The offered report is a logic prolongation of a theme covered on the first session of an International seminar on the Geographical Name of "East Sea" (by 1995) in the report, represented by the professors A. Postnikov and E. Pospelov. The further researches have shown, that for full understanding of a name of any sea it is necessary for considering is not isolated, and in a context of a toponimical system including a names of a coastal band. This system will be derived by names of elements of water surface of the sea: separate parts of the sea, gulf, bays, straits and names of elements of a coastal line: plots of shores, peninsulas, capes, isthmuses, separate islands and archipelagoes. In turn, the names many from these objects are connected with toponymy of a land.

Toponymy of a coastal band East or Japanese (the name officially is accepted in Russia) Sea developed under influence of a number of the geographical and historical factors. In the rushing on East Russian pioneers in a middle seventeenth century achieved to shores of other Far East seas named nowadays Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk. The plot of a shore from cape a Bol'shoi Kamennoy Nos (nowadays Cape Dezhnev) up to Cape Oljutorskij in 1648 has passed Dezhnev, a southern part of western coast Sea of Okhotsk in 1645 has passed Poyarkov, and northern part that shores in 1651 Stadukhin; western coast of Kamchatka in 1696 - 1699 inspected of the Atlasov. And natural prolongation of shores of these seas further to the south down to the river Tumangan, i.e. modern northwest coast of the Japanese Sea belonging to Russia, beginning to be mastered by the Russian people only from a middle nineteenth century, i.e. for two centuries later, than Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk.

This lag was stipulated by that on the Nerchinskij peace agreement made in 1689, east part of the Russian - Chinese boundary remained not differentiated. Taking into account importance for Russia right-hand shore of Ussuri and lying below right-hand shore of Amur, in 1850 the Russian
marine officer G.Nevel'skoi, appointed by the chief of the Amur expedition, for want of to establish of the Nikolaev Post has lifted Russian flag and has declared of Amur and all country with an island by Sakhalin, all coast of the Tatar strait and all lower river Amur up to the boundary with Korea by possession of Russia.

The application of Nevel'skoi was not an impromptu, and reflected usual by then actual delimitation between Russia and China. Acknowledgement to this is made in 1858 the Ajgunskij agreement of Russia with China updated by Peking agreement 1860 of. According to these agreements the Russian-Chinese boundary was installed on the rivers of Amur, Ussuri, Sungacha and further through lake Khanka up to the boundary with Korea.

The aboriginal population of Primor'e (Maritime Region) was represented by the small peoples, which spoken in languages tunguso-manchuria group: nanaicy (in the past they goldy), ul'chy (oroki), udege, orochi, and also nivkhi (gil'jaki) with language paleoasiatic of a type. In a southern part of the Sakhalin coast of the Japanese sea prior to the beginning XX century lived ainy.

With 1850 began, and after reform in 1861 has accepted the official organizational forms, the population Primor'e by settlers from central regions of Russia. Was ormed specific toponymy. For example, travelling on Ussuri region N.Przeval'skij [1870] in neighbourhoods of a gulf Saint Olga inspected four new villages, which were named: Novinki, Fudin, Arzamasovka and Permskaja. A name by first from 素嘉土 "virgin soil", second on a local name of the river, on which situated the village, and two last on a names of places, whence they have gone away on East (towns Arzamas and Perm').

Since 1863 the migration in Primor'e farming population from Korea which has run from need began. The stream of migrant farmers has amplified after 1869, when the large floods in Korea have plotted a loss to economy and have reduced in terrible famine. From coastal regions were compactly occupied region bay of Pos'et, where on 1868 - 1869 there were three villages with the population 1800 persons and valley of the river Suifun - on 1871 seven Korean villages with the population more than 1600 persons.

But the mass resettlement Koreans on Far East of Russia began in 1905 and by 1910 there were already 104 Korean villages with the population more than 50 thousands the person. The installation in Korea Japanese colonial of domination (1910) has strengthened migration.
On data of 1926 on Far East USSR lived 168 thousand Koreans; one from regions of their significant moving was coast of the Japanese Sea from Vladivostok up to De-Castri gulf [Dzarylgasinova, 1993]. The stable Korean economic and cultural system was created. In article by R.Dzarylgasinova there are about hundred the names of Korean villages. Among of these names for the most part are Russian (descriptive or memorial) names and names formed by river-names Chinese or aboriginal origin. There are only the several fully Korean names and the several names include the separates Korean elements. But in 1937 the communistic regime has made violent resettlement Koreans from Far East for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In an outcome, for example, in Uzbekistan in 1940 are fixed settlement with the "Korean" names: Koreisk, Koreisaul, Koreiskishlak, Korean etc. [Kokov, 1991].

Toponymy of coast of the Japanese Sea created by the aboriginal population Primor’e, is advanced poorly. It is represented, mainly, names of the numerous rivers which are flowing down from slopes Sikhote Alin’ in the sea. The names of these rivers frequently were repeated in names of coastal objects (capes, bays and arisen in them a settlement) or formed the basis for them. Many local names were deformed by the numerous Chinese dealers, poachers, and in such Chinese form have come in Russian use. As up the Ajgunskij and the Pekinskij agreements of precise differentiation with China were not, in Primor’e there were also names of the Chinese origin.

With the purposes of elimination in full or partly Chinese names, in 1972 the campaign for the renamings largely which have changed the geographical nomenclature of region was conducted. The decree of Presidium of the supreme Body of RSFSR from ecomber 26, 1972. and Decree of ministerial Council of RSFSR from December 29, 1972 renamed 486 geographical objects, including: 100 places (towns, settlements, villages), 227 rivers, 53 gulfs and bays, 48 mountains and ridges. As the campaign was conducted in the shortest possible time and under monitoring not scientific, and party organs, the number of serious errors was allowed. Weak scientific the study has reduced that alongside with the Chinese names were destroyed both local aboriginal and Korean.

Let’s consider some examples of renamings. The largest in Primorje river Ussuri (tributary of Amur) is named on ancient kind of nanai people, there is no time lived on it shores. In the past the river received a name Ussuri after confluence of the rivers Ulahe and Daubibe and
had length of 588 km. In 1972 the river Ulah (manch. ula “the river”, chin. he “the river”) and it a source Jannamuthouza were included in Ussuri. Due to this simple procedure two “out-of-date” names were liquidated, and length Ussuri is enlarged up to 897 km. The second former source Ussuri Daubihe have renamed in Arsen’evka on the town Arsen’ev, located on it, which is called in honour of the geographer and ethnographer V.K.Arsen’ev (1872 – 1930).

The river, running in the sea, Tetjuhe which name the contributor Primor’e V.K.Arseniev [1949] etymologize from a Chinese “the river wild pigs” or “the ninth fast river”, have renamed in Rudnaja on a saddle-point leading in it a valley. Accordingly settlement Tetjuhe–Pristan’ in it a mouth, has received a name Rudnaja–Pristan’. But the settlement Tetjuhe on the average current of the river Rudnaja has received a featureless name Dalnegorsk (“long-distance city” or “city in the longdistance mountains”), and a name Rudnaja have given to a settlement Lifudzin on the river Lifudzin. The rather significant river Suifun, running into the Amur gulf, which begins on territory of China under a name Suifenghe - “the windy river”, after renaming has become to be named Razdol’naja to a village Razdol’noe, lying on it coast. This village based Russian settlers in 1860-th.

From renamed cities we shall mark Suchan, centre of a coal industry Primor’e, which name was ekxplained from Korean. su “water, stream”, chan – “village”. In 1972 it have named Partizansk in memory of the miners participating within civil war in partizan groups. In 1992 was the message about a solution construct in Partizansk the Korean national microregion “Su-chan” [“Izvestia” (newspaper), 11.02.92].

Toponymyc the assimilation of north of the Japanese Sea began from Sakhalin. The first european names to marine objects were given by the French seafarer J.La Perouse (1741 – 1788), which in 1785 has headed expedition on the ships “Boussole” and “Astrolabe”. In the spring of 1787 following from shores of Korea to northeast he has seen of Sakhalin, and the most noticeable coastal top was denominated by peak Lamanon in honour of the participant of expedition, headed by him, naturalist R.Lamanon. Nowadays this top has a local name Ichara , and the name given by La Perouse is transferred on adjacent objects: mountains Lamanon, in which there is this top (in a system of the West–Sakhalin mountains) and cape Lamanon at foot of mountain Ichara. Continuing float to north the expedition has detected a small gulf called by La Perouse Jonquiere (ethymology is not established); later
gulf has received a name Aleksandrovskiy, and it the initial name was saved behind cape Jonquiere (earlier cape Due, near of a settlement Due). On a continental coast was open the gulf called on a surname the marine minister of France De-Castri; nowadays this name has settlement on a coast of a gulf, and it is renamed into a gulf Chikhachev in honour of the marine officer N.M.Chikhachev (1830 - 1917), participant of the Amur expedition G.I.Nevel'skoi, which by first has builded a path from Amurs to a gulf De-Castri.

Further to north the expedition followed on a strait, which La Perouse has named Tatar on Tataria (Tartaria) - so on maps eighteenth century still continued to name huge territory extending to the south and east from Ural, at the edge which was this strait.

As is known, La Perouse has reached only a place, where a breadth were narrowed and it the depth sharply has decreased. By deciding, that ahead isthmus connecting Sakhalin with continent, La Perouse has turned to the south. In the most southern part of the Tatar strait La Perouse has opened an island, which has denominated Monneron on a surname of the participant it of expedition of the captain of engineering corps Monneron. Leaving from the Tatar strait in open ocean, the southwest extremity of Sakhalin was denominated cape Crillon in honour of the French general L.Crillon (1717 - 1796), participant of Seven-years war. The strait to the south of Sakhalins, to which she has passed from the Japanese Sea in ocean, later has become to be named as a strait La Perouse.

The study of the Tatar strait was continued in a middle nineteenth century by the Russian seafarer G.Nevel'skoi (1813 - 1876). In 1849 he was lowered on the several boats from a mouth of Amur to the most northern point of a route La Perouse and finally has prove, that of Sakhalin an island separated from continent by a navigable strait. The name a strait Nevel'skoi is appropriated in honour first seafarer in 1909.

In 1850 - 1856 Nevel'skoi supervised over the Amur expedition, which has made a number of large geographical discoveries. Above, in connection with a name De-Castri, was mentioned N.M.Chikhachev, building and circumscribing a path from Amurs up to a gulf De-Castri (nowadays gulf Chikhachev). In 1853 the participant of the expedition lieutenant N.K.Boshnjak (1830 - 1899) has passed on the boat all western shore of the Tatar strait and has opened a gulf with a local name Khadzi (ethymology is not established), which has denominated Harbour of the Emperor Nicholas 1,
and bays in a gulf has named on names of the members of imperial family: Alexander, Konstantin, Olga, Maria. Later behind a gulf the generalizing name Imperatorskaja Gavan' (nowadays Sovetskaja Gavan') was fixed.

In water area purely of Japanese Sea the beginning to appropriation of Russian names was puted by crew of fregate "Pallada", float on which in 1852 - 1854 the writer I.A.Goncharov has described in the travelling sketches "Fregate "Pallada". In the beginning of August, 1853 the ship has delivered in Japanese port of Nagasaki the Russian diplomatic mission led by E.V.Putjatin. In the autumn Putjatin it has become known about the beginning of war of Russia with Turkey, which soon have joined Great Britain and France. Tending to avoid collision with the English-French marine forces on Far East, "Pallada" passes in Shanghai, then in Manila, and in April, 1854 departs along shores of Korea to a mouth of Amur, where has arrived in May that of a year.

Route from the southern seas of Pacific Ocean to Russian possession on Far East which is taking place at east shores of the Korean peninsula, in connection with assimilation by Russia in second half nineteenth century of area of Ussuri, as least extended represented essential interest. However in the navigational relation it was supplied extremely poorly: the national maps were not, and the having been available foreign maps were extremely inexact.

In our report on the first session (the 1995) mentioned "A map of a peninsula of Korea" in "The Atlas of the Southern Sea" (1826), composed by the Russian seafarer Ivan F. Kruzenshtern. This map based on a map of D'Anville was corrected on observations La Perouse (1787), Broughton (1797) and other seafarers. Later, because of indicated and some other appeared by then materials, were issued "Carte de la presquile de Coree" (Paris, 1848) and "Map of Peninsula of Korea" (London, 1849). All these maps were marine - they formed by the seamen during float and were intended for use by the seafarers.

Except for these marine maps, there was also geographical map of Korea in "Atlas vom Japanischen Reiche und dessen Neben und Schutzlandern", 1852 issued german scientist by the doctor Zibold. Using this map E.V.Putjatin was marked it usefulness as source of names with a places and rivers, but underlined, that names of capes on it is not present, and position, magnitude and amount of islands did not corresponded to a real.
Therefore not accidentally officers of "Pallada" during float along shores of Korea proceeding from April 20 till May 11, 1854, were compelled to make the hydrographic survey. For this time on a map all east shore of Korea by an expansion about 600 miles and part of coast to the north of the boundary river Tumangan was fixed. Practically on all stretch the survey was conducted with the ship, mainly from a distance from half-mile up to four miles and only seldom being deleted on six miles from shores. The separate especially important places, such as a gulf Unkovskyi, bay Port Lazarev and Harbour Pos'et were examined from boats. By results of the survey the map published by Hydrographic department of the Marine ministry in 1860 was composed. (See: Russian State's Library, Cartography Department, Call. number: Ko 102 / III - 40: Karta vostochnogo berega poluoostrova Korei, 1860).

On this map 87 names relating marine and coastal objects are inscribed only. The approximately two thirds of names personal, appropriated in honour of the separate persons, and only thirdare on names descriptive, on local Korean names (the transcription, accepted on a map, essentially differs from now in use) and on the English and French names of military time.

The toponymic contents of this map was formed of different sources. First of all, on it have received a reflection the european names which have appeared on maps of coast of Korea up to float fregate "Pallada". Such names appropriated by the various seafarers, was seven. Among them three names appropriated in the beginning nineteenth century by the Russian seafarer Ivan F. Kruzenshtern: stones White Rock, island White Stones and gulf Broughton, called in honour of the English seafarer Broughton, visiting this water in 1797. Names an island Dagelete and the cape Clonar has given La Perouse; the Saddle mountain is taken from a map of the English cartographer Arrowsmith, and the name of a nonexistent island Argonaut is borrowed from a map of Kolket, 1789.

On a map 10 Korean names are inscribed only: the river Tumen, cape Siedro, island Hodo, settlement Lon, cape Myan-dzin-lyan, port Pingai, cape Long, harbour Choson, cape Vashon, river Dungan (transliteration the lettering of the map 1860). By a minor amount of these names, their source was maps. Though the revealing of local names, obviously, was not represented of difficulties — by the secretary of mission Putyatin the writer Goncharov in the travelling sketches marked, that the local inhabitants willingly informed the names of enclosing objects, — but exits on a shore
during float were extremely rare and could not supply a map with necessary informations.

Therefore for want of geographical nomenclature of shores on a voyage "Pallada" Putjatin was compelled to appropriate names to marine and coastal objects (capes, guls, bays, islands) on surnames of the officers. For want of it some rules were maintained. For names at coast of the Korean peninsula the surnames of the officers fregate "Pallada" and members of the diplomatic mission, following on it of the admiral E.Putjatin, from a bay Unkovskij called on a surname of a commander fregate the captain-lieutenant I.Unkovskij, up to islands Avvakum, called on monkery name of monk Avvakum - secretary of mission Putjatin and the ship priest. Has appeared on a map and island Goncharov in honour of other secretary of mission, writer I.A.Goncharov.

The retreat from this rule was allowed under the initiative of E.V.Putjatin for a bay Port Lazarev (Korean name Sonchzonman). This bay has received a name in honour of issued Russian admiral M.P.Lazarev (1788–1851), which has come in a history of geography as a commander sloep "Mir", on which together with F.Bellingsgauzen (commander sloep "Vostok") in 1819 – 1821 participat in discovery of Antarctic Continent. In 1822 – 1825 Lazarev has made the third round-the-world float on fregate "Krejser", in which crew consist and E.Putjatin, former in that time midshipman. In memory about his first round-the-world float Putjatin has named a bay and objects, connected to it, on surnames of the officers "Kreiser". A peninsula Nakhimov (Korean name Khodobanda), protective bay the Port Lazarev from east, was called in honour of the log officer P.S.Nakhimov (1802 – 1855). To time of appropriation of its name to a peninsula he already has received broad popularity as a commander of a squadron, which crushes turkish forces n Sinop bay battle of 1853. Later he actually headed a heroic defense of Sevastopol and in 1855 was fatally wounded in fight on Malakhov hill. Except for the bay and peninsula, the names on surnames of the officers of "Kreiser" have received three capes and eight islands, were in this bay.

Later on "Pallada" several others Russian vessels also made hydrographical survey on east coast of Korea. From I.Kruzenshtern to a mariners on the beginning of twentieth century gived 250 Russian names in the geographical objects. I wish to know how many and what Russian names inscribed on modern Korean charts.

To the north of the Korean coast the extensive gulf was open and the
extreme points are determined it: a mouth of the river Tyumen-Ula (Korean Tumangan) and cape Povorotnyj (to the east gulf Nakhdoka). In west of this extensive gulf the smaller gulf which has received a name Gavan Pos’et on a surname of the officer “Pallada” K.N.Pos’et, becoming in due course by minister of means of communication, admiral and member of State council.

For hydrographical survey of a gulf Gavan Pos’et in appropriation of names there was a greater variety - the surnames of the officers as “Pallada”, and other ships were used. The island in entrance a gulf has received a name Furugel’im on a surname of a commander ship “Knjaz’ Menshikov”. In extreme west the gulf limits cape Butakov, called on a surname I.I.Butakov, appointed in 1854 to a commander “Pallada”, and in east - cape Gamov on a surname of the participant of float on “Pallada” gardemarine D.I.Gamov. The islands, were behind this cape, Rimskij-Korsakov, are called in honour of a commander of a schooner “Vostok” the captain-lieutenant V.A.Rimskij-Korsakov, former as higher officer “Pallada”. In 1886, in memory of the contribution of the officers “Pallada” in study of a gulf Gavan’ Pos’et, one from bays of a gulf appropriated a name in honour of the ship - bay Reid Pallada.

On a hum noise of memorial names the sparse descriptive names containing any performance of object or reminder of any event, connected with him. To names, datas by the predecessors “Pallada”: a White Rock, the White Stones, Saddle mountain during the survey of 1854 were added: an island Basalt (name on a geological structure), island a Cone, cape Conic, mountain a Table (the names under the form of objects), and also island and cape Observation (on them were executed astronomical determinations); the name cape Povorotnyj concerns also to same group.

Originally it was supposed to finish the survey up to latitude 43 N, where La Perouse has approached to shores Tatarya and began the researches to north. However dense and continuous fogs met near northern boundary of Korea, and also boundness in time, have forced to refuse this intention. The survey was completed in a gulf Gavan’ Pos’et and further “Pallada” has proceeded to final item of float in a mouth of Amur.

During the Crimean war study by the Russian seamen of a large gulf limited to a mouth Tumangan and cape Povorotnyj, together with all more northern coast of the Japanese Sea, was suspended, as the exit in the sea from the Tatar strait was blocked by the English-French squadron. Using it, the ships of a this squadron “Winchester” (Great Britain) and “Barrakuda?”
(France) have come in open by “Pallada” a gulf and have named it in honour of the Queen of Great Britain as a gulf of Victoria. The name was characteristic of time of a heyday of British colonial empire. The Queen Victoria (1819 – 1901) reigned since 1837 and it the name called a set of cities and other objects in all extremities of empire. Also now it a name have one from largest in the world waterfalls on the river Zambezi, lake in East Africa, island in Canadian Arctic archipelago, desert and state in Australia, some cities.

For want of inspection of a gulf the personal names have received also were in it of northern part two internal gulfs: Gerin on the name of admiral a squadron and Napoleon in honour of the emperor of France. The deviding has received these gulfs a peninsula a name Albert, husband the Queen of Victoria. Have received the English or French names and other gulfs, islands, capes. All these names were reflected on a map at once issued by the British Admiralty. For want of drawing up of Russian map of 1860 this British map was used and from it 18 English and French names were accepted.

The Crimean war was completed in 1856. And in first a year after it the ending on a continental coast of the Japanese Sea, again on the ship with mission of the admiral Putjatin, but this time directed already in China, were detected two important gulfs. As they are open were in a middle of July, have received names on the name Saint Vladimir and Saint Olga, the days of which memory have on 11 and July 15. Appropriation of toponyms on names sacred and in honour of christian holidays marked per day of discovery. It is a past marine tradition. As is known, in the correspondence with it many islands, capes and other objects represented on a map of the world are called. In considered names, as well as in many other, the definitions saint on the territory of former USSR in the Communist time on ideological motives were discarded.

By the important event in shaping Russian toponymy of Japanese Sea was arrival in Primor’e in 1859 for to take a look at new harbours open at Far East coast, general - governor of East Siberia N.N.Murav’ev-Amurskij. To largest and most important for basing fleet to a gulf, to which during war the Englishmen tried to pirate a name of Victoria, it has denominated a gulf Peter the Great in honour of the founder regular Russian naval fleet of the emperor of Russia Peter I (1672 – 1725). Under the offer of N.Murav’ev-Amurskij two northern gulfs have received names Amurskij and Ussurijskij (former Gerin and Napoleon). We convert attention to singularity
of new names: there are many sea gulfs which names are referring to as on names of the rivers what run into these gulfs: the gulf Dvinskaja Guba of the White sea is called on the river Northern Dvina running into it; river Enisej runs into the Enisejskij gulf of Kara Sea, the gulf Anadyrskij of the Bering Sea accepts the river Anadyr etc. But in considered case the gulfs have received names in honour of the rivers, i.e. concern to number memorial. Let’s remind, that Ussuri runs into Amur and consequently Ussurijskij sea gulf does not exist; Amur runs into Sea of Okhotsk as Amurskij liman.

By names of gulfs Amurskij and Ussurijskij N.Murav’ev-Amurskij was aimed to underline the finish of association to Russia of Priamurskij and Ussurijskij regions. To acknowledgement of a membership of Russia Primor’e were and appropriated by him the names in a gulf Peter the Great - island Russian and bay Slavianskij. It is curious, that in the Soviet time the same problem was decided in essence by different way - by elimination of "unrussian" names. A gulf America called on the name ship “America”, from which side this gulf was open, in 1972 has received a name Nakhodka on a bay a belonging to this gulf. The strait the Japonec called not later as 1863 on the transport ”Japonec”, since 1972 is named the Amurskij strait, and bay Manchzur, called in 1880-th on canonniere ”Mandzur” (mandzur - out-of-date form ethnical name manchzur), nowadays bay Baklan on a name bank Baklan.

Divides these gulfs a prolated peninsula Murav’ev-Amurskij, called then in a sign of recognizing of merits N.N.Murav’ev-Amurskij (1809 - 1881) in business of assimilation of the Amurskij region area and Primor’e. This issued state figure within 14 years was the general - governor of East Siberia, huge territory extending up to shores of Pacific Ocean. By him is signed Ajgunskij the peace agreement with China which has defined the Russian-Chinese boundary on Amur. For assimilation of an region and revealing it of natural resources he bases the Siberian department of Russian Geographical society. Within the Crimean war realizes an swim of troops on Amur and will organize a defense of Far East.

Russian names instead of English and French names were appropriated in a gulf Peter the Great only to major objects. The number of names of minor objects was that or by a different way saved and is included in toponimical system of a gulf. On a map of a gulf capes Clark and Biju ice until now are inscribed; a name of islands Pelis (Russian
Rimskij-Korsakov) is saved in a name of an island Large Pelis of this group: English Red-Cliff, appropriated on colour of a rock, translated in cape Krasnyj. Thus, the certain respect for the nomenclature appropriated the first author of names was exhibited in spite of the fact, that the primary names were appropriated during war by the opposite party.

The good familiarity of the Russian marine officers with the Black Sea straits has caused manifestation of east motive for the names of a gulf Peter the Great: the strait between a peninsula Murav’ev-Amurskij and island Russian has received a name Bosporus East (Bosfor Vostochnyj), and a bay, removalling from it pressing in a peninsula, have denominated a Zolotoj Rog (Golden Horn). In the first case the title reflects External likeness of a Far East strait with a strait Bosporus, connecting the Black Sea with Sea of Marmara, and in second - with the Istanbul bay removalling from this strait. It is possible, that by choice of these names to the future city of Vladivostok, which basis in 1859 was just designed, was beforehand attach impotanced, similar to Istanbul.

In northeast of the Japanese Sea the water of its Tatar Strait wash shores of an island of Sakhalin. A beginning of shaping toponymy of this part of a shore of Sakhalin has puted La Perouse, by naming already mentioned above gulf Zonquier, peak Lamanon, island Monneron and cape Krillion. The number of names in a southwest part of Sakhalin has appeared in an outcome of work of the Amur expedition of G.I.Nevel’skoj 1850 – 1856. Among them cape Voronin, bay and cape Gavrilov, called on surnames of the officers, participating in expedition; gulf Izylmet’ev, bay Kazakevich, cape and bay Korsakov in honour men having to expedition the direct relation. In a course of later researches other Russian names have appeared, for example: cape of Nadezda, cape and mountain Lopatin, cape Furugel’m etc.

After Russian-Japanese war 1904 – 1905 the southern part of Sakhalin has departed to Japan. Russian names were substituted Japanese or were impaired. After a defeat of Japan in 1945 and returning of this territories of Russia the restoring of Russian names and elimination Japanese is made. As old names was a little, arises new Russian toponymy. To it the dignities should refer appropriation of names in honour of the investigators of Sakhalin XIX – beginning XX century. A name of G.I.Nevel’skoj is given to several objects: city Nevel’sk (ιΗΟΗ. Khonto from ajnu Ponto - "small lake"), having gulf Nevel’skoj, river Nevel’skaja. A name of the participant of expedition lieutenant N.K.Boshnjak have received a stone, cape, mountain Boshnjak and settlement
Boshnjakovo. Was appropriated of personal names on surnames of the soviet party figures, writers, scientific and other known men much.

The cities which have arisen in a coastal band, are sparse and, as a rule, have precisely expressed seaside specialization. The largest city of an region Vladivostok was based as a military post per 1860. It a name - “to possess East” reflected military-administrative applicability of the future city. The oldest port on Sakhalin Aleksandrovske-Sakhalinskij has arisen in a gulf Aleksandrovske, called in honour of the emperor Aleksandr II. In the Soveit times the seaports a Nakhodka (name on a disposition in a bay a Nakhodka) and Sovetskaja Gavan’ (Soviet Harbour, see above Imperatorskaia Gavan’) have grown. On the Sakhalin coast of the Japanese Sea the important significance was acquired by port Kholmsk (till 1945 Japan. Maoka from ajnu Mauka - “top of a gulf”), connected by a ferry with a settlement Vanino (name on a bay Vanina) near of the Sovetskaja Gavan’. The small ports are present in the Sakhalin cities Nevel’sk, Krasnogorsk, Uglegorsk, received a modern names after 1945.

The consideration toponymy of a coastal band of northern part of the Japanese Sea shows, that it essentially differs from coastal toponymy of other seas of Russia. Toponymy in aboriginal languages is represented poorly as owing to specificity of historical and geographical conditions of region, and owing to official policy of realization of mass renamings. Later emerging of the constant Russian population has caused absence in toponymy of dialect geographical terms. For the same reason among Russian names absolute predominate personal memorial names mainly appropriated on surnames of the seamen, taking part in assimilation of this sea. Foreign memorial names are used though and with a selection, but yours faithfully to the offers their authors.
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