



# REVISTA INCLUSIONES

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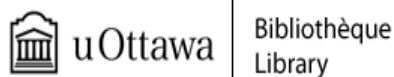


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**THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE AGREEMENTS IN 1858 AND 1860 IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN-KOREAN RELATIONS**

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**Abstract**

Since the signing of the Russian-Chinese agreements (1858 and 1860), a new stage in the history of Russian-Korean relations begins. With the signing of the Aigun and Beijing treaties, a common border between Russia and the Korean state appears. It is noteworthy that Korea was not aware of the emergence of a common border with Russia. For the first time in the history of the Korean state, a common border appeared with a European state. At that time, the Korean state knew that China had concluded an agreement with France and Great Britain, in which a part of the Chinese territories passed to these states. The emergence of a common border led to the emergence of trade relations. These trade relations gradually expanded, attracting the attention of commercial and industrial circles of Eastern Siberia. The appearance of the common Korean-Russian border led to an active increase in the number of immigrants from the Korean state to the Primorsky Territory. The active resettlement of the inhabitants of Korea and the development of dialogue between Russians and Koreans led to the need to know the language, create dictionaries and study guides for Korean immigrants. The first Russian-Korean dictionary was compiled by M. Putsillo, and the first manual on the Korean grammar where the first explanatory material is given in Russian was developed by priest V. Pyankov.

**Keywords**

History – Russia – Korea – Trade relations – Migration

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## Introduction

The beginning of a new stage in Russian-Korean relations was marked by the signing in 1858 of the Aigun Treaty (which recognized the inclusion of the Amur Region into Russia) and the Beijing Treaty of 1860 by Russia and China which, firstly, confirmed all the articles of the Aigun Treaty; secondly, it recognized the rights of Russia to the South Ussuri Territory adjacent to the border of Korea. "Thus, Russia has obtained a common land border with Korea along the lower reaches of the Tumangan River in the north-east of the Korean Peninsula"<sup>1</sup>. Even before the conclusion of the Aigun agreement in 1858, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia N.N. Muravyov-Amursky, who was given all the powers to conduct relations with China on the delimitation of the eastern outskirts of Russia, had developed the instructions where it was said that in the event of the collapse of the Qing Empire, it would not be possible to assert the influence of states hostile to Russia in Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea. In maintaining the current situation, where Korea was a vassal of Qing China, Russia saw an obstacle in subjugating the Korean state by other powers<sup>2</sup>.

In his letter to E. P. Kovalevsky, N. N. Muravyov-Amursky wrote that "... the Korean kingdom is independent and although, by its weakness, it sends obeisances to China and Japan, but it does not belong to any of them, and it has its own government; therefore, no one has the right to touch it being in quarrels with China or Japan; it would be very useful for us to agree with America on this subject and mutually uphold the independence of Korea, if necessary, because we should not allow any European maritime power to establish its port there, otherwise it would be dominion in the Sea of Japan<sup>3</sup>. From this letter fragment we see that the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has stressed once again the need to maintain the current status of Korea by protecting it from encroachment by European powers, such as the Britain-French domination in the Sea of Japan. Also in the letter, he speaks out for demarcation on the Tumangan River, with the goal of establishing a border with the Korean state. He wrote: "Over time, when we establish ourselves in the Gulf of Peter the Great, it is not surprising that the Koreans themselves will seek our protection"<sup>4</sup>.

## Methods

When writing this work, the following methods were used:

- 1) Analysis of scientific and research literature on the topic;
- 2) Method of specific situations (case method) in the analysis of examples;
- 3) Instrumental observation;

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<sup>1</sup> M. Peterson, *Brief History: Brief History of Korea*. Infobase Publishing. 2009; A. Beloglazov, "Russia's policy on providing security in central Asia at the beginning of the XXI century", *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol: 6 num 2 (2015) y R. V. Penkovtsev & N. A. Shibanova, "Wars and Military Conflicts of the XXI Century in the Context of the Strategic Interests of the United States", *Journal of Sustainable Development*, Vol: 8 num 4 (2015).

<sup>2</sup> V. P. Zinoviev, "Modern Historiography of Industrial Personnel of Pre-revolutionary Siberia", *Siberian Historical Research-Sibirskie Istoricheskie Issledovaniya*, num 1 (2013): 31-42.

<sup>3</sup> E. K. K. Yeoh, "Brave New World Meets Nineteen Eightyfour in a New Golden Age: On the Passing of Liu Xiaobo, Advent of Big Data, and Resurgence of China as World Power". *Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations*, Vol: 4 num 2 (2018).

<sup>4</sup> I. Barsukov, *Count N. N. Muravyov-Amursky according to his letters, official documents, stories by contemporaries and printed sources (materials for biography)*. 1891.

Also, when writing the work, such general scientific methods as analysis and synthesis were used to determine the goals, resources and instruments of the concept under consideration, as well as a structural approach.

## Results and discussion

As stated earlier, on November 14, 1860, an agreement was signed between Russia and China. An interesting fact is that this agreement was signed without informing the Korean state about the appearance of a common border with Russia. For the first time in the history of the Korean state, a common border appeared with a European state. Moreover, Korea was aware that China concluded an agreement with France and Great Britain, in which a part of the Chinese territories was transferred to these states. "It remains unclear why Korea, which at that time sent its mission to Beijing, was completely unaware of the conclusion of the Russian-Chinese Beijing Treaty. And this agreement was more important for it than the Britain-France-Chinese agreement"<sup>5</sup>. In 1861, the demarcation on the Tumangan River was completed, now the lower reaches of the river became the state border between Russia and Korea. The emergence of a common border led to the emergence of Russo-Korean cross-border relations. Ivan Fedorovich Babkov in his work "Memoirs of My Service in Western Siberia, 1859-1875: Delineation with Western China in 1869" wrote that "At the same time, it can be noted that Koreans, who deeply hate the Manchus and Chinese, were very happy with the new neighborhood; this assumption is confirmed by the fact that they started cattle trade with the commander of our port in Posyet Bay, who was entrusted with purchasing it for supplying the flotilla during sailing and for stays in Peter the Great Bay. Koreans sometimes bring oxen to us in a herd, sell them for silver and trade them for cloth for a very profitable price of 9-15 roubles apiece"<sup>6</sup>. These trade relations gradually expanded, attracting the attention of commercial and industrial circles of Eastern Siberia. Here is what the Russian merchant I. Noskov wrote: "I made the impression that Koreans are very willing to get closer and trade with us and will, of course, do this secretly from their superiors until permission is granted, which must be achieved through diplomatic means; and yet it would be useful to patronize this trade. This business should not be left unattended, because the Korean people are worth to get closer them"<sup>7</sup>. Envoy of Russia in Beijing, A.E. Vlangali wrote to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that direct contacts between the Russian state and Korea would cause dissatisfaction on the part of China and other European states, which would adversely affect Russia's future commercial interests in this country. Therefore, he recommended that only border trade relations be established<sup>8</sup>. In this regard, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia M.S. Korsakov was instructed to find the possibility of introducing border trade that would meet the commercial needs of the South Ussuri Territory, and that the Korean authorities assist the Russian merchants traveling to the Korean state. Since 1863, Korea's policy of preventing ties with the West and Japan has intensified, that is, the so-called "self-isolation" policy has been pursued in a more strengthened form. A reinforced policy of "self-isolation" of the country was carried out during the reign of Regent Lee Ha Yong (이하응, 李 昰 應 ; the time of his reign was 1863-

<sup>5</sup> N. N. Muravyov, Obligations and funds provided to the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia for new relations with China, guided by the types of government. AVPRI Russian Empire external Policy Archive, Fund "St. Petersburg. Main archive. 1854.

<sup>6</sup> N. N. Muravyov, Obligations and funds provided to the Governor-General...

<sup>7</sup> K. M. Hwang, A history of Korea. Macmillan International Higher Education. 2016.

<sup>8</sup> I. Barsukov, Count N. N. Muravyov-Amursky according to his letters...; N. N. Muravyov, Obligations and funds provided to the Governor-General... y K. M. Hwang, A history of Korea...

1873) under the underage King Kodjon, who was enthroned just in 1863. For this reason, even after the emergence of a common border between Russia and Korea, official diplomatic relations were not established. In 1865, a Junior Captain P.A. Helmersen was sent to Korea to establish border trade that would meet the commercial interests of the South Ussuri Territory. However, attempts undertaken by P.A. Helmersen failed. Each time, he received the same answer to his appeals that without permission from the capital, the border authorities could not let any of the merchants through. Attempts to regulate border trade with the Korean border authorities in the following years were unsuccessful, despite the fact that trade between Russians and Koreans was conducted and developed. After a series of unsuccessful attempts, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to settle for a while with informal cross-border trade ties, hoping that trade relations would expand in the future thanks to Koreans moving to the Ussuri Territory. The appearance of the Korean border with Russia led to an active increase in the number of immigrants from the Korean state to the Primorsky Territory. For example, the work by B.D. Pak "Koreans in the Russian Empire" contains such statistics: "If in 1863, according to official statistics, only 13 families crossed the border, and then by 1867 the number of registered Koreans was about 1,000. In 1869, the number of people who only officially crossed the border has reached 7,000"<sup>9</sup>. As we can see from the above data, the number of immigrants from Korea only increased. And this took place despite the strict prohibitions imposed by the Korean state. The appearance of such a large number of Korean immigrants in the Primorsky Territory can be justified, firstly, by the country's difficult economic situation. The life of Koreans in their homeland was complicated by frequent crop failures and heavy taxes. Secondly, in their "new homeland" they received a large amount of land, as well as the support of local authorities. Thirdly, they were attracted by growing cross-border trade, albeit only at the level of the residents of border areas. Mass immigration came from Hamgyong province ( 함경도, 咸鏡道 ). Here is what can be found in S.O. Kurbanova on this occasion: "The situation of the population in the Hamgyong province bordering with Russia, from where most of the migrants came, was especially difficult. Highlands, a relatively small amount of arable land, and significant climatic severity than in the south of the peninsula (in the north, they can only harvest one crop a year, while two in the south) complicated the economic situation of the population. In addition, the remoteness of the Hamgyong province from the capital led to greater arbitrariness of the local administration". The reasons that prompted the Korean people to move to Russia were also considered in the work of the Russian traveller Nikolai Mikhailovich Przhevalsky (1839-1888), who visited the Ussuri region in 1867<sup>10</sup>. At the end of 1870, a separate territory and "a place in the area of the present Sadovaya, Soyuznaya, Amurskaya, Khabarovskaya streets were allocated for Korean immigrants. So, a new Korean settlement appeared on the Pervaya rechka River, which is still remembered by the old residents of Vladivostok"<sup>11</sup>. The active resettlement of the inhabitants from Korea and the development of dialogue between Russians and Koreans led to the need to know the languages of each other, create dictionaries and study guides for Korean immigrants. The first Russian-Korean dictionary was compiled by an official for special assignments under the Primorsky regional government by Mikhail Pavlovich Putsillo (1845-1889)<sup>12</sup>. On the advice of P.I. Kafarov, M.P. Putzillo set about creating a dictionary. The baptized Korean

<sup>9</sup> I. Barsukov, Count N. N. Muravyov-Amursky according to his letters...

<sup>10</sup> I. Noskov, Russian Relations to the Chinese and Koreans. Kyakhtinsky List. 1862.

<sup>11</sup> A. Narochnitsky, The Colonial Policy of the Capitalist Powers in the Far East. 1860-1895. 2019. URL: <https://search.rsl.ru/en/record/01005896066>.

<sup>12</sup> B. Cumings, Korea's place in the sun: A modern history (Updated). WW Norton & Company. 2005.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Liang helped him. The work of M.P. Putsillo was published in 1874 and was called "The Experience of the Korean-Russian Dictionary." In total, the dictionary had 5.5 thousand words; the words were given in Korean spelling with Russian transcription and translation of words into Russian. The work by M. Putsillo was Europe's first translated foreign-Korean dictionary of the live Korean, although without any grammatical reinforcements. The first textbook on the Korean for the elementary level was published in St. Petersburg in 1874 by priest V.G. Pyankov was called "Korean alphabet: in favour of Korean schools in the South Ussuri Territory: an autograph of a Korean who studied at a missionary school. The work of the missionary V.G. Pyankova is "the first exposition of Korean grammar in Russian".

## Summary

The appearance of a common border in 1860-1861 led to the emergence of Russian-Korean border relations. These trade relations gradually expanded attracting attention of commercial and industrial circles of Eastern Siberia. Attempts to regulate border trade with the Korean border authorities in subsequent years were also unsuccessful. The appearance of the border between Korea and Russia led to an active increase in the number of immigrants from the Korean state to the Primorsky Territory. The active resettlement of the inhabitants from Korea and the development of dialogue between Russians and Koreans led to the need to know the language, create dictionaries and study guides for Korean immigrants.

## Conclusions

With the signing of the Aigun (1858) and Beijing (1860) agreements, a new stage began in Russian-Korean relations. The signing of the above treaties by Russia and China led to emergence of the common border between Russia and the Korean state, which subsequently led to the emergence of Russian-Korean border relations and relocation of Koreans to Russia. Attempts to regulate border trade with the Korean border authorities in the following years were unsuccessful, despite the fact that trade between Russians and Koreans was conducted and developed. After a series of unsuccessful attempts, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to temporarily be content with informal cross-border trade relations, hoping that they would expand in the future thanks to moving of Koreans to the Ussuri Territory. The appearance of the border between Korea and Russia led to an active increase in the number of immigrants from the Korean state to the Primorsky Territory. Active resettlement of the inhabitants from Korea and the development of dialogue between Russians and Koreans led to the need for knowledge of the language, the creation of dictionaries and study guides for Korean immigrants. The first Russian-Korean dictionary was compiled by a special duty official under the Primorsky regional government M. Putsillo and was called "Experience of a Korean-Russian dictionary." The work of M. Putsillo was Europe's first translation foreign-Korean dictionary of the living Korean language, although without any grammatical reinforcements. The first textbook on Korean grammar in Russian was published in St. Petersburg in 1874 by priest V.G. Pyankov and was called "Korean alphabet: in favour of Korean schools in the South Ussuri Territory: an autograph of a Korean who studied at a missionary school."

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