

Concerning a MS Map of China in
the Bibliothèqu Nationale, Paris,
Introduced to the World by
Monsieur M. DESTOMBES

I respectfully dedicate this brief article to my kind teacher,
Dr. Nobuo Muroga 室賀信夫, on the occasion of
his attainment of seventy years of age.

By Kazutaka UNNO

In the *Journal Asiatique*, tome CCLXII, 1974, Monsieur M. DESTOMBES published a detailed discussion, accompanied by a reproduction of a MS map of China, which he had rediscovered in the possession of the Bibliothèqu Nationale in Paris. This map deserves attention, being a most valuable piece of material of which the existence was otherwise unknown. For this reason Professor Kazuo Enoki 榎一雄 followed M. Destombes and published a new view on the map in the *Toyo Gakuho* 東洋學報, vol. 58, nos. 1, 2, pp. 1-48, 1976.⁽¹⁾ But I find a certain number of deficiencies in the views of both these scholars, and I therefore wish to make clear my own views on this map here.

I

The first thing one notices on looking at this map is the remarkable skill shown, for a map made in China, in the depiction of Japan. Almost all maps of Japan made in the Ming period 明代 are extremely rough, but on this map, apart from the mistake of separating Shima no Kuni 志摩州 from Honshū 本州 so that it becomes an island, the depiction of the northward curve of Honshū, of Lake Biwa 琵琶湖 and the Yodo River 淀川 flowing out of it, the nearly correct positioning of Shikoku 四國 and Kyūshū 九州 and so on, are extremely close to reality. Then one notices that among the entries of the place-names, "Edo" 江戸 and "Wo-ching" 倭京 or Wakyō (the Japanese capital) are specially distinguished from the many other place-names by being enclosed in oval frames. It goes without saying that Wo-ching, from the position in which it is entered, is Japan's ancient capital, Kyoto 京都, but the special treatment of Edo, in the same way, clearly means that the

Edo *bakufu* 江戸幕府, i.e. the Tokugawa Shogunate 德川幕府, was established there. It follows that this map cannot have been made before 1603, when the Tokugawa Shogunate was established. Moreover, as regards the supposition that this Edo might have been added by some later hand after the date of the map's compilation, there is not the slightest difference between the style of writing and that of the characters of the other place names. It is therefore an indisputable fact that this map was drawn after 1603.

On the other hand, as Wang P'an 王泮 says in a preface (1594) to the map, it was originally intended to be a printed map, and it would therefore seem to go without saying that this Bibliothèque Nationale map was a later copy or other derivative production. As Professor Enoki points out, the passage appended to Wang P'an's preface is no less than a notice provided by the person who made the MS map on the basis of the printed map. Let us, then, examine the contents of this notice as a clue to the circumstances in which this MS map came into being.

The text reads as follows: "A general map of the world was formerly in circulation in the country, but after the great changes that have taken place, it is no longer to be seen. I have recently acquired a printed map of the world, made up of eight sheets, and this has a preface by Wang P'an appended to it." 天下輿地圖一本, 舊行于國中, 經變之後, 不復見矣. 近得印本輿地圖八幅, 山陰王泮識之. It is clear from this that the printed map with the preface by Wang P'an consisted of eight sheets. With a view to examine this point later, I would draw attention to two other phrases in this piece of writing. One is "The imperial [i.e. Ming] dynasty looks at our Eastern country" 天朝視我東; and the other: "a map of our country has been added" 附以我國地圖. It is clear that in this case "our country" is not China. What country, then would this "our country" be? The answer is undoubtedly none other than Korea. The reason is that in Korea from ancient times, the expressions, "Eastern country" 東國, "East of the Seas" 海東, "Great East" 大東 were used by the Koreans as elegant appellations for their own country. In short, this MS map was drawn by a Korean hand. The date of acquisition, then, of this map, published in 1594, by the Korean writer would be subsequent to the great changes of which the writer speaks, no doubt Toyotomi Hideyoshi's 豊臣秀吉 Korean expedition of 1592-1597.

However that may be, the writer who acquired the original map, as he says himself, completed his MS map with the addition of Korea. And his additions further extended, as he says himself, "to Japan, the Loochoo, Nurgan and Hulaum, with the delineation of their territories" 至於日本, 琉球, 奴兒, 忽溫之屬, 並誌其地. These territories either did not appear on the original map, or, if they did appear, would probably have been extremely simplified. In Chinese cartography as a general rule, these territories, if entered at all, only appeared, probably, with their names. At least as regards Korea and Japan, the fact that the additions were made in Korea is apparent

from the entries on the map themselves. For one thing it would not have been conceivable for the Chinese at the height of their vigour to have depicted the Korean peninsula or the Japanese archipelago so large; and one can point to the entries of various places, the recording of the mountain range which runs from north to south of the Korean peninsula, as opposed to the mountainous areas in the interior of China which are shown in profile, and that of Mt. Paektu 白頭 — the Korean name for what must be the same mountain as that which the Chinese call Mt. Chang-pai 長白 in northern Korea, and so on. Then the expression “Ching-tu” 京都 (capital) for the Korean capital may also be said to tell us of the Korean origin of the map. When it comes to Japan, the island of Tsushima is depicted as of almost the same size as Shikoku, and this is because it was an island that for many years had in many ways an intimate relationship with Korea, and it was the common practice to give it such an exaggerated size on Korean-made maps.

Anyway, as the reverse of the additions made in Korea, there are also signs of omissions having been made. That is to say, the only lands shown in the sea south of China are Hainan 海南 and Luzon 呂宋, while we find a note to the effect that, “all the foreign countries of Annam, Champa, Srivijaya, Cambodia, Java, Malacca and Siam are recorded in the South Seas” 安南, 占城, 三佛齊, 真臘, 爪哇, 滿刺加, 暹羅等夷, 悉載正南海內. This is doubtless a note of the Korean reviser and there were probably an enormous number of foreign place-names entered in the sea on the original map. But as the foreign countries south of China held almost no interest for the Korean people, one may suppose that the Korean cartographer left them out. In the bottom right hand part of the map there is a table of the *fu* 府 and *chou* 州 of the provinces of China, and it is not perfectly clear whether or not this was added in Korea; but whereas the total number of *fu* in this table is 146, we find the figure of 152 in Wang P’an’s preface, so it is wholly possible that this was a Korean revision or addition. Destombes makes the total 145, but this is probably because he miscounted the 8 *fu* in Kuei-chou 貴州 Province as 7.⁽²⁾ Destombes also makes the numbers of *chou* for Peking as 15, but this is because he misread *shih-chiu* 十九 (= 19); the total is 240. This figure agrees with that given by Wang P’an, and this is probably because it was not altered when the revision was done in Korea.

II

Let us next look into the matter of the original map that was printed in China. Wang P’an says in his preface that it was a map that his friend, Pai-chün-k’o-shih 白君可氏 had acquired, and he had it printed in order to make it widely known. One may therefore suppose that the map Wang P’an’s friend acquired was a manuscript one. On the friend’s name, Destombes holds that it was Pai Kiun-k’o 白君可, while Professor Enoki hesitates

to determine which part is the surname. Wang P'an first gives it as Pai-chün-k'o-shih as above, then later calls him simply Chün-k'o-shih. Since the characters for *chün* 君 and *shih* 氏 are both honorific, Professor Enoki's doubt is extremely natural. But at this point it has occurred to me that, among makers of maps published between the late Ming 明末 and early Ch'ing 清初, there are Ts'ao Chün-i 曹君義,⁽³⁾ Wang Chün-fu 王君甫,⁽⁴⁾ and Lü Chün-han 呂君翰,⁽⁵⁾ each of whom has the character *chün* 君 as the first of the two characters of his name. Also, I recently had occasion to read Ts'ao Yü-pien's 曹于汴 preface to the late Ming revised edition of the *T'êng-t'an-pi-chiu* 登壇必究, and there I found an instance of the honorific use of *shih* in the phrase "my friend's elder brother, Mr. Fêng Mu-kang" 友兄馮慕岡氏. Taking all this into account, it does seem that Pai is the surname and Chün-k'o the personal name. However, as Professor Enoki said,⁽⁶⁾ there is some obscurity concerning the name of the office held by Wang P'an when he wrote the preface to Pai's map, but I would like to introduce some new material on this point. There is a preface (1606) by Wang P'an to the *Liang-chao p'ing-jang lu* 兩朝平攘錄 by Chu-ko Yüan-shêng 諸葛元聲 and there he gives his office as Chief Official of Kuang-tung Province (Kuang-tung pu-chêng-ssü tso-pu-chêng-shih 廣東布政司左布政使). In view of this Wang P'an's office at the time of publication of P'ai's map (1594) was either his previous one of Vice-director of the Judiciary of Ling-hsi District 嶺西道按察副使, Kuang-tung Province, or he was already Chief Official of Kuang-tung Province. However it may be, there is scarcely any question that the area of his appointment was Kuang-tung Province.

III

It has become clear from the foregoing that the MS map of China in the Bibliothèque Nationale, was drawn in Korea not earlier than 1603. What, then, is the significance of P'ai's map, which was the original, in the history of Chinese cartography? But before examining this question, I would like to take a closer look at what the Korean reviser says about the original map consisting of "8 sheets" 八幅. The character *fu* 幅 is used as a numerator for counting rolled objects, and perhaps the accurate translation would be "8 rolls". But the map in the Bibliothèque Nationale is almost square, and it is hard to determine whether it was divided into 8 parts vertically or horizontally. Because whichever way it was divided into eight, the width of a single roll would be too narrow. Perhaps one should suppose that when Korea and Japan were added in Korea, it was extended to make a horizontal scroll, and that the original map was a long vertical one. In short, we are obliged to suppose that it was made up of 8 horizontal rolls or sheets, divided vertically. In general, long horizontal scrolls cannot be hung on the wall, so even a division into eight parts would not make it

any easier to look at the whole map at once. Wang P'an says of this map that, compared with the atlases in which Kuei Ê 桂萼 or Lo Hung-hsien 羅洪先 assembled maps of each province, it had the advantage of enabling one to see all Chinese territory at once. Taking all this into consideration, we may suppose that there were eight sheets of horizontal pieces of paper, which were printed on horizontal wood blocks, and that these were joined together to form a single large map. So perhaps what the Korean reviser acquired was the eight sheets before they had been mounted to form a single map. This supposition is in fact supported by the *Ch'ien-k'un wan-kuo ch'üan-t'u ku-chin jên-wu shih-chi* 乾坤萬國全圖古今人物事跡 by Liang-chou 梁輔 of almost the same date of publication, which is given as *Wan-li kuei-ssü* 萬曆癸巳 (= 1593); this was printed by means of seven horizontal blocks, and these were put together to make a large map.⁽⁷⁾ In his preface to Pai's map which was published in 1594, Wang P'an gives an outline of what was current in the way of Chinese maps in Chinese society at the time; and Professor Enoki carries on and shows in some detail that many kinds of maps and atlases were current.⁽⁸⁾ Those that survive, taking wall maps first, are: Yang Tzŭ-ch'i's 楊子器 map of China of 1526; Wang Ch'ing-ch'üan's 王清泉 *Huang-ming i-t'ung ti-li chih t'u* 皇明一統地理之圖 (map of the territory of the imperial Ming) (published 1536),⁽⁹⁾ derived from the former; in the same line as the above, the *Huang-ming yü-ti chih t'u* 皇明輿地之圖 (map of the territory of the imperial Ming) (first printed 1536, reprinted 1631); again in the same line as the above, Yü Shih's 喻時 *Ku-chin hsing-shêng chih t'u* 古今形勝之圖 (map of ancient and modern places of fort) (reprinted 1555);⁽¹⁰⁾ then, for atlases, Wang P'an also mentions in his preface Kuei Ê's *Huang-ming yü-t'u* 皇明輿圖 or *Ta-ming i-t'ung yü-t'u* 大明一統輿圖 (map of imperial/great Ming territory) (1529)⁽¹¹⁾ and Lo Hung-hsien's *Kuang-yü-t'u* 廣輿圖 (enlarged map) (first printed and published in 1556 or 1557).⁽¹²⁾

Besides the above, there is the category of general maps of China and the maps of provinces contained in regional gazetteers or encyclopaedic geographical works. There are the following: *Ta-ming i-t'ung-chih* 大明一統志 (description of the great Ming's unification) (1461); Handbook of Government Organization in the Ming Dynasty (*Ta-ming chu-ssü ya-mên kuan-chih ta-ch'üan* 大明諸司衙門官制大全), published about 1470;⁽¹³⁾ a supplemented edition of this of 1541 (*Ta-ming i-t'ung wên-wu chu-ya-mên kuan-chih* 大明一統文武諸衙門官制);⁽¹⁴⁾ in the same category as this, Yü Li-ch'iao's 于曆橋 1545 publication, *Hsin-ch'ien tsêng-pu ta-ming kuan-chih t'ien-hsia yü-ti shui-lu ch'êng-hsien pei-lan* 新鑿增補大明官制天下輿地水陸程限備覽 (newly cut and supplemented handbook of the government organisation of the Ming, and a description of the empire showing land and water);⁽¹⁵⁾ Liao Shih-chao's 廖世昭 *Chih-lüeh* 志略 (short description), published at least no later than 1557;⁽¹⁶⁾ Chang T'ien-fu's 張天復 *Huang-yü k'ao* 皇輿考 (study of the imperial territories) (1557); Ho T'ang's 何鏗 *Hsiu-jang*

t'ung-k'ao 脩攘通考 (complete study of the national government and defense) (1579); *Huang-ming chih-shu* 皇明制書, in 20 *chüan*, published in 1579;⁽¹⁷⁾ Handbook of Government Organisation in the Ming Dynasty (*Ch'ung-k'o ta-ming kuan-chih* 重刻大明官制) of 1586.⁽¹⁸⁾

If we classify the above maps according to line of descent, there seem to be the following five lines: the simplest is the *Ta-ming i-t'ung-chih* line; from this was derived the somewhat more detailed Kuei Ê line;⁽¹⁹⁾ the extremely rough *Chih-lüeh* line; the Yang Tzû-ch'i line, which was the main stem among the single-sheet general maps of China; and the most precise and accurate *Kuang-yü-t'u* line. Of these, those that could have provided material for such a detailed map as Pai's are probably the map of the Yang Tzû-ch'i line, as printed maps and before simplification, or maps of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* line, accurate and with rectangular grids. Now, comparison of these two lines with the Bibliothèque Nationale map, makes it clear, as the following points show, that positive use was made of the *Kuang-yü-t'u*. Among the principal proofs may be cited, first, the square-shaped Hainan Island with a circle round it in a manner not found outside the *Kuang-yü-t'u*. Next is that though the region of the upper reaches of the Yellow River is somewhat roughly depicted; it is like the *Kuang-yü-t'u* and has the following notes in common with it beside the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Such

Bibliothèque Nationale Map	<i>Kuang-yü-t'u</i> (1558)
也里出河	也里出河
忽蘭朮	勿蘭水
分爲九派	分爲九派
此號赤兵河	亦号赤兵河
三巨澤	二巨澤

notes and this manner of depicting the region of the upper reaches of the Yellow River are based on the exploration (1280) of Tu-shih 都實 of the Yüan dynasty, and it is thought that the new knowledge of the geography of this region brought back by him was first used on general map of China by Chu Ssü-pên 朱思本, the famous Yüan dynasty cartographer.⁽²⁰⁾ The incorporation in the *Kuang-yü-t'u* of the results of the explorations of Tu-shih was simply due, as Lo Hung-hsien, the compiler of this atlas, says in his preface, to the fact that he had confidence in the whole of Chu's map.

The fair number of points in common with the *Kuang-yü-t'u* perhaps makes one wonder whether Chu's map, the original of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* was not consulted. One might well consider that, even if it was not, Chu's map itself, a large map of China based on its line, served as material. According to Lo Hung-hsien the copy of Chu's map that he saw was 7 *ch'ih* 尺 (about 2,200 mm) square, so it should have been suitable as material for a large map like Pai's. However, for reasons given below, I am myself certain that

Pai's map did not use Chu's or any large map of that line as material, and that it was made up from the *Kuang-yü-t'u* which is an atlas. This is because the depiction of China's north-west frontier on Pai's map would have had to be off the paper according to the rectangular grid and the size of Chu's map; and also because it resembles the map of the Western Regions in the atlas, for which Lo Hung-hsien did not use Chu's map. In the top left-hand part of the map, the branches thrown out by the Gobi to the west and south-west are depicted in elongated form from north to south, and there are noted Ho-mo-yen-chi 賀莫延磧, Sha-mo 沙漠 (= desert), Ta-liu-sha 大流沙 (= great desert) and so on, and all these are to be found on Lo's map of the Western Regions. The two are also the same in showing the T'ien-shan 天山 and Lop-nor 蒲昌海, and in entering Yarkhoto 交河 and Aksu 姑墨 and other place-names on the left of the Gobi. As I have made clear in the past, Lo's map of the Western Regions was based on one of the maps which provided the source of the Buddhist world maps or maps of Jambu-dvīpa which are contained in the *Fa-chieh an-li t'u* 法界安立圖 (1607) of the Buddhist priest, Jên-ch'ao 仁潮, or the *T'u-shu-pien* 圖書編 (1613) of Chang Huang 章潢; these original maps were essentially different from Chu's accurate map, with rectangular grids, being what might be called topological maps.⁽²¹⁾ It follows, then, that the rectangular grid shown on Lo's map of the Western Regions are nonsense, but this is simply because Lo Hung-hsien had tried to harmonise his map with maps other than the atlas. However, since Pai Chün-k'o ignored the distances and bearings given by the rectangular grid, Lo Hung-hsien's intention was not perpetuated.

However this may be, so far as one can see from the Korean copy, there is no sign that a rectangular grid was given on Pai's map. Like the authors of many works in which maps, from the *Kuang-yü-t'u* were transcribed, Pai Chün-k'o does not seem to have properly understood the meaning of the rectangular grid in cartography. So although his map was detailed, it did not match the *Kuang-yü-t'u* in point of accuracy.

IV

I would finally like to consider what influence this map exerted on the history of Chinese cartography. As I have already said several times, Pai's was a printed map, and, therefore, unlike a MS map, was presumably printed in a fair number of copies. Moreover, a large general map of China, with a preface by the popular Wang P'an, must have met with a widespread welcome. Nevertheless, for whatever reason, comparison with maps made after Pai's shows hardly any signs of its having been consulted. Why, in fact, should this have been so? It would seem that its being a large map made up of eight sheets was unfortunate and perhaps constituted an obstacle to its circulation. It is wholly obscure whether, as an officially printed map,

it was distributed to all government offices, or whether it was also on general sale; but if it was in fact marketed, it must presumably have been expensive. Again, the more detailed a map becomes, the nearer it approaches being a table of place-names and, instead, more difficult to use. Sufficient care was taken in the *Kuang-yü-t'u* to prevent the characters of the place-names obliterating the surface of the maps, but Pai Chün-k'o, with his poor knowledge of cartography, surrounded all place-names with square or oval frames and so managed to make the surface of the map difficult to see. Wang P'an praised Pai's map in that, unlike the atlases of Kuei Ê or Lo Hung-hsien it was convenient to use because one could see the whole of China at a glance, but in general it would seem not to have been used so very much. As material to exemplify the very great influence of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* in the history of Chinese cartography, Pai's map is a production that we cannot overlook, but one can only say that as regards its subsequent influence none can now be discerned. It is certainly ironical that it is only because it was copied and supplemented in Korea that we are just in a position to know of the existence and the contents of Pai's map.

NOTES

- (1) Enoki, K., *Kokon Keishō no Zu ni tsuite* 「今古形勝之圖」について (On the *Ku-chin hsing-shêng chih t'u*).
- (2) M. Destombes makes the number of *fu* in Shan-hsi Province twenty but this is presumably a misprint. Professor Enoki also mentions M. Destombes' misreading of numbers.
- (3) Author of the *T'ien-hsia chiu-pien fên-yeh jên-chi lu-ch'êng ch'üan-t'u* 天下九邊分野人跡路程全圖 (1644).
- (4) Author of the *T'ien-hsia chiu-pien wan-kuo jên-chi lu-ch'êng ch'üan-t'u* 天下九邊萬國人跡路程全圖 (1663).
- (5) Author of the *Li-tai fên-yeh yü-t'u ku-chin jên-wu shih-chi* 歷代分野輿圖古今人物事跡 (1679).
- (6) Enoki, K., *op. cit.*
- (7) Nelson, H., Chinese Maps, An Exhibition at the British Library, *The China Quarterly*, April-May, 1974, pp. 357-362. *id.*, Maps from Old Cathay, *Geographical Magazine*, Vol. XLVII, No. 11, August, 1975, pp. 702-711. Since Liang Chou's map mentions the map of the world published by Matteo Ricci in Nanking, the colophon, *Wan-li kuei-ssü* (1593) is presumably an error for *i-ssü* 乙巳 (1605) or *ting-ssü* 丁巳 (1617). This is because Ricci's map of the world is supposed to have been published in Nanking in 1600, and in fact Ricci had never been to Nanking before 1593. And the preface to Liang's map says: "Recently I saw Ricci's map and notes, the maps printed by Europeans, and the six-sheet map recut on wood blocks by people of Pai-hsia 白下 (Nanking), and I first became aware of the immensity of heaven and earth" 近觀西泰子之圖說, 歐邏巴氏之鑲版, 白下諸公之翻刻有六幅者, 始知乾坤所包最鉅. We are thus given information, hitherto unknown, to the effect that the Nanking edition of Ricci's map was composed of six sheets. We can probably, therefore, suppose that the contents of the Nanking edition were little different from those of the Peking edition of 1602, also in six sheets. We may also imagine that, since Liang's map, which incorporated a part of the contents of Ricci's map, was entitled *Ch'ien-k'un wan-kuo ch'üan-t'u* 乾坤萬國全圖 (complete map

of the myriad countries of heaven and earth), the Nanking edition of Ricci's map at least had the title *Wan-kuo ch'üan-t'u*. Also Carlos Sommervogel cites as one of Ricci's works in the *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, tome VI, 1895, "*Wan koue in thou*" (Mappa decem millium regnorum) Nan-kin, 1598. Since the original source does not appear, this cannot serve as powerful proof, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that *Wan-kuo ch'üan* 萬國全 (or *yü* 輿) *t'u* 圖 is actually written in Chinese. I am indebted to Professor Enoki for help with Sommervogel's researches into this work.

- (8) Enoki, K., *op. cit.*²
- (9) In view of the note, "republished by Mr. Wang Ch'ing-ch'üan" 清泉王氏重刊, it is clear that it had been published before this, but what is not clear is whether the accompanying note, "published in the 15th year of Chia-ching 嘉靖 (1936)" is the date of first publication or of republication. I here take it provisionally to be the date of republication. Cf. Funakoshi, A. 船越昭生, Some New Lights on the History of Chinese Cartography, *Nara Joshi daigaku bungaku-bu kenkyü nenpō* 奈良女子大學文學部研究年報 (Annual report of studies in humanities and social sciences, the Faculty of Letters, Nara Women's University.) vol. 19, 1975, pp. 147-170.
- (10) Professor Enoki conjectures 1553 as the date of first publication of this map.
- (11) Unno, K. 海野一隆, *Kōyozu no Shiryō to natta Chizu-rui* 皇輿圖の資料となつた地圖類 (The Original sources of the *Kuang-yü-t'u*) *Osaka daigaku kyōyō-bu kenkyū-shūroku* 大阪大學教養部研究集錄 (The Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences, College of General Education, Osaka University). vol. XV, 1967, pp. 21-46.

In the above article I examined Mr. Wang Yung's 王庸 view that the *Huang-ming yü-t'u* was not the work of Kuei Ê but of Li Mo 李默, and I reserved judgement, so I would like to touch briefly on that view here. To give the conclusion first, it is as Mr. Wang Yung says. The present writer confirmed that each of the documents below has the remark, "Kuei Ê, admiring the splendid quality of Li Mo's atlas in several *chüan*, wrote a dedication himself and presented the atlas to the emperor".

Li-pu shang-shu Li kung Mo chuan 吏部尚書李公默傳, *Li-pu shang-shu Li Mo* 吏部尚書李默, *Tai-tzū shao-pao li-pu shang-shu chien han-lin-yüan hsüeh-shih ku-ch'ung Li kung Mo hsing-chuang* 太子少保吏部尚書兼翰林院學士古冲李公默行狀 (all in the *Huang-ming wên-hai* 皇明文海, ch. 28).

Also, Chêng Hsiao 鄭曉 in his *Huang-ming ti-li shu* 皇明地理述 (Account of Ming geography, 1566) says, "In 1529, Kuei Ê presented the atlas compiled by Li Mo to the emperor" 嘉靖八年, 少保桂萼, 上吏部員外郎李默所撰皇明輿地圖敘記.

- (12) One who devoted much effort to the completion and publication of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* was Wang Tsung-mu 王宗沐, who was then vice-director of education in Chiang-hsi Province, where Lo Hung-hsien lived. He arrived at his post in 1556, so that the year of publication of this atlas cannot have been prior to this. On the other hand, the *Kuang-yü-t'u* is mentioned in Chang T'ien-fu's 張天復 preface to his *Huang-yü-k'ao* 皇輿考 (Study of the imperial territory), which is dated *chia-ching* 36 (1557), 12th month; moreover, since some items from this atlas are there transcribed, it is certain that the atlas must be regarded as having been published previously. Therefore, the date of the first edition of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* is either 1556 or 1557. The most likely date is probably, then, the first half of 1557.

Since I was the first to point out the connection between Wang Tsung-mu and the *Kuang-yü-t'u*, I propose here briefly to mention my sources bearing on this point. The document in which Wang Tsung-mu speaks of the publication of the *Kuang-yü-t'u* is his *Hai-yün-chih hsü* 海運誌序 (1572). This is included in the 16th volume of Ku Yen-wu's 顧炎武 *T'ien-hsia chün-kuo li-ping shu* 天下郡國利病書 (1662). Here he writes, "I was afterwards transferred to Chiang-hsi, and Lo Hung-hsien showed me his *Kuang-yü-t'u* which we checked and corrected together. Then I had it published for the people in the province" 後移官江西, 羅文恭公出廣輿圖相質正, 余爲刻於省中. The date of Wang's arrival at his post is recorded in his biography, *T'ung-i-ta-fu hsing-pu tso-shih-*

lang chih-shih Ching-so Wang hsien-shêng hsing-chuang 通議大夫刑部左侍郎致仕敬所王先生行狀 (included in the *Têng Ting-yü hsien-shêng wên-chi* 鄧定宇先生文集, ch. 4, 1603), as follows: "In 1556 he became vice-director, and took responsibility for education in Chiang-hsi" 丙辰, 復以副使, 視江右學政.

- (13) The latest date mentioned in this work is *Ch'êng-hua* 成化 4 (1468); all the maps in it belong to the *Ta-ming i-t'ung-chih* line.
- (14) All the maps in this work belong to the *Ta-ming i-t'ung-chih* line.
- (15) The maps included are of the same line as the *Chih-lüeh* described below. Particularly in common with the maps of the *Chih-lüeh* are those depicting the foreign tribes to the north-east, south-east and north-west of China.
- (16) In his preface to his *Huang-yü-k'ao*, previously mentioned, Chang T'ien-fu says that he made use of the *Min-pên chih-lüeh* 閩本志略, so his preface was published in or before 1557, and it is also clear that the place of publication was Fu-kien. Many of the maps agree with those of the handbook compiled by Yü Li-ch'iao, which suggests that Liao Shih-chao consulted that work. If this is accepted, the upper limit for the date of publication of the *Chih-lüeh* becomes 1545. Apart from the facts that he graduated as a *chin-shih* 進士 in 1517, and rose to be a professor of the national school 國子監博士, nothing is known of Liao Shih-chao's career. Cf. *Ch'in-ting ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu* 欽定四庫全書總目, ch. 72.
- (17) The maps included all belong to the *Ta-ming i-t'ung-chih* line.
- (18) The maps included are all transcribed from the *Kuang-yü-t'u*. Cf. Unno, K., *Kōyozu no hankyō—min-shin no shoseki ni mirareru kōyozu-kei no shozu*. 「廣輿圖」の反響—明清の書籍に見られる廣輿圖系の諸圖 (*Kuang-yü-t'u* type maps illustrating books published in Ming and Ch'ing dynasties.) *Osaka daigaku kyōyō-bu kenkyū shūroku*, vol. XXIII, 1975, pp. 3-34.
- (19) It seems that the MS maps of Kuei Ê's, that is to say, Li Mo's atlas presented to the emperor were large and splendid, in colour, but they no longer exist. We can only know their contents from the small maps included in Ho T'ang's *Hsiu-jang t'ung-k'ao* (1579), but these seem to have been somewhat simplified.
- (20) Unno, K., *Shu Shi-hon no Yochizu ni tsuite* 朱思本の輿地圖について (Reconstruction of Chu Ssü-pên's Map of China), *Shirin* 史林 (*Journal of History*), vol. 47, no. 3, 1964, pp. 84-108.
- (21) Unno, K., *The Original Sources of the Kuang-yü-t'u*. (Cf. note 11)



Fig. 1. The northwest frontier of China on B. N. map.



Fig. 2. Map of the Yellow River (left part) in the *Kuang-yü-t'u* (1558)

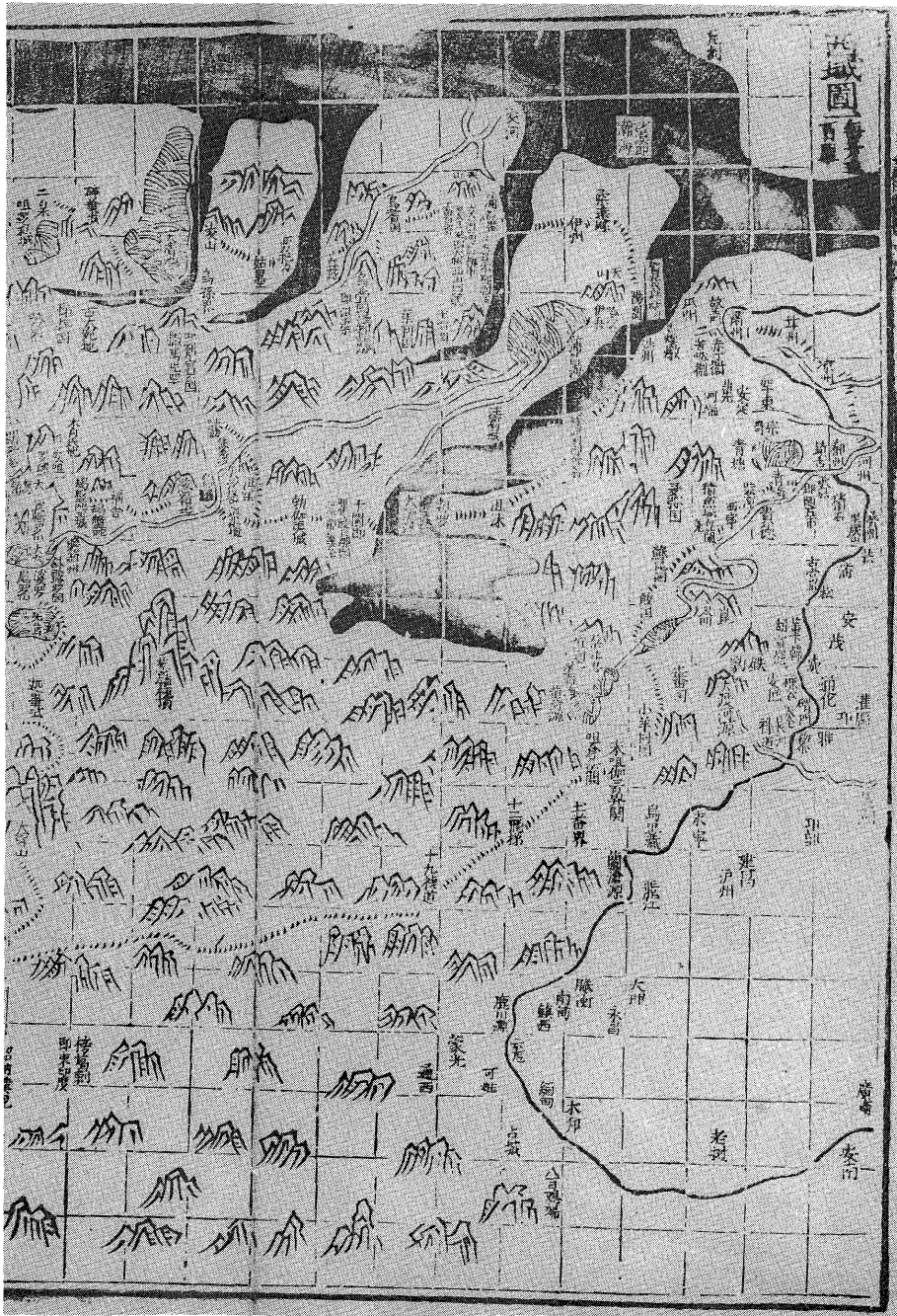


Fig. 3. Map of the Western Regions (right part) in the *Kuang-yü-t'u* (1558)

