

In terms of Ryukyu, map makers tend to choose Chinese sources. They do not choose “Yugu-Kuk-Ji-Do” in *Haedong Cheguk Ki* which can be an excellent candidate for Ryukyu Kingdom. Sho-Ryukyu issues brought some diversity or confusion on map making in China. Map makers in Japan accepted and reflected them on map making. Transition from barbarian Ryukyu to Ryukyu Kingdom corresponds to changes in original maps of China.

Taiwan issues were treated differently. As Map A, B, C and D, putting Tonei on the island Kosai-To shows strong intention of the map makers to visualize Taiwan. Tonei was the earliest representation for Taiwan since the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. That paved a way to the long run success of “Koku-Sen-Ya-Kassen” by Chikamatsu Monzaemon since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Then, Ta-Ka-Sa-Go and Koku-Sen-Ya in maps followed that popularity.

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## Comment to Session 1

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Professor Lin’s article is a sharing of some of the experiences and research methods of his map research in recent years. He thinks that cartography is a study in combination of various branches of knowledge, the interpretation of historical documents, the knowledge in chorography, the academic background in geography and toponymy. And the researcher should also do internal and external analysis of a map, taking into consideration the historical background, the style and the drawer’s habit.

Indeed, the study of antique maps is like a process of decoding and translating, especially the language of the old map needs to be translated. In addition, the map has different themes, political economy, military, engineering, and *feng shui* (風水), etc. The map of China also involves the discussion of art history and image history, so the study of maps is indeed attractive. Lin’s paper mentioned several methods for studying maps. I think there is another point that is important. Researchers should go out of the research room and go to the historical site to find out the landscape map and route of the ancient map. The research will find map can really reflecting reality.

The second article is a study by Professor Watanabe Miki about the map of the Ryukyu Kingdom drawn by

Takemori Doetsu in 1696. Professor Watanabe has compared several different versions, and the map of Ryukyu in 1696 actually reflect the situation of the Ryukyu Kingdom earlier. Indeed, map researchers often face the problem of version differences, which is one of the interesting points of map research. By comparing different versions, the difference in map drawing age can be arranged. Interestingly, the later the map does not necessarily reflect the latest historical geography information, Professor Watanabe gave us a good case study. Therefore, not only the drawing era, the historical era reflected in the map is also a key point. Professor Watanabe also mentioned a key point, which is the influence of the social network of the map maker. That is, the information that the map maker refers to and the map depiction of a certain area actually reflect the historical view and geographical view of the collective members of this social network. Therefore, for the study of old maps, in addition to the personal image, the social network and the era, the influence of the atmosphere also needs to be noticed. The third part is Professor Takahashi's research on Ryukyu and Taiwan in the map of China during the Edo period in Japan. Professor Takahashi's paper mentions the Big Ryukyu and Little Ryukyu in the Chinese map. Big Ryukyu and Little Ryukyu should be named after the voyager in the southern Fujian Province. In the sailing needle book of the Ming Dynasty, it is also common to refer to the Little Ryukyu and the head of Little Ryukyu, which is often referred to as Taiwan. In the documents of the late Ming Dynasty, there are two names in Taiwan, the Pacan (north harbor) of the southwest and the Little Ryukyu of the north. Probably because the northern part of Taiwan is close to the Chinese Ryukyu tributary route, it is named as a small Ryukyu relative to the Big Ryukyu.

At the same time, in the map of China drawn in Europe in the 16th century, Little Ryukyu was often painted south of the Big Ryukyu, and occasionally added to Formosa in the north of the Little Ryukyu before the 17th century. Taiwan often appeared in the map in the name of Little Ryukyu. After the Dutch came to Taiwan, the name of Formosa gradually became exclusive to Taiwan. The study of Little Ryukyu should be an interesting topic. At that time, there was not only a Little Ryukyu in Taiwan in the East Asian waters. The islands near the Big Ryukyu were often called the Little Ryukyu, including the Little Ryukyu in the outer sea of Pingtung county in Taiwan, and even Luzon Island also known as Little Ryukyu.

The last thing I want to talk about is some thoughts on map research after I read three articles. The study of maps can not only look at the map alone, but also put the map back into the overall social context and context generated by the map. In addition, the map is used as an image and visual representation, and its production is also a part of the overall social and cultural production field. The image on maps may also be repeated in the contemporary image works. If the map can be regarded as a cultural product, the symbols and concepts of the map are naturally the focus of the researcher. What is the material culture represented by the map and its relevance to daily life? I think this should also be the focus of attention.

## Keynote Speech 2

The Secret Life of Maps: A History of the National Museum of Asian Arts, Guimet through Its Cartographic Collection

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Maps are valuable. Today we tend to consider maps as mere tools for orientation, to find our way or a specific place. With our smartphones, we are never really lost anywhere in the world. But it has not always been like that.