

in the museum is a Japanese copy of a monumental Ming dynasty map, *Da Ming di li zhi tu* 大明地理之圖, created by Murayama Kôshû 村山光衆 in 1762. The museum was able to acquire this map at auction in 2011.

The cartographic collection of the museum is strongly axed on East Asia. There are quite fewer maps from Southeast Asia, besides the ones created by the French authorities in Indochina, most dating from the beginning of the 20th century. One notable exception is the Map of Ava (Burma), donated by the family of Philibert Bonvillain (1852–1916), a French engineer posted in Burma between 1875 and 1885. India too is poorly represented, besides paintings of temples like the Temple of Jagannath in Puri or Jain cosmological paintings. It is true that France was not present in the country outside some tiny spots and Great Britain took a rather dim view of French activities.

In the museum, maps can be found isolated, in books, albums, and atlases, but also on folding screens, fans, paintings, *thangkas*, textiles... The different media pose various conservation problems. On paper, maps are fragile and tend to turn aciditic. Painting resist better but their textile support is also fragile. This situation explains why, according to the material presentation, they are kept in different places of the museum: the library or area sections. Maps have an ambiguous status, whether considered as scientific material or as museum artefacts.

Session 2

Land Surveys in the Northeast for the '*Huangyu quanlan tu*'

Cheng zhi (Kicengge)

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During the 47th year of the Kangxi reign (1708), the Kangxi emperor for the first time sent out three missionaries as part of a team of surveyors also including an escort, a carpenter, and others, in order to draw part of a map known as the '*Huangyu quanlan tu*'. They traveled through the Great Wall's Shanhai Pass, along the seashore to the city of Fenghuang, and later west of the Changbai Mountains back to the city of Mukden. After that, they continued eastward, passing Ningguta, Hunchun, the Suifen River, and the Usury River, and on towards the lower reaches of the Amur River. Two years later, the emperor again sent out a team, this time mainly consisting of Manchus. They reached areas that were not visited during the first expedition, such as the mouth of the Amur River and the island of Sakhalin, where they undertook surveying activities. When we look carefully at the people who conducted the surveying activities on both expeditions, we see that the literature has hitherto focused solely on the role of the missionaries, while neglecting the Manchu expedition leaders and representatives of the Bureau of Astronomy. In this presentation, I use Manchu and other language materials to revisit the surveying activities related to the Kangxi-era '*Huangyu quanlan tu*' and undertaken in the Northeast.

An Explanation of the Relationship Between Maps and *Shan Shui* Paintings

USAMI Bunri

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Maps and *shan shui* 山水 paintings have been understood as two completely different things and thus have been treated by completely different academic fields. However, the boundary between them is ambiguous, as some maps represent mountains in a similar manner to *shan shui* paintings, and some *shan shui* paintings have included elements of maps. It is also noteworthy that there are works that merge the two to create what should