



PLATE 1. *GUJIN XINGSHENG ZHI TU* (MAP OF ADVANTAGEOUS TERRAIN PAST AND PRESENT, 1555). (See p. 59.) This map represents territory from Samarkand in Central Asia to Japan and from present-day Mongolia to Java and Sumatra in Southeast Asia. The map was printed with black ink from a woodblock and colored by hand afterward. The Huanghe (Yellow River) is yellow, and the Changjiang (Yangtze River) is

blue. Mountains are represented pictorially, as is the Great Wall. Much of the map is covered by notes describing changes in place-names and administrative status. This map was sent to Spain in 1874 by the Spanish viceroy in the Philippines. Size of the original: 115 × 100 cm. By permission of Archivo General de Indias, Seville.



PLATE 2. *CHANGJIANG TU* (MAP OF THE YANGTZE RIVER). (See p. 61.) This map shows flood control works on the Yangtze and Han rivers in Hubei Province. It is oriented with north at the bottom.

Size of the original: 74 × 140 cm. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (G7822.Y3N22 18--C4 Vault).



PLATE 3. WATER POLICE MAP, 1850. (See pp. 61–62.) This map represents the jurisdiction of the water police station at Tongzhou near the mouth of the Yangtze River. The red strips on the map give patrol instructions, distance information, and information about tributaries.

Size of the original: 63.5 × 96 cm. By permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung (E 1155).



PLATE 4. DETAIL OF A CHINESE COASTAL MAP ON A SCROLL. (See p. 62.) This map represents the Chinese coast from Korea to Annam. According to the accompanying text, the map was intended as an aid to surveillance of the coast for the protection of commerce. Strategic points and harbors are

labeled. Mountains, walls, bridges, and temples are represented pictorially. Counties (*xian*) are represented as red squares. Size of the entire original: 30 × 900 cm. By permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung (E 530).



PLATE 5. SECTION OF A MAP OF THE GRAND CANAL LINKING BEIJING WITH HANGZHOU, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (See p. 101.) The thousand-mile length of the canal is represented on a scroll. While the waterway is drawn in plan,

mountains are presented in elevation and cities and towns from a bird's-eye view. Compare this map with figures 5.2 and 5.3. Size of this detail: ca. 49 × 47 cm. By permission of the British Library, London (MS. Or. 2362).

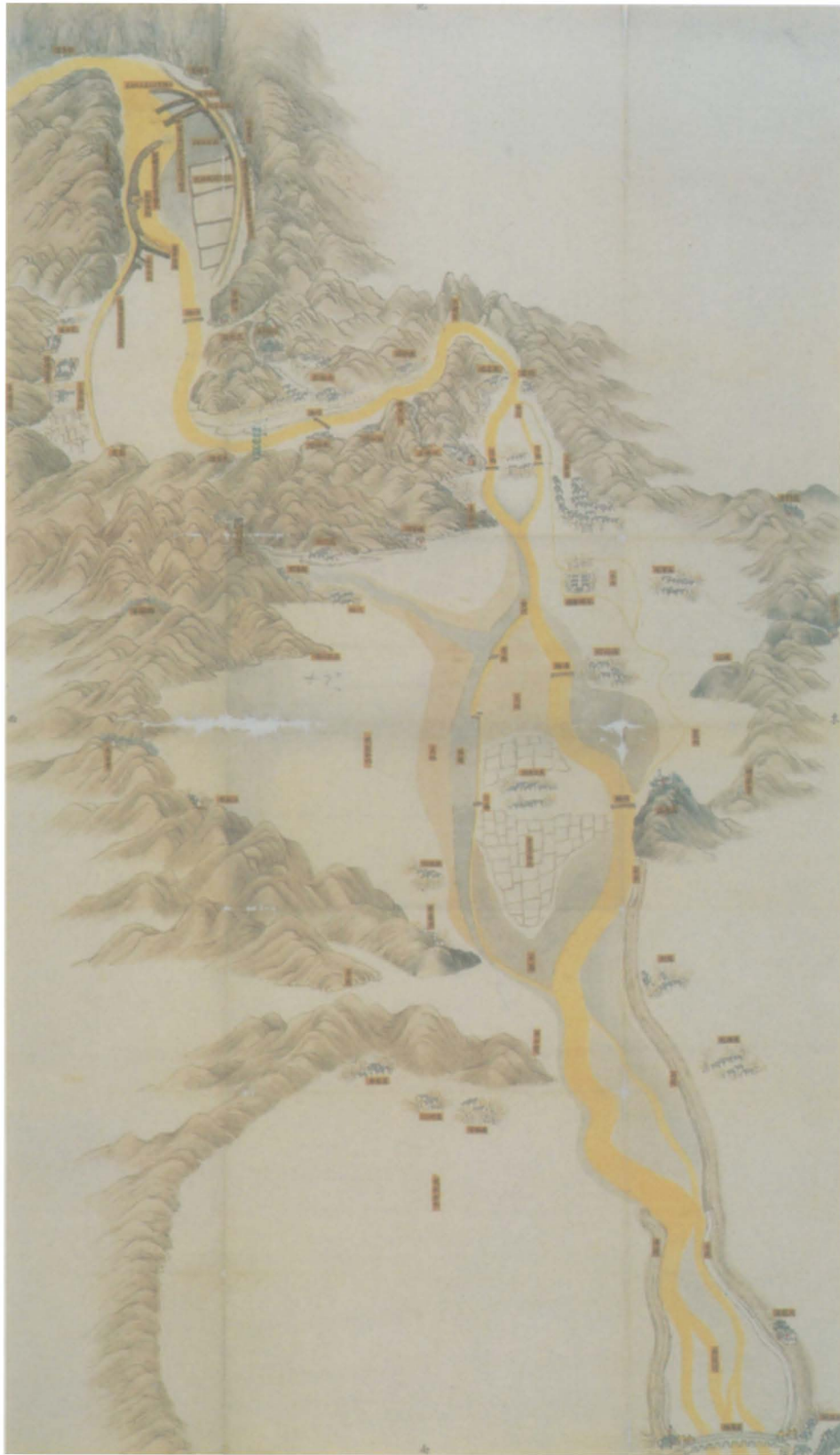


PLATE 6. QING MAP OF THE YONGDING RIVER. (See p. 102.) This map, presented to the emperor with a memorial, depicts conservancy works along the Yongding River (in pre-

sent-day Hebei Province). It is oriented with north at the top. Size of the original: ca. 95 × 55 cm. By permission of the National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan.



PLATE 7. QING MAP OF THE YELLOW RIVER. (See p. 102.) This map depicts the conservancy works along the Yellow River at Lanyi Xian (in present-day Henan Province). It was presented to the emperor with a memorial.

Size of the original: ca. 30 × 76 cm. By permission of the National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan.



PLATE 8. DETAIL OF A SILK MAP FROM THE HAN DYNASTY. (See pp. 147–48.) Detail of the garrison map drawn on silk discovered in Han tomb 3 at Mawangdui. See also figure 3.10 above.

Size of this detail: ca. 25 × 19 cm. By permission of Wenwu Chubanshe, Beijing.



PLATE 9. DETAIL FROM THE PAINTING OF WANG-
CHUAN. (See p. 151 and fig. 6.17.)

Size of the detail: unknown. By permission of the Seattle Art
Museum (Eugene Fuller Memorial Collection 47.142).



PLATE 10. DETAIL FROM A PREFECTURAL MAP FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT ATLAS OF JIANGXI PROVINCE. (See pp. 152–53.)

Size of the entire original: ca. 40 × 53 cm; this detail: ca. 35 × 27 cm. By permission of the British Library, London (Add. MS. 16356).



PLATE 11. DETAIL FROM AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MAP OF THE GREAT WALL. (See p. 189.) The entire map, drawn in the late Ming, represents the section of the Great Wall extending from Shanhaiguan to Luowenyu, a span of about six hundred kilometers. Distance between guard stations on the wall is given on red strips pasted to the map.

Size of the entire original: 32 × 600 cm. By permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung (19 271).



PLATE 12. DETAIL OF A NINETEENTH-CENTURY MAP
OF THE YELLOW RIVER. (See pp. 189-90 and fig. 7.21.)
Size of the detail: ca. 38 × 64 cm. Courtesy of the Geography

and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
(G7822.Y4A5 18--H9 Vault Shelf).



PLATE 13. MAP OF GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CA. 1739.
(See p. 190.)

Size of the original: 163.5 × 103 cm. By permission of the
owner. Photograph courtesy of Sotheby's, London.



PLATE 14. PART OF A LATE QING MAP OF WUTAI SHAN. (See p. 191.) The map presents a panoramic view of Wutai Shan (in present-day Shanxi Province). The dark lines on the map were produced by a woodblock; the rest of the linen surface was hand colored. The map bears inscriptions in Chinese, Manchu, and Mongolian. It was made in 1846. The portion shown here is slightly less than one-quarter of the map. A nearly iden-

tical map is described and illustrated in Harry Halén, *Mirrors of the Void: Buddhist Art in the National Museum of Finland* (Helsinki: Museovirasto, 1987), 142–59. Size of this detail: ca. 59 × 64 cm. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (G7822.W8A3 1846.W8 Vault).



PLATE 15. CHINESE MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE, 1790. (See pp. 195–96.) This map was drawn at the beginning of a scroll devoted mainly to a coastal map (p. 62 and plate 4).

Diameter of the original: ca. 25 cm (?). By permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung (E 530).



PLATE 16. CH'ŌNHADO (MAP OF THE WORLD). (See p. 259.) From a hand-copied atlas of perhaps the mid-eighteenth century. Although this map differs from other *ch'ōnhado* in a few minor details, it may be called a typical example of the genre. The inner continent is encircled by a sea with various fabulous countries and mountains; the sea is surrounded by an equally fictional outer land ring. Trees at the east and west mark

the places where the sun and moon rise and set. Another tree decorates the outer ring in the north. The names of most of the fictional countries and mountains, and of all three trees, come from the ancient Chinese geographical work *Shanhai jing* (Classic of mountains and seas). Size of the original: 36.5 × 33.7 cm. By permission of the National Central Library, Seoul.