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On the *Ku-chin hsing-shêng chih t'u* 古今形勝之圖

by Kazuo ENOKI

The *Ku-chin hsing-shêng chih t'u* is a historical map of China, of which a copy of 1555 is preserved at the Archivo General de Indias in Sevilla. It is registered by Pedro Torres Lanzas in Retana's *Archivo del Bibliófilo Filipino*, III, Madrid, 1897, p. 448 and was reproduced eight times from 1902 to 1966. But, no description of its contents has ever been made and each facsimile is too small to enable one to decipher both Chinese and Spanish inscriptions. Thanks to the goodwill of Dr. Rosario Parra Cala, Director of the Archivo General de Indias, the Toyo Bunko has been given a photograph of the map (55×49 cm.), large enough to study it in detail. All inscriptions are now decipherable except Spanish ones which may only be clarified by the original.

To reciprocate the kindness and generosity of the Archivo, a reproduction of the map is published here in a separate folio (39×34 cm.), which will show very clearly what the map is like.

As is well known, the map was originally presented to Felipe II, king of Spain, by Guido de Lavezariz, governor of the Philippines (1572—1575), together with a Relación, as well as a letter dated July 30, 1574, which was received by the king on August 15, 1575. Dr. Parra was kind enough to send xerox copies of the Relación and the letter. The Relación is also reproduced here, together with a Japanese translation and critical studies.

Here is the synopsis of the conclusions:

(1) The map is a historical map of China in one folio, published in order to let the Chinese understand the international position of China in the sixteenth century. At that time, the government of China had been very busy with repulsing the Mongols in the north and the Japanese in the south. It seems that the map was popular because of its handiness to consult.

(2) The present map is a reimpression of 1555, published at the *Chin-sha shu-yüan* 金沙書院 which was established in Lung-ch'i hsien 龍溪縣 (*i.e.* Chang-chou 漳州), Fu-chien 福建, by Lin Sung 林松 when he was its governor (1546—1550). Lin Hsi-yüan 林希元 (*hao*, Tz'u-ai 次崖) wrote in memory of Lin Sung the *Chin-sha shu-yüan chi* 金沙書院記. (See *Lin Tz'u-ai hsien-shêng chi* 林次崖先生集, Bk, 10.)

(3) The compiler of the original map is Yü Shih 喻時 (1506—1570) and the date of the compilation and the first impression may have been some time between 1552 and 1555.

(4) It is clear that the another one folio map entitled *Huang-ming yü-ti chih t'u* 皇明輿地之圖 of 1536 was used to compile the present map. Other sources are yet to be identified.

(5) The present map was incorporated by Chang Huang 章潢 and Chu Kuo-ta 朱國達 and others in the *T'u-shu-pien* 圖書編, Bk. 34, and in the *Ti-t'u tsung-yao* 地圖綜要 respectively under the name of *Ku-chin hua-i hsing-shêng chih t'u* 古今華夷形勝之圖.

The *Relación* is said by Guido de Lavezaris as to be a full translation of Chinese texts of the map. But, it proves to be always very far from what Chinese texts mean. It will reveal the low standard of the knowledge of Chinese of Chinese interpreters in Manila, as well as their poor knowledge of their homeland.

## The Late-Ch'ing Tax Reform and Payment in Copper Cash in Chekiang

by Yukio KOBAYASHI

After the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion was quelled, a tax reform was initiated in the war-ravaged provinces in the Yangtze-kiang valley by Tseng Kuo-fan and other high officials who were familiar with foreign affairs, with a view to reorganizing government control of the rural areas. Under this reform, the *likin* tax was introduced to be levied on goods in their circulation process and various additional taxes accompanying the collection of land tax were readjusted and reduced. Related to the latter is the question of unequal tax burden on the taxpayers. The taxpayers were divided into the *ta hu*, "big families", and the *hsiao hu*, "small families". The *ta hu*, conventionally understood as a synonym of the *shen hu*, or landed gentry,