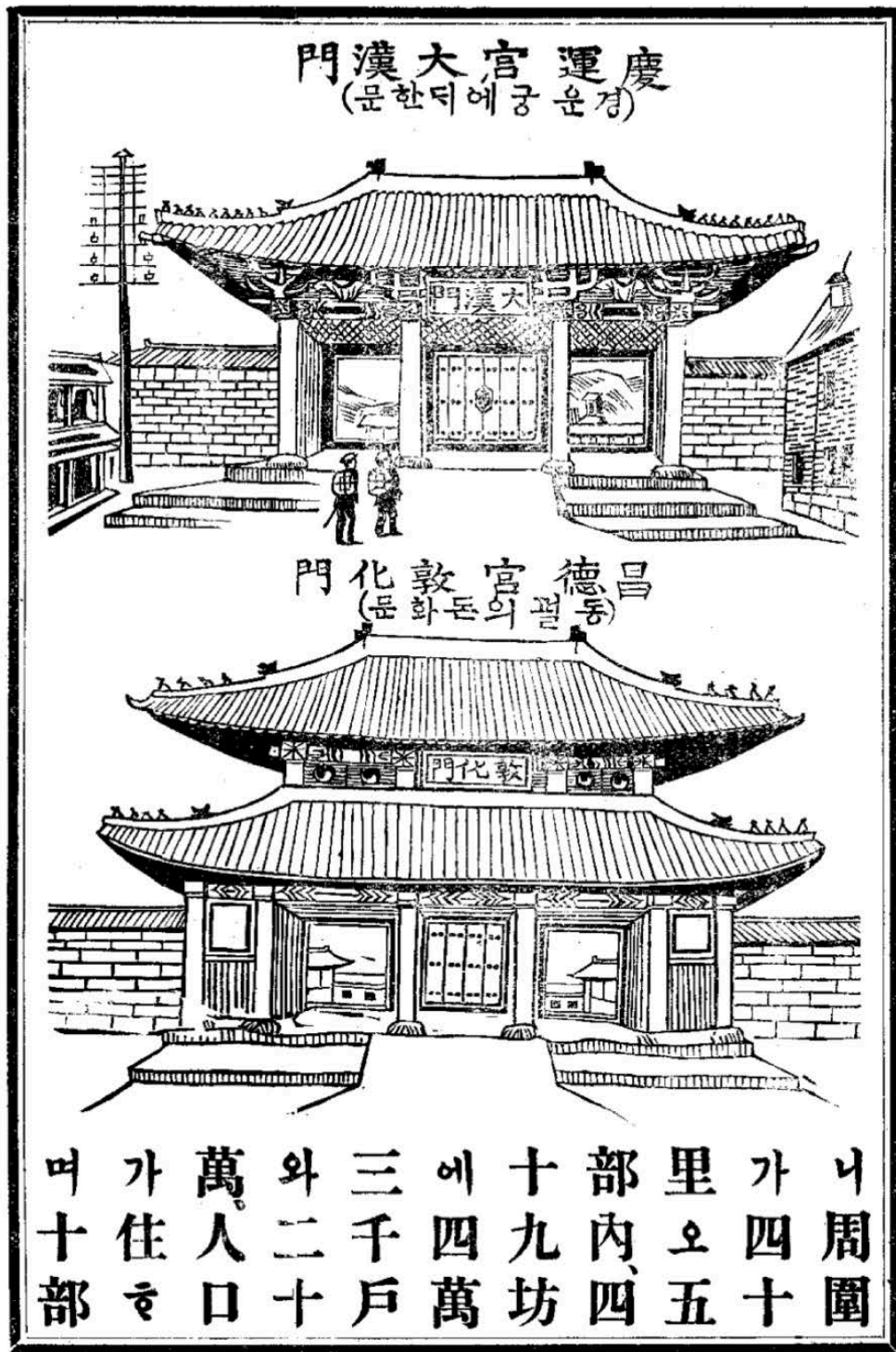
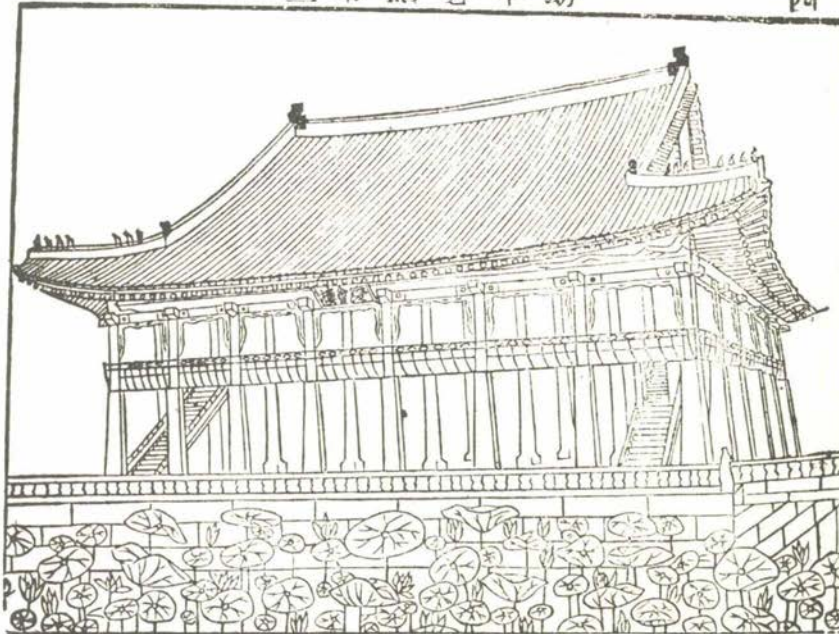
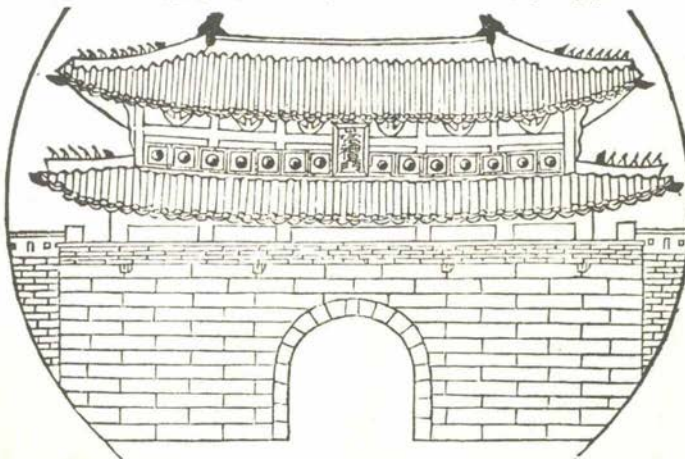


Fig. 4.51. "Gyeong-un-gung e Daehanmun, Dong-gwol ui Donhwamun" (경운궁에 대한문, 동궐의 돈화문, 慶運宮 大漢門, 昌德宮 敦化門, Daehanmun Gate of Gyeong-un-gung Palace, Donhwamun Gate of Changdeokgung Palace) in *Choesin Daehan godeung jijji*, 1909, print on paper, image from Ewha Womans University Library.



圖樓會慶內宮福景



門禮崇

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Fig. 4.52. “Gyeongbokgung nae Gyeonghoerudo, Sungryemun” (경복궁 내 경회루도, 숭례문, 景福宮內慶會樓圖, 崇禮門, painting of Gyeonghoeru Pavilion in Gyeongbokgung Palace, Sungryemun Gate) in *Yunyeon pildok*, vol. 3, 1907, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2, 106.



Fig. 4.53. “Keijo, the Capital of Korea is the Centre of Commerce, and Education,” colonial period, photographic postcard, h. 9.1cm, 14.3cm, Busan Museum.



Fig. 4.54. “Gyeongseong Namdaemun” (경성 남대문, 京城南大門, Namdaemun Gate of Gyeongseong), colonial period, photographic postcard, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm, Busan Museum.



Fig 4.55. Joseon Mulsan Gongjinhoe (조선물산공진회, 朝鮮物産共進會, Joseon Industrial Exhibition), “Gyeongbokgung Palace Geunjeongjeon Hall,” (경복궁 근정전, 景福宮勤政殿), 1915, photographic postcard, print on paper, National Folk Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.56. “Adkwan-mon Gate, Keijo” (경성 대한문, 京城 大漢門, Gyeongseong Daehanmun Gate) after 1906, photographic postcard, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.2cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.57. “The Tonka-mon, Keijo” (돈화문, 경성, 昌德宮, 京城, Donhwamun Gate, Gyeongseong), colonial period, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.2cm, Yeongcheon Museum.



Fig. 4.58. “The West Gate of Seoul, Korea,” Korean Empire period, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm, Busan Museum.



Fig. 4.59. "Gate of Queen Palace," Korean Empire period, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.3cm, Busan Museum.



Fig. 4.60. "Memorial Hall, Korea," 1906, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.1cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.61. "Daikan Gate, Seoul," 1906, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.2cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.62. "Zoological Garden in Shotoku Palace," after 1918, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14.1cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.63. "Chiosen Hotel," early twentieth century, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 8.9cm, w. 13.9cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



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Fig. 4.64. Chosen Government Railway (조선철도국, 朝鮮鐵道局), “Keikairo, Keifuku Palace,” colonial period, photographic postcard, print on paper, National Folk Museum of Korea.

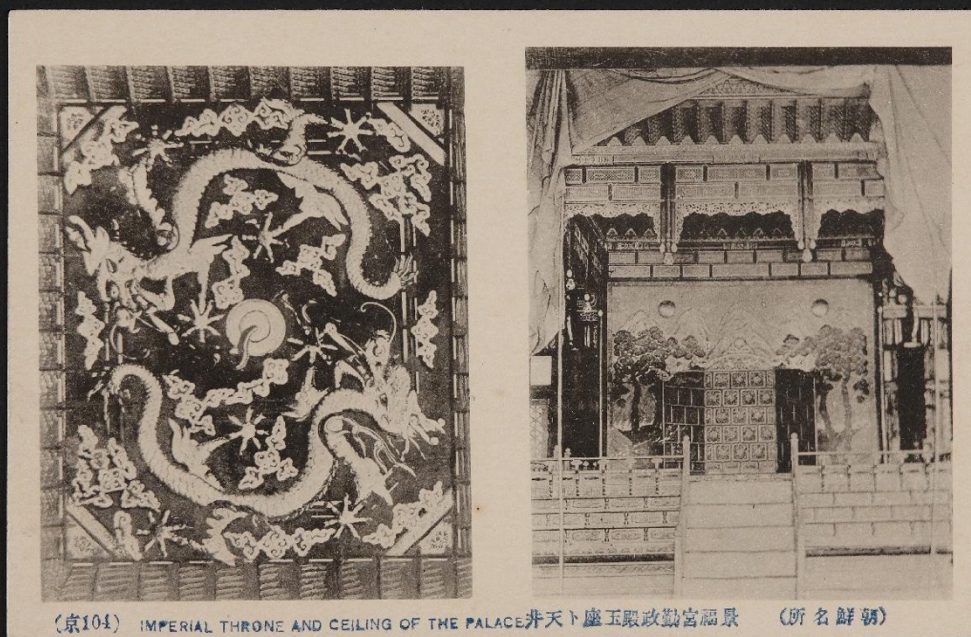


Fig. 4.65. "Imperial Throne and Ceiling of the Palace," early twentieth century, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9.1cm, w. 14.1cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.

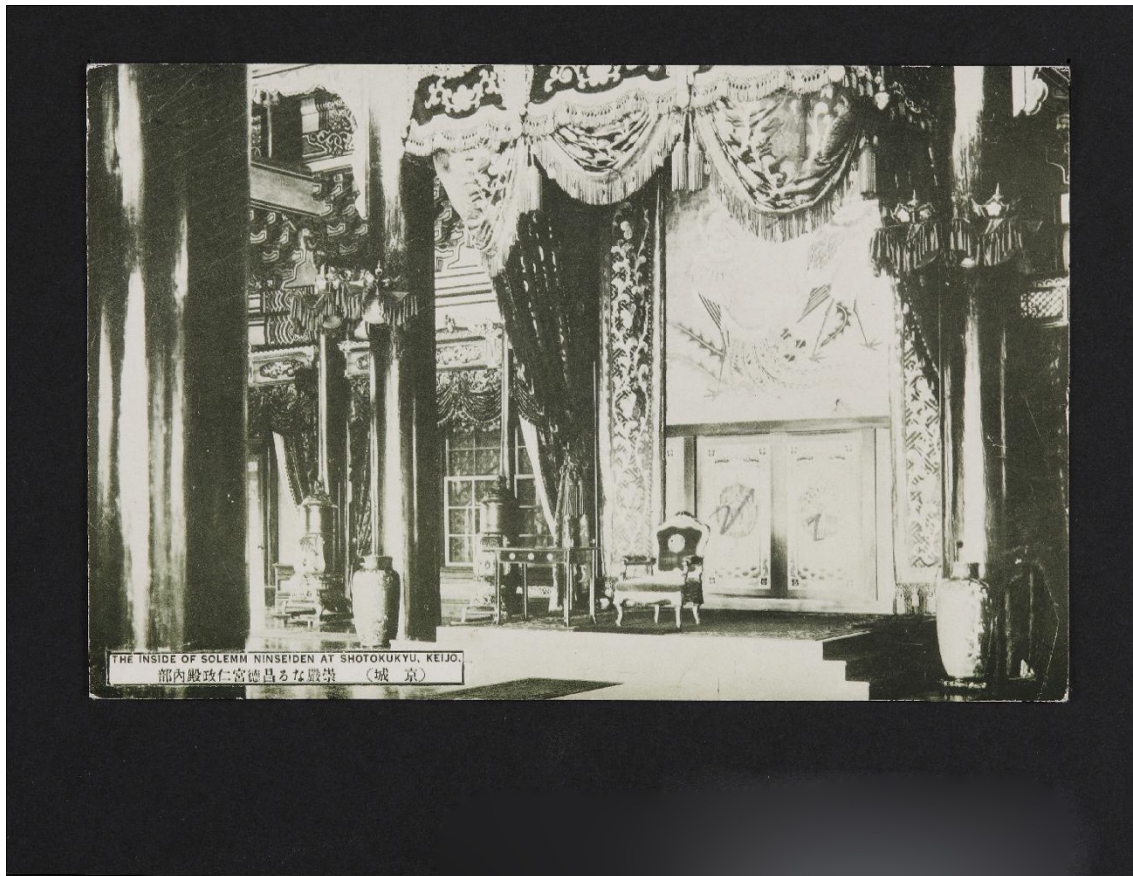


Fig. 4.66. "The Inside of Solemn Ninseiden at Shotokukyu, Keijo," early twentieth century, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 13.8cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



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Fig. 4.67. Hinode-Shoko (경성 히노데상행, 京城 日之出商行, Gyeongseong Hinode Trade), "Gyeongseong Namdaemun Gate," colonial period, photographic postcard, ink on paper, National Folk Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.68. Noh Yeong (노영, 魯英, ?-?), *Painting of Dharmodgata and Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva* (front), 1307, gold on lacquer, h. 22.4cm, w. 13cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.69. Noh Yeong, *Painting of Dharmodgata and Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva* (back), 1307, gold on lacquer, h. 22.4cm, w. 13cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.70. Coloured porcelain pen rack in the shape of Geumgangsan Mountain, Joseon period, porcelain, h. 8.8cm, di. 14.5cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.71. Jeong Seon (정선, 鄭愼, 1676-1759), *Geumgang naesan chongdo* (금강내산총도, 金剛內山總圖, complete view of inner Geumgang) in *Sinmyo-nyeon pung-ak docheop* (신묘년 풍악도첩, 辛卯年楓嶽圖帖, Geumgangs san painting album of Sinmyo year), 1711, ink and colour on silk, h. 35.9cm, w. 37cm, National Museum of Korea.

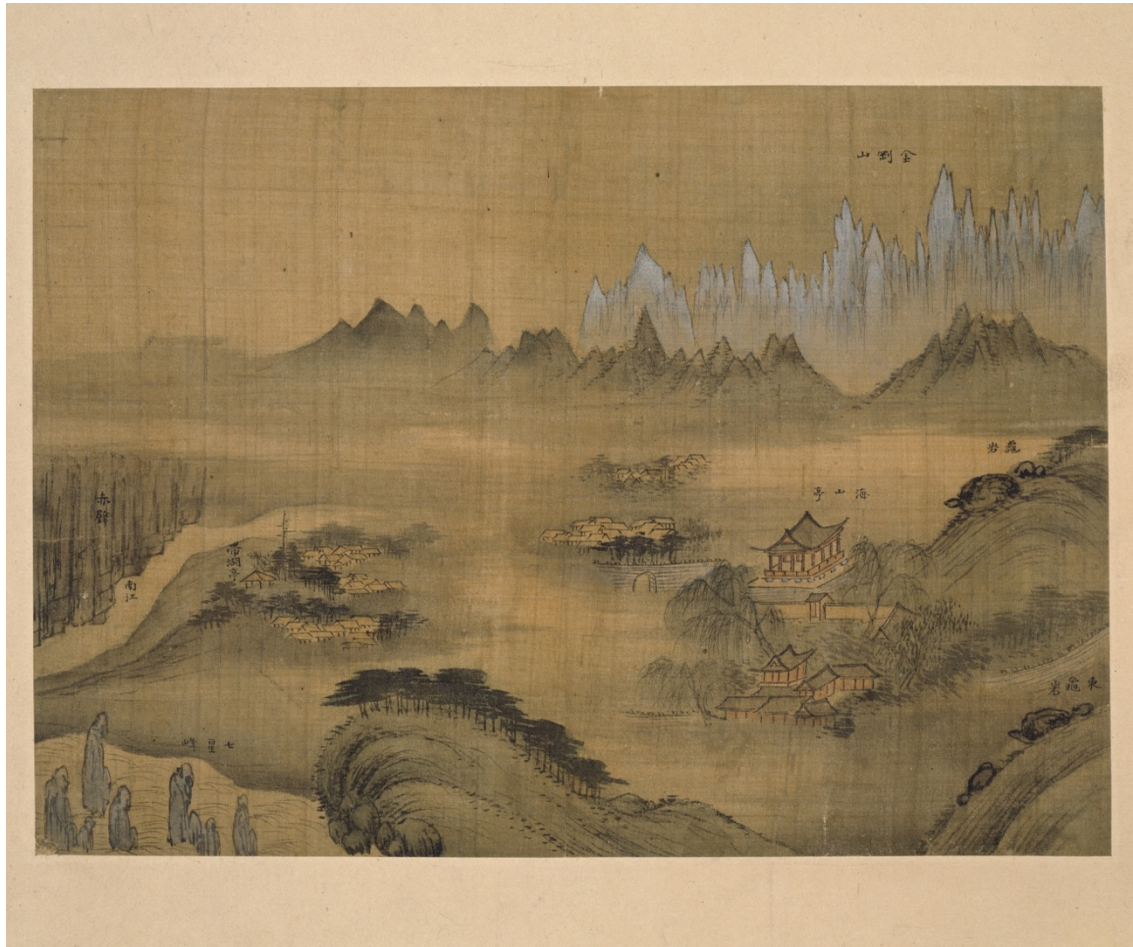


Fig. 4.72. Jeong Seon, *Haesanjeong* (해산정, 海山亭, sea, mountain, pavilion) in *Sinmyo-nyeon pung-ak docheop*, 1711, ink and colour on silk, h. 35.9cm, w. 37cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.73. Jeong Seon, *Geumgang jeondo* (금강전도, 金剛全圖, complete view of Geumgangsan Mountain), 1734, ink and colour on paper, h. 130.8cm, w. 94.5cm, Leeum Samsung Museum of Art, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.

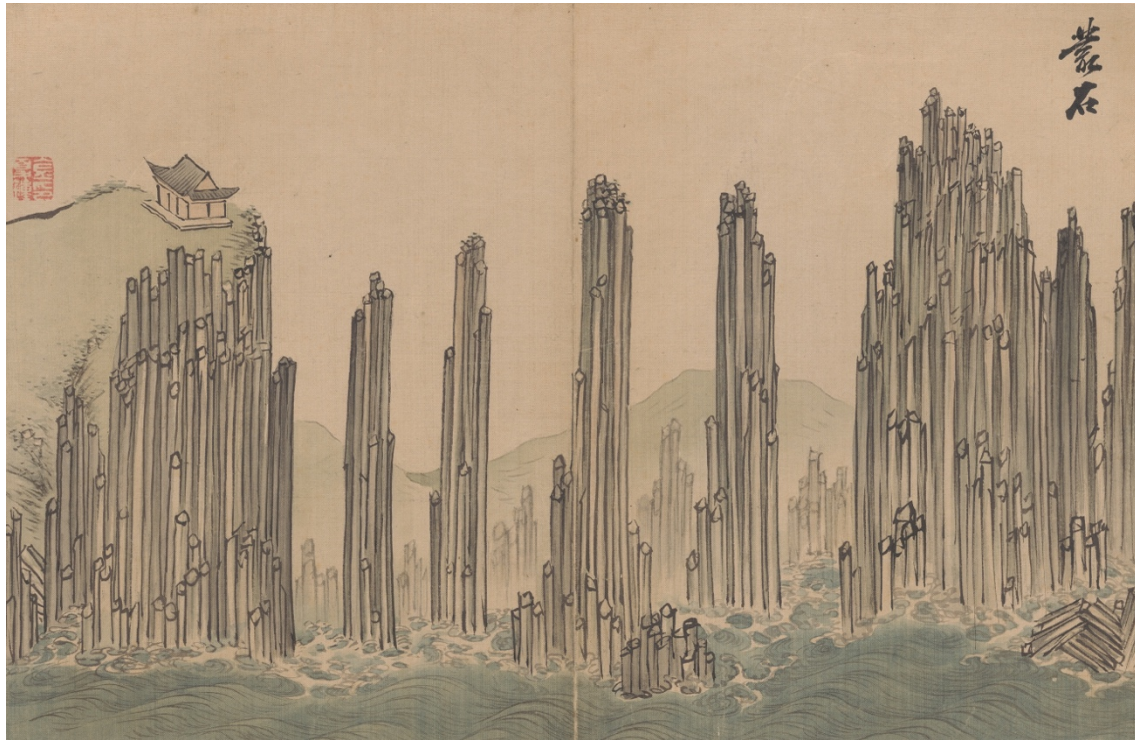


Fig. 4.74. Kim Ha-jong (김하중, 金夏鐘, circa 1793- circa 1875), *Chongseokjeong* (총석정, 叢石亭) in *Haesandocheop* (海山圖帖), 1815, ink and colour on silk, h. 28.7cm, w. 43.3cm, National Museum of Korea.



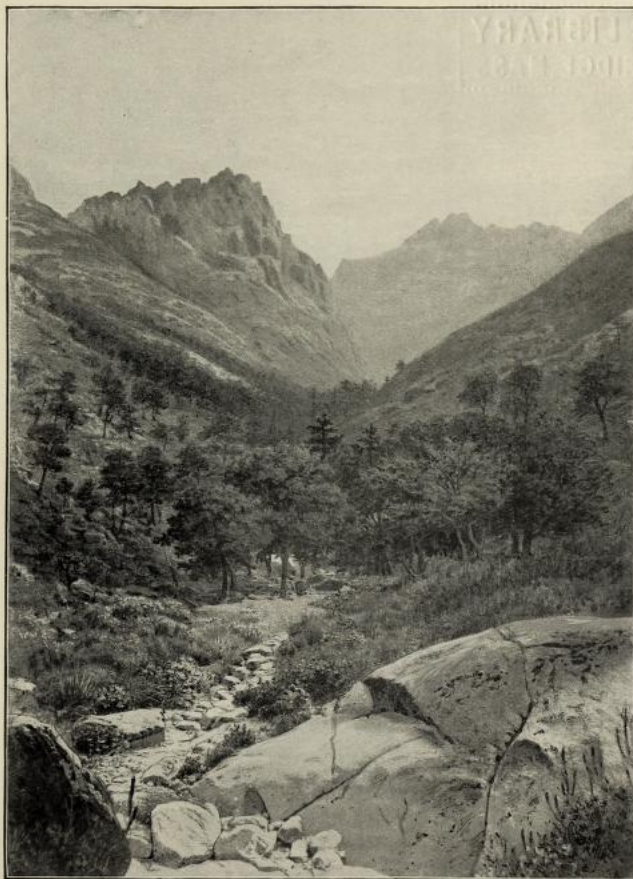
Fig. 4.75. 10 panel screen minhwa *Geumgangsando*, late Joseon, ink and colour on paper, h. 155cm, depth. 16.5cm, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.76. *Chongseokjeong* and *Eunseondae* (은선대, 隱仙台) 10 screen minhua Geumgangsando, late Joseon, ink and colour on paper, h. 155cm, depth. 16.5cm, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.77. 12 panel screen of complete view of Geumgangsan Mountain, late nineteenth-early twentieth century, ink and colour on paper, h. 131.5cm, w. 338.4cm, Seokdang Museum of Dong-a University, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



THE DIAMOND MOUNTAINS.

Fig. 4.78. Isabella Bird Bishop, "The Diamond Mountains" in *Korea and Her Neighbors*, 1898, 141, photograph taken in 1894, printed photograph.



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Fig. 4.79. 10 panel screen Geumgangsando, Korean Empire period, ink on paper, h. 161.3cm, w. 437.4cm, National Folk Museum of Korea.



춘41658.
Fig. 4.80. 10 panel screen Geumgangsando, Korean Empire period, ink on paper, h. 180cm, w. 460cm, Chuncheon National Museum.



Fig. 4.81. *Geumgangsando*, Korean Empire period, ink and colour on paper, h. 100.1cm, w. 31.5cm, Gahoe Museum.



Fig. 4.82. In the style of Jo Seok-jin (조석진, 趙錫晉, 1853-1920), *Geumgangsando*, 1918, ink and colour on paper, h. 213.6cm, w. 513.6cm, d. 16.5cm, Seoul Museum of History.



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Fig. 4.83. Attributed to Hatsusaburō Yoshida (吉田 初三郎, 1884-1955), 8 panel folding screen *Geumgangsando* (금강산전도, 金剛山全圖, complete view of Geumgangs Mountain), ca. 1930s, ink and colour on paper, each painting h. 91.7cm, w. 32.5cm, National Folk Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.84. Sangsaeng (상생, 上生, ??), Seolho (설호, 雪湖, ??) and Cheolsan (철산, 鐵山, ??), *Geumgangsan sa dae chal jeondo* (금강산사대찰전도, 金剛山四大刹全圖, complete view of the Four Principle Temples of Geumgangsan Mountain), 1899, print on paper, h. 98.5cm, w. 54.5cm, Suwon Museum.



Fig. 4.85. Attributed to An Jung-sik, “Geumgangsan ilman icheon bong” (금강산일만이천봉, 金剛山 一萬二千峯, Twelve Thousand Peaks of Geumgangsan Mountain) in *Yunyeon pildok*, vol. 1, 1907, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 2, 25.

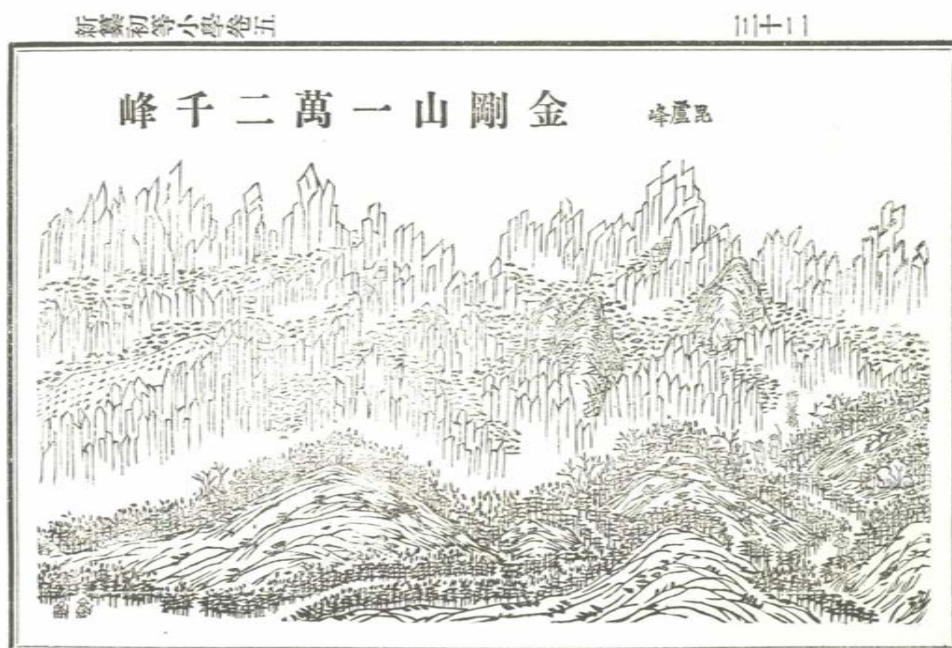


Fig. 4.86. “Geumgangsan ilman icheon bong” in *Sinchan chodeung sohak*, vol. 5, 1909, print on paper, image from Hangukhak Munheon Yeon-guso, *Hanguk gaehwagi gyogwaseo chongseo*, vol. Gukeopyeon 7.

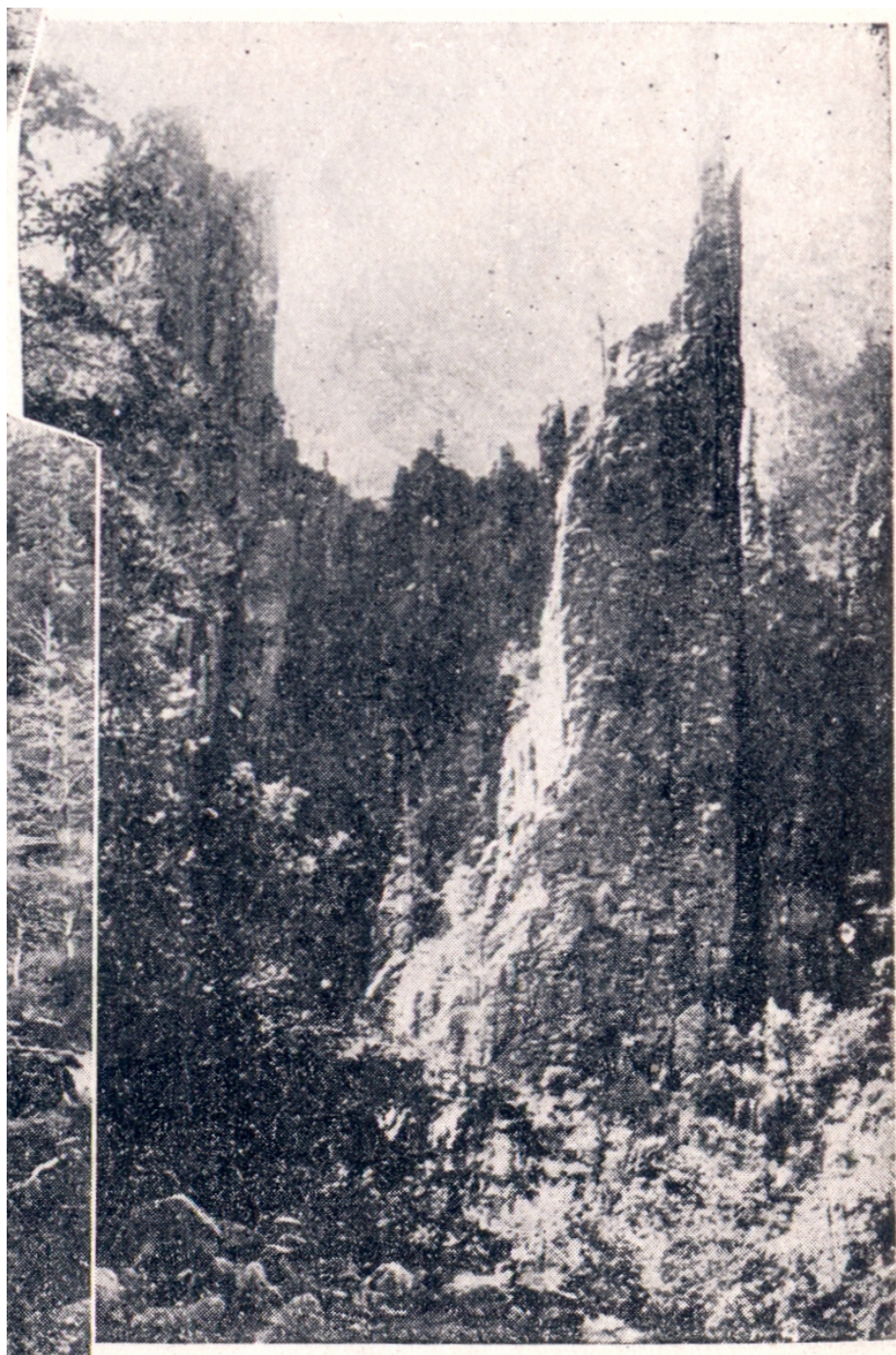


Fig. 4.88. Chosen Government Railway, “Oesan Manmulsang Samseonam” (외산 만물상 삼선암, 外山萬物相 三仙岩, Sanseonam Rocks of Manmulsang Rocks in the outer mountains) in *Joseon cheoldo yeohaeng annae* (조선철도여행안내, 朝鮮鐵道旅行案内, guide for Joseon rail tours), 1915, photograph, Seoul Museum of History.

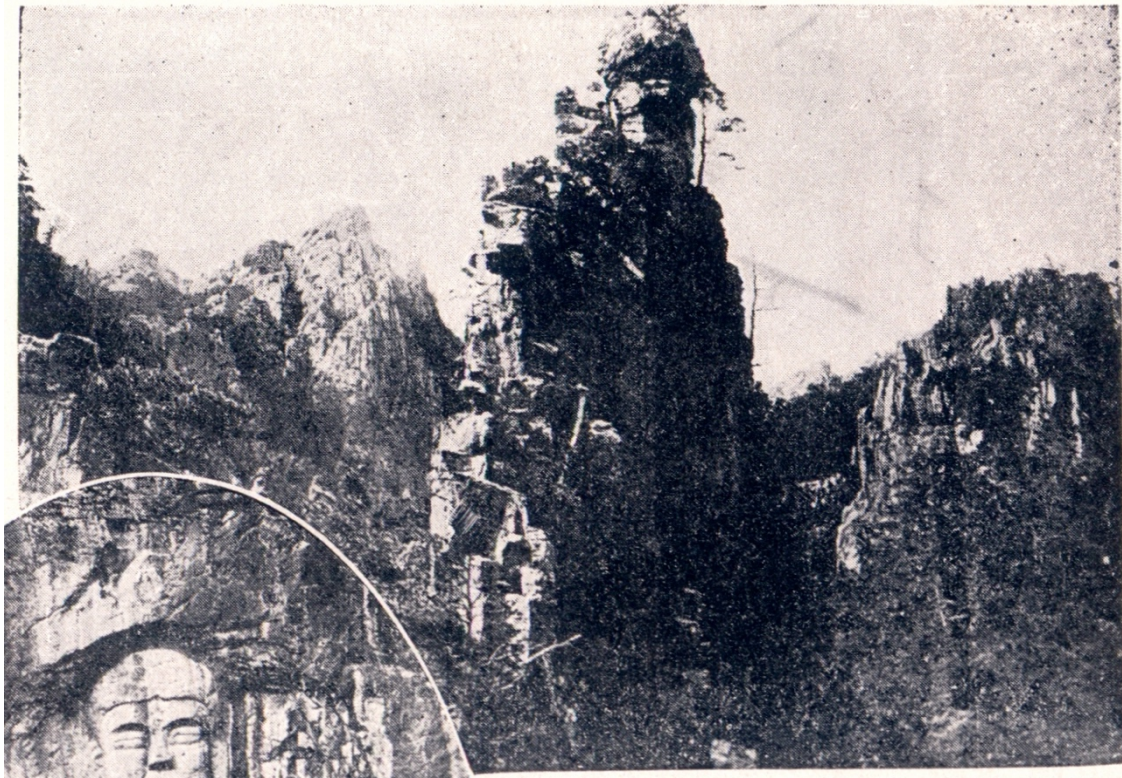


Fig. 4.89. Chosen Government Railway, “Oesan Manmulsang Sajabong” (외산 만물상 사자봉, 外山萬物相獅子峰, Sajabong Peak of Manmulsang Rocks of the outer mountains) in *Joseon cheoldo yeohaeng annae*, 1915, photograph, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.90. Kim Gyu-jin, *Chongseokjeong jeolgyeongdo* (총석정절경도, 叢石亭絶景圖), painting of the beautiful scenery of Chongseokjeong Rocks, 1920, colour on silk, h. 205.1cm, w. 883cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.91. Kim Gyu-jin, *Geumgangsan Manmulcho seung-gyeongdo* (금강산만물초승경도, 金剛山萬物肖勝景圖, picturesque landscape of Manmulcho Rocks of Geumgangsan Mountain), 1920, colour on silk, h. 205.1cm, w. 883cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.92. Tsuruta Gorō (鶴田吾郎, 1890-1969, pen name 鶴田櫟村), “Geumgangsan sasaengcheop eseo,” (금강산사생첩에서, From the sketchbook of Geumgangsan Mountain) in *Maeil sinbo* (매일신보, 毎日申報), 23 May, 1914, print on paper, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.93. Tsuruta Gorō, “Geumgangsansasaengcheop eseo,” *Maeil sinbo*, 30 May, 1914, print on paper, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.94. Tsuruta Gorō, “Geumgangsán sasaengcheop eseo,” *Maeil sinbo*, 2 June, 1914, print on paper, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.95. Tokuda Tomijiro, *Album of Geumgangsán Mountain*, 1913, photograph, h. 25.8cm, w. 38cm, National Museum of Contemporary History, image from National Palace Museum of Korea, *Changdeokkung Huijeongdang byeokhwa* (창덕궁 회정당 벽화, Murals of Huijeongdang Hall of Changdeokkung Palace) (Seoul: National Palace Museum of Korea, 2017).



Fig. 4.96. Kim Gyu-jin, “Sangpaldam ui daegwan” (상팔담의 대관, 上八潭의 大觀, grand views of Sangpaldam Ponds), 17 July, 1919, *Maeil sinbo*, ink on paper, image from National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.97. Kim Gyu-jin, “Mukporyeong eseo mang haneun man icheon bong ui giseung” (목포령에서 망하는 만이천봉의 기승, 墨浦嶺에서 望하는 萬二千峰의 奇勝, the beauty of the Twelve Thousand Peaks seen from Mukporyeong Hills), 28 October, 1919, *Maeil sinbo*, print on paper, image from National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.98. “Dongyang myeongseung Geumgangsán,” (동양명승 금강산, 東洋名勝金剛山, Geumgangsán, landmark of the East) *Maeil sinbo*, 27 April, 1915, printed photograph, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.99. “Dongyang myeongseung Geumgangsán,” *Maeil sinbo*, 28 April, 1915, printed photograph, National Library of Korea.

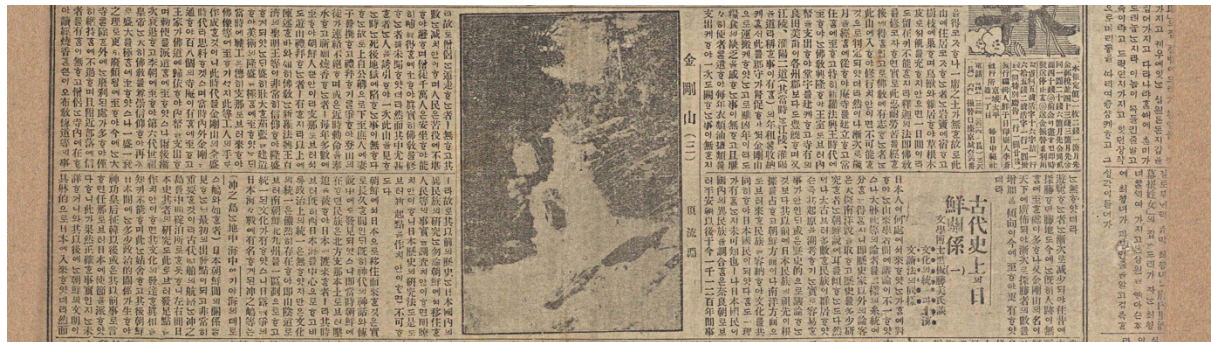


Fig. 4.100. “Dongyang myeongseung Geumgangsansan,” *Maeil sinbo*, 29 April, 1915, printed photograph, National Library of Korea.



Fig. 4.101. Elizabeth Keith (1887-1956), *Nine Dragon Pool, Diamond Mountains, Korea*, 1922, woodblock print, h. 39cm, w. 19.5cm, Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.



Fig. 4.102. Elizabeth Keith, *The Diamond Mountains, Korea, A Fantasy*, 1921, woodblock print, h. 39.2cm, w. 19.7cm, Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.



Fig. 4.103. “Paldo chongdo” (팔도총도, 八道總圖, complete view of the eight provinces) in *Sinjeung Dong-guk yeoji seungram*, 1531, woodblock print on paper, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.104. “Baekdusan jeong-gyebi” (백두산정계비, 白頭山定界碑, Baekdusan Mountain Border Stele), before 1931, photograph, Library of Congress, image from The Archive of Korean History.



Fig. 4.105. Yi I-myong (이이명, 李頤命, 1658-1722), *Yogyegwanbangjido* (요계관방지도, 遼薊關防地圖), 1706, colour on paper, h. 135cm, w. 600cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



Fig. 4.106. Yi I-myong, *Yogyegwanbangjido*, 1706, ink and colour on silk, h. 139cm, w. 635cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.



Fig. 4.107. Map of Hamgyeong-do Province (함경도, 咸鏡道) in *Yejido* (여지도, 輿地圖), early nineteenth century, ink and colour on paper, h. 82.8cm, w. 67cm, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.108. *Daedong chongdo* (대동총도, 大東總圖) in *Haedong jido* (해동지도, 海東地圖), vol. 8, ca. 1724-1776, ink and colour on paper, h. 47cm, w. 30.5cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.



Fig. 4.109. Baekdusan Mountain, *Daedong chongdo* in *Haedong jido* (close-up), vol. 8, ca. 1724-1776, ink and colour on paper, h. 47cm, w. 30.5cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.

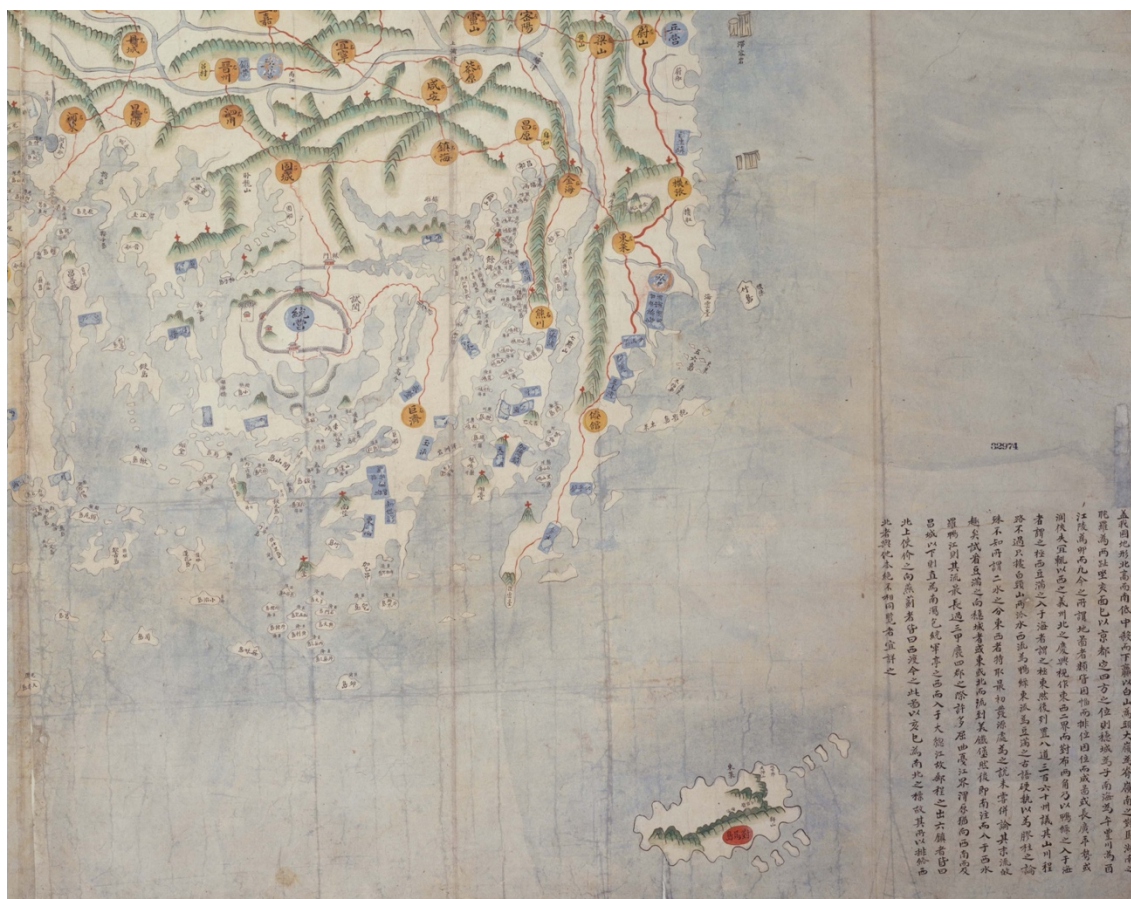


Fig. 4.110. Close-up of explanatory note, *Daedong chongdo* in *Haedong jido*, vol. 8, ca. 1724-1776, ink and colour on paper, h. 47cm, w. 30.5cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.



Fig. 4.111. *Joseon-guk paldo tonghapdo* (조선국팔도통합도, 朝鮮國八道統合圖, map of all eight Joseon provinces), ca. 1822-1823, ink and colour on paper, h. 50cm, w. 40.8cm, Lee Chan Collection, image from Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.112. *Joseon sudo* (조선수도, 朝鮮水圖, map of Joseon waterways) in *Jidoseo* (지도서, 地圖書, book of maps), circa 1903, ink on paper, h. 35.1cm, w. 27.1cm, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.113. *Joseon sando* (조선산도, 朝鮮山圖, map of Joseon mountains) of *Jidoseo*, circa 1903, ink on paper, h. 35.1cm, w. 27.1cm, Seoul Museum of History.



Fig. 4.114. F. E. Younghusband, "The Dragon Prince's Pool on the Summit of the Long White Mountain in The Long White Mountain" in Henry Evan Murchison James, *The Long White Mountain or A Journey in Manchuria: With Some Account of the Highway, People, Administration and Religion of That Country* (London: Longmans, 1888), print on paper, 1886-1888.

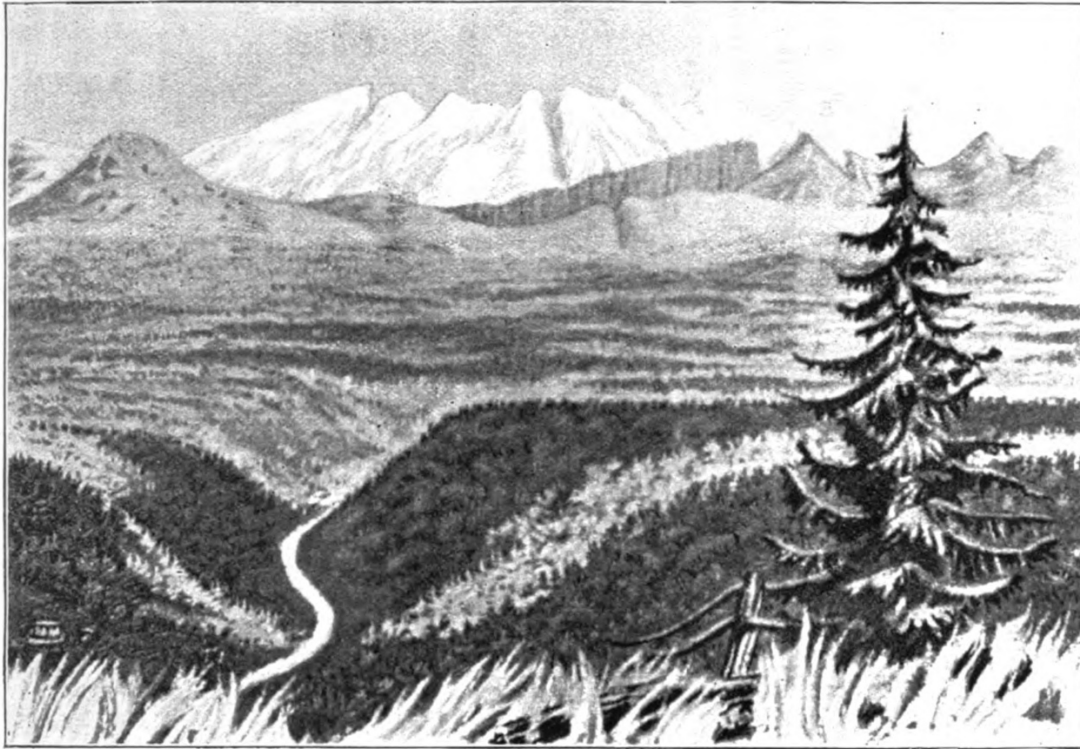


Fig. 4.115. Map of Charles William Campbell's (1861-1927) North Korean journey from Charles William Campbell, "A Journey Through North Korea to the Ch'ang-Pai Shan," *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography* 14, no. 3 (March 1892): 141-61, image from <http://anthony.sogang.ac.kr/CampbellNorthKorea.html>.



THE AMNOK OR YALU, NEAR THE "WHITE MOUNTAIN."

Fig. 4.116. Attributed to Campbell, "The Amnok or Yalu, Near the 'White Mountain,'" 1889, in A. E. J. Cavendish and H. E. Goold-Adams, *Korea and the Sacred White Mountain: Being a Brief Account of a Journey in Korea in 1891* (London: G. Philip & Son, 1894), 159, print on paper.



DISTANT VIEW OF PAIK-TU-SAN OR WHITE MOUNTAIN.

Fig. 4.117. Sir Henry Edward Goold-Adams, "Distant View of Paik-tu-san or White Mountain," 1891, in *Korea and the Sacred White Mountain*, 1894, p. 153, print on paper.



THE LAKE ON THE "WHITE MOUNTAIN."

Fig. 4.118. Sir Henry Edward Goold-Adams, "The Lake on the 'White Mountain,'" 1891, in *Korea and the Sacred White Mountain*, 1894, p. 174, print on paper.



Fig. 4.119. Attributed to Jo Jung-muk (조중묵, 趙重默, 1820-after 1894), calligraphy by Han Gwang-su (한광수, 韓光洙, 1858-?), *Gapsan gwaegungjeong* (갑산 괘궁정, 甲山 掛弓亭) in *Gwanbuk sipseungdo* (관북십승도, 關北十勝圖, ten views of northeastern Korea), 1890, colour and ink on silk, h. 151.6cm, w. 37.8cm, National Museum of Korea.

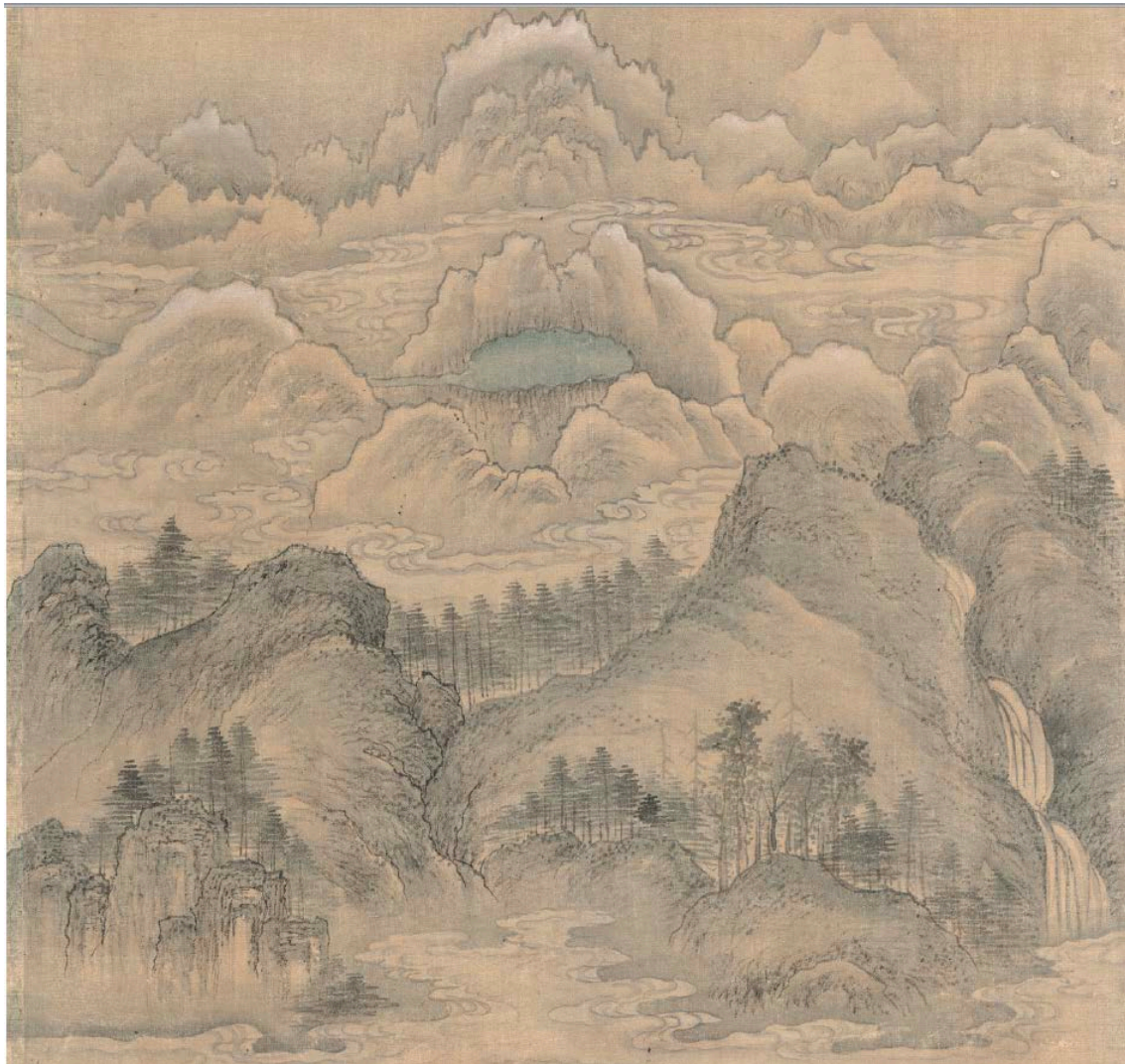


Fig. 4.120. Attributed to Jo Jung-muk, calligraphy by Han Gwang-su, *Gapsan gwaegungjeong* (close-up) of *Gwanbuk sipseungdo*, 1890, colour and ink on silk, h. 151.6cm, w. 37.8cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.121. Attributed to Jo Jung-muk, calligraphy by Han Gwang-su, *Gwanbuk sipseungdo*, 1890, colour and ink on silk, h. 198cm, w. 208cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.122. Attributed to Ji Chang-han (지창한, 池昌翰, 1851-1921), *Baekdusando* (백두산도, 白頭山圖, painting of Baekdusan Mountain), late nineteenth-early twentieth century, ink on silk, h. 63.2, w. 112cm, National Museum of Korea.



Fig. 4.123. *Paldo chongdo* (팔도총도, 八道總圖, complete views of the eight provinces), late seventeenth century, ink and colour on paper, h. 125cm, w. 90.5cm, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies.

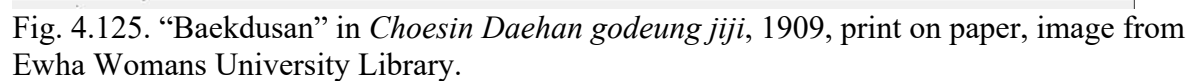
國領地、보시엿도、와交壤이 되고東南은日本、海를
遠面하고西는咸鏡、南道를接하고地勢는北東으
로부터斜延하여西南에至하여幅員이더욱廣大
하고全道の山岳이重疊起伏하여平地가少하고
오직海濱에平坦한地가稍有하여라

第二課 山脉



白頭山은我國、咸鏡
道와淸國、吉林省에
聳立한第一高山이
라山頂이四時に白
雪을戴하고山腰에

Fig. 4.124. "Baekdusan e sasi backseol" (백두산에 사시 백설, 白頭山四時積雪, snow on Baekdusan Mountain all year round) in *Choesin Daehan godeung jijji*, 1909, print on paper, image from Ewha Womans University Library.



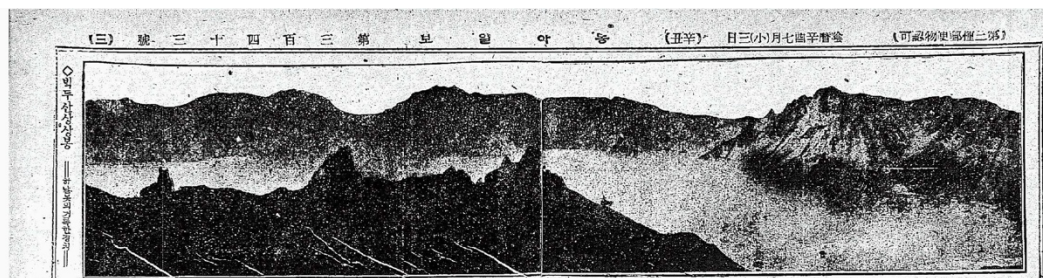


Fig. 4.126. “Baekdusan Sangsangbong” (백두산 상상봉, Sangsangbong Peaks of Baekdusan Mountain), *Donga ilbo* (동아일보, 東亞日報), 6 August, 1921, printed photograph, The Archive of Korean History.

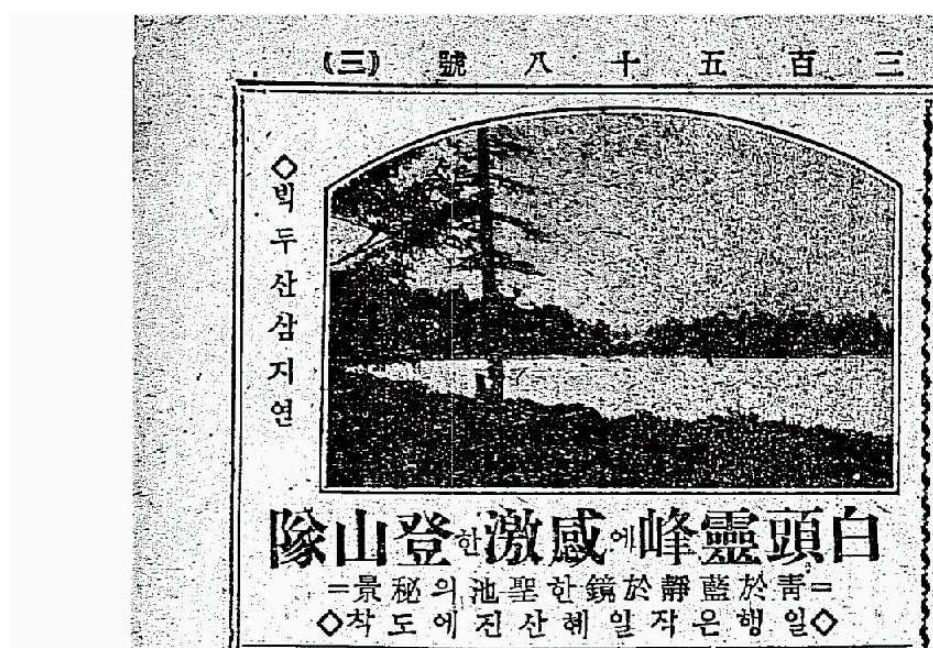


Fig. 4.127. “Baekdusan Samjiyeon,” (백두산 삼지연, Samjiyeon Pond of Baekdusan Mountain) *Donga ilbo*, 21 August, 1921, printed photograph, The Archive of Korean History.

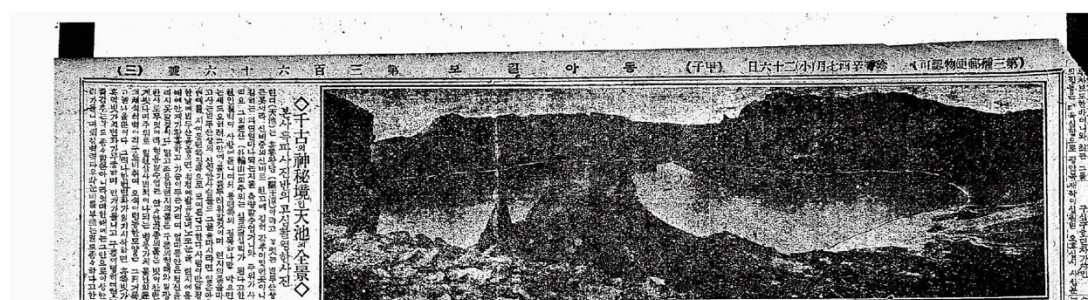


Fig. 4.128. Yamahana Yoshiyuki (山埜芳潔, 1890-1935), “Cheon-go ui sinbigyeong in Cheonji ui jeon-gyeong” (천고의 신비경인 천지의 전경, view of Cheonji, an ancient mystic view), *Donga ilbo*, 29 August, 1921, printed photograph, The Archive of Korean History.



Fig. 4.129. Baekdusanjeol (백두산절, 白頭山節) postcards, ca. 1920s-1930s, coloured postcards, each h. 13.6cm, w. 8.7cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.



Fig. 4.130. K. KUWADA & Co., “Hanguk myeongsan Baekdusan sang ui hosu” (한국명산 백두산상의 호수, Lake on Top of Famous Korean Mountain, Baekdusan), 1910, photographic postcard, print on paper, h. 9cm, w. 14cm, image from Choi Hyeon-sik 최현식, “Baekdusanjeol, Ojokhyeophwa, Daedonga gong-yeongron: Geurim yeopseo Baekdusanjeol ui gyeong-u” (백두산절, 오죽협화, 대동아공영론: 그림엽서 백두산절의 경우, Hakutosan bushi Five Races Under One Union Greater East Asia), *Minjok munhaksa yeon-gu* 민족문화사연구 61 (2016).

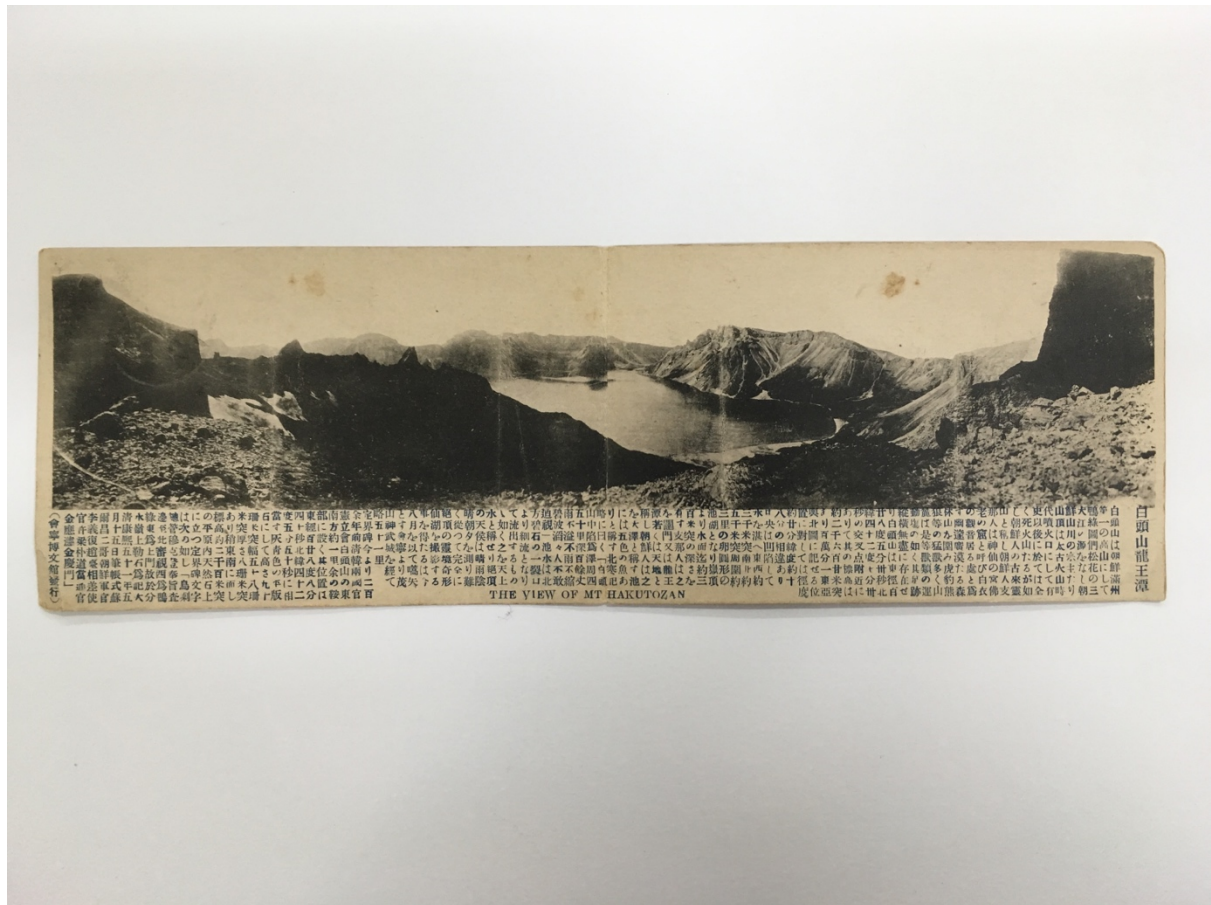


Fig. 4.131. "The View of Mt Hakutozan," colonial period, photographic postcard, print on paper, National Mountain Museum.



Fig. 4.132. "Heavenley Pool atop Mt. Pak too," colonial period, photographic postcard, print on paper, National Mountain Museum.

Chapter 5

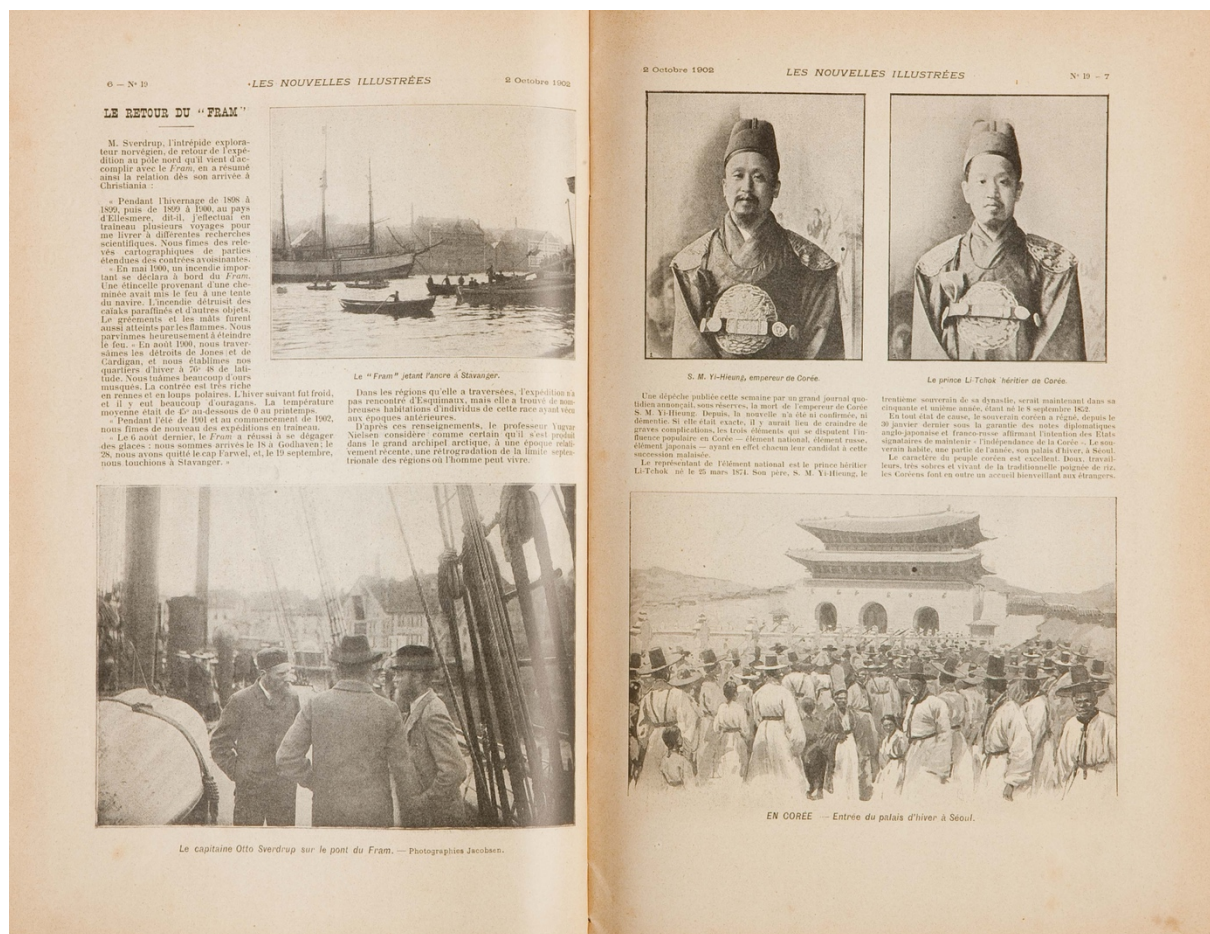


Fig. 5.1. *Les Nouvelles Illustrées*, 2 October, 1902, print on paper, each page h. 29.9cm, w. 20.4cm, National Palace Museum of Korea.



Fig. 5.2. Cover page of *Gadyeong japji* (가뎡잡지, 家庭雜誌), no. 1, 20 May, 1922, image from Hyundammungo Foundation, Adanmungo Archives, <http://archive.adanmungo.org/ebook/1454464725.1743/1498768959.8155/mobile/index.html#p=1>, accessed 3 September, 2022.



Fig. 5.3. Photograph of Yun Bong-gil (윤봉길, 尹奉吉, 1908-1932) holding a pistol and hand grenade with a declaration attached to his chest, 1932, photograph, Independence Hall of Korea, image from The Archives of Korean History.



Fig. 5.4. “Bogo sipheun sajin, Gojong taehwangje” (보고싶은 사진, 고종 태황제, photographs that people want to see, Retired Emperor Gojong) in *Donga ilbo*, 16 October, 1925, print on paper, https://db.history.go.kr/item/level.do?sort=levelId&dir=ASC&start=1&limit=10&page=1&prev_page=1&setId=-1&totalCount=0&prevPage=0&prevLimit=&itemId=npda&types=&synonym=off&chinessChar=on&brokerPagingInfo=&levelId=npda_1925_10_16_v0002_0450&position=-1, accessed 13 September, 2022.



Fig. 5.5. Yi Sang-beom (이상범, 李象範, 1897-1972), “Yi Sun-sin,” 1931, print on paper, *Donga ilbo*, 26 June, 1931, The Archive of Korean History.

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Fig. 5.6. Choe U-seok (최우석, 崔禹錫, 1899-1965), “Yi Chungmugong” (이충무공, 李忠武公), 1929, image from Joseon Sajin Tongsinsa 조선사진통신사, *Joseon misul jeonramhoe dorok* (조선미술전람회 도록, 朝鮮美術展覽會圖錄, album of the Joseon Art Exhibition), vol. 8 (Seoul: Joseon Sajin Tongsinsa 조선사진통신사, 1929), printed photograph of painting.



Fig. 5.7. Choe U-seok, “Eulji Mundeok” (을지문덕, 乙支文德), 1932, image from Joseon Sajin Tongsinsa, *Joseon misul jeonramhoe dorok*, vol. 11 (Seoul: Joseon Sajin Tongsinsa, 1929), printed photograph of painting.



Fig. 5.8. Yi Sang-beom (이상범, 李象範, 1897-1972), *Chungmugong Yi Sun-sin yeongjeong* (충무공 이순신 영정, 忠武公李舜臣影幀, ancestral portrait of Yi Sun-sin), 1934, ink and colour on silk, originally housed in Hyeonchungsa Shrine (현충사, 顯忠祠), image from Cultural Heritage Administration.



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Fig. 5.9. *Asahi simbun* (朝日新聞), 1 May, 1932, print on paper, h. 54.4cm, w. 41cm, National Museum of Korean Contemporary History.

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Fig. 5.11. “Pyeonghwa ui musa, saja ui han jaung” (평화의 무사, 사자의 한 자웅, dancer of peace and a pair of tigers [lions]), in *Donga ilbo*, 28 January, 1921, print on paper, The Archive of Korean History.