

December 8-9, 2018

Minutes of the 7th International Symposium of Inter-Asia Research Networks

Gakushuin University Graduate School of Humanities

Duan Yu

Title: The 7th International Symposium of Inter-Asia Research Networks
Theme: Old Maps in Asia: Basic Information and Perspective for New Research
Date: December 8-9, 2018
Place: Lecture room, 2F, Toyo Bunko
(Toyo Bunko, 2-28-21, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo)
Organizer: Hamashita Takeshi, Research Department Head, Toyo Bunko
Present: About 70 people

The academic symposium was composed of two parts, one placing stress on the study of territory recognition in the history of East Asia by old maps, and the other on the birth of maps, together with the features of maps in East Asia.

The 1st session of the symposium started with the keynote speech “Borders in Early Modern Japan: Bakufu Maps by Hayashi Shihei, Kondo Juzo, and Ino Tadataka” which was delivered by Ronald TOBY from the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, The University of Illinois. Then a general introduction to the western countries’ maps collection of Toyo Bunko was given by NAKAMURA Satoru (Assistant Professor, Information Technology Center, The University of Tokyo) together with TACHIBANA Nobuko (Library Department Staff, Toyo Bunko) and ANDOH Mayuko (Library Department Staff, Toyo Bunko). Sectional speeches were organized by Chair TAKAHASHI Kimiaki (Research Fellow, Toyo Bunko; Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University), including speeches entitled “History that Lies within the Ancient Maps” given by LIN Tian jen (Research Fellow, National Palace Museum), “The Oldest Map Becomes the Newest: Takemori Dōetsu’s 1696 Map of the Ryūkyū Kingdom” given by WATANABE Miki (Associate Professor, Department of Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Science, The University of Tokyo), “Ryukyu and Taiwan in Maps of China published in Edo Japan” by TAKAHASHI Kimiaki. And comments were made by SHIH Wen-cheng (Associate Curator, Research Division, National Museum of Taiwan History).

The 2nd session of the symposium started with the keynote speech “The Secret history of Maps: A History of the National Museum of Asian Arts-Guimet through Its Cartographic Collection” by Cristina CRAMEROTTI (Conservatrice en chef, Bibliotheque du Musee national des arts asiatiques-Guimet). Sectional speeches were organized by Chair OSAWA Akihiro (Research Fellow,

Toyo Bunko; Professor, Gakushuin University), including speeches entitled “Land Surveys in the Northeast for the ‘*Huangyu quanlan tu*’” by CHENG Zhi (Kicengge) (Professor, Otemon Gakuin University), “An Explanation of the Relationship between Maps and *Shan Shui* Paintings” by USAMI Bunri (Professor, Graduate Schools of Letters, Kyoto University), “Landscape-style Maps in Early Modern China” by OSAWA Akihiro. And comments were made by KOBAYASHI Shigeru (Professor Emeritus, Osaka University).

HAMASHITA Takeshi pointed out in the opening remarks that the main content of the series of symposiums held by Toyo Bunko was to discuss cross-regional issues, particularly the topics related extensively to the Asia region. The prior studies were performed in a manner that the whole Asia region was divided into several parts which were researched individually as cultural background varied geographically; nevertheless, the series aimed at threading these scattering topics together, and carrying out studies on the Asia region in an overall perspective. This symposium is no exception, as its theme is the old maps of Asia, which was selected with an expectation that the collection of Toyo Bunko could be fully utilized academically, and the studies of old maps could be expanded to contribute to a broader horizon of discussion about historical recognition based on the whole Asia region.

Ronald TOBY chose as his study subject HAYASHI Shihei and his “*An Illustrated Description of Three Countries (Sangoku Tsuran Zusetsu)*”, which was written in 17-18th century when the Japanese government at that time was indifferent in the boundaries of the nation. This book described the writer’s attempts to establish the national border from the neighboring countries, especially to setup Japan’s sovereignty over Ezo (Hokkaido) in terms of the outer boundaries in the northeast. His suggestion on defining the outer boundaries between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century was succeeded by a later generation in which efforts made by Kondo Juzo and Ino Tadataka received special attention.

LIN Tian jen pointed out that the current studies of old maps are not enough to change the recognition of maps from the appendix of history documents to the important sources for historical studies. It is expected that the studies of maps which were gradually getting independent could be developed and intensified under the philosophy of cartography and expanded to bring new perspectives for other academic subjects on map reading.

WATANABE Miki analyzed “*The Ryukyu Kingdom Map (Ryukyu-koku Zu)*” donated to the Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine by the Fukuoka samurai Takemori Dōetsu. And She compared it with the Korean version of “*Map of the Ryukyu Kingdom*”, together with the original version of “Map of the Ryukyu Kingdom contributed to Korean government by Buddhist Dao An. After unveiling the relationship between circulation and derivation of the maps, she pointed it out that the Shogunate strictly controlled the exchange of information and goods trading between Japan and the Ryukyu Kingdom since Japan invaded the Ryukyu Kingdom in the 17th century, making the Ryukyu

Kingdom a much more remote and inaccessible place for most of the Japanese at that time.

TAKAHASHI Kimiaki employed a similar approach to study the “*Geographical Map of Great Ming (Daimin Chiri no Zu)*” donated by the Hosoya Family to Toyo Bunko in 2014. The map was mounted as four parts. There are three other derivations, however the original version was believed to be housed in China. The derivations was developed during the copy process, and through the research of the relationship between the copy’s differences, the timeline of the distribution of the map from China to Japan was clarified, hence made the naming of the islands affiliated to Ryukyu and Taiwan possible at that time. These names showed a highly consistence to the most of other large-scale maps, possibly reflecting the political stability at that time.

Cristina Cramerotti used archival methods to study old maps collected by the National Museum of Guimet. In the keynote speech at the second session of the symposium, she reviewed the effort of the Museum founder Emile Guimet how to gather the maps, at the meantime introduced information such as scale, content, and origin about the other maps collected by the National Museum of Guimet. Finally, she raised an issue on the classification and protection of old maps as they may appear in various forms, which could be in the forms of books, illustrated booklets, and atlases, or in forms of folding screens, fans, paintings, Thang-gas, and textiles, which is quite difficult to categorize them due to the nature of their various carriers. She pointed out that this might give a negative influence on the development of map science as an independent subject.

CHENG Zhi (Kicengge) focused on the activities of land surveying dispatched by the emperor of the Qing dynasty for the editing of *Huangyuquanlan Tu* during the late 17th century and 18th century. In 1708, three missionaries joined the expedition on the orders of the Kangxi Emperor, and the records they left became the key source for the studies of the expedition. However, the records caused the studies to be carried out from the missionaries’ standpoint, ignored the works done by Manchu leaders and representatives of the Bureau of Astronomy in charge of this expedition. The studies based on the Manchu language and other linguistic materials made significant role in reviewing the cartographical works of *Huangyuquan Tu* carried out in the Northeast in the Kangxi Period, and also gave an important hint for international study by revealing how the Russian power tried to disturb the expedition.

USAMI Bunri studied the differences between old maps and modern maps and indicated they could be explained in terms of definition. He pointed out that in ancient China, some Shan Shui paintings showed the same features as maps, since they were painted in a realistic manner, which blurred the boundary between arts and maps. These kinds of landscape maps created by perspective rather than projective method have the same value as modern maps in conveying real information. The special expression in arts should be further discussed in combination with the development of Chinese maps and cartography

OSAWA Akihiro also focused on the studies of old maps in a bird’s-eye view style. The

cartography originated from the Northern Song Dynasty was significantly developed between the late Ming Dynasty and the early Qing Dynasty, with numerous versions distributed and published. Studies on maps drawn and compiled by local governments during that period had deep administrative color. Although compilation of maps was done by local administrations, their forms were decided by central government. As a result, all maps drawn were unified in bird's-eye view style. Those color drafts were also drawn by local governments and handed over to the central government for assembling.

The speeches and reports at the symposium covering above 2-session topics have led a heated discussion. Numerous issues were raised about the use of historical resources, protection of cultural relics, establishment of new subjects, aesthetic appreciation, and so on, which have aroused meaningful response and can practically promote the studies hereafter. Those achievements will continue to act as a base for emerge of new map science, which is expectable since the research of historical background is strictly executed with precise and innovative features.