Claudia de Morsier-Fritz*

The recently found Map of the World (Kunyutu 坤輿圖): a philological survey

Abstract: This paper is a first presentation of a Chinese *Map of the World* or *Kunyutu* 坤輿圖 discovered in a Federal library in Berne in 2017. It focusses on the rendering of the 7000 characters contained within the map. The translation of the complete 112 text blocks on the map will be provided in a second paper, whilst Indices I and II of this paper render the 1025 toponyms. The text blocks contain information on the customs and products of a given place, as well as describing other curiosities associated with it. These texts are compared with other maps and texts, in particular with *The Complete World Map* (*Kunyu quantu* 坤輿全圖) and *The Explanations to the World Map* (*Kunyutu shuo* 坤輿圖說) of 1674 by Verbiest. The re-translation of the text blocks helps to identify certain anachronisms and inaccuracies although the map purports to reflect the political situation in the years 1700–1729. This reveals the extent to which the text blocks draw on previous sources. Moreover, the rendering of the toponyms detects some inconsistencies in orthography and these interferences offer valuable pointers to the source and target languages. These various pieces of evidence suggest that the map was made much later by a copyist and is not only a cartographic composite of earlier maps, but also a fusion of Northern and Southern Mandarin. The translations presumably from French, Portuguese and Spanish sources in Southern Mandarin – the language of the officials (*guanhua* 官話) of the late Ming – as well as a variety of Southern Chinese dialects point to the underlying influence of a Jesuit tradition.

Keywords: cartography; Chinese world map; Ferdinand Verbiest, S.I., (Nan Huairen 南懷仁); history 1700–1850; Toponymy; translation

1 Introduction

The recently discovered map was assumed to be a made-to-order piece in the style of Verbiest for a Chinese client which somehow passed into hands of European owners, e.g. a Swiss textile merchant and was finally presented as a gift to the Swiss

*Corresponding author: Claudia de Morsier-Fritz, Sinologie, Universität Zürich, Asien-Orient-Institut, Zurich, Switzerland, E-mail: cfritz@jetnet.ch
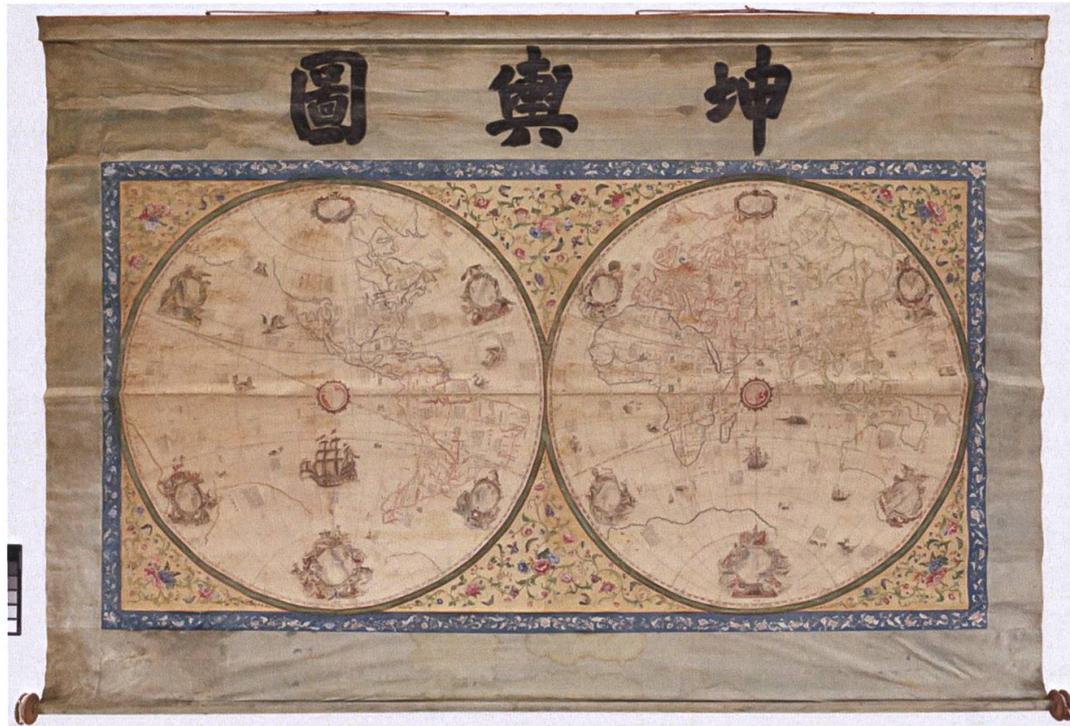
Figure 1: The Bernese *Kunyutu*.

Confederation in the course of the 20th century.[1] There was even a hypothesis that the Eurocentric projection actually speaks against the creation of the map in China. These baffling assumptions provoked the systematic investigation undertaken on the map with the aim of drawing conclusions about its authorship and origins, thereby making the map accessible for a non-Chinese reading public. Normally, an investigation of this type would employ the methods of comparing the cartographic projection on a mathematical basis and then contextualising this in the history of Chinese cartography. However, even a superficial first glance at the map reveals that the use of Chinese characters for transcriptions is inconsistent, as one finds different Chinese characters for representing one and the same phoneme. For this reason, I decided to choose a philological approach which concentrates on the linguistic features of the map in order to comprehend it from a divergent aspect. The paper aims to analyse what is written on the map and to determine which particular Chinese pronunciation informed the translation of Western toponyms. A thorough and cumulative philological and linguistic approach, identifying the varieties of Chinese underlying the transcriptions on the map, is relevant for determining the map's time and place of production.

This paper starts with a brief account of the discovery of the map and is followed by a short discussion of its material properties and manufacturing

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1 Oehrli 2019.

techniques. The labelling of the toponyms is subjected to rigorous scrutiny, which interrogates the underlying basis of the transcription. The Chinese translations of the place names provide valuable clues for identifying the underlying variety of Chinese, as well as the possible source language(s). In order to determine the phonetic values of the Chinese characters, I consulted the first Western syllabary of the early Qing period which turned out to be pivotal for drawing conclusions from the toponyms in Chinese back to their possible source language(s). The investigation also revealed that the transcriptions represented different dialects of Chinese as some of them do not correspond to the pronunciation of northern varieties of Chinese such as late imperial Mandarin. In the chapter on toponomastic typology, the paper focusses on the use of geo-classifiers for example LAKE or SAINT to reconstruct the translation of place names into Chinese. Exceptions from the common patterns are of special significance. The present paper first discusses phonetic inconsistencies and then addresses graphic peculiarities. Some instances can be explained by homonymy, others resulted from careless writing or copying, and yet others were the scribe's personal lettering or abbreviations.

All 1025 toponyms on the map are recorded in Index I under the F(number) corresponding to the grid in Appendix I, followed by the Chinese characters and respective Pinyin. Index II lists them alphabetically according to Pinyin romanisation, followed by the Chinese characters. It is available online at the link indicated at the end of this article.

This article will be complemented by a second paper on geographical and factual errors in the text blocks throughout the map and will consider the Chinese lunisolar calendar positioned on the ecliptic, a new phenomenon at the end of the 18th century.

2 Discovery and material features of the map

The present study discusses a map entitled *Kunyutu* 坤輿圖 (*Map of the World*, cf. Figure 1), found in the basement of the Federal Library Am Guisanplatz in Berne, Switzerland in 2017.[2] It bears neither the name of (one or several) author(s), nor the place or year of production. Unfortunately, the library was unable to reconstruct

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2 The map is currently held by the map collection of the Zurich Central Library, shelf number Wak 342 and has been available electronically since July 2020, under e-manuscripta: https://doi.org/ 10.7891/e-manuscripta-83669. The map was first publicly presented in October 2018 at the *Kartographie-historisches Colloquium* in Gotha by Markus Oehrli from the Library am Guisanplatz, Berne. He provided me with high-resolution images of the map, which I reassembled in May 2018 using a grid of F-numbers (see Appendix I) in order to locate all places (see Indices I and II referring to Appendix I), since longitude was omitted.

how the map had been acquired, to whom it had previously belonged or who may have been the donor.

This philological study of the map focusses on the translation and the critical discussion of all textual materials contained within it. Its place in the history of Chinese cartography is briefly touched upon, but not discussed systematically. In the process of studying the transcriptions, it quickly became clear that some of the characters used in the map are popular variants (*suzi* 俗字)[3] and are occasionally challenging to identify. Some are even idiosyncratic abbreviations of the scribe's own devising. I started my translation with the toponyms and proceeded to the text blocks. During this process, the *Kunyu quantu* 坤輿全圖 (*The Complete World Map*)[4] and the *Kunyutu shuo* 坤輿圖說 (*The Explanations to the World Map*)[5] by Ferdinand Verbiest (1623–1688, S.I., Chinese name Nan Huairen 南懷仁) were consulted and compared character by character.

Although the Bernese map does not contain any scale, technical data or captions – familiar from modern Western maps – it is still useful to sketch its basic features in such terms: the map displays the world in the familiar Arabian and European tradition, positioning the Americas on the left and Eurasia and Africa on the right. The left hemisphere with the Americas is centred at about 118°W/0°N and has an equatorial length of 135 cm, the right hemisphere has a length of 136 cm and is centred at about 62°E/0°N. This length of the equator corresponds to a scale of 1:15 000 000.[6] Both hemispheres are set in a 147 cm x 279 cm square sized panel, framed with a blue damask band decorated with a beautiful white flower garland next to the outer border, once green, now faded and shabby. Overall, the map measures 217 cm vertically and 314 cm horizontally. Looking at the impressive size

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3 The article observes the notational conventions in linguistics, in that the sound value of Chinese characters is italicised in Pinyin (e.g. *sheng*) preceding the respective characters. The author uses angle brackets (<xèn>) for transcription from Nicolas Trigault's *Xiru ermuzi* (EMZ) 西儒耳目資 (*Aid to the Eyes and Ears of Western Literati*) and other foreign orthography. A phrase is enclosed in single quotes ('saint'), a citation or a sentence is set in double quotes ("Saint"). The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used to transcribe speech sounds narrowly and is positioned in square brackets (e.g. [tɕi]). Reconstructions are asterisked [*gi]. Broad phonemic transcription with less information is placed between forward slashes (/d/) which may turn out to be a [t] or a [d] in detailed IPA. A single forward slash (/) means 'or'.
4 Nan Huairen 南懷仁 [Verbiest, Ferdinand] / Ai Rulüe 艾儒略 [Aleni, Giulio] 1773 [2013]: 729–792 or online at the Library of Congress (hereafter LC): https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002352/, (acc. 13.08.2019).
5 Nan Huairen 南懷仁 [Verbiest, Ferdinand] / Ai Rulüe 艾儒略 [Aleni, Giulio] 1773 [2013]: 729–792 or online at Zhongguo zhexue shu dianzi hua jihua 中國哲學書電子化計劃 (Electronic Text project of Chinese books of philosophy): https://ctext.org/wiki.pl?if=gb&res=582576U, (acc. 13.08.2019).
6 There is no scale on the map, and the scale precisely is 1:14'760'148.

of the map, one is reminded of the remark by Matteo Ricci (1522–1610)[7] on his own, now famous world map *Kunyu wanguo quantu* 坤輿萬國全圖 (Complete Map of the Myriad Kingdoms of the World) of 1602[8]:

余曰[...]便于互見共成大屏六幅以為書.

For the greater convenience of the spectator, I made the map in the
form of a large screen with six panels to regard as a book.[9]

The map consists of several layers. The top layer, the painted sheer silk, is mounted on paper over linen. So far, no material analyses of the layers have been initiated. If the map was produced in China, we would expect mulberry, hemp, rice and bamboo to have been used as a bast fibre for papermaking. It is likely that this unique object was decorated with flowers only at a later date, and prepared in the western style, with two wooden battens on the back and four hooks on the upper batten applied for hanging. A hand-wound wooden roll is attached to the lower batten. Connected to the upper batten by a rope, the lower falls down and simultaneously unrolls the map on the wall when the rope is released. Each hemisphere consists of two silk leaves, four in total, glued together from top to bottom (i.e. North to South), almost invisibly. The material is exquisite but in a fragile state. The map was restored recently for the purposes of display in the Central Library of Zurich,[10] and prepared for further preservation, as it had become deformed and deteriorated in its appearance. The ravages of time have taken their toll.[11] The Western hemisphere has suffered water damage and humidity, which

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7 Chinese name Li Madou 利瑪竇, S.I., born in 1552 in Macerata, at that time in the Papal States, died in 1610 in Beijing. For the edited and unedited works of M. Ricci, see D'Elia 1942–1949. For the English translation of his map, see Giles 1918 and 1919.

8 This paper refers to the high resolution scan edition in two parts of the Library of Congress, belonging to the collection of James Bell Ford Library of the University of Minnesota, see online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2010585650/, (acc. 08.08.2020). The following sentence, see south of the tropic of Capricorn and west of the central meridian, 15th line.

9 Cf. Giles 1918: 369. Ricci writes in his Italian notes: "La prima cosa che fece fu ristampare il Mappamondo [坤輿萬國全圖, 1602] assai più grande degli altri, in sei quadri, più alti della statura di un huomo, che si piegano con sue aselle al modo della Cina molto galanti." (The first thing he did was to reprint the Mappe-monde [坤輿萬國全圖, 1602] much larger than the others, in six panels, taller than a man's stature, to be fold up using hinges in a very elegant Chinese manner,) see D'Elia 1949 II: 171.

10 At the beginning of 2019, the Federal Library Am Guisanplatz (BiG) Berne, presented the map to the Central Library of Zurich. The exhibition featuring the map lasted from August 23rd to December 7th, 2019.

11 For instance, one hole is at 15° west of Tierra del Fuego, and another directly below the big ship in the middle of the Pacific, above the character 千 (F459/460). Both holes were glued down onto the paper. This section of the map has already been repaired once.

has resulted in a very undulating surface texture. The entire coast of San Diego (*Sheng Tiewu* 聖鉄吾岸, F206) is still covered with fox spots, brown-grey mould and mildew stains. Now disinfected, it looks much brighter.

The typical Chinese style of woodblock paper prints or stela rubbings, which facilitated the circulation of thousands of copies made of Ricci's *Complete Map of the Myriad Kingdoms of the World* of 1602,[12] was obviously much more affordable than this unique hand-painted edition on precious silk. Why draw a large map on a high quality, sustainable material such as silk? One might speculate that it was intended as a teaching aid for students preparing for the government exams (*keju* 科舉)[13] or for elite scholars at the Hanlin Academy 翰林院 (lit. 'Brush Forest Court'), i.e. the governmental academic institution since Tang China in the 7th century. However, it is more likely that it was conceived as a sturdy wall map for very wealthy people or nobles who expected multiple profits and prestige in return for its price, imitating the emperor who wanted a map on a folding screen[14] to display to selected viewers such as high-ranking government officials at court. Ricci described the map as mounted on a screen:

> per potersi raccogliere e stendere nelle sale con molta leggiadria[15]
> to be folded up and very gracefully placed in the halls,

> 齋臥遊之具嗟嗟不出戶庭歷觀萬國此于聞見不無少補.[16]

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12 The *Kunyu wanguo quantu* 坤輿萬國全圖, 1602, was printed on mulberry paper from woodblocks in eight panels. It was an excellent synthesis of European and Chinese geographical and cartographic knowledge. There are eight different editions. Six copies of the edition of 1602 are still available.

13 The Bernese map omits a caption as is the case in the *Gujin xinsheng zhi tu* 古今形勝之圖 (*Map of advantageous terrain past and present*, 1555, by Yu Shi 喻時 (1506–1571?), which elucidates the target group at the bottom right of the map in the following manner: "According to the collection, this map intends for use by scholars, who, on their journey through history, suddenly want to get to know the important positions of past and present world boundaries." More about this map see Knauth 1968: 99–115 and Dorofeeva-Lichtmann 2012: 21.

14 Matteo Ricci writes in third person that he was mandated by the king: "Il Re gli aver mandato una imbasciata, […], chiedeva dodici Mappamondi (坤輿萬國全圖) stampati in seta, di sei tavole, che era quello che gli anni passati aveva fatto stampare in quella Corte." (The King mandated him with a message, […] asking for twelve mappe-mondes (坤輿萬國全圖) printed in silk, from the six plates, which were those which in the past years he had had printed in that (king's) court), see D'Elia 1949 II: 472.

15 D'Elia 1949 II: 472.

16 See south of the tropic of Capricorn and west of the central meridian, (LC, panel c), 15–16th lines of his preface to the map *Kunyu wanguo quantu*, see online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2010585650/, (acc. 08.08.2020).

enabling (one), to travel about, as it were, while reclining at ease in
(one's) own study. Lo! To be able to scan all the countries of the
world in turn without going out of doors must mean some small
enrichment to one's faculties of sight and hearing.[17]

The high price would seem to imply that the imperial court was directly involved in
the material and intellectual investment in this map. There were the central Im-
perial Workshops (*zaoban chu* 造辦處),[18] which conceived the military maps for
the ruler's strategic purposes and had them printed in the Printing Office and
Bookbindery (*xiushu chu* 修書處)[19] in the Inner Palace of the Qing court in Beijing.
These workshops belonged to the Throne Hall (*wuying dian* 武英殿), which was
subordinate to and controlled by the Imperial Household Department (*neiwu fu* 內
務府),[20] responsible for surveying and maintaining military maps. In Ming times,
however, this matter was under the supervision of the Bureau of Operations (*zhi-
fang qingli si* 職方清吏司) in the Ministry of War (*bingbu* 兵部). The officials
working in the workshops, including personnel from the Imperial Household
Department as well as a handful of European missionaries, were all highly qual-
ified and were selected by the emperor.[21] Orthographical mistakes and other in-
consistencies, such as those we will discuss on the Bernese map below, would not
have been tolerated, on the one hand, since the nine Ministers (*jiu qing* 九卿) of the
Ming who administered the Celestial Empire were consulted on the final map-
making results, e.g. *Huangyu quanlan tu* 皇輿全覽圖 (lit. 'Map overviewing the
Kangxi imperial territory', i.e. the *Kangxi Imperial Atlas*).[22] On the other hand, it
also is unlikely, that our map was produced in Europe. Western cartography lacks

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17 Giles 1918: 369–370.

18 Cams 2017: 9.

19 Cams 2017: 180.

20 Torbert 1977: 39.

21 Cams 2017: 144, 150 and 156.

22 爾將此全圖並分省之圖與九卿細看倘有不合之處九卿有知者即便指出看過後面奏. 康熙 58 年
二月 12 日. "Together with the nine ministers, you [grand secretary Jiang Tingxi] will carefully look
at this general map [*Huangyu quanlan tu* 皇輿全覽圖 (lit. 'Map overviewing the Kangxi imperial
territory', i.e. the *Kangxi Imperial Atlas*)], and also at the provincial maps. Should there be in-
consistencies, and there is someone among the nine ministers who knows it, they should imme-
diately point it out. After having looked at them, [you will] report back in person. April 1st, 1719".
See Cams 2017: 177. Cams copied the date *jiayin* 甲寅 with the misleading *shier ri* 12日 instead of
jiayin ri 甲寅日, which is the same as Fuchs gives as "chia-yin" [i.e. 1-3], March 31st, 1719, using the
70th biography of the *Qingshigao* 清史稿, 5b–6a (1935: 410–411). However, the electronic *Kangxi
chaoshilu* 康熙朝實錄, which Cams quoted and translated as April 1st, and the *Qingshilu* 清實錄
(1986: 765), which we consulted, both register the decree as the third entry at day *yimao* 乙卯 [i.e. 2-
4] that would be April 1st, 1719.

the tradition of silk maps, which can be traced back in China to a topographic[23] and a military map[24] from 168 BC, discovered at Mawangdui 馬王堆 in Changsha 長沙 in 1973.

3 Visual appearance and technical features of the *Kunyutu*

Generally, maps are a diachronic composite of previous maps. The task of a cartographer to draw a new *mappe-monde* was not a short-lived venture, but required months of preparation and comparison, even years of reading in advance. This would therefore have best been executed by a team or an institutional organisation.[25] This could also have been the case with our map: one copyist first duplicated the map, another drew the lines, and a scribe with calligraphic skills wrote down the characters dictated by the cartographer. Before the cartographer transferred new locations or corrected incomplete versions by projecting them onto the forthcoming map, he gathered and updated all information from recent travelogues. The Bernese map was created in the following way. The work process may be reconstructed in two basic steps: (a) copying the geographic outlines of the land masses from a source map and (b) adding the toponyms in writing. Presumably (a) must have happened before (b) in order to simplify the positioning of the places. These two steps may be further subdivided. Firstly, after the geometric base was set, the earth outlines were sketched. Secondly, the toponyms were

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23 *Topographic Map of Southern Part of Changsha State* (長沙國南部地形圖 Changshaguo nanbu dixing tu), reprinted, see Yan, Ping 1998: 25.

24 *Garrison Map for Southern Part of Changsha State* (長沙國南部駐軍圖 Changshaguo nanbu zhujun tu), reprinted in China, see Yan, Ping 1998: 27.

25 Ricci confirms the team effort in creating the map, stating that it was only possible because: 雖出所携圖冊與其積歲札記紬繹刻[…]我存利先生又且窮理極數孜孜盡年不捨[…]西來|原圖[…]敢不虔意再加校|閱乃取敝邑原圖及通誌諸書重爲攷定訂其舊譯之謬與其度數之失. "Nevertheless, I made a series of selections from the maps and books which I had brought with me, as well as from the notes and diaries of several years, and had them engraved on blocks, […] the result of most painstaking calculations which had absorbed Mr. Wocun Li, uninterruptedly for a whole year […] [was not as good] as shown in the original maps brought from the West […] I dared to correct the meaning and to make additions as well to review and proof-read them. I also selected [some Chinese] shabby original city maps, as well as various documents from the *Comprehensive Records* [i.e. Zheng Qiao's (鄭樵 1104–1162) Chinese Encyclopedia] in order to focus on examining the definitions and blemishes in the old translations along with the faults encountered in the degree measurements." See Ricci's preface to the *Kunyu wanguo quantu,* (LC, panel c), south of the tropic of Capricorn and west of the central meridian, lines 7, 9, 10–12. Cf. for the translation of Giles 1918: 368–369.

Figure 2: Novaya Zemlya and Vaygach Strait on the Bernese Kunyutu (left), on the Verbiest map (middle) and on the Mappe-monde of G. de l'Isle (right).

faintly outlined. Thirdly, the map was coloured and the definitive toponyms were subsequently completed calligraphically. Finally, the spelling was corrected. This can be demonstrated as follows: at Novaya Zemlya (*Xin Zengbaila* 新增白臘, cross intersection F45, 46 and F81, 82) the process of copying from a template is visible. The fragile, translucent silk allowed copying from the underlying original drawing, tracing precisely the contours of the continents. The very bright black and thin pencil line on the copy shows Novaya Zemlya as a peninsula connected to the continent, as it was on the underlying map. Only in a second step in the creation of the colourful map did Novaya Zemlya turn into an island, which was contoured with a red line four times as thick as before. The gap between the continent and Novaya Zemlya was now filled up with the much smaller island and separated by the Strait of Vaygach (*Wujiazi xia* 物加子峽, F45) which took up the space, also outlined in red (cf. Figure 2, left). This mistake was a "zemblanity", a disappointing discovery[26]: the geographer who knew that Novaya Zemlya was not a peninsula, but an island, corrected it.

This production process immediately raises the question of the identity of the underlying map. If we look for older maps that may have served as a template, we may note the following: on the Verbiest map, the mainland and the island are positioned relatively close together (cf. Figure 2, middle). There is no island between Novaya Zemlya and the mainland. It is therefore likely that the Verbiest map or a third map similar to it that is yet unknown, may be considered to have served as a template. Among European maps, which the missionaries brought from the West, or which were given as a present to the emperor, the *Mappe-monde* of

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26 Zemblanity is a term coined by W. Boyd. In his novel *Armadillo*, 1996, "zemblanity" is the antonym of serendipity, a happy and beneficial finding by chance. It is derived from the barren land of Nova Zembla, i.e. Novaya Zemlya. Once, it was used by the Russians for nuclear testing. Cf. Boyd 1998: 212.

Guillaume de l'Isle, Paris, 1700 (cf. Figure 2, right) should be taken into account.[27] We will examine the question of its influence on the Bernese map later, and for now only keep this note in mind that Vaigat, i.e. Vaygach, stands for the strait and not for a separate island.

Figure 3: Sandalwood and Perfume.

The following observations provide evidence for the writing of the toponyms and their colouring: the thin black contours of Timor and New Hollandia (*Xin Alandiya* 新阿蘭地亞, F375) were drawn *before* the green, light brushstroke was drawn over the black line, once it had dried. The characters for sandalwood (*tan* 檀) and for perfume (*xiang* 香) which appear in the text describing the export products of Timor were also painted over at the same time and covered in green (cf. Figure 3). Both characters were clearly written before the map-maker drew the green outline of New Hollandia.

The use of green arguably had the function of expressing the political affiliation of Timor and New Hollandia to the Spanish Netherlands and yellow denotes the Chinese territory. This could only have been carried out by someone who understood the prevailing political world situation at that time. The large blue characters designate the respective continent. The text blocks, the astronomical and polar references, as well as the towns are all marked in black. The red toponyms refer to the seas, some islands, the countries, the kingdoms, the Spanish oversea provinces in America and a few ethnonyms on the Eurasian continent. Fortunately, the map-maker drew tents indicating the different nomadic tribes such as that of the Mongol hordes who set up their yurts. However, there is no

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27 It is not ascertained that Guillaume de l'Isle's Mappe-monde, 1700, occurred in the Imperial Workshops, but Fuchs believed that Nicolas de Fer's Mappe-monde, 1694, 6th edition of 1703, had been stored in the Archives (*wenxian guan* 文獻館) of the Imperial Palace since approximately the year of issue. Cf. Fuchs 1935: 414 and 1937: 231.

Figure 4: The Kingdom of Congo (left) and Lüsong, Philippines (right).

category without exception: the other ethnonyms are written in black and differ in no way from the cities. The nomadic peoples, therefore, were difficult to identify because they were also not specified by a special geo-classifier. The settlements on the map are marked as follows: the principal towns are characterised by a castle, the less important by a circle. But even this was not observed regularly, because in many places these typical cartographic symbols were forgotten. Furthermore, it seems doubtful that it was the same person who wrote the toponyms in black and who coloured the place names in red. And if it was only one person, he was very negligent in his execution of the task. The map could be the product of a copyist with artistic skills but little knowledge of global politics and geography, who focused on colouring but not on the meaning of the toponyms. Whoever coloured the toponyms did not apparently bother to find all graphemes that belong to a specific toponym. Or did he just run out of red? How else could it be explained that the character *gong* 工 of 'The Kingdom of Congo' (*Gong'e guo* 工鄂国, F329 and F365) or *lü* 呂 of Luzon (*Lüsong* 呂宋, F267) was left uncoloured? (cf. Figure 4). A single correction would have adjusted these simple errors by colouring the missing but associated black characters. Another possibility is that the map was never finished. The dotted lines over the oceans are explorer and seafarer routes which are not the subject of this investigation and are only mentioned in passing, but which would certainly provide relevant material to the dating of the map.

Figure 5: Bay of Bengal.

Step four is visible in several places. For instance, 'Little' (*xiao* 小) of Little Western Atlantic (*Xiao xi yang* 小西洋, F300), now the Bay of Bengal, has a superfluous black stroke (右上點) on the right side of the character. The result would have been wrongly interpreted as the character 'water' (*shui* 水), so it was repaired by covering it with a white dab (cf. Figure 5). Admittedly, this correction could also have been amended at a later date when the map was first repaired or mounted as a wall map.

4 Linguistic features of the toponym renderings

As we have seen, the map is a composite of several previous maps and most probably also a composite of several diachronic (or/and diatopic) sound systems used in the renderings of foreign place names, resulting from the transfer of toponyms from one language or dialect to another. Translation communicates between the source language (L1) and the target language (L2). In the following discussion, we will argue that the toponyms on the map provide clues about the language which the translators spoke and which they tried to render in writing. In this case, the most recent source language appears to have been mainly French. During the transfer of foreign toponyms into Chinese, as evidenced by the Bernese map, several misunderstandings and "mistakes" have occurred, which are diagnostic of the shift from one language to another. L2 is much more difficult to capture than L1. Thus, words that at first may seem to have been wrongly transcribed, may result from the application of a different dialect or interdialectal pronunciations. Some of the presumed transcription errors reflect how a local dialect partly affected the rendering, which presumably took place at imperial and judicial court. The pronunciation of characters in the court language and the judicial language referred to as the so-called *guanhua* 官話, i.e. the 'Mandarin language' was used to coin new place names.[28] Other errors are mistakes independent of the dialectal basis, errors which Ricci already considered inevitable:

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28 The term *guanhua* originally referred to the language spoken by officials and educated people in the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1912). The term 'Mandarin language' was coined by the Jesuits first appeared shortly after the establishment of the Ming capital in the north in the late 15th century. However, the *guanhua* was probably already current during mid to late Tang dynasty. Since then, the supradialectal language has migrated and has been influenced by the speakers, i.e. the officials, depending on where the imperial capital was located and where the officials who pronounced it came from. The northern Qing Mandarin preserved phonemic distinctions of the former Ming *guanhua*. The capital area of Beijing in turn had lost its Yanjing dialect that moved further south. The Ming *guanhua*, coined by the southern Chinese dialect, prevailed in the region of Nanjing, i.e. Jiang-Huai 江淮, and remained dominant throughout the Qing dynasty until the mid-19th century, when the capital was again in the North. For the geographic distribution and the

然司賓所譯奚免無謬[...]重爲攷定訂其舊譯之謬.[29]

The translation, however, made by an official interpreter could not in the nature of things be free from mistakes. [...] I prepared a new edition, correcting errors in the old translation.[30]

The difficulties in retrieving the toponyms from L2 to L1 are also considerable. Three groups of successful retrievals among the 885 foreign toponyms may be distinguished; the rest of 140 names require no explanation, since these are place names in China which are recorded in the Pinyin transcription (cf. all toponyms in Index II).

(1) *Transcriptions:* This group consists of 525 transcriptions of toponyms, which show considerable variation of characters chosen for particular foreign sound values. Some of these renderings are based on earlier transcriptions, but an attempt was made to confirm to the sound system of L2. The two case studies will be used to explain which were the most common problems in re-transliterating these foreign place names.

(2) *Calques:* Calquing, i.e. morpheme-by-morpheme translation of a source word in L1, into a target word in L2 ignoring the pronunciation of the underlying L1 word, is represented in 137 cases.

(3) *Blends:* 223 compound place names are composed by combining a transcription with a calque.

4.1 Transcriptions

The first group of the toponyms presented here are pure transcriptions, i.e. words, which are identifiable on account of their pronunciation, disregarding the semantics of the characters employed. Simple examples include *Lasa* 辣撒 (F193), rendering Lhasa, and *Dasiman* 大斯莽 (F487)[31] used for Tasman. Obviously, identification cannot proceed from Modern Standard Mandarin pronunciations. In

history of the *guanhua* in general, cf. Simmons 2017: 672–682 and Shen 2020: 320. For the formation of Southern Mandarin, cf. Coblin 1997: 261–262.

29 See south of the tropic of Capricorn and west of the central meridian, 7th and 11th lines in his preface to the *Kunyu wanguo quantu*, see online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2010585650/, (acc. 08.08.2020).

30 Giles 1918: 368.

31 On the Bernese map, the route of Abdel Tasman from 1642 is traced by a dotted line. The same route is also indicated on the map of G. de l'Isle's, 1700. Tasman occurs a second time in the toponym Tasman Bay (*Dasiman wan* 大斯莽湾, F489), now the Golden Bay, Australia.

Trigault's *Xiru ermuzi* (abbr. EMZ) 西儒耳目資 (*Aid to the Eyes and Ears of Western Literati*)[32] *dou/du* 都 was read <*tū*> like the modern *du* in *Hongdulaxin* 紅都拉新 (Honduras, F82), *Duling* 都凌, (Turin, F148) and *Duguman* 都固蠻 (Tucumán, F465), but it was also used for foreign '*to*' as in *Mendu* 門都 (Mento, F210) or *Yadu* 亞都 (Attock, F191), although the EMZ does not cite any variant pronunciation.

Proceeding from modern notions of standardization, one is inclined to expect that a translator would always use the same grapheme for the same phoneme, but the map shows ample evidence to the contrary (see Table 1). Chinese *la* 辣 was used to represent <la> in Tafila, <lla> in Sevilla or even <ra> in Ceará; conversely, *la* 辣 was not used to render identical underlying <la> in the case of Manila. Rather, we have here *la* 喇. In our corpus, four different graphemes for foreign <la> (辣 'spicy', 喇 'to chatter', 臘 'dried meat', 'sacrifice', 拉 'to pull') were used in the following cline: 辣 (81 times), 拉 (6 times), 喇 (3 times) and 臘 (2 times). The reason that *la* 辣 is used in *Balabang* 巴辣邦 (F338) to represent <lem> in Palembang is yet to be discussed. In any case, the translator did not strictly apply identical Chinese graphemes for identical underlying syllables or segments, nor did he consciously make a difference in his choice of Chinese transcription characters for underlying foreign orthographic variants. Moreover, although 拉 would be the quicker to write, he preferred 辣, making a seemingly arbitrary decision.

Let me illustrate the steps involved in identification by the following example of *Jiali* 加理 (F193), a place name somewhere in the Tarim basin west of the Jade Gate Pass (*Yumen guan* 玉門關) at the end of the Hexi 河西 Corridor. First, available Chinese maps were investigated in chronological order. In this case, no place with the characters "Jiali" was found. This raises the likelihood that *Jiali* may not be a Chinese name at all. Although all places west of Jade Gate were not part of China from Tang to the 17th century, the places were situated in the Mongolian geopolitical territory. One therefore might expect *Jiali* to be listed on a Chinese map of the Mongolian Yuan dynasty (1271–1368), but this is not, as far as we can see, the case. Since the region west of the Jade Gate was very distant from

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32 The Fleming Jin Nige 金尼閣 [Trigault, Nicolas] (1577–1628), S.I., compiled this syllabary in Hangzhou. It was edited and published by two contemporary Chinese: Han Yun 韓雲 (bapt. Etienne, magistrate, *juren* 舉人 of 1612) and Wang Zheng 王徵 (1571–1644, bapt. Philip, scientist, scholar and *jinshi* 進士 of 1594), who learned Latin under Trigault. As a result of funding by Zhang Wenda 張問達 and Zhang Zhongfan 張緟芳, Wang's fellow-townsmen, it could be printed. Trigault added the foreign pronunciation in the Latin alphabet with "tonal" diacritics to each column of Chinese characters of the same Chinese syllable composed by initials and finals. The EMZ seems to be the final and established reference for the Jesuits at that time. It was printed in 1626.

For <*tū*> see online II: 65/323 at https://archive.org/details/02077326.cn/page/n64/mode/2up, (acc. 21.08.2019). *Dou* seems to be a lexical substitute in which the Pekingese word replaced the standard one, rather than a sound change, cf. Coblin 2000: 544.

Table 1: Variant Renderings of Orthographic Foreign <ra> and <la>.

Transcription graphemes	Modern Pinyin	Transcription as in <EMZ>	Base	IPA	Romance orthography	Modern orthography	F
大非<u>辣</u>	Dafei<u>la</u>	tá-fī-<u>lǎ</u>	Tafila > ? Tafilai/et (French) Tafilalt (Berber) Tafilalat (Arabic)	[tafiˈlɛ/e] (French) [θæfilælθ] (Berber) [taːfiˈlaːlat] (Arabic)	la	Tafilet (French) +₀ͰƐⱵₒͰϯ (Berber) تافيلالت (Arabic)	183
色未<u>辣</u>	Sewei<u>la</u>	sě-ví-<u>lǎ</u>	Sevila	[ˈsevijː] (French) [seˈβija] (Spanish)	lla	Séville (French) Sevilla (Spanish)	183
馬尼<u>喇</u>	Mani<u>la</u>	mà-nî-<u>lǎ</u>	Manila	[maniːla] (French) [majˈnilaʔ] in Filipino	la	Manila	267
花<u>臘</u>聶斯	Hua<u>la</u>niesi	hoā-<u>lǎ</u>-niě-sī	Gualanis	[gu̯aːʁaˈni]	ra	Guaraní (people)	431
昂阿<u>拉</u>	Ang'a<u>la</u>	gâm-ō-<u>lǎ</u>	Angala	[ãːgaʁa] (French) [angara] (Russian)	ra	Angara Ангара	121
西亞<u>辣</u>	Xiya<u>la</u>	sī-iá-<u>lǎ</u>	Ceala	[ˈtseːaʁa]	ra	Ceará	360

the Han-political centres and was often under the dominance of smaller kingdoms or khanates speaking languages other than Chinese, the Chinese characters could be any value *jia* or *li* to render non-Sinitic toponyms. No *Jiali* was detected, so foreign maps had to be consulted to pinpoint it. On the old "European" Chinese maps, i.e. the maps of Ricci, Ruggieri, (1598/1599),[33] Verbiest (1674) and Martini (1655),[34] the area around and including the Hexi Corridor was examined, but again – no *Jiali* was found.

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33 Michele Ruggieri [Luo Mingjian 羅明堅] (1543–1607), S.I., authored the first European Portuguese-Chinese dictionary together with Ricci, and the *Atlante della Cina*, 1606, nearly 50 years before Martino Martini's map.

34 Martino Martini [Wei Kuangguo 衛匡國] (1614–1661), S.I., as a cartographer, during his stay in China collected geographical information and brought it back to Europe in 1651. The map *Atlas Sinensis* appeared as a part of Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*, in Amsterdam, 1655, for a German edition see online at Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt http://digitale.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/vd17/content/titleinfo/9204130, (acc. 08.08.2019).

Table 2: The Phonogram 'jia', its Frequency and its Values in L1.

100% (62 times)	jiā 加	L1 orthographic sequences
50.00%	ca	Cassovia (*Jiafuwei* 加弗未), Cafria (*Jiafuliya* 加弗利亞), Tlaxcala (*Delasijiala* 得辣斯加辣), Alac(r)an (*Yalijia* 亞利加), etc.
25.80%	ga	Vaygach (*Wujiazi* 物加子), Nagasaki (*Nanjiasaji* 男加撒記), etc.
22.50%	ka	Kazan (*Jiasa* 加撒), Makassar (*Majiasa* 馬加撒), etc.
1.70%	za/zhnya	Ibiza (*Yiweijia* 以未加), etc.

Table 3: L2 Allographs of <*jia* 加> and Corresponding L1 Sequences.

jiā = 加=佳 = 嘉 = <ka/ko>, <ca/co>, <ga> in L1
jiā 佳[a] <u>Ka</u>bul~<u>Ko</u>bul (*Jiaboer* 佳波耳 > Kabo'l), <u>Ca</u>xem (*Jialesheng* 佳肋生), <u>Co</u>rrientes (*Jialüesi* 佳畧斯), etc.
jiā 嘉 <u>Ca</u>rpentaria (*Jiabendaliya* 嘉本大利亞), <u>Ca</u>nada (*Jianada guo* 嘉納大國), <u>Ga</u>spar (Rico) Island (*Jiasiba dao* 嘉斯巴島)[b], etc.

[a]The incorrectly written *zhui* 佳 as in *Zhuiboer* 佳波耳 (F190), just like *Zhuilüesi* 佳畧斯 (F430) and *Zhuilesheng* 佳肋生 (F260) has to be read *jia* 佳. The phonetic transcription Zhuibor or Zhuibol did not match the corresponding place at all. The alternative proposal was convincing, namely to express the sound [ka] or [ca] with the grapheme <jia> in *Jiaboer* 佳波耳 for Kabol or Kabul and in *Jialüesi* 佳畧斯 for Corrientes, Argentina and *Jialesheng* 佳肋生 for Qishn, Yemen. Visually almost the same, the brushwork reveals the flaw in Corrientes. Instead of two stacked elements *tu* 土, there is a dot on the top of the right part of the character. On the Verbiest map of 1674, Corrientes was written as *Jialüesi* 加畧斯. It is not significant whether the sound [ka] or [ca] is written with <jia> 加 or <jia> 佳; <liŏ> was pronounced as [*liɔʔ], so the toponym was written as <ka liŏ si> according to the EMZ. The substitution of 'r' for 'l' makes it sound like the Spanish Corrientes [koˈrjɛntes], but the 't' has been lost in the transcription and the difference of [iŏ] vs. [jɛ̃] or [yɛ̃] in terms of nasality remains unexplained. Certain varieties of Southern Min and Xinghua which have developed nasalized vowels (Norman 1991: 352–352; Kwok 2018: 163, Table 5.49) might offer an explanation for the mismatch. [b]The *Gaspar* or Gasperico of the former Gaspar Rico Island (*Jiasiba* 嘉斯巴, F272) on the Marshall Islands is now Bokak, see the most helpful index of Mückler 2015: 197.

To make sure that no variant character was used instead of <*jia* 加> on the Bernese map, map-internal comparisons were undertaken for identifying foreign language sequences transcribed with Chinese syllables pronounced <jia> (cf. Tables 2 and 3). One variant for <jia> was found to reflect <o> instead of <a>, namely in Corrientes. On all continents, there are place names transcribed by <jia> which is used for the foreign orthographic sequences <ca>, <ga> and <ka> and their respective phonetic realisations. Among these, <ca> had the highest occurrence frequency.[35] In Romance languages underlying most of these transcriptions, <ca> and <ga> are very frequent, while <ka> has fewer occurrences. Of course, the

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35 *Jia* is written as <kīa> in the EMZ and is pronounced today as <ga>, <gê>, <gia>, <ka> or <ke> in Minnan dialects.

Mandarin variants of <jia> are pronounced as a voiceless palatal-alveolar sibilant affricate, i.e. [d͡ʒja] or [t͡ɕja], but orthographic <ca> and <ga> in Romance languages often represent voiced or voiceless velar plosives like [k] or [g], corresponding to modern Mandarin *ka* and *ga*. Consequently, the same Chinese written maps were investigated again for places with graphemes that sound like /Kali/, /Gali/, /Keli/ or /Geli/. To summarise, no place with the initial phonograms for [ka], [ga], [ke] and [ge] provides evidence for *Jiali* on Chinese maps.

After this step, the "old" European maps were rechecked. The syllables 'ca', 'ga' and 'ka' were searched for in the same approximate geographic location. The earliest map listing the name Calis is the *Asiae Nova Descriptio* of Abraham Ortelius (Antwerp, 1570). Here <ca> is used to render C̲a̲l̲i̲s̲. Later maps anglicised the name as Chialis, see e.g. *The Kingdome of China* of John Speed (London, 1626). Subsequent maps, such as the *Carte des Indes et de la Chine* of G. de l'Isle (Paris, 1700), render the place in French as C̲i̲a̲l̲i̲s̲ in "Roy. de C̲i̲a̲l̲i̲s̲" or as "K̲i̲a̲l̲i̲s̲ Re." on the Mappe-monde by the same author (Paris, 1705), with the difference that in French /Cia-/ is a voiceless alveolar sibilant [sya] unlike the Chinese Pinyin *jia*.[36] Only the map *Il Regno della China detto presentemente Catay e Mangin* (Roma, 1692) by G. G. de Rossi,[37] explaining by dotted lines that C̲i̲a̲l̲i̲s̲ belongs to the "Regno di Cascar" [Kashgar], renders /Cia-/ in Italian pronunciation a voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant affricate [tʃa] which is less precise than the Chinese Pinyin *jia*. The problem of whether Cialis was the Kingdom of Kashgar (Rossi) or rather the Kingdom of Kialis (de l'Isle) is not relevant here. Since *Jiali* is in the east of Aksu (Yaqu 亞取) on the Bernese map, but Kashgar is in the West of Aksu, it cannot be Kashgar. Hence, *Jiali* may be the <Khali>, <Hali> or <Cali> khanate of Yuan time which during the Han dynasty was the kingdom of Korla,[38] sometimes also called Kurla (Uyghur كۇرلا)

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36 Cialis, Chalish or Chialis was known to late medieval European authors. The Portuguese Jesuit Bento de Góis, visited the Kingdom of Cialis and stayed in the town Cialis in 1605, see Ricci's original record in his Italian manuscripts, libro V, Cap. XIII in: D'Elia, 1949 II: 416–424; regarding Cialis, see 424, n. 2.

37 De Rossi mentioned on his map that the information came from Gio Grueber, Benedetto Goes, [i. e. Bento de Góis], Martino Martini and Monsieur [Jean Baptiste] Tavernier and others, see Rumsey collection https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/00lju0, (acc. 21.08.2019).

38 Pelliot says in the book review of *Early Jesuit Travellers in Central Asia 1603–1721*, by C. Wessels, S.I., 1924, that Chialis, the place Wessels wanted to identify with Korla, is to be modified. Bretschneider and Yule regarded "Chalish" as Karashar, the important town of the region, whereas Korla was only a bourgade, […] but being further beyond Karashar in the direction of Turfan, the situation precisely excludes Korla, and the only solution is to admit that the two names apply to both locations that the city occupied. Karashar is to be distinguished from Korla, whereas the former was on the right bank of the river at the time of the Han and Tang. Chalish of the XVI–XVIII centuries was on the left bank of the river Karashar, cf. Pelliot (1925: 391–392). This diachronic explanation is not precise, and the question of the location of Korla and

or today Kurle 庫爾勒. Korla belonged to different jurisdictions in the past.[39] Another Chinese map from the Qing period, which is preserved in the ETHeritage archive of the ETH Zurich,[40] shows the Muslim village(s) of "Korla" *Kuerle hui-zhuang* 庫爾勒回庄,[41] southwest of the "Lac Bagratch koul" (*Bositeng naoer*) 博斯騰淖爾 and "Karachar" (*Kalashaer* 喀喇沙爾), northwest of the same Bosten [Bositeng] Lake, written in both languages "French" and Chinese. This considerable detour of arguments brought us to the conclusion that <Jiali> in L2 was most probably Cialis or Kialis in L1. After analysing it, we "re-transcribe" *jiali* with a matching latitude for the vowel change as Korli like that encountered in Corrientes, thus resulting in Korla. This goes to show that some places written in Chinese cannot be retrieved from Chinese maps alone. In the first group of toponyms, the sound value of the characters was decisive, regardless of the meaning of the Chinese characters. It was pivotal to recognise the pronunciation of the Chinese characters in order to trace the toponym back to L1 to Romanise it again.

Karashar has to await a different solution. Karashar lies north of Kaidu 開都 River which originates from the Tianshan mountains in the west, enters the Bosten Lake (*Bositeng hu* 博斯騰湖 or *Bakacichi hai* 巴喀剌赤海) in the northwest and leaves it again in the southwest as Kongque 孔雀 River. Korla is situated in the south of the latter river. Hence, the river flowing through both cities is Pelliot's Karashar River with its other names Kaidu and Kongque. The old towns still visible on google maps, were thus both situated on the left bank of the river. As for the population today, Karashar seems to be "the bourgade" with 31'000 inhabitants in 2006 whereas Korla may be the town with 410'000 inhabitants in 2007. The distance between them is about 47 km.

39 Korla was known as *Quli* 渠犁 during Han times (Rong 2013: 53) and Karashar was called *Yanqi* 焉耆. In chapter 66b of *Hanshu* 漢書 96b it is said: "From the kingdom of Yanqi [...] one reaches Quli [...] a hundred *li* to the south. It is located near the sea [scil.: lake], its waters abound with fish" (焉耆國[...]南至渠犁百里[...]近海水多魚). (Ban Gu 1962: 3917–3918). At the end of the Han, Korla was merged with Yanqi. During the Tang period, it was under the jurisdiction of Yanqi for some time. Yanqi received its Uyghur name *Qarasheher* قراشهر (lit. 'black city') when the Uyghur khanate conquered this area in the mid 9th century. It was called Karashar during the reign of the Mongol Chagatai khanate, and the Chinese transcribed it as *Kalashaer* 喀喇沙爾. During the Qing dynasty, the Court of Zhili Province (*Zhili ting* 直隸廳) had jurisdiction over Korla and Karashar (1882). Aksu gained authority over Korla in 1917, and Yanqi ruled Korla since 1939.

40 Shelf number HS 1108 in ETHeritage, Archives of ETH Zurich, with the French title: "La Mongolie Occid[enta]le Tsaïdam".

41 The Muslim families called Zhuang (*huizhuang* 回莊), known in English as Korlia, used to settle in villages around Karashar between 1759 and 1864 and have lived Southwest of Korla since the 19th century. They were administered by the jurisdiction of Karashar at the time of the conquest by the Qing; see [Millward] Mi Huajian 迷華健 2017: 175.

4.2 Calques

The second group of transferred toponyms is the easiest to explain but the hardest to reconstruct, proceeding from the location on the map. When a toponym did not phonetically match its Chinese transcription with an existing non-Chinese toponym, it was suspected of being a calque, i.e. a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of the semantics encountered in the original place name.

For instance, *Liangqi* 良氣 (F466) is not recognisable as a place called Liangqi. However, it means 'good air' and corresponds to 'good pneuma', i.e. the Argentinian capital of Buenos Aires. Simple translations of this kind include Rio Plata appearing as *Yin he* 銀河 (lit. 'Silver River', F466) or Iles des Negrettes[42] as *Heinü dao* 黑女島 (lit. 'Black women Island', F417). However, seemingly simple toponyms like Goldfish Lake – *Jinyu hu* 金魚湖 (F321) present a problem for identification if 'goldfish' *jinyu* 金魚 (*Carassius auratus*) has been mistranslated.[43] The more probable fish *dorado* (*Sparus aurata*) – the English 'gilt-head bream' – swam in the former Laguna del Dorado or Lake Parime[44] in Brazil.

Some toponyms were hard to locate because the name on the map turned out to be an "inherited" error of translation, which is hardly surprising since most maps are a composite of earlier maps, and they may also be a composite of several underlying languages. Consider the following example: The Island of Cinders or 'Ash-grey Island' (*Hui dao* 灰島, F243), differs from the original Portuguese name Isla de Cedros. On the Bernese map, it is roughly located at the place of the Cedars Island. The translator had to use the French *cendres*, i.e. ashes and confused it with 'cedars'. (La) Anubiada, however, was already distinguished from (I.) Cedri by Ortelius in 1570, which Ricci had translated as Yanubiyada 亞奴皮亞大,[45] resulting in misinterpretation on the part of the translator. Or take the example of the Sparrow Islands (*Maque dao* 麻雀島, F241). 'Sparrows' rendered as "les passeras

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42 Its whereabouts is more challenging to establish. This historical place name was found on several maps, for example on G. de l'Isle, Paris, 1700, and Thomas Jeffery's Chart containing the greater part of the South Sea, London, 1776. There he specified it as "Negrettes" or "Pylstars".

43 Promisingly, Giles called it Dorado at first, then with a wink he called it the "dying dolphin" of the poet, but eventually and persistently continued to call it Gold-fish Lake, cf. Giles 1919: 25.

44 The maps *Nieuwe caerte of Guyana* executed by Jodocus Hondius, 1598, the *Americae nova Tabula*; *Nieuwe kaart van Amerika* by Willem and Janszoon Blaeu, 1621, and the *Partie de Terre Ferme ou sont Guiane et Caribane* by Nicolas Sanson, Paris, 1656 introduced the Carib endonym for the parched Parime Lake. In the Arawak language *Manoa* means the same as *Parime* in Carib, i.e. 'big lake'.

45 Giles 1919: 24.

ou des oiseaux" by Jaillot in 1708[46] can also be translated in French as *moineaux*, but they are not to be confused with *moines* 'monks' or *monges* in Portuguese[47] or *Los Monjes* in Spanish. Due to a confusion between <u> and <n> another map from roughly the same period even shows *mouges*.[48] Los Monjes today designates the three Hawai'ian islands of Kaho'olawe, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i.[49] Translation errors of this kind can easily be overlooked if the location and the concomitant "noise" are not carefully considered. In a multilingual situation, these can arise quickly, as is evidenced on the map.

4.3 Compound toponyms and blends

Compound toponyms are formed by combination of a loanword with a calque. In most cases, the calque component appears as the last morpheme of the compound and semantically functions as a geo-classifier (cf. Table 5). The 45 toponyms that include a calque "Saint" as the first element of the toponym form a unique sub-group. The transcribed anthroponyms did not adopt the regular morphosyntactic sequence of Chinese compounds designating sages (hagionyms), where the determined element *sheng* 聖 would need to follow the attributive place name. Foreign "Saint" was obviously treated as an adjectival modifier of the Christian name following it, rather than as the nominal head of the personal name of a saint. Moreover, homophony of certain compound toponyms was tolerated. In principle, it would have been possible and efficient to avoid confusion of foreign place names by assigning different Chinese graphs to homophonous foreign syllables. However, the translator did not strictly apply the method of using different graphs for the same foreign sound value. In the case of Santa Fe, which occurs three times on the map, the graphemes vary each time (cf. Table 4). The blend *shan* 善 (charitable, good) is a translation but at the same time when transcribed as <xèn> in EMZ, it mimics the apocope <san> in the language L1, namely the Spanish ['san] pronounced as [san5] in a Min dialect.[50] Of course, it cannot be excluded that *sheng* 聖 is also a blend because in EMZ it is rendered as <xím> and in Min dialects

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46 Jaillot's map (Amsterdam and Paris, 1708) was conceived after Sanson's and shows the *I. de los Monges ou des Moines* and the *I. de Passeras ou des Oyseaux*.

47 *Islas de los Monges* on the Mappe-monde of G. de l'Isle, Paris, 1700.

48 On *Pascaert vande Zuyd Zee en een Gedeelte van Brasil van Ilhas de Ladrones tot R. de la Plata* of J. van Keulen, Amsterdam, 1680.

49 *Hawaii Nature Notes*, The Publication of the Naturalist Division, Hawaii National Park and the Hawaii Natural History Association, June, 1959, see https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/hawaii-notes/vol6-59h.htm, (acc. 21.08.2019).

50 Gu/Simmons 2020: 250 善.

Table 4: Variant Renderings of Spanish Santa Fe.

	Pinyin	Rendering	Literally	Today	F
善信	*Shan xin*	善 blend, 信 translated	Good faith	Santa Fe, N.M., USA	208
聖信	*Sheng xin*	聖 blend, 信 translated	Saint faith/ Holy faith	Santa Fe de Antioquia, CO	320
聖菲	*Sheng fei*	聖 blend, 菲 transcribed	Saint fragrance/ Saint radish	Santa Fe, AR	466

pronounced as [seŋ5~sən5],[51] which closely imitates the French phoneme [sɛ̃] of <saint>. The modern Chinese form of Santa Fe (*Sheng Fei* 聖菲) is a hybrid toponym, combining the semantic rendering 'Saint' with a phonetic transcription *Fei* (lit. 'fragrant'/'radish'). Notice, however, that in the absence of a religious background knowledge, even the translations *shanxin* (lit. 'Good faith') and *shengxin* (lit. 'Holy faith') would not necessarily be recognized by a Chinese reader as referring to the Christian notion denoted by Spanish Santa Fe.

4.3.1 The source language L1

As already suggested above, the source language of the map may have been French. The Italian endonym *Firenze* is called *Florence* in French and consequently appears as Fuluolengsa 弗洛冷撒 (F148); no other Romance language calls the city *Florence*. Similarly, the French pronunciations for Capou (*Jiabu* 加布, F149) and Alexandrie (*Yaleshandeli* 亞肋山德理, F186) confirm the assumption that L1 was French. The Italian endonym Màntova, rendered as *Mantu* 曼土 (F148) has the same pronunciation as the French exonym Mantou. Again, this pronunciation occurs in no other Romance language and in no Italian parlance, but exclusively in French.[52] This suggests that the translator(s) or copyist(s) consulted French maps and possibly spoke – or at least understood – French. Remembering the mistakes regarding the Sparrow Islands and Cinders Island, it seems likely that (t)he(y) may have mastered French as a second language, but also inherited transcriptions from old Portuguese and Spanish.

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51 Gu/Simmons 2020: 360 聖.

52 Schweickard 2009: 115. The deonomasticon contains no toponym called *Mantu*, only the Etruscan divinity is called Mantu.

4.3.2 Graphemes for which *Chinese*?

It is often supposed that Chinese characters function as a kind of notational *lingua franca* between different users of the Chinese writing system, a phenomenon often referred to as 'brush talk' (*bitan* 筆談) if occurring between speakers of different languages. When characters are read and used in transcriptions, semantics are demoted and graphs are used in the target language as phonograms in an open transcription syllabary. For this purpose, the phonographic values are chosen from a spoken variety of Mandarin Chinese, which was spoken as official language at the imperial and judicial courts. Some phonograms differ from that standard and do not seem to belong to a northern Mandarin dialect. Occasionally, a different standard, the *guanhua* spoken in the southern capital Nanjing and the region around, has influenced the transcription of some toponyms.[53] However, the more recent northern Mandarin also seems to be reflected in other place names on the map. This finding may reveal that the map was made before 1850,[54] i.e. before the Northern Mandarin became standard in the imperial court at Beijing and was spoken by the officials as the governmental language. It is not a trivial task to prove this in detail and awaits further specific linguist studies. This may be illustrated by the following examples.

On the Bernese map, the toponym *Mingwo* 明我 (F196) on the Japanese island of Kyūshū occurs as Bungo in the same location on de l'Isle's map of 1700. Bungo or "Bungo kuni" 豊後国 in Japanese was a province, now Ōita prefecture, until the reforms around 1870 during the Meiji period. The form is close to the pronunciation in Southern Min (*Minnanhua* 閩南話) as bêngngô͘ (POJ)[55] and probably borrowed from there. The discovery of the different pronunciation of bêngngô͘ made it clear that the characters could not be read in modern Mandarin of the north but was captured in the *guanhua,* reflected in the EMZ pronunciation as <mîmgò>. The confusion of the voiced bilabials *m* and *b* is not a rare phenomenon. The Portuguese could not pronounce Chinese [-ŋ] whether as a final -ng or initial ng-, and so nasalization of this type was their standard way of rendering the Chinese sound.[56]

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53 Simmons 2017: 672–682. Cf. *guanhua* n. 28 above.

54 Around 1850, the court language or "Tartar Chinese" with a Pekingese-like phonological base became the national standard, see Coblin 1997: 289–290 and 2000: 542. Vande Walle believes that the Northern *guanhua* became the norm after 1800 but the Nanjing *guanhua* persisted far into the Qing period, see 2017: 40–41.

55 The abbreviation POJ stands for Pėh-ōe-jī (*baihuazi* 白話字), the transcription system developed by Presbyterians to Romanise Southern Min Chinese. Therefore, it was also called the 'Church Romanisation' (*jiaohui luomazi* 教會羅馬字) which in turn was abbreviated to 'Church Rom' (*jiaoluo* 教羅) where *jiao* (lit. 'teaching') stands for church.

56 Norman 1991: 352.

This finding supported the solving of a similar problem with the term *mingbing* 明兵 (F263) along the Indian Konkan coast, which is an easier case as the pronunciation lacks a corresponding phoneme to render Chinese final -*ŋ* and thus resorted to nasalization of the preceding vowel spelled as <-m>.[57] There are two possibilities of pronouncing *mingbing*: either as bêngpeng (POJ) in Southern Min or as [mɐŋpiŋ] by correcting *mingbing* to *mengbing* 盟兵 regarding the EMZ <mîmpīm>.[58] Considering the toponym Baçaim in the same location on the French Mappe-monde of G. de l'Isle, the spelling bêngpeng of Southern Min may be explained in connection with the historical toponym Bombaim under Portuguese rule (1534–1661) and sounds closer to *bêmpem. But early Bombay had many different variant names in Portuguese, some of which were Mombaim, Mombaym, Mombayn, etc. The explanation for Mombay according to the emendation of *mingbing* to *mengbing* would point to the Southern *guanhua*.

The loss of accuracy due to non-existent phonemes in the target language L2 is well elucidated by the renderings of Drake's name. The pronunciation of Drake in French is [dʀak], i.e. it features an initial consonant cluster of a dental and a uvular rhotic, which does not exist in Chinese. An epenthetic vowel must be inserted when transcribing from L1 to L2. Consequently, in the reverse analysis, the elision of the vowel *e* [ə] in *tela* and a change from a lateral *la* to a rhotic *ra* has to be considered (cf. Ceará in Table 1). Moreover, choosing *t*- for [d] voicing and aspiration were ignored.[59] In this way, the island *Telaji* 特辣計 (F535) <tě lǎ kí> is not to be identified as the Isla Desolación, as first assumed, but Drake Island. Francis Drake (ca.

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57 Norman 1991: 351–352.

58 To use *ming* 明 instead of *meng* 盟 may have missed the expression of *mengbing* 盟兵, the allies. But the reason is probably more the difference between the front narrow vowel *i* in *ming* and the central close open *e* [ɐ] in *meng*, which was ignored in the EMZ, because *meng* 盟 follows *ming* 明 in the same syllable group, both pronounced as <mîm>. The open mid to near open vowel [ɛ~ɐ] pronounced in *meng* is close to [o] of the pronunciation as an open mid vowel [ʌ~ɔ] in M̲ombaim, probably used as the basis for the Chinese character rendering. Therefore, the emendation of *ming* and interpretation of <mîm> for meng also seems plausible. The interpretation of *ming* as *meng* is not new either, the statement of Liu Xie 劉勰 (5th century) says: "*Meng* is *ming*" (盟者明也祝告於 神明者也), see *meng* 盟 in *Yitizi cidian*. ZWDCD 23553.1 refers to the *Shuowen jiezi* 說文解字 of the early 2nd century which states the same: "*meng* is *ming*".

59 The expected pronunciation in contrast to Drake's name used the voiceless /d/ instead of the plosive /t/ in the toponym *Duosimi wan* 鐸斯弥湾, <tɔ si mí van>, (F70), i.e. "Tosimi Bay" for Sir Thomas Smith's Bay. The first time the bay was written on a map was in 1667 by Pieter Goos. Later, Nicolas de Fer called it Baye de Thomas Smidts on his Mappe-monde, 1694. Nevertheless, the map *L'Amerique septentrionale* of G. de l'Isle of 1700 shortens the name of Thomas Smith resulting in "Bay de Tho Smyl" which corresponds to "Duo Simi Bay" on the Bernese map. The Mappe-monde of de l'Isle, 1700, calls it the B. de Smith and a later edition of the year 1708 calls it the Baye de Tho. Smith.

1540–1596) called it Elisabeth Island.[60] The text next to the island on the map shows evidence for the identification of Drake's name which bears the same characters:

特辣計船至此經度皆海無地. (F572)

Drake's boat arrived at that latitude where there is exclusively sea and no land.

However, another character in his name was used in *Chilaji an* 持辣計岸 (F205), transcribed with the syllables <ćhî lă kí gán> from the EMZ. Before emendating it, the Middle Chinese pronunciation of *chi,* i.e. (*[d]rə), should be considered, which fits an original 'Drake' well, whence *Chilaji an* may be identified as the Port of Drake or Drake's Bay, California.

The place names "Port découvert par Franc Drak" and "isle découverte par Drak" on the Mappe-monde of G. de l'Isle, 1700, and also on the map of 1724,[61] use *k* as does the EMZ in <kí>[62] for *ji* 計 which must have pronounced not as [tɕi], but as [*gi]. This is similar to its occurrences in *Saluoniji* 撒落尼計 for Saloniki (F150) and *Jiluo dao* 計咯島 (F381) for the Gilo Islands,[63] all based on Southern Mandarin which had not undergone the Northern Mandarin palatalization of velars.

On the entire map, the second character of *Marelang* 瑪𱰈郎 is a variant of re 熱 [*ʐɿ~ʐe] 'heat' or 'hot' and has been used 17 times. Transcribed in the EMZ as <jě> it is pronounced [*ʒə] in French Magellan (F306, 500, 537, 538). Hence, the scribe did not produce a mistake but spoke a southern dialect.[64] In the other cases, re 熱

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60 The description of Elizabeth Island off Cape Horn, a picture of the island by Francis Fletcher (about 1578) was copied by John Conyers: The Description of Elizabeth Iland, (Sloane Manuscript 61, 1677, British Library).

61 Drake's sea route of 1578 is visible along the West Coast of South America, (Bawlf 2004: 126). Therefore, the large galleon in the Pacific (F423–424, 458–460) might be the Spanish *Cacafuego*, which Drake captured.

62 *Ji* 計 is listed under <kí> in the EMZ. In Southern Min and Guangdong language *ji* is more a dental sibilant initial than a palatal initial, which indicates that at least one of Ricci's teachers must have come from the very South (Yang 1989: 222). Coblin transcribes it as ký.

63 Gilo Islands is a shortening of Guillaume Islands which are in the Vava'u-Archipelago. 'Luo ~ lo' 咯, the second syllable of Jiluo also has the two additional readings *ka* or *ge* in Modern Mandarin, but on the Bernese map, it is definitely used as 'lo' in the so-called Prince Guillaume eylanden in the Fiji archipelago next to Tasman's sea route. Prince Guillaume was William II, Prince of Orange (1626–1650). On the map of N. de Fer, the toponym became French, i.e. *I. du Prins Guillaume,* next to the route of Schouten. The Mappe-monde of G. de l'Isle added the toponym *I. du Prince Guillaume* and the sea route back to New Guinea by Tasman in 1643. On his map of 1724, these islands are no longer in the west of the Solomon Islands, but in the east, because he dislocated the Solomon Islands further to the west.

64 First, the Portuguese name of Fernão de Magalhães [mɐgɐʎˈẽĩʃ] (ca. 1480–1521) pronounces <ga> as [gɐ] and is not similar to the French pronunciation [ʒe] in Magellan, therefore Portuguese provenience is out of the question. No doubt, <jě> 熱 of the EMZ was used to transcribe *ge* in Magellan and points to the French name of Magellan. Second, <jě> and *na* 呐, the only two syllables

must have sounded like a voiced postalveolar fricative [ʒ] in the first nation name Osa<u>ge</u> (Yuesa<u>re</u> 約撒<u>熱</u>, F210), in Germania (Reermaniya guo 熱尔瑪尼亜国, F113) or in Arkhangelsk (Ya'ergang<u>re</u> 亞耳岡<u>熱</u>, F79), i.e. Archan<u>ge</u> in French.

If French was the main source language, it also becomes clear that *Yaer<u>ri</u>* 亞尔 日 (F184) [ia ɚ ʐɪ] has to be Algiers, i.e. Al<u>ger</u> [al ʒe] in French. As we can conclude from the EMZ where it is noted with a glottal stop <jě>, i.e. [*ʐɪʔ~ʐeʔ], 'day' *ri* 日 was pronounced as [*ʐ~ʐe] in the Southern *guanhua*. French 'Jérusalème' [ʒe ʁy sa lɛːm] with an initial postalveolar was rendered with more retroflexion in *Ri<u>lu</u>saleng* 日路 撒冷 (F187); likewise the pronunciation of *gi* as [ʐɪʔ] in the toponym Vir<u>gi</u>nia (*Weier<u>ri</u>niya guo* 未爾日你亜国, F211), pronounced [ʒi] in French. Table 5 summarises and illustrates these cases, without enumerating the few exceptions, which may have been influenced by the spoken dialect of the scribe. These include Par(a)î<u>ba</u> and Petite Bucha<u>ri(e)</u> in the *ri* 日 group.[65] Another exception is Caroli<u>nes</u> (*Ji<u>le</u>sa dao* 鶏樂撒島, F307), transcribed as <kī lǒ sǎ> in the EMZ, and pronounced as [*gilosa] in the Southern *guanhua*, thereby being distinct from Gailosa.[66] Gailosa

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of the same group in the EMZ with the same initial, namely *ru* 儒, confuse the situation. Supposing <ru> was pronounced *ru*, and not as the older <*no> (Baxter), on the one hand, <jě> should be pronounced accordingly [*ʐ], i.e. as a rhotic retroflex fricative with a glottal stop. On the other hand, <j> is used to transcribe the French letter *j* or *g*, i.e. a voiced postalveolar fricative [ʒ] without a glottal stop. The transcription of the voiceless fricative by the letter *x* in the grammar of Varo (1627–1687), S.I., was pronounced as a palatal fricative /š/ at that time. (Coblin 1997: 264). /š/ corresponds to [ʒ] in L1, i.e. a voiced postalveolar and not a palatal fricative [ʐ]; the retroflex fricative [*ʂ] might be more appropriate. Moreover, in the various southern Hokkien variants, some of them influenced by Spanish in the foreign words on the map and spoken by the Sangleys on the Philippines, 熱 appears as a voiced affricate, e.g. as <xòa'>, i.e. with the value of [d͡z] ~ [d͡ʒ]. (Klöter 2011: 143). The retroflex does not appear to have penetrated the Southern Min dialects, so it is questionable whether [*ʂ] was not rather pronounced as a postalveolar [*ʒ] and welcomed by the French translator, because a glottal final is very rarely used in French.

65 It is possible that ri 日 in *Baleribo* 巴肋日伯 was pronounced like [*ʐʔ] in Northern Mandarin, but we do not know if and how the original Paraíba was pronounced in French at the time. In the written representation of Petite Bucharie, there is, on the one hand, the mistake of *sha* 沙 'sand' instead of *shao* 少 'little/petite' in *Shabalangri* 沙巴浪日 (F192). On the other hand, *ri* 日 in the intended name *Shao Balangri* 少巴浪日 could have been pronounced as [*ʐɪʔ, ʐe or ʐʔ]. It is possible to choose *ri* 日 to translate <rie> in Petite Bucha<u>rie</u>, but <r> in Little Balu<u>r</u>, which was around Gilgit (Rong 2013: 39), pronounced like [ɻɨ] in a later Northern variety of Mandarin, cannot be ruled out either. Bellin called Little Balur Petite Bucharie in French on his map of 1749. This date would be one of the latest possible for European forerunners of the Bernese map.

66 On the Bernese map, the chicken *ji* 鶏 is written as a variant of the official *ji* 雞 in the EMZ and transcribed as <kī>, which corresponds to reconstructed [*gi]. However, *ji* is pronounced differently in Southern Min dialects: [gái] in Minbei, [giě] in Mindong and [giɛ~gɛ] in Central Min (Ding Yu 2002: 2732). Today *Jilesa* 鶏樂撒 is pronounced as [gai1 lok6 saat3] in Cantonese, [ge1 lok8 sat7] in Hokkien and [gái lǒ suɛ] in Minbei which fits especially well with Carlosa, the islands' name. Gu/

Table 5: Transcription Correspondences L2 : L1.

Phonograph	Pinyin	EMZ transcription	Phone L2	≈	Phonetic L1	<=	Example	Evidence
特辣計 / 持辣計	Telaji / Chilaji	tě lǎ kí / ĉhî lǎ kí	[*gi]	≈	[gi] > <ki, gui>	<=	Drake	Guillaume, Saloniki
瑪熱郎	Marelang	mà jě lâng	[*ʐʅ~ʐɛ]	≈	[ʒ~ʒe] > <ge>	<=	Magellan	Archange, Xavier
故畧	Gulüe	kú liŏ	[*liɔ~ljɛ]	≈	[ʁj~ʁɥe~ʁje~je] > <ri, ie, rie, ru>	<=	Khuriya	Ontario, Corrientes, Ruthénie
亞尔日	Yaerri	ià ǔl jě	[*ʐʅʔ~ʐɛ^a~ɻʔ]^b	≈	[ʒ~ʒi~ʒe] > <gi,^c gy, ge, jé>	<=	Alger	Augila, Egypte, Jérusalème
	Southern *guanhua* L2			≈	Romance language L1			

a Coblin 1997: 302. b The group of <jě> or <jě> (Trigault wrote the point for the glottal stop right on the e and the breve on top of it) in the EMZ is small, it includes only five characters: 1. *ri~mi* 日 [During Han times 日 was pronounced as *mi* in the name of Jin *Midi* 金日磾]; 2. *ri~ni* 衵 [*ZWDCD* 34969 reads (a) *ri* 日 'ryh' or (b) *ni* 睨 'nih'.]; 3. *ri* 駬 入.; 4. *ru* 入.; 5. *nian* 廿. The pronunciation assignment *ni* 衵 'underwear for ladies' is the most controversial. However, *ri* 日 'day' developed retroflex initial [ʐ] in the north and maintained a glottal final but stayed more nasal and palatal [ɲ] and even occurred for denasalised initials [n] in some southern dialects. This is also the case for 'twenty' *nian* 廿 and 'underwear' *ni* 衵. (Norman 2006: 236–237). Shen Zhongwei reconstructs the Middle Chinese value of *ri* 日 as *ɲʑ̍t in and gives the phonetic value [ɟʑ] in Modern Mandarin (2020: 150–151, 274). Coblin notes that the retroflex [*ʐ] has been reported in modern Jiang-Huai dialects in 1920. It was still more fronted in the South in the 1920s and before reconstructed palatals (or post-palatals). (Coblin 1997: 264). Considering 'day' in the EMZ, the Southern *guanhua* had adopted the northern retroflex pronunciation [ʐ]; whether it had a glottal stop and was pronounced more as a voiced postalveolar fricative [ʒ] by the French is uncertain. Trigault's <jě> in Magellan and <jě> with a glottal stop in Alger are all pronounced [ʒe] in French. c See Ruggieri's earliest attempt to transcribe *ri* 日 as 'gi', (Li, Yu 2020: 113).

renders the pronunciation in a Southern Min dialect and refers to the Carlosa, i.e. Carolines. The translation of Gailosa 鷄樂撒島 could be rendered as "Scattered Islands (like) Happy Chickens", which corresponds to the Spanish designation of the islands Los Garbanzos meaning 'chickpeas' in English. While the thoughtful calque for Los Garbanzos is well chosen for the forty small islands of Ulithi atoll in Carolines, only the transcription suggests that the rendering must be an error or a sudden leap into the dialect of the scribe. Another scribal error, *shanri* 山日 (F42) in Pinyin, pronounced like [*san ʐɿʔ] in the Southern Mandarin, most probably should be read as *shanmi* 山汨, corresponding to <sān miě> in the EMZ, and pronounced like [*san miɿʔ] if referring to the ethnonym of the Sámi people. This can be confirmed by the occurrence of "Samien" in roughly the same place on the *Carte des Courones du Nord* by de l'Isle (Paris, 1706). The EMZ <ié vên> transcription for the ethnonym *yewen* 夜文 (F77), next to the Sámi people, must have sounded something like [*iɛ vuɛn ~ iɛ vɛn] in Southern Mandarin and it is pronounced as [ia~iaᵓ~iɒ buɛŋ] in Central Southern Min.[67] This comes close to the now derogatory French ethnonym *Lapons* [la põ], designating the landscape of "Lapponia". These dialectal pronunciations would suggest a basis in the central or northern dialect of Southern Min in Fujian Province.

Further examples could be used to illustrate that the toponyms were pronounced in a manner inherited from the Jesuits' tradition of renderings and coined with the aid of Chinese confreres and collaborators.[68] Thus, Constantinople is referred to as *Beichanjue* 北產爵 (F150) <pě ćhàn ćiǒ>, i.e. Byzantion in writing.[69] Coquimbo (*Gejinbo* 各今薄, F464) in Chile must have sounded like [kɔʔ kin pɔʔ] regarding the EMZ phonetics <kǒ kīn pǒ> and also matches the pronunciation on the Mappe-monde of de l'Isle, 1700. We conclude that the map reflects many toponyms in the late Ming *guanhua*, which was spoken and written by officials across the country until 1850.[70] Since many toponyms were also rendered in

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Simmons write [kɐi1] for 雞 as the common form encounters in Guangzhou but there is no corresponding form for Minbei (2020: 95).

67 The character *ye* 夜 is pronounced as [ia~iaᵓ~iɒ] and *wen* 文 as [muɛŋ/buɛŋ] with nasalisation in the Qianlu 前路 dialect of Datian 大田 county and in the Sanyuan 三元 dialect, belonging to Central Min and popular in the urban area of Sanming 三明, (Lin Suihua 1996: 976, 979; Ding Yu 2002: 2733, 2736, 2749). [ia buɛŋ] in the dialects of Min comes close to the ethnonym lapons [la põ] and to the region called Laponie [la pɔ ni] in French but omits the French initial.

68 See Vande Walle 2017: 51. Cf. also n. 32 above, which demonstrates that the linguists of that time knew each other, and that language and religion connected them. They played an important role in Chinese and missionary linguistics.

69 Ricci used the characters *Bichanqihe* 比產齊何 for the Greek term Byzantium or Byzantion as the name of Constantinople.

70 Coblin 1997: 289–290 and 2000a: 542. Cf. n. 28 and 53 above.

Northern Mandarin, we get the impression the map is a heterogeneous object, produced at some point between the mid–18th to mid–19th centuries.

5 Toponomastic features

Like most maps, this one provides the reader with a dual semiotic description of the represented physical space. This system of representation ensures better visibility, higher accuracy, and reliability of the displayed space and consists of the cartographic symbols, on the one hand, and the Chinese characters on the other, which together help to locate a place.[71] A total of 3100 Chinese characters were used to form the 1025 of toponyms. 771 places are registered on the right hemisphere and 254 on the left.[72] In general, toponyms located within China on the map are disyllabic and bimorphemic compounds, consisting of two characters. For reference to places outside China, most toponyms deviate from this disyllabic pattern varying between one and five characters. The monosyllabic city name Rennes (Leng 冷, F147) in France serves as an example for the shortest toponym;[73] at the other end of the spectrum, Cartagena de Indias, Columbia (*Jiaerdarena* 加尔大熱納, F283) is one of the many pentasyllabic toponyms. The longest and the only hexasyllabic example is the San Bernardo Islands, the former name for Pukapuka in the Cook Islands (*Sheng Boernaduo dao* 聖伯耳納多島, F383).

Some geo-classifiers describe the place itself, others are in a meronymic relation to the place. For instance, the geo-classifier RIVER (*he* 河) designates indeed the river in a holonymic relation, i.e. the Yenisei River (*Yanici* 亞尼此, F86) (cf. Table 5). If the geo-classifier is not the suffix like in Land of the Rio de la Plata (*Yinhe di* 銀河地, F430), the river is just a part of the Basin. Similarly, the geo-classifier BAY or GULF (*wan* 湾) can be understood as a holonymic in the Great <u>Gulf</u> (*tai <u>wan</u>* 臺灣), representing the gulf between East China Sea, South China Sea and Philippine Sea, as well as -*wan* being part of the name of the island Tai<u>wan</u> (F231), in a meronymic relation to the GULF. Table 6 summarises the most common geo-classifiers used on the Bernese map constituting 41.5% of the total toponyms. From

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71 Stolz/Warnke 2015: 111.

72 These numbers show that the Eurasian continent and its names were more familiar at that time than the New World, although Africa belongs to the right hemisphere and contains almost no place names.

73 There are only five monosyllabic toponyms. Three of them lie in France (F146), namely Rennes (*Leng* 冷), Vannes (*Wan* 湾), and Caen (*Gang* 岡). Older forms of Chinese toponyms consist of one character, such as *shu* 蜀 for Sichuan Province, but in general they constitute two characters. The two other monosyllabic toponyms are Rasau (*Lai* 來, F338), actual Pontianak in Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Pahang (*Ban* 扳, F302), Malaysia.

Table 6: Geo-classifiers in the Bernese Map.

Toponomastic typology				
Frequency	Category	Geo-classifier	Translation	Detailed frequency
98	hydronyms （水域, 水名）	*-he* -河	- River	41
		-jiang -江	- River	2
		-hu -湖	- Lake	22
		-hai -海	- Sea /Gulf of - /Bay of -	15
		-yang -洋	- Ocean (Pacific/ Atlantic)/- Sea	3
		-wan -湾	- Bay/- Harbour/- Coast	12[a]
		-xia -峽	- Strait	5
174	waterfront, fluvial choronyms (地形, 水岸)	*-dao* -島	- Island	148[b]
		-cheng -城	- town	3
		-an -岸	Harbour/Port/Haven/ Coast/Bay/Cape	23
16	oronyms （地形, 山名）	*-shan* -山	- Mountain	8
		-feng -峰 -峯	Hill/Cape/Peak	8
78	territorial names （地形, 地名）	*-guo* -国	Kingdom/country/-land	51
		-di -地	- region/country/Land of	27[c]
45	eponyms (姓氏, 專名)	*sheng*- 聖-	Saint -/San -	45

[a]Including the toponyms like Vannes (Wan 湾) and Taiwan 臺湾 which are not considered as a Bay or a Gulf but figure as a meronym to the Gulf. [b]Including four phantom islands. [c]Ten of the twenty-seven toponyms bear the geo-classifier land (-DI, 地) to indicate the territory of a nomadic ethnicity. However, the geo-classifier (-DI, 地) designates also two islands.

the table it can be concluded that more than a quarter of all toponyms are hydronyms, waterfront place names and islands. Traders, administrative officials and the clergy in the 18th or 19th century were interested in travel and transportation to and from new trading posts. Without a sledge in winter or a boat in summer, the waterways posed significant obstacles. Therefore, the names of the waterborne system were crucial, just as it was essential to remember where the islands and places along the coast were located in order to anchor safely. Judging from the number of oronyms (1.6%), mountains were considered less of an obstacle, and more often ignored.

ISLANDS (*dao* 島) and COASTS or HARBOURS (*an* 岸) belonging to the category of choronyms, which are classified as hydronyms by most Chinese scholars, constitute the majority of toponyms. One of the 148 islands is the phantom Willoughby Island (*Weilubi dao* 未路比島, F43), punningly translated as "island yet

without a path to arrive".[74] The geo-classifier SEA (*hai* 海) was too general to translate as 'Sea'. The translator adapted the adjective to the position of the geo-object in relation to his own position. The Red Sea becomes the Eastern Red Sea (*Dong hong hai* 東紅海, F171) next to the Land of California. Notice that this detail provides a very delightful clue: the author considered the Gulf of California to be east of himself, so he was located in Asia.[75] The same applies to the OCEAN (*yang* 洋). 'Little' or 'Lesser' refers to the *Western* Ocean (*Xiao xi yang* 小西洋, F300), here the Bay of Bengal including the Andaman Sea.[76] All hydronyms have the radical

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74 Transcription of Western names into Chinese ignores Western orthography. The Sr Hugo Willogbys Eylandt already appears on Joan Blaeu's *Europae nova descriptio* (Amsterdam, 1659). The name changed in French to Isles de Wylougby on the *Carte de l'Asie* of G. de l'Isle (Paris, 1700). Sir Hugh Willoughby was the first seafarer exploring the North-East-Passage to China. He died somewhere around the mouth of the Varsina, Oblast Murmansk, Russia, in 1553. Therefore, this island was called after him. Since the information contained in Willoughby's logbook is not precise, the island is categorised today as a "phantom island" on 16th and 17th centuries' maps. For a portrait of Willoughby, see Hakluyt 1903 II: frontispiece.

75 The Gulf of California is called 'La Mer Vermeille' in French because of its coral colour and is distinguished from the Red Sea, i.e. 'Mer Rouge' in French. In Chinese there is no distinction as between French *vermeille* and *rouge*. Hence, the difference between the two Red Seas is specified by the cardinal direction. Matteo Ricci located the Eastern Red Sea north of or inside the Gulf of California, as seen from China. On our map, there is no longer a "Western" Red Sea but only the Red Sea as such, with no strait to the Gulf of Aden, but two Eastern Red Seas, one written in black in the south and the other in red in the north of the Land of California.

76 There is the Eastern and the Western Ocean, but in the early days of map-making, this was relative to the subject's position. The "point of view" of the cartographer would be determined by the spot upon which he stood, as well as by the culture and the language in which he made the map and divided the world into East and West. The Jesuits' maps influenced the traditional Chinese division, which is mirrored in *The Complete Map of the Mountains and Waters of the Earth* (*Shanhai yudi quantu* 山海輿地全圖) by Wang Qi 王圻 (1529–1612), which combined imported European ideas with traditional Chinese concepts. On the Bernese map, we have both the Great Western Ocean (*Da xi yang* 大西洋, F109), i.e. the Atlantic, and the Lesser Western Ocean (*Xiao xi yang* 小西洋, F300), i.e. the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea. The Great Eastern Ocean or Pacific (*Da dong yang* 大東洋 F126) stretches from the north of Kamchatka south to the Tafahi Island, TO (*Yezi dao* 椰子島 Coconut Island, F379).

The term *xiyang* (Western Ocean), as explained by Ronald Po, traditionally referred to the Indian Ocean since the Five Dynasties (897–979). In terms of content, the Western Ocean expanded far beyond the Indian Ocean after Zheng He's voyages in the 15th and 16th century. By then, it even encompassed the Atlantic Ocean, called the Outer Great Western Ocean (*waidaxiyang* 外大西洋) in Qing time, and therefore the Indian Ocean was renamed the Little Western Ocean (*xiaoxiyang*) as it was called between Han and Tang Dynasties (Po 2018: 49–50). Po writes the Pinyin terms in one word such as *xinanyang* 西南洋 (Southwestern Ocean), without giving the geographical location, (Po 2018: 201), – unlike us, who split the Pinyin terms into their morphemes and locate them on the Bernese map. This may create a problem, especially with the term "*xinanyang*" (2018: 188) where the apostrophe is missing and could be confused with "xin an yang". The comparative 'Smaller' or

WATER, except the character for STRAIT that is *xia* 峽, which has a MOUNTAIN radical and symbolises the waterway flanked by two mountains, which could explain why it should belong to the fluvial choronyms in Chinese. However, the corresponding character with a WATER radical (*jia* 浹) exists, though it means 'to drench' or 'to soak'. Among the choronyms, the political and administrative unit TOWN (*cheng* 城)[77] appears surprisingly rarely, e.g. in 'Silvertown'.

The designation of places invariably implies a statement about the place, suggesting something about the quality, the owner or the conquest. Many New World toponyms were created and motivated by seafarers who named the unknown places out of reverence for their sponsor, or after wealthy mercantile families or rulers. The names of saints given to many places are easy to explain in the context of a seafarer's logbook. Every day of the Catholic liturgical calendar was associated with a particular Saint.[78] For instance, when Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar arrived on the island, actually Cuba, it was the 25th of July 1515, the feast day of Saint Jacob, so the place was called Sant-Iago [de Cuba] (*Sheng Yagena* 聖雅各納, F247).[79] In the category of anthroponyms the Catholic attribute 'Saint' (*sheng* 聖), a notion derived from ancient Confucianism,[80] is followed by a typical Chinese naming pattern. However, all saints, translated from Romance languages, do not follow the traditional Chinese pattern in Chinese. The name of the saint itself was

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'Lesser' makes sense if there are two Western Oceans on the map. On Ricci's map, the Atlantic is definitely called the Great Western Ocean (*Da xi yang* 大西洋) as it is on the Bernese map. But the Indian Ocean of today was the Southwestern Sea (*Xi nan hai* 西南海) on Ricci's map, adjacent in the north to the Bay of Bengal (*Banggela hai* 榜葛辣海) and the Arabian Sea, itself formed by the Arabian Sea (*Helabi hai* 曷辣比海) and the Small(er) Western Ocean (*Xiao xi yang* 小西洋). The latter is the only term used to describe the common body of water shared by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal on the map of Verbiest. The main difference between the two older maps (Ricci's and Verbiest's) and the Bernese map is the location of the Lesser Western Ocean, in one instance located west of India, and in the other, to the east of India.

77 TOWN (*cheng* 成) is used three times. The two "Silvertowns" (*yincheng* 銀城) are on two different continents. One was translated from Spanish La Plata (F393), the capital of today's Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. The other was called Argentina (F148) from Roman time onwards the 16th/17th century and is located today in Strasbourg, France, see Specklin 1587. In the third instance the geo-classifier "-TOWN" is also the holonymic geo-classifier of "tiger-town", i.e. Tigray or Eritrea (*Hucheng* 虎城, F259) unlike in the "great town-pagoda" (*Dacheng ta* 大城塔), where the [Saladin's] Citadel (*ta* 塔) of today's Cairo is the meronymic part of the town.

78 Cf. Stolz Warnke 2019: 13–42.

79 Today, the place is called San Diego de Cuba (*Sheng Diyage de Guba* 聖地亞哥德古巴).

80 Matteo Ricci used to write the hagionymic component 'Saint' in the toponyms Saint Helena (island) and Saint Lawrence island (Madagascar), rather than the Confucianist honorific 'Noble X' or 'Sage X' (*sheng* 聖), but rather the Daoist influenced 'Immortal X' (*xian* 仙). Throughout the whole map, our scribe wrote *sheng* fourty-three times. Saint Helena, however, lost her sanctity and simply became Helena Island (*Heilena dao* 黑肋納島).

sinicised and shortened to two, mostly three and exceptionally four syllables. For example, St. Augustine, Florida (*Sheng Aosiding* 聖奧斯定, F211) should be spelt as *ao-gu-si-ding*, using four syllables to make it sound like Augustine, but it would not look like a proper Chinese name. The naming pattern in Chinese generally stylises the surname with one character first, followed by two characters for the personal name. It was therefore reduced to three syllables and the Western 'Saint' was added at the beginning.

Specialities of the Bernese map are the personal names on the Eurasian continent. Not only was the divine Khan Galdan (*Gaerda* 噶兒靼 > Ga'lda, F157) included as toponym, but also the name of Nur Khan (*Nuer gan* 奴兒干, F161). These eponyms provide a time frame for the map. Nur Khan better known as Nurhaci (1559–1626), was still chief of the Jurchen in the Jianzhou 建州 region and a "neighbour" of the thirteen provinces of Ming China on the map. Thus, it reflects the situation before Nurhaci ascended the throne as first emperor of the Qing dynasty (1644–1911) in 1616. Apparently, people of this rank did not require a geo-classifier.

In the Americas, the geo-classifier LAND (*di* 地) was added to eleven ethnonyms, which were easy to locate, but the other eighteen were more challenging to identify. In North America we find sixteen ethnonyms dispersed over the continent and thirteen concentrated in the South. The graphs used for some indigenous peoples are prominently spaced and occupy vast regions on the map; some seem even 'lost in space'. The ignorance of the boundaries between indigenous native peoples and the lack of geographical knowledge of the colonialists are clearly to blame. One may speculate that Nomads without "land" were more easily expelled from an area, because they made no claim to anything except pasture for their livestock. The cunning method of merely not assigning the "land" to peoples by specific borders, gives the impression that the colonists, the surveyors, geographers and map-makers were free to conquer the land. The explanation for the exonyms is that the cartographers most likely did not belong to the subjugated people and thus deliberately ignored the indigenous names. In the context of colonialism, not naming a place meant not possessing it and, more often than not, stripping the indigenous peoples of it in reality *and* on the map. The land was conquered, surveyed and colonised under the exoethnonym, which was a statement of property and power. Therefore, filling the unstructured space with an exoethnonym, a drawing of some animal or an ethnographical note, may even be viewed as a conscious geopolitical strategy.

Among the anthroponyms on the map we encounter saints, emperors and cultural heroes.[81] It does happen occasionally, that simple men like cartographers are immortalised in a toponym. However, this occurs mostly posthumously, and it

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[81] Stolz/Warnke/Levkovych 2016: 279–355.

is not the cartographer who immortalises himself. Matteo Ricci is said to have personalised the map of 1602 with the place name Marche to point to his native region. In this regard, it seems strange that the two places Capua (加布, F149), north of Naples, Italy, and Vannes (*Wan* 湾, F146) in the golf of Morbihan, France are listed in the first place. Did the unknown author of the Bernese map include them out of the same motivation? He knew about Ricci's biography, as is clear from text block F262.[82] If not, it would be a most peculiar decision to include Vannes on a mappe-monde. Granted that this is very speculative, one may suggest that Capua or Vannes could indicate stations in the cartographer's life, or conceivably even his birthplace.[83]

6 Inconsistencies in writing

Less than half of the 6945 characters written on the Chinese map are used in 1025 toponyms. The other half may be conveniently divided into 600 characters, which define the traditional lunisolar calendar and the measurement around the circumferences of the two hemispheres, with the rest occurring in the text blocks. From today's point of view, there are 237 characters which may be considered as scribal inconsistencies and account for 3.4% of the total number of characters. Identification of these characters within toponyms more often than not proved difficult, as only their position on the map facilitated their correction. However, when the wrong characters occurred in a text, identification usually proceeded from a "suspicious" phrase or odd syntax that drew attention to the inappropriate character. All decisions were reached by comparison with The *Explanations to the World Map* (*Kunyutu shuo* 坤輿圖說),[84] the map of Verbiest (48 errors in total) and

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82 Regarding Matteo Ricci, see text block F262. His name was styled Xitai zi 西泰子, or on our map Li Xitai 利西泰. For Ricci's name see Morar 2019: 14–30.

83 Vannes is the only naval seaport for departures from France to overseas indicated by the dotted line of seafarer routes. In religious terms, Vannes was famous for its Jesuit College. It closed in 1763, when a royal decree suppressed the Jesuits in France. Moreover, it was also well known as the place of death of the Dominican friar Vincent Ferrier (var. Ferrer, 1350–1419), who was canonised by the Catholic Church in 1455. Many Italian Jesuit novices from southern Italy, e.g. from Capua, were sent north, e.g. to Vannes, before embarking on proselytization work overseas under the auspices of the Society of Jesus. For instance, the Italian Roberto Bellarmino (1542–1621), S.I., from Montepulciano went to Leuven for his studies. In 1602 he became archbishop of Capua and opened a Jesuit college there in 1611, which he emphasised as if it were Milan or Naples. He sent the novices to the northern countries, including Vannes. See Mullett 1999: 143. Hence, these two tiny places, Capua and Vannes, were well known among Jesuits and may therefore appear on the map.

84 In this paper, the reference to *The Explanations to the World Map* (*Kunyutu shuo* 坤輿圖說) is given with *Kunyutu shuo*, page: line.

Ricci's map (5 errors in total). Since highly qualified Chinese collaborators revised the text and the maps of Verbiest and Ricci, these show few inconsistencies, and may have been produced by the engraver through poor copying of the transcription.[85]

Below we will provide a typology of "errors", beginning with spelling variants in homophonous toponyms (6.1), clerical errors in toponyms located within China (6.2), and those referring to places outside China (6.3). Finally, we discuss the inconsistencies on the Bernese map, whether they occurred for the same reason, namely when copying or due to other sources.

6.1 Allograph in homophonous toponyms or error?

Did the scribe distinguish the homophonous toponyms by using different, but almost equal-sounding characters as alternative names, or are they merely inconsistencies? For example, it seems that he made an attempt to differentiate several countries from their capital with the same name. Or had he found the two different spellings on earlier maps and rendered them twice to be specific? The kingdom of Mutapa, also called Monamotapa (*Monaweidaba guo* 莫訥未大巴国, F366) and the capital Monamutapa (*Monamudaba* 莫訥木大巴, F366)[86] are distinguished by *wei* 未 vs. *mu* 木. If not a deliberate distinction, the former may also easily have been an error for *mo* 末. Only three drops of water differentiate "Bo" in (the island of) Borneo (*Boerniu* 勃尔鈕, > Bo'rniu F302) from the Kingdom of Brunei (*Boerniu guo* 渤尔鈕国, F303 text)[87]: this may constitute a variant in writing but has no geographical or political significance. The toponym Peru (*Beilu guo* 孛露国, F356)[88] and the very similar character in the text block describing the wealth of Peru (*Suolu* 索露, F391) should be the same, with one of them considered to be a graphic interference. Sumatra and Celebes, each has two distinctly different spellings: *Sumendala* 蘇門荅喇 (F301) and *Sumendali* 蘇門答利 (F337),[89] *Zelebo dao* 則肋伯島 (F303) and *Zenabo dao* 則那伯島 (F339).[90] In all of these examples, it is difficult to determine whether the variance was intentional or not. The possibility that the scribe strictly adhered to the nomenclature used by Ricci or Verbiest can be

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85 Gong Yingyan 2019: 11.

86 On Ricci's map, we have *Manamodaba* 馬拿莫大巴, corresponding to a barely legible *Monemudapiya guo* 莫訥木大皮亞國 on Verbiest's map.

87 *Boernihe* 波尔匿何 on Ricci's map, *Boerniu* 渤爾鈕 on Verbiest's. Or does it refer to Borneo both times?

88 *Beilu* 孛露 on Ricci's map, *Bailu* 白露 on Verbiest's.

89 *Sumendala* 蘇門荅剌 on Ricci's map, *Sumendala* 蘇門答喇 on Verbiest's.

90 *Selipi* 色力皮 on Ricci's map, *Celebo* 則肋伯島 on Verbiest's.

ruled out. Quite clearly, the copyist did not follow a standard of regular, concise graphemes in transcribing foreign phonemes. On the one hand, earlier toponyms transcribed from Portuguese or Spanish influenced the sequence of elements of Chinese compounds and were adopted in some cases. On the other hand, new French homophonous place names were altered in the transcription.

6.2 Clerical errors in toponyms located within China

Another source of errors is from diachronic language change. For instance, as the emperors changed, some characters also changed because of the practice of tabooing (*bihui* 避諱).[91] Thus, some characters which were official under Kangxi 康熙 emperor (1654–1722; r. 1661–1722) were taboo under the Qianlong 乾隆 emperor (1711–1799; r. 1733–1796).[92] Tabooed names were not of long duration, but they could provide clues for dating the manuscript. As far as we can see, however, there are generally no taboo characters on the Bernese map. In a private setting or in the case of documents written outside China, no one would have monitored this aspect, so it does not provide a reliable clue for dating the map. No tabooed place name in L2 and no ephemeral toponym appear in L1, except Lusitania (F147) and Muscovy (F115), which were used for a short time and will be discussed in a separate study.

Other slips of the brush such as a missing dot or a dash are often negligible but may also become more significant as will be shown in the cases below. From the author's point of view, a toponym needed to sound correct, regardless of the character chosen to represent the pronunciation. This explains the comparatively high incidence of loan graphs (*jiezi* 借字 or *tongjiazi* 通假字). Among the toponyms, presumably located in the home country of the scribe, the following loan graphs were found: *liang* of Ping<u>liang</u> 平涼 (F194) in Gansu: whether written as *liang* 涼 with two dots like on our map or with three dots as *liang* 凉, the pronunciation stays the same. In the case of <u>Lu'an</u> 潞安, the WATER radical (氵) is required, but in <u>Lu'an</u> 路安 (F195) in Shanxi Province on our map, it is optional, while both place names are fully homophonous. The orthography of <u>Laizhou</u> 來州 (F195) without GRASS radical (艸) does not appear on any other Chinese map,

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91 For representative works about tabooing characters, see Chen Yuan 2016, especially, about tabooing toponyms, see Li Deqing 2002.

92 The entire text was examined for taboo characters. *Luo* 洛 was taboo under Qianlong; nevertheless, it occurs nineteen times and *luo* 羅 thirteen times. Since *luo* 洛 is written on the map, this would strictly mean that the map was not made under Qianlong. However, it is the only taboo character and appears alongside other 'luo's. For taboo characters on Qing maps, see Fuchs 1943: 88.

usually spelled Laizhou 莱州.[93] The words for 'Zhou' 周 dynasty and 'boat' 舟 are homophonous, although the characters by which they are written are different and have a different meaning. On our map, they do occur as phonetic loans, i.e. in (a) Zhoushan dao 周山島, (the Zhou Mountain Island, F196), and (b) the alternative name of the neighbouring Changguo dao 昌国島, (Island of the Prosperous Country, F232), which was also called Zhoushan dao 舟山島 (Island of Boat Mountain) after 1073. The Changguo dao was written as "Chanque" in French on the map of de l'Isle, Paris, 1700.[94] While this is an obvious corruption of 'Chang-guo', the place would hardly be found in its French transliteration without a glance at a Chinese map.

In the following example, the toponym is not a perfect homophonic loan, although the first syllable has the correct tone,[95] since it is aspirated in Pinyin. Nonetheless, it contains a delightful mistake or pun: the *qilin* 麒麟 (F160) is the mythical Chinese unicorn, portent of good luck.[96] What the scribe should have written, however, is 'Auspicious Forests', i.e. Jilin 吉林 Province. The capital of today's Shandong Province, – Jǐnán 濟南, is also inaccurately rendered as Jǐnán 隋南 (F195). The toponym written as Haerxin 哈兒心 (F159) by the scribe most likely refers to Halxin or Kalxin (*Kaerxin* 喀兒心), i.e. the Mongolian Kalgan or modern Zhangjiakou 張家口 where the imperial stables were located.[97] The author's source for this name is unknown.

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93 A similar variant occurred in *bin* 賔 (F332) distinguished from *bin* 賓 'the guest' and *bin* 濱 'the coast' in orthography, but fully homophonous [pin]. Unfortunately, the character occurs in a sentence and not simply in a toponym, therefore the meaning of the sentence becomes obscure.

94 It also is called "Chamque" on the Mappe-monde of N. de Fer, Paris, 1694.

95 As Li, Yunfu and Niu, Zhen (2018: 50, n. 4) have shown, tone is usually disregarded in such transcriptions since most European languages are non-tonal languages.

96 Historically, the Chinese unicorn was often identified with the giraffe for the Chinese classical passages on the *qilin*, (cf. Laufer 1928: 41–54). The giraffe is depicted on the right hemisphere on the Bernese map (F433) and looks very much like the giraffe named 'camelopardali' in Greek and Latin (Gessner 1551: 160 and 1560: 42). The giraffe which was offered to the Chinese Emperor Chengzi by the king of Bengal in 1414 (Laufer 1928:44) was painted by Shen Du 沈度 (1357–1434) who took it for a *qilin* – more than 50 years earlier than Conrad Gessner painted the giraffe with an attendant (Gessner 1560: 125): compare Shen Du's "Tribute Giraffe with Attendant", (Watt 2008: 112, fig. 1).

97 Kalgan derived from the Classical Mongolian Qaghalghan or shorter Modern Mongolian Haalgan which literally means 'the gate (of the Great Wall)' and is transcribed as *Kalagan* 喀拉斡 in Chinese. Today the place is known as 'Brilliant Pearl beyond the Pass' (*sai wai ming zhu* 塞外明珠), 'Town in the Mountains beyond the Pass' (*sai wai shan cheng* 塞外山城), 'Zhang's Wall' (*Zhang yuan* 張垣) or 'Warriors' town' (*wu cheng* 武城). Galgan features on the Mappe-monde of N. de Fer, Paris, 1705, but not on the map of de l'Isle. The 'Haras de l'Empereur', i.e. the Imperial stables, are located along the Great Wall in the same place as first described by Prévost d'Exiles 1749: 497.

Figure 6: Region of Fujian on the Bernese Map (left) and on the *Map of Advantageous Terrain Past and Present* (right).

Orthographical errors made by the scribe in toponyms located in China include the following: Da<u>si</u> 大司 (F159) appears instead of Da<u>tong</u> 大同. The character *yuan* in Taiyuan 太原 is easy to write and well known to any practiced Chinese scribes. It is unlikely that an educated Chinese person would use a rare variant like *yuan* 屌 (F194) in its place. It is more likely a mistake by a foreigner or a bad copyist. Similarly, the character *gong* 鞏 in <u>Gong</u>chang (鞏昌 F194), barely recognisable as a variant for 'gong', is a self-made variant. Concerning Lianping 連平 (F231), encircled in red in Figure 6, the mistake is not only a clerical error, but a mistake of ignorance. Starting with *Lianchang* 連昌 (F231), encircled in blue in Figure 6, where the first syllable *lian* 連 may be exchanged for *jian* 建 rendering Jianchang 建昌 (today's Nancheng 南城 district in Jiangxi Province) or where the second syllable may be replaced by cheng 城, rendering Liancheng 連城 district in Fujian Province. Both variants are possible since these places are next to each other. However, *Lianchang* 連昌 is situated on the Bernese map in the same province as Nanchang 南昌, Fuzhou 撫州 and Raozhou 饒州, so it seems more probable that it is Jianchang 建昌 in Jiangxi Province. If *lian* 連 of *Lianping* 連平 is exchanged with *jian* 建, in the same way as in Lianchang rendering Jianchang, *Jianping* 建平 is intended, but there never was a Jianping in this region. If *lian* 連 is exchanged with *yan* 延,[98] it becomes Yanping 延平 (F231), a prefecture of Fujian Province, established

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98 It seems that the scribe had a problem with the character *yán* 延 (var. 延 and 迕), *xian* 涎, *lian* 連 and *jian* 建. Thus, he wrote 'perfume that defies the (life) of a dragon' (long*wei* xiang 龍迕香, F129) instead of 'perfume of the Dragon Saliva' (long*xian* xiang 龍涎香), i.e. 'ambergris perfume'. Alternatively, the scribe shortened the word for ambergris to two characters but forgot the WATER radical (氵) in *xian* 涎, thus he wrote *yan* 延 in long*yan* 龍延 (F189) which means '(perfume for life) extension of the dragon'. Note that the sense is the opposite of 'perfume that defies the (life) of the Dragon'. The scribe used *yan* in two other toponyms, i.e. *yan* 迕 in *Yan*'an 延安 (F194) and *yan* 延 in *Yan*ping 延平 (F231, marked in green in Figure 6), i.e. Jianning 建寧. In the third toponym,

in 1368. Unfortunately, Yanping modern Nanping 南平, encircled in green in Figure 6, already exists to the west of Lianping, so the second character cannot be *ping* 平. With the help of an earlier Chinese map, the *Gujin xingsheng zhi tu* 古今形勝之圖 (*Map of advantageous terrain past and present*, 1555), we find the spot Jianning 建寧, also encircled in red in Figure 6. So the scribe of the Bernese map mistook *lian* 連 for *jian* 建 and *ping* 平 for *ning* 寧. Jianning 建寧 is a place Marco Polo purportedly visited in 1282.[99] How could a foreigner or a Jesuit, who knew of Marco Polo's passage to Jianning, mistake it for Lianping? Moreover, how could a Chinese person who knew so many characters – as is evident from the map – dare to miswrite this toponym, the name of a famous printing centre at that time? The mistakes mentioned above lead to the assumption that the map must have been the work of a sloppy copyist.

6.3 Clerical errors in toponyms located outside China

Did the copyist inadvertently make minor clerical mistakes because he was in a hurry or perhaps tired? Or was it a difficult task for him to write Chinese because he did not have sufficient training? Writing Chinese characters is a matter of practice: the more practice, the better. Taking a closer look at the following types of errors in toponyms and in the block texts located outside China on the map may provide some clues about these questions and tell us more about the author.

Most errors can be reduced to a missing dot or stroke, which are diacritically crucial. *Shuershi an* 恕尔世岸 (F138) would refer to Port Nelson[100] and *Biyahaila* 彼亞海辣 (F293) to Biafra.[101] Finally, 'the elephant in the dragon's brain' (*xiang yu long nao* 象于龍腦, F337) would turn out to refer to 'ivory and terpene' (*xiangya longnao* 象牙龍腦).[102] In the toponym *Jiayoumier* 加右彌耳 (F191) Kashmir, the second character is written as *you* 右 'right' instead of *shi* 石 'stone': a classic mistake. Curiously, the character for 'stone' is executed in a different calligraphic style in the following sentence:

他魚以爲石 石也. (F456)

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he mistakenly wrote *lian* 连 in *Lian*chang 連昌 (F231, marked in blue in Figure 6) instead of *Jian*chang 建昌, today's Liancheng 連城 in the Fujian Province.

99 Marco Polo's "Kelin fu" in the kingdom of Fuju refers to the Jianning 建寧 prefecture in Fujian, cf. Polo/Yule/Cordier 1903, II: 220–223, n. 1 and map.

100 I.e. *shu* 恕 replaces *nu* 怒.

101 Most likely a confusion of *hai* 海 'sea' with *fa* 法 'law', which would render Biafra.

102 Compare the omitted vertical stroke in *xing* 星 (F538) 'star' and *bi* 鼻 (F395) 'nose'.

The other fish believe that the stone is a stone.

Why do we find then such a mistake in the renderings of Kashmir or Cusco, (*Yousige* 右斯各, F392) in Peru? Cusco is written with the same *you* 右 'right' as in

舟底两|趨左 右 ... (F240)

At the bottom and around the boat, on the left and the right side ...

instead of *gu* 古 'old' as it appears twice in the first part of the following sentence:

此地古稱古国因其女好戰生数戚割 石 乳以便弓矢. (F117)

Of old this place was called the old country because its women preferred fighting to the bearing of a lot of offspring and (therefore) cut off the 'stone' [scil.: right] breast, in order to handle a bow and arrow comfortably.

The scribe wrote *shi* 石 'stone' instead of *you* 右 'right' in the same sentence, exactly the opposite of what he did in the case of Kashmir. Despite having few strokes and being easy to write, these three characters *shi* 石, *you* 右 and *gu* 古 were confounded. Reflecting the same kind of problem, the place name *Tieru* 怗入 (F290) may be cited. It would hardly be recognised as Kru in the Grand Kru County, Liberia,[103] because the scribe wrote *zhan* 占 instead of *gu* 古 in the character *hu* 怗 required to represent Kru.

Another evident flaw is the missing horizontal stroke in *ling* 另 'other' which is used to render 'men' (*nan* 男). The text passage in question reads as follows:

智利人長心兇遍体皆毛另女以五色画面俱持弓矢喜嗜人. (F465)

Chileans are tall and proud. They are hairy all over their bodies. There are other (*ling* 另) women (who) like to paint a mask on their face with five colours. They carry bows and arrows and have an insatiable desire [to eat] men.

The passage "there are 'other' women" as it stands makes no sense. What was intended is:

... Men (*nan* 男) and women like to paint a mask on their face with five colours...

The anthropophagic people of Chile are only mentioned on our map; Verbiest's *Explanations to the World Map* and his map offer no further information. If the scribe was a trained Chinese calligrapher, he was not concentrating during his execution of the character for 'man'. Or he was a novice copyist who simply did not know what he was writing.

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103 The place is known as Crou on the map *La Guinée et pays circomvoisin* of Nicolas Sanson, Paris, 1656.

Another cryptic mistake appears in the text block south-west of Dina Island (*Dina dao* 第納島, F474):

此處四時有波浪出⿰⿰魚似⿰舫大. (F473)

Every four seasons, crocodiles (?) emerge from the waves at this point, like ministers (*chen* 臣) with big muscles.

Or should we read:

… they seem huge (*ju* 巨) and their muscles are big?

Does this question arise because the small upper vertical stroke in 'minister' (*chen* 臣) has been omitted or because the scribe made one superfluous vertical stroke in 'huge'? After consulting other maps, it turns out that both assumptions are wrong. Ricci says nothing about 'muscles', but that the crocodiles are the size of 'large houseboats' (*fang* 舫, i.e. two junks lashed together). No variant ⿰⿰ for crocodile (*e* 鱷) occurs in the *Dictionary of Character Variants* 異體字字典. This variant is therefore the scribe's own device and must first be tested before it can be recorded, because it could refer to a different animal. Furthermore, there are no crocodiles in this subantarctic zone; only a few live in saltwater to the east, in New Zealand and Australia. From this, one may speculate that Ricci probably referred to the southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), which he might have seen when he sailed to China without being able to name it.

In the following passage, right above the equatorial belt in the middle of Africa, more such mistakes are easily spotted:

(其王善用)丘以鳥木爲標鎗入皆黑色惟齒日極白. (F294)

(The king of the country is good at using) <u>hillocks</u> of spearhead's shafts, made of wood and <u>birds</u>. <u>Entering</u> are all black, only their teeth <u>in the sun</u> are extremely white.

That is of course nonsense, but makes immediate sense if one replaces the problematic instances by the three passages of Verbiest starting with the last:

人皆黑色 […] 惟齒目極白 […]
(此地無)兵(刃)以木為標鎗.[104]

all the <u>people</u> are black […] only their teeth and <u>eyes</u> are extremely white. […]
(In this region, they have no blade on) the <u>weapons</u>, they take wood for the point of lances.

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[104] It seems that the scribe took three passages from *Kunyutu shuo*, 763a, lines 15, 16 and 763b, line13, and pasted them together as he pleased.

(a) Omission of the two strokes (八) at the bottom of *bing* 兵 for 'weapons' resulted in *qiu* 丘, which is commonly translated as a 'burial mound' or 'hillocks'. (b) The scribe added the word 'birds' (*niao* 鳥) which lead to the misconception that spearheads are made of birds. (c) The three quotations referring to two different regions (!) have been jumbled up, erroneously beginning with *ru* 入 'enter' instead of *ren* 人 'man / people'. (d) The mistake of 'sun' *ri* 日 for 'eyes' *mu* 目. It therefore suggests the work of a foreigner or a very sloppy copyist.

Other problematic cases include those where the word does not phonetically match with the name of the location in the source language L1. The following toponyms fall into this category: Acasu the capital of Ghana appears as *Yajiasu* 亞加鍊 (F291) instead of rendering /Aca<u>la</u>/ or *Yajia<u>la</u>* with *la* 辣, i.e. with the default option to render foreign <ra> as in Acc<u>ra</u>; *Shoucasi* 守加斯 (F282) was used to render Yucatan, with *shou* 守 instead of *yu* 宇, as in the maps of Verbiest and Ricci, which have *Yujiadan* 宇加單 and *Yugetang* 宇革堂 for Yucatan (written today as *Youjiadun* 猶加敦 or *Youkatan* 尤卡坦), respectively.

No one likes writing "compact" characters or characters with many strokes, because it is demanding to keep them in proportion. Such effects may be behind the confusion of the easy variant 壺 of *kun* 壺 with the character *tai* 臺 in the ethnonym *Kunsuosi* 壺所斯 (F209), which should occur as /<u>Tai</u>suosi/ to render the name of the people Taos. While southern dialect pronunciations sometimes play a role, the next example shows that no explanation along these lines would justify a mistaking of /Ji'rm/ for Perm.[105]

One passage of the text mentions that the coastal inhabitants of Labrador and Newfoundland use the head of fish as a fertiliser.[106] Here, the copyist stuck to Verbiest's wording twice again,[107] but reversed the expression 'to deal, to peddle' (*fanwang* 販徃) of Verbiest's text to *wangfan* 徃販.[108]

Who would make such basic mistakes? The scribe knew a lot of characters, including very complicated ones, but occasionally he made mistakes which suggest that he did not know how to write *xia* 峽 (strait). Although the character occurs correctly in the Strait Horne Sound (*Aerni xia* 阿尔尼峽, F70)[109] in the Bahama

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105 /Ji'rma/ (*Jinerma* 近尔馬, F82) is most likely a mistake for /Bi'rma/ (*Bianerma* 边尔馬 or 邊爾馬). The scribe confused the short and easy character *jin* 近 with *bian* 边. Perm as a city was founded only in 1723, but it was already a region and principality since 1323.

106 Cf. F141 and F143.

107 *Kunyutu shuo*, 769b, lines 3–6.

108 此灘魚甚多海濱人漁之将漁頭肥地魚身塩乾商船數千徃販大西諸国賣之. (F143).

109 First the *Dutch Paskaert Zijnde de Nooordelijckste Zeekusten van America* of Pieter Goos, Amsterdam, 1667 names the Strait Horne Sund. G. de l'Isle marks it as Horne Sond on the map *Amerique septentrionale*, Paris, 1700, and refines it with a translation on the map *Amerique septentrionale*, Paris, 1708 to Detroit de Horne.

Channel (*Hama xia* 哈麻峽, F247),[110] he failed to write it identically on two other occasions: first in the Kara Strait, the so-called Vaygach Strait (*Wujiazi xia* 物加子峽, F45), where he wrote *shi* 失 'to lose' instead of *lai* 來 'to come' on the right side of the character. This should probably be regarded as his idiosyncratic variant of *xia* 峽. Second, the 'strait' character of Magellan Strait (*Marelang tie/zhi* 瑪熱郎鈇, F537) has the same *shi* 失 on the right side as the 'strait' character (*xia* 峽) in Vaygach Strait. However, 鈇 may stand for either 'iron' (*tie*)[111] or for 'to sew' (*zhi*).[112] This shows how problematic it is if only part of a character is truncated. The shortening of just one part creates an ambiguity as in Diego Island[113] (*Tie/Zhige dao* 鉄各島, F369), either using the short variant that truncates both parts of the character to *tie* 铁 or choosing the unabridged variant *tie* 鐵 'iron' to avoid the misunderstanding with *zhi* 紩 'to sew'.

It cannot be finally determined whether the mistakes enumerated above were made by a foreigner who had practised Chinese writing for a long time – including poetic phrases and various writing styles – but who was still not fully competent, or whether they were made by a native Southern Chinese scribe who was not overly bothered by the meaning of the text he copied. Since the map contains no biographical information, we can only try to get a sense of this based on the extant toponyms and drawings on the map.

In summary, the author may have had a corrupt map in front of him and inserted characters that he knew and which resembled the fragmented characters of the corrupt map. Due to the lack of geographical skill or insufficient knowledge of orthography of the scribe, however, some of the additions made no sense and persisted as errors. Occasionally, it seems that he used a vivid imagination to fill the gaps. If the author had worked in the Imperial Household Department, it seems likely that such errors would have been noticed and corrected. The imperial production of maps, e.g. the aforementioned *Kangxi Imperial Atlas,* was not only

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110 On the Bernese map, there is a Hama Strait or Channel where Verbiest located the Bahama Island (*Bahama dao* 巴哈麻島) with the added syllable *ba* 巴. Unlike on the *Map on Old and New Square Models of the World [showing] the Coordinates of the Myriad of Countries Which Are Subordinated to Tribute the Great Qing* (*Da Qing tongshu zhigong wanguo jingwei diqiu shifang yu gujin tu* 大清統屬職貢萬國經緯地球式方輿古今圖), 1800 of Zhuang Tingfu (庄廷敷, 1728–1800), there is also a 'strait' (*xia* 峽), i.e. the Bahama Channel (*Bahama xia* 巴哈麻峽) and not an island (*dao* 島), as in the translation by Pegg (2014: 40).

111 *Yitizi cidian* lists the variant *tie* 鈇 (A04354-003), its short form variant *tie* 铁 (A04354-018) and the long form *tie* 鐵 (A04354) meaning 'iron'.

112 *Yitizi cidian* lists *zhi* 鈇 (B03350-01) as a variant of the long form *zhi* 紩 (B03350) meaning 'to sew'.

113 It is unclear which island is meant by Diego Island, but de l'Isle knew where *I. de Digarois* ou *Diego Rodrigue* was situated; see his maps from 1718–1726.

monitored by the Bureau of War or Household Department but also presented to the nine central government ministers for inspection, so that practically no errors would have survived the various checks.[114] Even though the scribe was very skilful in drawing and writing, the technical language included errors which would be highly unusual for a *jinshi* 進士 scholar selected by the emperor. He used many variants for the same phoneme in L1. But, as neither characters for translation nor the Chinese language itself was standardised at that time, there can be no objections to this. Most of the errors sketched here may simply have arisen from such an incoherent premise upon which the scribe based his work, coupled with the fact that nobody supervised him. It may evince that he was "beyond the purview of imperial supervision"[115] and most likely worked in his studio or office, perhaps far from the imperial court in southern China.

The convergence with the text parallels in Verbiest, as well as the idiosyncratic mentioning of Francis Xavier (F262), do not seem to be coincidental and could imply direct references to earlier work by the Jesuits in mainland China. Moreover, it seems unlikely that the map was created outside China, e.g. in the Philippines. There, the Dominicans were prominent and ignored the Jesuit tradition, so they usually did not copy Jesuit texts and most Chinese migrants spoke Hokkien dialects.[116] The map reflects many toponyms explicable by the Southern Mandarin, which was spoken and written by government officials throughout the country until 1850. Of course, a copy of a map can be made anytime and anywhere, which could then easily result in a mixture of coexisting Chinese languages and diachronic influences from the West.

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114 *Qingshi lu* 清實錄, 6: 765a. Cf. n. 22 above.
115 Some works were made by scholar-officials at court, others were created privately and produced and published by private publishers, cf. Po 2018: 187.
116 Klöter 2017: 73–92.

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Appendix I

Eastern Hemisphere

The numbers of the grid start in the north of the Eastern Hemisphere 1–18, continue on the Western Hemisphere 19–36, jump again to the Eastern Hemisphere 37–54, and so forth, finally end with field F648 in the south.
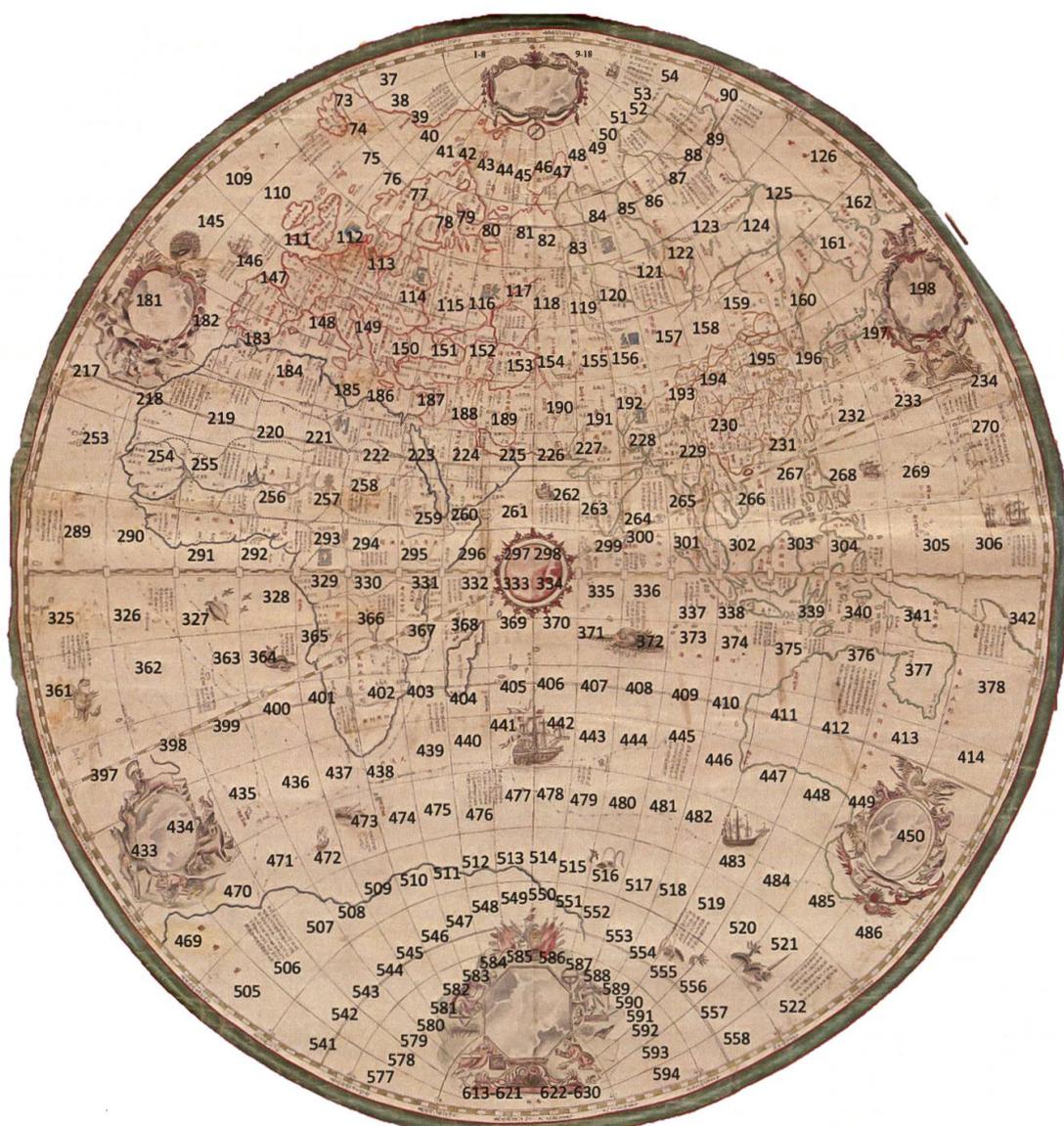
Western Hemisphere

The numbers of the grid start in the north of the Eastern Hemisphere 1–18, continue on the Western Hemisphere 19–36, jump again to the Eastern Hemisphere 37–54, and so forth, finally end with field F648 in the south.

Index I

This Index begins with the F(number) of the Grid of Appendix I, in the First Column. The ISO country code is merely to assist in localisation.

F9	北極	Bei ji	North Pole, Eastern Hemisphere (F9, F10)
F27	北極	Bei ji	North Pole, Western Hemisphere (F27, F28)
F39	買言岛	Maiyan dao	[Jan] Mayen Island, NO
F41	熊島	Xiong dao	Bear Island => Bjørnøya, NO
F42	野那辣海	Yenala hai	Inari Sea => Lake Inari, FI
F42	山日 [recte 山汨]	Shanri	=> [Shanmi] > Sámi people
F43	望格島	Wangge dao	Hopen, NO
F43	未路比島	Weilubi dao	Willoughby, [Sir Hugh, (–1554)] Island = phantom island?
F45	物加子峽	Wujiazi xia	Strait of Vaygach => Vaygach Island / Kara Strait?, RU
F46	新增白臘	Xin Zengbaila	Nowaja Semlja = Novaya Zemlya, RU
F48	日耳黑 [recte 日耳墨]	Rierhei	Jelmer, Sakha Republic, RU [Riermo]
F49	冰海	Bing hai	Ice Sea (F49, F50)
F49	達撒大島	Dasada dao	Tasata Island = phantom island => Delta of Lena = Ust'-Lenskiy Gosudarstvennyy Prirodnyy Zapovednik, Bulunski ulus, Sacha, RU
F53	大冰峰	Dabing feng	High Ice Peaks = Grand P(ic) Glaciale
F68	巴非尼海	Bafeini hai	Baffin Sea > Baffin Bay
F70	鐸斯彌湾	Duo Simi wan	Sir Thomas Smith's Bay, Nunavut, CA
F70	阿爾尼峽	Aerni xia	"Horne Sund" = Détroit de Horne = Horne Strait
F73	阿辣	Ala	Hólar, IS
F73	黑格辣	Heigela	Hekla (volcan), IS
F73	衣斯郎的亞	Yisilangdiya	Iceland, IS
F74	鉄島	Tie dao	Faroe Islands, NO
F75	古得郎島	Gudelang dao	Cuttelan Islands, Shetlands, GB
F76	伯尔然	Boerran	Bergen, NO
F76	基利斯弟亞	Jilisidiya	Kristiania = Oslo, NO
F76	德隆登	Delongdeng	Trondheim, NO
F77	雪際亞國	Xuejiya guo	Sverige = Kingdom of Sweden, SE
F77	夜文	Yewen	Lapons = Laplanders = Sámi people
F77	斯多各尔莫	Siduogeermo	Stockholm, SE
F77	五馬	Wuma	Umeå, SE
F78	亞波	Yabo	Åbo, FI
F78	加肋彼	Jialebi	Karleby => Kokkola, FI
F78	几米	Jimi	Kemi, FI = Kimi
F79	亞耳岡熱	Yaergangre	Arcange > Archangelsk, RU
F79	可辣	Kela	Kola Peninsula, RU
F79	肉格纳	Rougena	Rodvinga, Murmansk Oblast, RU

F79	所島	Suo dao	So Islands > Solovetsky Island = Solowezkije ostrowa, RU
F79	紅瓜	Honggua	Umba, RU
F79	白海	Bo hai	White Sea, RU
F80	都以納河	Duyina he	Dvina River, RU
F80	如何花	Ruhehua	Juhora > Jugorie > Yugra = Iuhra, modern north-west RU
F80	武洛大	Wuluoda	Vologda, Vologda Oblast, RU
F81	阿羅索国	Aluosuo guo	Russia, RU
F82	巴比奴	Babinu	Papinougorod, RU
F82	近尔馬 [recte 边尔馬]	Jinerma	=> [Bianerma] > Bi'rma > Perm, Perm Krai, RU
F82	拄門	Zhumen	Tjumen, RU
F82	土波尔	Tuboer	Tobolsk, RU
F83	亞尼定	Yaniding	Atlym? => Bol'shoy Atlym, RU
F83	阿披河	Api he	Ob River
F83	西北里亞	Xibeiliya	Siberia, RU
F84	亞細亞	Yasiya	Asia (F84, F156, F192)
F84	日尼加斯河	Rinijiasi he	Nizhnyaya River?, RU
F85	肋納河	Lena he	Lena River
F86	亞當喀河	Yadangka he	Atanga River > Khatanga River, RU
F86	雅居于歸	Yajuyugui	Yakutskoy, Yakutsk, Sacha, RU
F86	亞尼此河	Yanici he	Yenisei River
F87	西聽未河	Xitingwei he	"River, never heard in the West" > Sitimurhe R.? > Aldan? / should be Lena
F87	都	Dou / Du	Doria > Dauria people?
F87	葛辣湖	Gela hu	Kolma Lake => Lake in Kolyma [Lake Ozhogino / Lake Elgygytgyn]
F88	雅熱河	Yare he	Ogé Rivière = Ochota = Okhota River, RU
F89	得辣搿河	Delage he	Drage River > Daura River / Docestia River / Kolyma?, RU
F90	意思夆 [recte 意思峰]	Yisi feng	[Yisi feng] = (Ijs piek, in Dutch) = Ice Peak
F102	蒙恪岸	Mengke an	Port of Munck, Churchill, Manitoba, CA
F104	胡總峽	Huzong xia	Hudson Strait
F105	公北尔郎湾	Gongbeierlang wan	Cumberland Bay => Grise Fjiord, Nunavut CA
F105	幸島	Xing dao	Fortune Island, Ontario, CA
F109	大西洋	Da xi yang	Great Western Atlantic
F110	西島	Xi dao	Isles de l'Ouest = Western Island = Hebrides, UK
F110	意而浪大国	Yierlangda guo	Ireland, IE
F111	亞兔	Yamian	Amiens, FR
F111	土北林	Tubeilin	Dublin, IE
F111	也丁布耳	Yedingbuer	Edinburgh, UK
F111	昂利亞国	Angliya guo	England, UK
F111	龍第農	Longdinong	London, UK
F111	斯可濟亞国	Sikejiya guo	Scotia = Scotland, UK

F111	約尔格	Yueerge	York, UK
F112	白浪得補耳	Bailangdebuer	Brandenburg, DE
F112	白路吉肋	Bailujile	Bruxelles = Brussels, BE
F112	各落尼亞	Geluoniya	Cologne, DE
F112	歐邐巴	Ouluoba	Europe = Europa (F112, F114, F116)
F112	杭步耳	Hangbuer	Hamburg, DE
F112	和朗地亞	Helangdiya	Holland, NL
F112	利肋	Lile	Lille, FR
F112	買拐事	Maiguaishi	Magonza = Mayence = Mainz, DE
F113	巴而弟公海	Baerdigong hai	Baltic Sea
F113	白辣挂 [recte 白辣特]	Bailagua	=>[Bailate] =E39 Bayreuth, DE
F113	各本那	Gebenna	Copenhagen = København, DK
F113	克拉各未	Kelagewei	Cracow = Kraków, PL
F113	淡祭	Danji	Danzig = Gdańsk, PL
F113	熱尔瑪尼亞国	Reermaniya guo	Germania = Germany, DE
F113	各得布耳	Gedebuer	Göteborg = Gothenburg, SW
F113	斯得釘	Sideding	Stettin = Szczecin, PL
F113	瓦耳所未	Waersuowei	Warsaw, PL
F114	聶白尔河	Niebaier he	Dniepr River
F114	末多 [recte 米多]	Moduo	=> [Miduo] = Mitau = Jelgava, LV
F114	覺未	Juewei	Kyiv, UA = Kiev
F114	伯肋思故	Bolesigu	Pleskow = Pskow, RU
F114	波羅泥亞国	Boluoniya guo	Polonia = Poland, PL
F114	利加	Lijia	Riga, LV
F114	畧疑尔国	Lüeyier guo	Lü(t)e(n)iel = Ruthenian Voivodeship, Polish-Lithuanian- Commonwealth (F114, F150)
F114	未尔納	Weierna	Vilna = Vilnius, LT
F115	浼/沒斯箇未亞	Mei/Mosiguweiya	Muscovy = Grand Duchy of Moscow
F115	高樂亭	Gaoleting	Columna = Kalúga, RU
F115	小諸武各洛	Xiao Nuowugeluo	Lesser Novgorod = Nizhny (Novgorod), located in Voronezh, RU on the map
F115	浼/沒斯箇	Mei/Mosige	Moscou = Moscow, RU
F115	諸窩各落	Nuowogeluo	Novgorod (Veliky / Great), RU
F115	疑冷斯故	Yilengsigu	Ilensk => Smolensk, RU
F115	別洛色洛 [recte 雅洛色洛]	Bieluoseluo	=> [Yaluosela] = Yaroslavl, RU
F116	達乃河	Danai he	Don River, RU
F116	洛斯度	Luosidu	Rostov, Yaroslavl Oblast, RU
F116	索辣多	Suladuo	Saratow, Saratow Oblast, RU
F117	步尔加辣	Buerjiala	Bu'lgara = Bolgar, Tatarstan, RU
F117	加撒	Jiasa	Kazan, RU
F117	未亞塔	Weiyata	Wjatka = Kirov, Kirov Oblast, RU
F117	撒馬辣	Samala	Samara, Samara Oblast, RU
F118	臂露露帶	Beiluludai	Beilloulouday = Bellouvoday => Belovodye => Kingdom of Opona = phantom place? / Bayanaul, Pavlodar / Boralday?, Almaty, KZ

F118	加尔巴新	Jiaerbaxin	Carbaxin "domus lapidea diruta" = Kalbasin = Kolbasinskoy => Kyzylagash, KZ
F118	盐湖	Yan hu	Salt Sea [saline Tengiz Lake]?, KZ
F118	午法	Wufa	Ufa, Republic Bashkortostan, RU
F119	義利河	Yili he	Ili River (should run in Lake Baikal)
F119	以尔留新河	Yierliuxin he	Irtysh River
F119	納林	Nalin	Narym, Tomsk Oblast, RU
F119	大辣	Dala	Tara, Omsk Oblast, RU
F120	基臺湖	Jitai hu	Lake Kithay = Altyn-Köl = Tölös-Köl = Lake Teletskoye, Altai Republic, RU
F120	白辣子歸	Bailazigui	Bratsk, Irkutsk Oblast, RU = Bratskoj
F121	昂阿拉河	Angala he	Angara River, RU
F121	雅居第	Yaqudi	Yakuti > Yakutsk, Sakha Republic, RU
F122	拜開兒湖	Baikaier hu	Lake Baikal
F122	武德	Wude	Ude => Ulan-Ude, Buryatia Republic, RU
F123	德達罷	Dedaba	"Custodia Dauriae", Buryatia Republic, RU
F123	泥罷處	Nibachu	Niptchou => Nertchinsk, Transbaikal Krai, RU
F123	惹羅那	Reluona	Romanovka?, Amur Oblast, RU
F123	德達罷	Dedaba	Telemba?, RU
F124	牙薩 [recte 雅克薩]	Yasa	=> [Yakesa] > Yacsa => Albazin = Albazino, Amur Oblast, RU
F124	布利桑加河	Bulisangjia he	Burisangga => Bureya River [Bureya is a tributary of the Amur River ≠ on the map]
F124	黑龍江	Heilongjiang	Heilong Jiang = Heilong River = Amur
F124	得湖	De hu	Lake De => Bureya plaine was former Lake De, Amur Oblast, RU > phantom lake?
F125	魚皮	Yupi	"Fish skin" people = Heijin (黑斤) people = He zhen people
F126	大東洋	Da dong yang	Great Eastern Ocean, Pacific
F127	止會地 / [recte 此會地]	Zhihui di / [recte cihui di]	Land where discovery ends = "Termes des découvertes" / [This is Company Land = "Terre de la Compagnie"]
F133	亜泥俺地	Yani'an di	Land of Anian
F138	綦利斯第農	Qilisidinong	Les Christinaux, Cri = Kree = 1st nation, Cree, CA and US
F138	恕尔世岸 [recte 怒尔世岸]	Shuershi an	=> Nuershi an > [*Nulshi an] => Nelson Port
F139	胡總湾	Huzong wan	Hudson Bay
F139	亞瑟你碑地	Yase'nibei di	Land of the Assiniboine, 1st nation, CA and US
F140	農地	Nong di	Labrador, CA
F142	麗島峽	Lidao xia	Belle Isle Strait, Divison 9, Subd. D, Newfoundland, CA
F142	也斯幾枚湾	Yesijimei wan	B. des Esquimaux = Indian Harbour, CA
F143	夏愁岸	Xiawei an	Cape Farewell
F145	得尔則島	Deerze dao	Terceira Island, Açores, PT
F146	岡	Gang	Caen, FR

F146	土洛河	Tuluo he	Duero River, ES and PT
F146	利西波納	Lixibona	Lisbon, PT
F146	巴里斯	Balisi	Paris, FR
F146	冷	Leng	Rennes, FR
F146	路王	Luwang	Rouen, FR
F147	巴尔亞諸	Baeryazhu	Barcelona, ES
F147	巴尔包	Baerbao	Bilbao, ES
F147	步尔多	Buerduo	Bordeaux, FR
F147	公波斯	Gongbosi	Compostella, ES
F147	以西巴尼亞	Yixibaniya	Hispania = Spain, ES
F147	肋男	Lenan	Léon, ES
F147	路西大尼亞国	Luxitaniya guo	Lusitania = [North of] Portugal, PT
F147	馬得利	Madeli	Madrid, ES
F147	南得	Nande	Nantes, FR
F147	納尔良	Naerliang	Orléans, FR
F147	邦百緑	Bangbailü	Pamplona, ES
F147	配土	Peitu	Poitiers, FR
F147	撒辣吾斯	Salawusi	Saragossa, ES
F147	多樂撒	Duolesa	Toulouse, FR
F147	瓦楞祭亞	Walengjiya	Valencia, ES
F147	灣	Wan	Vannes, Bretagne, FR
F148	銀城	Yincheng	Argentine => Strasbourg, FR
F148	亞未農	Yaweinong	Avignon, FR
F148	箇尔撒	Geersa	Corsica, FR
F148	帝成	Dicheng	Dijon, FR
F148	弗洛冷撒	Fuluolengsa	Florence, IT
F148	弗郎察国	Fulangcha guo	France, FR = Francia
F148	李用	Liyong	Lyon, FR
F148	大島	Da dao	Mallorca, ES
F148	曼土	Mantu	Mantou = Mantova = Mantua, IT
F148	小島	Xiao dao	Menorca, ES
F148	弥郎	Milang	Milan, IT
F148	蒙北利	Mengbeili	Montpellier, FR
F148	木尔客 [recte 木你客]	Muerke	=> [Munike] = Munich, DE
F148	南西	Nanxi	Nancy, FR
F148	令事	Lengshi	Reims, FR
F148	撒尔第你亞	Saerdiniya	Sardinia, IT
F148	土隆	Tulong	Toulon, FR
F148	都凌	Duling	Turin, IT
F149	白耳賈冬	Baierjiadong	Beograde = Belgrade, RS
F149	布大	Buda	Budapest, HU
F149	加布	Jiabu	Capua, IT
F149	加弗未	Jiafuwei	Cassovia = Košice, SK
F149	辣拔撒	Labansa	Elbasan, AL
F149	翁加里亞国	Wengjialiya guo	Hungary, HU
F149	意大利亞国	Yidaliya guo	Italy, IT
F149	?布耳	?buer	Lemberg = Lwów = Lviv, UA
F149	領子	Lingzi	Linz, AT

F149	納波里	Naboli	Napoli, IT
F149	羅瑪	Luoma	Rome, IT
F149	物尼斯	Wunisi	Venice, IT
F149	未信纳	Weixinna	Vienna, AT
F150	亞德聶	Yadenie	Athens, GR
F150	布耳撒	Buersa	Bursa, TR
F150	北產爵 [recte 比產爵]	Beichanjue	=> [Bichanjue] > "Byzantion" = Byzantium = Istanbul, TR
F150	大奴波河	Danubo he	Danube River
F150	厄肋齊亞国	Eleqiya	Greece, GR
F150	雅西	Yaxi	Iaşi, Moldavia, MD
F150	約撒固	Yuesagu	Osu, Jedisan = Ochakiv, UA
F150	撒落尼計	Saluoniji	Saloniki = Thessaloniki, GR
F150	所非亞	Sofeiya	Sofia, BG
F150	瓦尔納	Waerna	Varna, BG
F150	聚米聶	Juminie	Zhytomyr, UA
F151	亞瑪亞	Yamaya	Armenia, AM
F151	薄利撒	Bolisa	Borissa =>Beryslav (1784-), UA
F151	黑阿的湖	Heiadi hu	Black Odi? Lake => Sea of Azov
F151	黑海	Hei hai	Black Sea
F151	加法	Jiafa	Cafà = Caffa = Feodosia, RU
F151	伯肋各伯	Bolegebo	Isthmus of Perekop
F151	達慢	Daman	Taman, Krasnodar, RU
F151	德肋比松	Delebisong	Trabzon, TR = Trebizond
F152	亞沙客	Yashake	Asak = Azoff = Azoph > Azov, RU
F152	亞利大辣耳 [recte 亞私大蠟甘]	Yalidalaer	=> [Yasidalagan] > As't'ragan = Astrakhan, RU
F152	汝馬几	Rumaji	Chumaki > Şamaxı = Shamakhi, AZ
F152	德里亿	Deliyi	Terki > Tarki, RU
F152	得弗利	Defuli	Tbilisi, GE
F152	夜里望	Yeliwang	Yerevan, AM
F153	價斯邊海	Jiasibian hai	Caspian Sea
F153	塔尔岡	Taergang	Gorgan, IR
F153	色疑世	Seyishi	Serachik = Sarayshyk = Saray-Jük, KZ
F153	窝耳加河	Woerjia he	Volga, RU
F153	雅以克河	Yayike he	Yaik => Ural River
F154	加尔母基	Jiaermuji	Kalmyks
F154	夢記	Mengji	Mangyshlak, KZ
F154	墨子黑 [recte 奥子黑]	Mozihei	=> [Aozihei] > Orsk, Orenburg Oblast, RU
F154	撒馬尔国	Samaer guo	Samarkand = Samarqand, UZ
F154	大辣斯	Dalasi	Taraz, KZ
F155	波路安	Bolu'an	Bulgan, Jargalant, MN
F155	几西巴湖	Jixiba hu	Kishilbas Lake = Lake Zaysan
F155	郭尔	Guoer	*Kuo'l > Köl (=Zaysan) / Oskemen / Semey?, KZ
F155	鞑兒鞑	Daerda	Tartary
F155	大斯根	Dasigen	Tashkent, UZ
F156	洪科羅衣湖	Hongkeluoyi hu	Ysykköl?, KG / Uvs Lake?, RU and MN
F156	單工	Dangong	Tarkan? = "Tarkan ou Turfan" = Turfan, CN

F156	洪科羅衣湖	Hongkeluoyi hu	Uvs Lake? = Uspa köl, RU and MN / Ysykköl?, KG
F157	噶兒靼	Gaerda	Ca'lchan(g) > Calc(a)han = Tuul = Urga > Ulaanbaatar, MN / Ga'lda > Galdan = Galda(n khan)?
F157	局盐	Juyuan	Salt Pan
F157	沙漠	Shamo	Sand desert, i.e., Gobi
F158	色凌我	Selingwo	Selenga River
F158	黃河	Huang he	Yellow River, CN
F159	巴兒	Baer	Ba'r > Barga, Hulun Buir, CN
F159	大司 [recte 大同]	Dasi	[Datong], Shanxi, CN
F159	喀兒心	Kaerxin	Kalxin = Kalgan => Zhangjiakou
F159	我兒送湖	Woersong hu	Orsong Lake => Lake Hulun = Hulun Buir
F159	蒙古	Menggu	Mongolia
F159	山海 [recte 山海關]	Shanhai	[Shanhai guan], CN
F159	瀋陽	Shenyang	Shenyang, CN
F159	宣府 [recte 宣化府]	Xuan fu	=> [Xuanhua fu] > Xuan Prefecture (–1693) = Zhangjiakou
F160	長白山	Changbai shan	= Jangbaeg san = Baegdu san = Paektu san = Paektu Mountain
F160	麒麟 [recte 吉林]	Qilin	=> [Jilin], CN
F160	女直	Nüzhi	Jurchen
F160	吟格利大	Linggelida	Nincrita = Ning'an (寧安), Mudangjiang, CN
F160	烏拉	Wula	Ula, Sunggari ula, (upper) Songhua River, CN
F160	東金山	Dong jin shan	"Eastern Golden Mountain" = Vladiwostok, RU
F161	野所	Yesuo	Yesso > Ezo (蝦夷, "shrimp barbarians", ethnonym for Ainu people and island of) Hokkaido, JP
F161	拎喀諾	Chika nuo	Cianganor > Chanka nur = Khanka nur = Khanka Lake => Lake Khanka = Xingkai Lake (興凱湖), RU and CN
F161	瑪字美	Mazimei	Matsumae, JP
F161	奴兒干	Nuergan	Nur khan = Nurhaci (努爾哈赤)
F161	白肋馬	Bailema	Brema => Vladiwostok, RU
F161	白湖	Bai hu	White Lake = "albus lacus" => "Chanka" => Khanka Lake
F162	亞歸	Yagui	=> Acqueis [sic] /water ice? / Aki(ta), JP?
F162	止會地 / [recte 此會地]	Zhihui di / [recte cihui di]	Land where discovery ends = "Termes des découvertes" / [This is Company Land= "Terre de la Compagnie"]
F162	內島	Nei dao	"Isles des Etats" / "Inner Island"?
F162	空未里	Kongweili	"empty not yet place" Contchoury [sic] = Kontchouri = Kushiro (釧路), Hokkaido, JP
F162	忍耐峰	Rennai feng	Patientia C. = Peak of Endurance
F162	此各山 [recte 比各山]	cige shan	=> [Bige shan] = Peak (Mountain) => Pic Antoine?
F163	美湾 [= 美灣]	Mei wan	Hermosa Bay / Hermosa Beach?
F163	孟多濟峯	Mengduoji feng	Mendocino promontory, US
F163	平地坡	Ping di po	"tierra fisida" = plain and promontory?
F170	亞泥俺峽	Yani'an xia	Anian Strait

F171	東紅海	Dong hong hai	Red Sea (Eastern) = Mer Vermeille
F174	依林諾地	Yilinnuo di	Land of Illinois
F174	瑪是古等	Mashigudeng	Mascouten, 1st nation, US
F174	弥西洗彼河	Mixixibi he	Mississippi, US F174 –F246
F175	臭人利	Chourenli	Les Puans = Stinkards > Winnebagos = Hotcâŋ-gara = Ho-Chunk, 1st nation, US
F175	依林諾湖	Yilinnuo hu	Illinois Lake = Lake Michigan, US
F175	虎龍湖	Hulong hu	Lake of Huron
F176	嘉納大國	Jia'nada guo	Canada, CA (F175, F176)
F176	阿闌熱	Alanre	Olangé = Orange > Fort Oranje, now Albany, US
F176	紅他畧湖	Hongtalüe hu	Lake Ontario
F176	克白克	Kebaike	Québec, CA
F177	王岸	Wang an	Port royale = Annapolis Royale, Nova Scotia, CA
F177	巴斯東岸	Basidong an	Boston Coast, US
F177	亞加弟亞地	Yajiadiya di	Land of Acadia, CA
F178	新地島	Xin di dao	"New Land Island" => Newfoundland (Island), CA
F178	聖老楞	Sheng Laoleng	Saint Lawrence Gulf, CA and US
F179	沙灘	Shatan	Sand strand
F180	烏雅島	Wuya dao	Ilha do Corvo, Açores, PT
F181	比各島	Bige dao	Pico Island, Açores, PT, twice, cf. F216, Beige dao [=> Bige dao]
F182	黙撒	Mosa	Massa => Souss-Massa, Agadir, MA
F182	色土瓦	Setuwa	Setúbal, PR
F182	大和河	Da he he	Tajo = Tagus River, ES and PT
F183	撒肋	Sale	Asilah, MA
F183	價弟斯	Gadisi	Cádiz, ES
F183	法六	Faliu	Faro, PR
F183	弗撒	Fusa	Fez, MA
F183	克肋納大	Kelenada	Granada, ES
F183	以未加	Yiweijia	Ibiza, ES
F183	黙里辣	Molila	Melilla, ES
F183	末尔祭	Moerji	Murgia, ES
F183	法尔加辣	Faerjiala	Farcala => Ferkala = (les) Ferquela, MA
F183	色未辣	Seweila	Sevilla, ES
F183	大非辣	Dafeila	Tafilalet, MA
F183	馬邏河	Maluo he	Maruo River => Tensift River from Marrakech?, MA
F183	德黙曾	Democeng	Tlemcen, DZ
F183	多肋多	Duoleduo	Toledo, ES
F184	亞非利加国	Yafeilijia guo	African Kingdom
F184	亞尔日	Yaerri	Alger = Algiers, DZ
F184	弗郎幾塔	Fulangji ta	Le Bastion de France = Annaba, DZ
F184	都巴斯 [recte 都尼斯]	Dubasi	=> [Dunisi] = Tunis, TN
F185	巴尔加	Baerjia	Barqa = Barka, LY
F185	肋百達	Lebaida	Lebeda => Leptis, al Chums, LY
F185	黙力大島	Molida dao	Melite = Malta, MT

F185	地中海	Dizhong hai	Mediterranean Sea
F185	默西纳	Moxina	Messina, IT
F185	西祭利国	Xijili guo	Royaume de Sicile => Sicily, IT
F185	達令冬	Dalengdong	Taranto, IT
F185	德里波利	Deliboli	Tripolis, LY
F186	亞肋山德理	Yaleshandeli	Alexandria, EG
F186	耳的亞岛	Erdiya dao	Kreta => Crete, GR
F186	羅得岛	Luode dao	Rhodos, GR
F186	色弥尔纳	Semierna	Smyrna, TR
F186	德羅雅	Deluoya	Troya, TR
F187	亞肋伯	Yalebo	Aleppo, SY
F187	安帝和駕	Andihejia	Antakya, TR
F187	安帝和駕	Andihejia	Antioch (on the Orontes), TR
F187	怕避龍	Pabilong	Babylon, IQ
F187	巴百樂岛 [recte 止百樂岛]	Babaile dao	=> [Zhibaile dao] > Chypre = Cyprus, CY
F187	葉耳色龍	Yeerselong	Erzurum, TR
F187	大城塔	Da cheng ta	Great Citadel of Saladin = Qalaʿat Salāḥ ad-Dīn?, Cairo, EG
F187	日路撒冷	Rilusaleng	Jerusalem, IL
F187	如德亞国	Rudeya guo	Judea (Palestine)
F187	大耳松	Daersong	Tarsus, Mersin, TR
F187	度尔駕国	Duerjia guo	Turchia = Turkey, TR
F187	帝樂	Dile	Tyros, LB
F188	亞莫尔	Yamoer	Amol, Māzandarān, IR
F188	加思濱	Jiasibin	Kasvin = Ghazwin = Qazwīn, IR
F188	亞馬當	Yamadang	Hamadan, IR
F188	以斯巴杭	Yisibahang	Isfahan, IR
F188	莫湏耳 [recte 莫須耳]	Mohuier	=> [Moxu'l] = Mosul, IQ
F188	尼泥物	Niniwu	Nīnawā, IQ = Nineveh
F188	穌撒	Susa	Susa, IR
F188	多里斯	Duolisi	Tolis => Tabriz, IR
F189	厄撒	Esa	Nissa => Ashgabat, TM
F189	費路察 [recte 費路祭]	Feilucha	=> [Feiluji] > Firuki > Firūzkuh, IR
F189	黑辣德	Heilade	Herat, AF
F189	默思沙	Mosisha	Mashhad, IR
F189	伯兒西亞国	Boerxiya guo	Persia, IR
F190	巴尔克	Baerke	Balkh, AF
F190	萼斯得	Eside	Yezd => Yazd, IR [located in Bost?, Laschkhar Gah, AF on the map]
F190	波加辣	Bojiala	Bokara = Bukhara = Buxoro, UZ
F190	加思納	Jiasina	Ghazna, AF
F190	佳波耳	Jiaboer	Kabul, AF
F190	甘大哈	Gandaha	Kandahar, AF

F190	撒郎	Salang	Zarang => Zaranj, AF
F191	亞都	Yadou	Ato > Attock, Cambellpur, PK
F191	巴靼象	Badaxiang	Badakhshan, AF
F191	法尔加納	Faerjiana	Fergana, ZU
F191	加尔祭亞	Jiaerjiya	Kalkha Mongols
F191	加右彌耳 [recte 加石彌耳]	Jiayoumier	=> [Jiashimier] = Kashmir, IN
F191	辣貨耳	Lahuoer	Lahore, PK
F191	小帝白德	Xiao Dibaide	Little Tibet / Lesser Tibet (Skardu, Baltistan)
F191	莫卧爾国	Mowoer guo	Moghul Empire (F191, F227)
F192	亞取	Yaqu	Aqsu = Aksu, CN
F192	甲思甲尔	Jiasijiaer	Kashgar, CN
F192	居家	Jujia	Kuche (庫車), CN
F192	沙巴浪日 [recte 少巴浪日]	Sha Balangri	=> [Shao Balangri] > Little Balur / > Petite Bucharie?
F192	亞耳納	Yaerna	Yarna = Yarkand, CN
F193	加理	Jiali	=> Cialis => Korla, CN
F193	乾州	Ganzhou	Ganzhou, Hunan Province, CN
F193	嘉湖	Jia hu	Jia Lake => Er hai (洱海)?, CN
F193	辣撒	Lasa	Lhasa, CN
F193	星宿湖	Xingxiu hu	Star's Lodge Lake => Zhaling (扎陵) Lake, CN?
F193	索州 [recte 肅州]	Suozhou	=> [Suzhou], Gansu, CN
F193	帝白德	Dibaide	Tibet, CN
F193	五臟	Wuzang	Ü-tsang, Lhasa and Tsang Province
F193	西晦	Xining	Xining, CN
F193	黃河	Huang he	Yellow River, CN
F194	保寧	Baoning	Baoning, CN
F194	常德	Changde	Changde, CN
F194	成都	Chengdu	Chengdu, CN
F194	重慶	Chongqing	Chongqing, CN
F194	德安	De'an	De'an, CN
F194	鳳翔	Fengxiang	Fengxiang, CN
F194	汾州	Fenzhou	Fenzhou, CN
F194	鞏昌	Gongchang	Gongchang, CN
F194	漢中	Hanzhong	Hanzhong, CN
F194	河南	Henan	Henan, CN
F194	荊州	Jingzhou	Jingzhou, CN
F194	夔州	Kuizhou	Kuizhou, CN
F194	蘭州	Lanzhou	Lanzhou, CN
F194	龍安	Longan	Longan, CN
F194	南陽	Nanyang	Nanyang, CN
F194	寧夏	Ningxia	Ningxia, CN
F194	平凉 [recte 平涼]	Pingliang	=> [Pingliang], CN
F194	平陽	Pingyang	Pingyang, CN
F194	襄陽	Qianyang	Qianyang, CN
F194	郧陽	Yunyang	Yunyang, CN

F194	大原	Dayuan	Taiyuan, CN
F194	西寧 [recte 西安]	Xining	=> [Xi'an], CN
F194	延安	Yan'an	Yan'an, CN
F195	安慶	Anqing	Anqing, CN
F195	保定	Baoding	Baoding, CN
F195	北京	Beijing	Beijing, CN
F195	中國	Zhongguo	China, CN (F195, F231)
F195	東昌	Dongchang	Dongchang, CN
F195	鳳陽	Fengyang	Fengyang, CN
F195	歸德	Guide	Guide (–1913) => Shangqiu (1913–), CN
F195	杭州	Hangzhou	Hangzhou, CN
F195	漢陽	Hanyang	Hanyang, CN
F195	淮安	Huai'an	Huai'an, CN
F195	黃州	Huangzhou	Huangzhou, CN
F195	徽州	Huizhou	Huizhou, Jiangxi and Anhui Provinces, CN
F195	濟南	Ji'nan	Ji'nan, CN
F195	江寧	Jiangning	Jiangning, CN
F195	濟寧	Jining	Jining, CN
F195	九江	Jiujiang	Jiujiang, CN
F195	開封	Kaifeng	Kaifeng, CN
F195	萊洲	Laizhou	Laizhou, CN
F195	路安 [recte 潞安]	Lu'an	=> [Lu'an], Provinz Shanxi, CN
F195	爐州	Luzhou	Luzhou, CN
F195	青州	Qingzhou	Qingzhou, CN
F195	沙門島	Shamen dao	Shamen Island, now Licheng miao Archipelago, Shandong, CN
F195	松江	Songjiang	Songjiang (Shanghai), CN
F195	藕州	Suzhou	Suzhou, Jiangsu, CN
F195	徐州	Xuzhou	Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, CN
F195	楊州	Yangzhou	Yangzhou, CN
F195	岳州	Yuezhou	Yuezhou, CN
F195	彰德	Zhangde	Zhangde, CN
F195	真定 [recte 正定]	Zhending [(–1723)]	=> [Zhengding] (1723–), Hebei, CN
F196	亞記	Yaji	Aki (安芸) , Hiroshima, JP
F196	明我	Mingwo	*M/Biŋgò > Bungo => Bungo kuni, now Ōita prefecture, JP
F196	昌國島	Changguo dao	Changguo Island => Zhoushan dao (Island of Boat Mountain)
F196	崇明島	Chongming dao	Chongming Island, Shanghai, CN
F196	朝鮮	Chaoxian	Chosŏn (조선) = Korea
F196	以震	Yizhen	Echizen Province (越前), JP
F196	江源 [recte 江原]	Jiangyuan	=> [Jiangyuan] = Gangwon (강원) = Kangwŏn (Circuit), KR
F196	京幾	Jingji	Gyeonggi (경기) = Kyŏnggi (Circuit), KR
F196	慶尚	Qingshang	Gyeongsang (경상) = Kyŏngsang (Circuit), KR
F196	全羅	Quanluo	Jeolla (Jeonla 전라) = Chŏlla (Circuit), KR

F196	男加撒記	Nanjiasaji	Nagasaki, JP
F196	西一尼島	Xiyini dao	Nishi Island, Oki archipelago, JP
F196	平安	Ping'an	Pyeong'an (평안) = P'yŏng-an (Circuit), KP
F196	段撒島	Duansa	Tonsa Island (土佐国) => Shikoku, JP
F196	鳳馬島	Fengma dao	"Fungma", Joan Blaeu, 1655 => Tsushima Island (對馬島), JP
F197	亞歸達	Yaguida	Akita Province, JP
F197	熱多	Reduo	Jedo > Edo, JP
F197	惡撒加	Esajia	Esaca = Osaka, JP
F197	日本	Riben	Japan, JP
F197	默亞苛	Moyake	Miake => Mie, JP
F197	岡島	Gang dao	Oka shima, JP
F197	撒多	Saduo	Sado > Sado sima > Sado Island, JP
F197	世馬	Shima	=> [recte Jap. 志摩] > Mie, JP
F197	徐龍加	Xulongjia	Suruga => Shizuoka, JP
F205	持辣計岸	Chilaji an	Port of Drake / Drakes Bay, California, US
F206	新亞肋達 [recte 新亞肋邊]	Xin Yaleda	=> [Xin Yalebian] = New Albion, US
F206	聖奧斯定島	Sheng Aosiding dao	San Augustin Island, Oaxaca / San Augustin, Cedros Island?, MX, cf. Cedros Island, F243
F206	聖鉄吾岸	Sheng Tiewu an	San Diego Port / Coast, US
F206	色約	Seyue	"Seyo" (G. de l'Isle, 1700) => Santa Barbara?, US
F207	加里伏尔尼亞	Jialifuerniya di	Land of California
F207	聖瑪尔聽岸	Sheng Maerting an	St. Martin Baye => San Martin, MX
F207	聖安德肋岸	Sheng Andele an	Port de S. André, Yuma, US
F208	穆計	Muji	Moqui => Hopi, 1st nation, US
F208	北河	Bei he	Rio de Norte => Rio Grande
F208	善信	Shanxin	Santa Fe, New Mexico, US
F208	蘇馬斯	Sumasi	Zuma, extinct people, [sic as place and as people] in the area between El Paso, US and Chihuahua, MX
F209	新黙是可国	Xin Moshike guo	Land of New Mexiko > New Mexiko, US
F209	壹所斯 [recte 臺所斯]	Kunsuosi	=> [Taisuosi] > Taos [language] => Tiwa = Tiga, 1st nation, US
F210	則你斯	Zenisi	Cenis > Asinai = Hasinai, 1st nation, US
F210	達恩撒	Daensa	(Les Petits) Taensas => Avoyelles, 1st nation, US
F210	西加察	Xijiacha	Chicasa => Chaloklowa-Chickasaw, 1st nation, US
F210	猫地	Mao di	pays (de la nation) du chat => Erie, 1st nation, US
F210	約撒熱	Yuesare	Osage (Midwestern), 1st nation, US
F210	門都	Mendou	Mento => Pawnee, 1st nation, US
F210	加巴	Jiaba	Kappa = Quapaw, 1st nation, US
F210	大尼各	Danige	Tonica = Tunica, 1st nation, US
F211	加海林	Cahailin	Carolina, US
F211	開花国	Kaihua guo	Florida, US (F210, F211)
F211	冒未辣	Maoweila	Mobile, Alabama, US
F211	聖奧斯定	Sheng Aosiding	San Augustín = St. Augustine, Florida, US
F211	未尔日你亞国	Weierriniya guo	Virginia Land, US

F212	馬利郎	Malilang	Maryland, US
F216	花島	Hua dao	Ilha das Flores, Açores, PT
F216	花牙島	Huaya dao	Ilha do Faial, Açores, PT
F216	北各島 [recte 比各島]	Beige dao	=> [Bige] Island => Pico Island, Açores, PT, cf. Bige dao F181, twice
F218	合登	Hedeng	Oudane = Wādān, MR
F218	加辣利各	Jialalige	Carlige = Caragoli => Biru = Gualata = Oualata = Walata, MR
F219	亞加德	Yajiade	Agadez, NE
F219	德塞	Desai	Tghaza => Taoudenni, ML
F220	加弗撒	Jiafusa	Capsa = Gafsa, TN
F220	沙漠	Shamo	Sand desert, i.e., (Lybian) Sahara
F221	弗生	Fusheng	Fezzan, LY
F221	利未亞	Liweiya	Lybia [= Africa] (F221, F257, F293)
F222	阿日辣	Arila	Augila = Awjila, LY
F222	巴納撒	Banasa	Bezima = Buzaymah = Buzema, LY
F222	厄日多国	Eriduo guo	Egypt, EG (F186, F222)
F222	去故	Qugu	Gaoga => Kucu => al Kufra = Kofra, LY
F223	該祿	Gailu	Cairo, EG
F223	唐加辣	Tangjiala	Dongola (Old), Nubia => Dunqulā al-'Ajūz, SD
F223	辣默格	La Moge	La Mècque = Makkah = Mecca, SA
F223	默的納	Modina	Medina, SA
F223	西乃山	Xinai shan	Mount Sinai, EG
F223	紅海	Hong hai	[Western] Red Sea
F223	武塔	Wuta	Wajh > al-Wajh, SA
F223	攘波	Rangbo	Yambo => Yanbu' al-Bahr, SA
F224	伯所辣	Bosuola	Basora => Basra, IQ
F224	厄加的勿	Ejiadiwu	El Catiff > Al-Qaṭīf = Qatif, SA
F224	伯兒西亞海	Boerxiya hai	Persian Gulf
F224	亞喇彼亞国	Yalabiya guo	Saudi Arabia, SA
F225	壳尔老	Keerlao	Kerman, IR
F225	辣尔	Laer	Lar, Fars Province, IR
F225	馬思家德	Masijiade	Maskat = Masqaṭ = Muscat, OM
F225	西尔母斯	Xiermusi	Ormus = Ohrmazd => Hormozgan, IR
F225	記辣斯	Jilasi	Shiraz, IR
F225	所哈耳	Suohaer	Sohar = Suḥār = Suhar, OM
F225	代思	Daisi	Tiz > al-Tīz = Tis, IR
F226	亞辣巴	Yalaba	Cape Arabah, Las Bela (1742-1955) => Ormara, PK
F226	的納	Dina	(Daman and) Diu => Diu (district), IN
F226	水浔	Shuide	Guadel > Gwadar, PK
F226	印度河	Yindu he	Indus
F226	大達	Dada	Khudabad > Thatta, PK
F227	亞格辣	Yagela	Agra [capital], IN
F227	亞思默	Yasimo	Asmo => Ajmer, IN
F227	岡拜	Gangbai	Cambay => Khambhat, IN
F227	大慢	Daman	Daman (and Diu) => Daman (district), IN

F227	德理	Deli	Delhi, IN
F227	母堂	Mutang	Multan, PK
F227	蕱辣德	Sulade	Surat, IN
F228	哈辣巴	Halaba	Allahabad, IN
F228	亞所	Yasuo	Hajo, Asso, Guwahati, IN
F228	百納肋	Bainale	Benares = Varanasi, IN
F228	大察	Dacha	Dacca = Dhaka, BD
F228	安日河	Anrihe	Ganges
F228	吳格里	Wugeli	Hooghly, IN
F228	天竺	Tianzhu	India (Western) [buddh. toponym]
F228	古的	Gudi	Kuti = Nyalam (聶拉木), Tibet, CN
F228	約里沙	Yuelisha	Orissa, IN
F228	巴大納	Bada'na	Badna > Patna, IN
F229	亞法	Yafa	Ava Kingdom, now Inwa, MM
F229	北勝	Beisheng	Beisheng, CN
F229	奔葛利	Bengeli	Bengal
F229	大理	Dali	Dali, CN
F229	東印第亞	Dong Yindiya	East India > Mainland Southeast Asia
F229	額尔宮	Eergong	Gergong = Garhgaon, (Ahom), now Assam, IN
F229	路姜	Lujiang	Luang Prabang, LA
F229	桑鉏辣	Sangzula	Shamdara => Chadara => Kamata, now BD and IN
F229	順寧	Shunning	Shunning, CN
F229	林步	Linbu	Thimphu, BT
F229	永昌	Yongchang	Yongchang, CN
F229	末寧 [recte 永寧]	Moning	=> [Yongning], CN
F229	雲南	Yunnan	Yunnan, CN
F230	安南	Annan	Annam, VN
F230	砲	Pao	Bao (Royaume) (in French) = pháo (sound in Vietnamese) = pao (in Chinese) recte Bộ (in Bắc Bộ 北圻 in Vietnamese)
F230	宝慶	Baoqing	Baoqing, CN
F230	長沙	Changsha	Changsha, CN
F230	辰州	Chenzhou	Chenzhou, CN
F230	都岛 [recte 都匀]	Dudao	=> [Duyun], CN
F230	高州	Gaozhou	Gaozhou, CN
F230	廣州	Guangzhou	Guangzhou, CN
F230	桂林	Guilin	Guilin, CN
F230	貴陽	Guiyang	Guiyang, CN
F230	衡洲 [= 衡州]	Hengzhou	= [Hengzhou] => Hengyang (衡阳), CN
F230	馬湖	Ma hu	"Horse Lake" = Ma Lake, Sichuan
F230	廉州	Lianzhou	Lianzhou, now Hepu (合浦), CN
F230	黎平	Liping	Liping, CN
F230	南寧	Nanning	Nanning, CN
F230	平樂	Pingle	Pingle, CN
F230	廣南	Guangnan	Quảng Nam (Quốc 1558–1777)
F230	容退 [recte 容县(= 容縣)]	Rongtui	=> [Rongxian] = Rong District, Guangxi, CN

F230	三州島	Sanzhou dao	Sanchão I. = I. de Sanchan => Shangchuan (上川島), CN
F230	石阡	Shiqian	Shiqian, CN
F230	大平 [recte 太平]	Daping	=> [Taiping], CN
F230	潯州 [recte 潯州 (= 潯州)]	Dezhou	=> [Xunzhou], CN
F230	叙州	Xuzhou	Xuzhou, Hunan Province, CN
F230	肇慶	Zhaoqing	Zhaoqing, CN
F230	鎮安	Zhenan	Zhenan, CN
F231	潮州	Chaozhou	Chaozhou, CN
F231	福州	Fuzhou	Fuzhou, Fujian Province, CN
F231	撫州	Fuzhou	Fuzhou, Jiangxi Province, CN
F231	贛州	Ganzhou	Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province, CN
F231	惠州	Huizhou	Huizhou, Guangdong Province, CN
F231	吉安	Ji'an	Ji'an, CN
F231	連平 [recte 建寧]	Lianping	=> [Jianning], CN
F231	連昌 [recte 建昌]	Lianchang	=> [Jianchang], Jiangxi Province, CN
F231	金華	Jinhua	Jinhua, CN
F231	臨江	Linjiang	Linjiang, CN
F231	澳門	Aomen	Macao = Macau, CN
F231	南安	Nan'an	Nan'an, CN
F231	南昌	Nanchang	Nanchang, CN
F231	南雄	Nanxiong	Nanxiong, Guandong Province, CN
F231	寧波	Ningbo	Ningbo, CN
F231	饒州	Raozhou	Raozhou, CN
F231	紹興	Shaoxing	Shaoxing, CN
F231	韶州	Shaozhou	Shaozhou, Guandong Province, CN
F231	臺湾	Taiwan	Taiwan, ROC
F231	汀洲	Tingzhou	Tingzhou, CN
F231	溫州	Wenzhou	Wenzhou, CN
F231	廈門	Xiamen	Xiamen, CN
F231	興化	Xinghua	Xinghua, CN
F231	延平	Yanping	Yanping, CN
F231	漳州	Zhangzhou	Zhangzhou, CN
F232	大琉球	Da Liuqiu	Great Ryūkyū, (= Okinawa), JP
F232	火島	Huo dao	Kazan-tō => Volcano Islands = Kazan-rettō (Kita Iwojima, Iwojima and Minami Iwojima), JP
F232	小琉球	Xiao Liuqiu	Lesser Ryūkyū Islands = Saki Islands?, JP [A. Gaubil, S.I.: Petite Ryūkyū = Taiwan!]
F232	三王島	Sanwang dao	I. trois mages = Three (Wise) Kings Islands = Saki Islands: Miyako (宮古), Ishigaki (石垣) and and Iriomote (西表島)?, JP
F232	火島	Huo dao	Volcano Islands (Kita Iwojima, Iwojima and Minami Iwojima?), JP

F232	周山島 [recte 舟山島]	Zhoushan dao	Zhoushan dao (Zhou Mountain Island) => [Zhoushan dao (Island of Boat Mountain)], Ningbo, Zhejiang, CN
F233	奴兒島	Nuer dao	Nur (نور) Island => Island of Light => Lighthouse Island?
F241	麻雀島	Maque dao	Hawaii (Kahoʻolawe, Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi), US
F241	檀香山	Tanxiang shan	Honolulu, US
F243	灰島	Hui dao	Ash-grey Island => Isle de Cendres = Anublada => Socorro Island? / San Benedicto?, Colima / Fog-grey Island = La Anublada => Isle de Cèdres = Cedros Island?, MX
F244	東紅海	Dong hong hai	Mer Vermeille = (Eastern) Red Sea => Gulf of California
F244	巴斯得辣	Basidela	Bas'tel => San Sebastien, MX
F244	西那樂亞	Xinaleya	Sinaloa, MX
F244	聖弥額尓	Sheng Mikeer	St. Michael, Culiacan, Zapotitlan, Sinaloa, MX
F245	吉呂亞国 [recte 古呂亞国]	Jilüya guo	=> [Gulüya guo] > Land of Culiacan, Audença de Guadalaiara => Culiacán, MX
F245	北海	Bei hai	Lake Borgne, US
F245	默是可国	Moshike guo	Mexico, MX (F245, F246)
F246	亞墨利加	Yamolijia	America (F246, F318, F354, F426)
F246	聖神湾	Sheng shen wan	San Espirito Bay, Mobile, US
F247	哈麻峽	Hama xia	Bahama Strait = Bahama Channel
F247	古把島	Guba dao	Cuba, CU
F247	哈瓦納	Hawa'na	Havanna, CU
F247	色羅北	Seluobei	Serrope => Lake Okeechobee, US
F247	聖雅各納	Sheng Yagena	Santiago (de Cuba), CU
F248	路盖島	Lugai dao	Lucayan archipelago > Bahama archipelago, GB
F253	緑峯島	Lüfeng dao	Cape Verde archipelago, CV
F254	盎布耳	Angbuer	Angbul => Mboul, SN
F254	加州	Jiazhou	Cacheu, GW
F254	緑岸	Lü an	Cap-Vert, SN (peninsula)
F254	法林	Falin	Farin, GW
F254	包厄哈耳河	Baoehaer he	Baowhal > Baoulé-Cayar = Panier Foulé = Ferlo, SN
F254	乾比河	Ganbi he	Gambia River = the Gambia
F254	儒亞辣	Ruyala	Joal, SN
F254	岡多耳西	Gangduoerxi	Cantorsy => Kantora Kingdom, GM
F254	獅山	Shi shan	Lion Mountains => Serra Lyoa = Sierra Leone, SL
F254	黑河	Hei he	Niger River = Joliba ≠ Great Scarcies River, drawn on the map
F254	路非思格	Lufeisige	Rufisque => Rio fresco, SN
F254	同補	Tongbu	Tombut Kingdom, Timbuktu, ML
F254	木亞	Muya	Wood arabic = *Caesalpinioideae*
F255	白利撒	Bailisa	Bélissa (capital of northern Borgu, lost in the Kainji dam) = Berissa = Bélissa = Bousra = Boussa = Bussa, NG

F255	加吾	Jiawu	Gago Kingdom
F255	故白耳	Gubaier	Guber => Gobirawa (Hausaland) => Gobir, NG
F255	家童漠	Jiatongmo	Catongb/mo = Catambo => Kangaba?, ML
F255	穌所河	Suso he	Sousos River => Sankarani River? (Lake Sélingué?), ML and GN
F256	弟里	Dili	Diré?, ML / Tirea? = Tilli, NG
F256	富家辣	Fujiala	Fu-/Hugara > Gangara, NG / Ouangara?, CM
F256	加諾	Jianuo	Kano (Hausaland), NG
F256	掛淂湖	Guade hu	Lac de Guarde = Morais de Gardo => Gangere River-Lake?, Sokoto Caliphate (Hausaland), NG
F256	黑人国	Heiren guo	Negroland (Moll, 1736) = Land of Black people = Hausaland = Hausa Kingdom
F256	色瑪辣	Semala	Semara > Zerma, Songhai Kingdom => Djerma, NE
F256	色黑公達	Seheigongda	Sennegonda => Zarmaganda region => Ouallam / Dosso?, NE / Sokoto?, NG
F256	散法辣	Sanfala	Zamfara, NG
F257	亞馬生	Yamasheng	Amazen > Agadem, NE
F257	得弥決	Demijue	Damazé => Fort Lamy?, TD
F258	亞毘心国	Yapixin guo	Abyssinia (F222, F258)
F258	奧加	Aojia	Gaoga Kingdom
F258	書撒	Shusa	Chusa > Soba, capital of Nubian Kingdom of Alodia => Juba, SS
F259	要国	Yao guo	Awsa Kingdom => Aussa (1734–1936), now Afar Region, ET
F259	公打耳	Gongdaer	Gondar = Gonder, ET
F259	弥地	Midi	Medra => Met'i, ET
F259	生那尔	Shengnaer	Sennar = Sannār, SD
F259	虎城	Hu cheng	Tigrinya, ER
F260	亞登	Yadeng	Aden, YE
F260	巴而波辣	Baerbola	Barbara => Berbera, SO
F260	佳肋生	Jialesheng	Caxem = Qishn, YE
F260	多法耳	Duofaer	Dhofar, OM
F260	西北德	Xibeide	Zibit = Ǧiddaħ = Jeddah, SA
F260	撒那亞	Sa'naya	Sanaa, YE = Sanaʿa
F260	索路多辣島	Suoluduola dao	Suquṭrā = Socotra Island, YE
F260	色以辣	Seyila	Zayla = Zeila, SO
F261	故畧島	Gulüe dao	Gouliè > Gouriè => Khūryān = Khuriya Muriya Islands, Dhofar, OM
F263	亞印第亞	Ya Yindiya	Asian India > East of India, IN
F263	明兵	Mingbing	B/Mingbing =>Bungbaim > Baçaim = Bombay = Mumbai, IN
F263	架里故	Jialigu	Calicut = Kozhikode, IN
F263	各真	Gezhen	Cochin = Kochi, IN
F263	臥亞	Woya	Goa, IN
F263	各尔公達	Geergongda	Golugonda, IN = Golgonda
F263	馬都肋	Madule	Madras, IN

F263	明的古利	Mingdiguli	M/Bengdiguri > Pondicherry, IN
F263	聖多黙	Sheng Duomo	São Tomé (de Meliapore) = Mylapore, IN
F265	亞辣岡	Yalagang	Arakan, now Rakhine State, MM
F265	北古	Beigu	Pegu = Bago, MM
F265	旁右	Pangyou	Bangkok, TH (right side of Chao Phraya River)
F265	老	Lao	Laos, LA
F265	禄屋	Luwu	=> Lavo > Lavapura > Lopburi, TH
F265	北龍	Beilong	Pyu = Phyuu, MM
F265	黙尔記岸	Moerji an	Port of Mergui => Myeik, MM
F265	暹羅	Xianluo	Siam
F265	三弗齊	Sanfuqi	Takola? = Takua Pa, Phang Nga, TH / Tenasserim, MM on the map ≠ Srivijayan (三弗齊) = Jambi, Sumatra ID
F265	西兩	Xiliang	Sirião = Syriam => Thanlyin, MM
F265	多貢	Duogong	Dagon => Yangon, MM
F266	岡波牙	Gangboya	Cambodia, KH
F266	長巴	Zhangba	Champa = Chăm Pa (占城), VN
F266	法以服	Fayifu	Faifo => Vijaya => Quy Nhơn, VN
F266	瓊州	Qiongzhou	Qiongzhou, CN
F266	客出	Kechu	"guests out" => Trinh Control > Tonkin Kingdom => Kecho Province, now VN
F266	容話	Ronghua	Pnom Penh, KH
F266	法以服	Fayifu	Faifo => Vijaya => Quy Nhơn, VN
F266	石灘	Shi tan	Stoney strands
F266	交趾	Jiaozhi	Việt Nam (越南), VN
F267	呂宋	Lü Song	Luzon, PH
F267	馬尼喇	Manila	Manila, PH
F267	敏多禄島	Minduolu dao	Mindoro Island, PH
F267	巴乃島	Banai dao	Panay Island, PH
F268	非里比納島	Feilibina dao	Archipelagic Philippines
F268	馬思巴島	Masiba dao	Masbate Island, PH
F269	致命島	Zhiming dao	Las islas de San Lázaro = St. Lazarus Islands = Homonhon Island, Samar, PH
F270	松松島	Songsong dao	Asuncion Island, MP
F270	若翰島	Ruohan dao	Juan Island => Guam, GU, twice
F270	花納島	Hua'na dao	Hua'na Island => Anatahan, MP
F270	娣妹島	Dimei dao	Imōto-jima, JP
F270	賊島	Zei dao	Islas de los Ladrones = Thieves' Islands => Mariana Islands, US
F270	晒板島	Shaiban dao	Saipan, MP
F271	聖若王島	Sheng Ruowang dao	Holy King Juan Island => Guam?, GU (≠ cf. F304 Sheng Ruowang dao)
F272	嘉斯巴島	Jiasiba dao	Gaspar [Rico] Island => Bokak, MH
F273	患島	Huan dao	I. désolée = Amargura (I. of Bitterness) = Fonualei, TO
F274	石灘	Shi tan	Stoney strands
F277	隐修島	Yinxiu dao	Roca partida, Revillagigedo Islands, MX

F278	聖方濟各島	Sheng Fangjige dao	Isle de St. François => Isla Santa Rosa? = Clarión, Revillagigedo Islands, Colima, MX
F278	孟大納島	Mengdana dao	Mendaña Island => Wake?, US, twice, cf. F344
F281	亞瓜捕尔各	Yaguabu'erge	Acapulco, MX
F281	安得夾辣	Andejiala	Antequera, Provinz Guaxaca, Audiença de Mexico => Oaxaca City, MX
F281	黙可亞国	Mokeya guo	Mechoacan, Audiença de Mexico, MX
F281	黙是可	Moshike	Mexico, Audiença de Mexico, MX
F281	得辣斯加辣	Delasijiala	Tlaxcala, MX
F281	真十字架	Zhenshizijia	"True Cross" = Veracruz, MX
F282	掛第馬辣	Guadimala	Audiença de Guatimala => Guatemala, GT
F282	王岸	Wang an	Costa Real, Campèche, MX
F282	風基加	Fengqijia	Golfo de Fonseca
F282	紅都拉新	Hongdulaxin	Honduras, HN
F282	你加拉瓜	Nijialagua	Nicaragua, NI
F282	大巴斯各	Dabasige	Tabasco, Audiença de Guatimala, now GT
F282	直平安	Zhiping'an	"True Peace" => Verapaz, GT
F282	守加斯 [recte 宇加單 / 宇加堂]	Shoujiasi	=> [Yujiadan] / [Yujiatang] =>Yucatan, MX
F283	加尔大熱納	Jiaerdarena	Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, CO
F283	富岸	Fuan	Costa Rica, CR
F283	聖安德了島	Sheng Andele dao	San Andrés => Isla de San Andrés, CO
F283	亞買加島	Yamaijia dao	Jamaica, JM
F284	苛紀巴卦岸	Kejibagua an	Coquebacon (Côte de) => Campèche, MX
F284	去辣高島	Qulagao dao	Curaçao Island, NL
F284	馬辣盖薄	Malagaibao	Maracaibo, VE
F284	聖瑪尔達	Sheng Maerda	Santa Marta, CO
F284	聖多明我	Sheng Duomingwo	Santo Domingo, DO
F285	馬的尼加島	Madinijia dao	La Martinique, MQ
F285	富岸島	Fuan dao	Puerto Rico, US
F285	聖未增辣島	Sheng Weizengla dao	Saint Vincent [and the Grenadines], VC
F285	三聖島	Sansheng dao	Trinidad [and Tobago], TT
F290	布肋	Bule	Bouré, SL
F290	怗入 [recte 怙入]	Tieru	=> [Huru] > Kru > Grand Kru, LR
F291	亞加鍊 [recte 亞加辣]	Yajiasu	=> [Yajiala] >Acala > Accra, GH
F291	各漠	Gemo	Gommo => Bassam (Old), CI
F291	辣民	Lamin	Elmina, GH
F291	龜捏亞国	Guinieya guo	Guinea, GN (F290, F291)
F291	大卜	Dabu	Tabou, CI
F292	亞生	Yasheng	Assem => Arda Kingdom => Adjatché => Porto Novo, BJ
F292	亞當班	Yadangban	Altambane => Ovwian, Warri, NG
F292	伯寧	Boning	Benin, BJ
F292	伯寧国	Boning guo	Benin Kingdom

F292	居拉漠島	Julamo dao	Curamo Island => Victoria Island, Lagos, NG
F292	浪塔 / [recte? 波塔]	Lang ta	=> [Bo ta]? => "Le Bastion contre les vagues" = Bight of Bonny / Bight of Biafra
F292	波島	Bo dao	Póo (Fernando) Island => Bioko Island, GQ
F292	王島	Wang dao	Príncipe Island of São Tomé and Príncipe, PT
F293	彼亞海辣 / [recte 彼亞法辣]	Biyahaila	=> [Biyafala] > Biafra
F293	莫若客	Moruoke	"nobody as guest" => Regnum Medra? / regnum Macoco? / regnum Mujac?
F295	伯辣哇	Bolawa	Baraawe, SO
F295	黑帝火皮亞国	Heidihuopiya guo	Ethiopia, ET (F294, F295)
F296	馬加多熱	Majiaduore	Macadoge > Maqadīšū, SO
F299	各弄波	Genongbo	Colombo, LK
F299	古浪	Gulang	Quillon => Kollam, IN
F299	萬島	Wan dao	Thousand Islands => Lakshadweep, IN and Maledives, MV
F300	則意蘭島	Zeyilan dao	Ceylon Island, LK (F299, F300)
F300	小西洋	Xiao xi yang	Lesser Western Ocean => Gulf of Bengal
F301	亞扇	Yashan	Aceh, ID
F301	夬達	Guaida	Kedah, MY
F301	馬利加	Malijia	Malacca, MY
F301	巴大綱	Badagang	Pattani, TH
F301	蘇門荅喇	Sumendala	Sumatra, ID
F302	勃尔鈕	Boerniu	Borneo, BN, MY, ID
F302	扳	Ban	Pahang, MY
F302	喪巴斯	Sangbasi	Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan, ID
F303	渤尔鈕国	Boerniu guo	Brunei, Kingdom of, BN / Borneo, BN, MY, ID
F303	則肋伯島	Zelebo dao	Celebes Island(s), Sulawesi, ID
F303	甲辣明島	Jialaming dao	Kalimantan Island, ID
F304	仁祿洛	Renluluo	Halmahera, ID
F304	敏大惱	Minda'nao	Mindanao, PH
F304	木路古島	Mulugu dao	Maluku Islands = Moluccas, ID
F304	聖若望島	Sheng Ruowang dao	=> San Juan, Visayas, PH (≠ F271 Sheng Ruowang dao)
F305	聖未增德島	Sheng Weizengde dao	San Vincente Island => I. de los Martiros => Pulap = Pollap, Caroline Islands, FM
F307	鷄樂撒島	Jilesa dao [= Gailosa]	"Scattered Islands (like) happy chickens" = Los Garbanzos = Chickpeas Islands => Ulithi, Yap in "Gailosa" > Carlosa = Carolines, FM
F307	花園島	Huayuan dao	Los jardines = Chuuk Islands, Namonuito Islands?, FM / phantom island?
F307	珊瑚島	Shanhu dao	Ile de Corail = Coral Islands => Motu one, Marquesas Islands, PF
F319	加肋島	Jiale dao	Galepegos > Galapagos, EC
F319	大連湾	Dalian wan	Gulf of Darién
F319	物辣瓜	Wulagua	Veraguas, PA

F320	金加西辣地	Jin Jiaxila di	Land of Castilla del Oro = Castilla de Oro
F320	邦北藥納	Bangbeilena	Pamplona, CO
F320	波巴楊	Bobayang	Popayán, CO
F320	聖信	Sheng xin	Santa Fe de Antioquia, Medellin, CO
F320	堅土国	Jiantu guo	Tierra firme (1539–1543)
F321	可馬納	Kemana	Cumaná, VE
F321	金魚湖	Jinyu hu	Laguna del Dorado => Lake Parime / phantom lake?
F321	貴亞納地	Guiyana di	Land of Guyana
F321	阿肋諾決河	Alenuojue he	Orinoco River, CO and VE
F321	聖多默	Sheng Duomo	Santo Domingo, now Trinidad and Tobago, TT
F322	家理彼	Jialibi	Caribs / Kalinago, 1st nation
F322	開古島	Kaigu dao	Cariouacou, Grenadines, VC
F325	諸能拿島	Zhu Nengna dao	Zhu Lengla = Various Islands of Noronha > Loronha [Fernando de Noronha] Archipelago > Ilha de Noronha, BR
F326	聖瑪寶島	Sheng Madou dao	San Matteo Island => Ascension?, SH-AC / phantom island?
F329	平大岸 [recte 安大岸]	Pingda an	Anda an > Anda Coast => Luanda Coast, AO
F329	工鄂国	Gong'e guo	Congo = Kingdom of Kongo (F329, F365)
F329	孫第	Sundi	Nsundi => Nsondi => Kinshasa, CD
F329	聖保祿	Sheng Baolu	S. Paulo => Luanda, AO
F329	聖撒尔瓦多	Sheng Saerwaduo	São Salvador => M'banza Kongo, now AO
F329	班撒	Bansa	Bansa, Grand Duchy of Bamba => São Salvador, Kingdom of Kongo > M'banza, AO
F329	馬戎巴湾	Marongba wan	Mayumba Bay, GA
F329	馬冷巴	Malengba	Malemba, AO
F329	孫第	Sundi	Nsundi => Nsondi => Kinshasa, CD
F329	聖撒尔瓦多	Sheng Saerwaduo	São Salvador = Bansa, Kingdom of Kongo = M'banza, AO
F329	所惡	Suoe	Sonho, Royaume de Congo => Santo António do Zaire => Soyo, AO
F330	齋歷湖	Zhaili hu	Zaire lacus => Malawi Lake?
F331	計路亞	Jiluya	Kilwa Kisiwani, TZ
F331	蒙非亞島	Mengfeiya dao	Mafia Island, TZ
F331	蒙龍則	Menglongze	Mombasa, KE
F331	穆厄目世国	Muemushi guo	Mu-emugi Land => Mono-Emugi Empire
F331	本巴島	Benba dao	Pemba Island, TZ
F331	計路亞	Jiluya	Quiloa, TZ
F331	風入湖	Fengru hu	Wind into the Lake (wind = souffle > zafflan) "Lac Zaflan" => Victoria Lake
F331	三国怕島	Sanguopa dao	Zangi-bar => Zanzibar Island, TZ
F332	青島	Qing dao	Green Islands => Amirante Islands, SC
F338	榜加島	Bangjia dao	Bangka Island, ID
F338	本馬雅生	Benmayasheng	Banjarmasin, Kalimantan, Selatan, ID
F338	板冨 [recte 板當]	Banfu	=> [Bandang] > Bantam > Banten, ID

F338	巴大未亞	Badaweiya	Batavia = Jakarta, ID
F338	來	Lai	Lau, Pontianak, Kalimantan, Selatan, ID
F338	松大峽	Songda xia	Sunda Strait, ID
F339	恩德島	Ende dao	Ende Island > Dnara Island > Adonara Island, ID
F339	巴里島	Bali dao	Bali, ID
F339	比馬島	Bima dao	Bima, ID
F339	則那伯島 [recte 則肋伯島]	Zenabo dao	=> [Zelebo dao] = Celebes Island, Sulawesi, ID
F339	爪哇島	Zhuawa dao	Java, ID
F339	馬加撒	Majiasa	Makassar, Sulawesi, ID
F339	的墨辣	Dimola	Timora =>Tivora, Selatan, ID
F340	洪巴島	Hongba dao	Barat Daya archipelago, ID
F340	補肋島	Bule dao	Buru Island, ID
F340	布通島	Butong dao	Buton Island, ID
F340	果意島	Guoyi dao	Kei Islands, Makulu, ID
F340	則辣島	Zela dao	Sera Island, Tanimbar Islands, ID
F340	色郎島	Selang dao	Seram Island, Maluku, ID
F340	底辣島	Dila dao	Taliabu and Sula Islands Regency?, ID
F340	的木耳島	Dimoer dao	Timor Island, ID
F341	亞路島	Yalu dao	Aru Islands, Tenggara, ID
F341	新龜捏亞	Xin Guinieya	New Guinea, PG
F342	羅經正峽	Luojing zheng xia	Strait (where) the compass needle is aligned, cf. F437
F344	麗民島	Limin dao	Isle de la belle nation = Gente Hermosa = Rakahanga?, CK / Swains Islands = Olohega, Tokelau?, US
F344	孟大納島	Mengdana dao	Mendaña Island => Marquesas Islands?, PF, twice, cf. F278
F346	野島	Ye dao	La Solitaire = Niulakita, TV
F350	依撒伯辣	Yisabola	Isabel [Baretto de Castro] Island = Santa Isabel Island, SB
F350	撒落滿島	Saluoman dao	Solomon Islands, SB (F350, F386)
F355	巴葉撒	Bayesa	Baeza, Napo, EC
F355	慢托	Mantuo	Manta, EC
F355	撒莫辣	Samola	Zamora, EC
F356	孛露国	Beilu guo	Peru, PE (F356, F392)
F356	基熱	Jire	"Los Quixos" = Quijos, 1st nation, Quito, EC
F357	雅瑪瑣国	Yamasuo guo	Land of the Amazon (basin)
F357	托露	Tuolu	Tolu, tree (text cf. F356)
F358	各母達	Gemuda	Cametá, Para, BR
F358	巴辣	Bala	[Capitania de] Para, BR
F358	雅瑪瑣門	Yamasuomen	"Door of the Amazon" = mouth of the Amazon River, BR
F358	金壙	Jin kuang	Gold mines
F359	大步葉新地	Dabuye xin di	Land of the Tapuyes, 1st nation, BR
F359	毒彼囊步地	Dubinangbu di	Land of the Tupinambá, 1st nation, BR
F359	馬浪養	Malangsuo	Maranhão, BR

F360	西亞辣	Xiyala	Ceará, BR
F360	瑪利幾得斯	Malijidesi	Maraquites, 1st nation in Pernambuco, BR
F360	巴賴巴	Balaiba	Paraíba, BR
F360	伯尔賽布各	Boernangbuge	[Capitania de] Pernambuco, BR
F360	大河	Da he	Rio Grande
F360	第瓜肋新	Digualexin	Tiguares, 1st nation, BR
F362	丸斯島	Wansi dao	Martin Vaz Island, BR
F363	黑肋納島	Heilena dao	Helena Island => Saint Helena, SH, BOCT
F365	本決辣	Benjuela	Benguela, AO
F365	淡德	Dande	Dande, Bengo, AO
F365	聖斐生伯	Sheng Feishengbo	São Felipe, AO
F366	補兒路	Buerlu	Bu'llu > Bulau => Buluwayo, ZW
F366	乱食	Luanshi	"Luanché" = "Luanzi", ZW? / MZ?
F366	莫訥未大巴国	Monaweidaba guo	Mwenemutapa => Kingdom of Mutapa / Mutapa Empire (F366, F402)
F366	莫訥木大巴	Monamudaba	Mutapa > Macossa, Makessi in ruins, MZ
F366	色訥	Sena	Sena, Sofala, MZ
F366	得德	Dede	Tete, MZ
F367	摩系彼格	Moxibige	Mozambique, MZ
F367	蘇法辣	Sufala	Sofala, MZ
F367	爪馬河	Zhuama he	Zuama River => Zambezi River
F368	岸爽島	Anshuang dao	Anjouan Island = Nzwani, KM
F368	可水辣島	Keshuila dao	Grande Comore, KM
F368	潘拿楽	Pannale	Vohémar = Boamare => Iharana, Sava, MG
F368	可水辣島	Keshuila dao	Ngazidja, Juzur al-Qumur, KM
F368	聖老楞佐島	Sheng Laolengzuo dao	São Lourenço Island = Madagascar, MG
F369	鉄各島	Tiege dao	Diego [Rodrigues] Island MU, in the place of Saint Brandon, MU
F369	貌利爵島	Maolijue dao	Mauritius Island, MU
F374	印第亞海	Yindiya hai	Indian Sea > Indian Ocean
F375	未得斯岸	Weidesi an	Wits [G. F. de] Coast > De Witt land, AU
F377	蝙蝠島	Bianxie dao	Bats' Island => Groote Eylandt, AU
F377	爹門斯岸	Diemensi an	Diemen's Coast, Coast of Queensland, AU on the map ≠ TAS
F378	嘉本大利亞	Jiabendaliya	Carpentaria, Queensland, AU
F380	椰子島	Yezi dao	Coco Island => Tafahi, TO
F381	昌大島	Changda dao	Prosperous Island => Graciosa Bay, Nendö, Santa Cruz Islands, SB
F381	計客島 [recte 計咯島]	Jike dao	=> [Jiluo dao] = *Gilo Island => Guillaume Island = [Prins] Willems [van Oranje, 1626–1650] eylanden => Taveuni, FJ
F383	無淺島	Wuqian dao	"Bottomless Island" = "Sondergrond Eyland" => Takaroa and Teavaroa, Tuamotus, PF
F383	聖伯耳納多島	Sheng Boernaduo dao	I. San Bernardo => Pukapuka Atoll, CK
F384	大島	Da dao	Napuka, Iles du désappointement, Tuamotus, PF

F385	聖伯多祿島	Sheng Boduolu dao	San Pablo => Tepoto North / Puka-Puka?, Iles du désappointement = Tuamotus, PF
F386	掛大了加納	Guadalejiana	Guadalcanal, SB
F388	聖保祿島	Sheng Baolu dao	San Pablo => Hereheretue / Anaa Island?, Tuamotus, PF
F392	閣老湖	Gelao hu	Colla Lake = Lake Titicaca, PE
F392	右斯各 [recte 古斯各]	Yousige	=> [Gusige] = Cusco, PE
F392	亞利加島	Yalijiao dao	Isla del Alacran, Arica, CL
F392	利馬	Lima	Lima, PE
F392	青谷	Qing gu	Valverde, PE
F393	沙各地	Shage di	Land of the Charcas, 1st nation, BO
F393	銀城	Yincheng	Argentine => La Plata, PE => Sucre, BO
F394	銀河国	Yinhe guo	Kingdom Río de la Plata
F394	沙來葉斯湖	Shalaiyesi hu	Lago de los Xarayes => Lake Parime / phantom lake?
F394	巴辣怪西地	Balaguai xi di	Land of West Paraguay, PY
F395	伯西兒国	Boxier guo	Brazil, BR
F396	外母肋斯	Waimulesi	Waymores > Aymoré = Aimoré, 1st nation, BR
F396	淡水河	Danshui he	Rio Doce = Doce River, BR
F396	諸聖島	Zhusheng dao	Ilha Todos os Santos, BR
F396	買布齊	Maibuqi	Maribuces, 1st nation in Minas Gerais, BR
F396	巴肋日伯	Baleribo	Paraíba (Capitania), BR
F396	聖安當岸	Sheng Andang an	Porto Seguro, BR
F396	聖十字	Sheng shizi	Santa Cruz, Cabrália, BR
F396	多彼納屈	Duopinaqu	Topinaques, 1st nation, in Espírito Santo, BR
F396	外母肋斯	Waimulesi	Waymores > Aymoré = Aimoré, 1st nation, BR
F397	升天島	Shengtian dao	Ascension Island, SH-AC
F397	聖王島	Sheng Wang dao	Isla San Rey = Ilha da Trinidade = Trinity Island, BR
F401	拿馬瓜	Namagua	Namaqualand, NA–ZA
F402	加弗利亞	Jiafuliya	Cafria => Cafreria
F402	星恟度	Xingxiongdu	Zimbaoé, Quiteve Kingdom?
F403	芒潘	Mangpan	Mambone, Sabia Kingdom, MZ
F404	安波辣	Anbola	Amboule (valley), Anosy, MG
F404	聖若望島	Sheng Ruowang dao	"San Juan Islands" => "Isles d Alonso d'Arellanos"? / cf. Diego [Rodrigues] Island?, MU / phantom island? / Crozet Islands?, TF
F405	布尔彭島	Buerpeng dao	Bourbon Island = La Réunion, RE
F413	新阿蘭地亞	Xin Alandiya	New Hollandia
F417	黑女島	Heinü dao	Ile de Negrettes = Black Women Island => Ata, TO
F417	祿得而當島	Ludeerdang dao	Rotterdam Island => Nomuka, TO
F427	聖勾理斯島 [recte 聖飞理斯島]	Sheng Goulisi dao	=> [Sheng Feilisi dao] => San Félix, Islas Desventuradas, Valparaiso, CL
F428	哇斯可岸	Wasike an	Puerto Guasco > Huasco, CL
F429	銀河	Yin he	Rio Plata => Pilcomayo River
F429	決多西 [recte 波多西]	Jueduoxi	=> [Boduoxi] => Potosi, BO

F429	銀河	Yin he	Rio de la Plata => Pilcomayo River
F430	升天	Shengtian	Asunción, PY
F430	佳畧斯	Jialüesi	Corrientes, AR
F430	巴辣納地	Balana di	Land of Paraná, BR
F430	銀河地	Yinhe di	Land of Rio de La Plata [basin]
F430	紅河	Hong he	Rio Salado = Salado River, AR
F430	穌路古西	Suluguxi	Surucusis people, [s. U. Schmidl (1510–1580)] => Ayoré du Chaco, = Ayoreo, 1st nation, BO and PY
F431	加納額亞	Jia'naeya	Cananéia, São Paulo, BR
F431	花臘矗斯	Hualaniesi	Guaraní, 1st nation
F431	波兒納瓜	Boernagua	Paranaguá, Paran, BR
F431	巴辣納河	Balana he	Rio Paraná
F431	聖未增德岸	Sheng Weizengde an	São Vicente => São Paulo, BR
F431	巴多地	Baduo di	Tierra dos patos, BR
F431	吳辣恪地	Wulage di	Uruguay, UY
F432	聖多黙峯	Sheng Duomo feng	Farol de São Thomé, BR
F432	聖神岸	Shengshen an	Porto San Spírito, Espírito Santo, BR
F432	亞乃羅	Yanailuo	Rio de Janeiro, BR
F432	聖多黙峯	Sheng Duomo feng	São Domo (Cabo), BR
F435	撒弥島	Sami dao	Scattered Islands, TF
F435	亞故納島	Ya Guna dao	[Tristan d]a Cunha Isla, SH-TA
F437	羅經正	Luojing zheng	Compass needle is aligned, cf. F342
F437	騾賓島	Lubin dao	Robben eiland (in Dutch) = Bonae spei Ins. [i.e., prison island!] => Robben Island, ZA
F438	大浪山	Dalang shan	Freak Waves Mountain
F443	聖保綠島	Sheng Baolü dao	Ile Saint-Paul = Saint Paul Island, TAAF
F446	獅子峯	Shizi feng	Cape Leeuwin = Landt van de Leuwin, AU (1622)
F453	三王島	Sanwang dao	Three (Wise) Kings Islands: Manawatāwhi, Cape Reinga, NZ
F464	嬰化得府	Yinghuade fu	Concepción, Bío-Bío, CL
F464	各今薄	Gejinbo	Coquimbo, CL
F464	佛尔南德島	Fuernande dao	Fernandez Island, CL
F464	聖雅各伯	Sheng Yagebo	Santiago de Chile, CL
F465	智利國	Zhili guo	Chile, CL
F465	書姑意多地	Shuguyiduo di	Chucuito, 1st nation, CL
F465	各耳多巴	Geerduba	Cordoba, AR
F465	儒利葉斯地	Ruliyesi di	Iuries, 1st nation, in La Pampa, AR
F465	書姑意多地	Shuguyiduo di	Land of the Chucuito, 1st nation, CL
F465	都固蠻地	Duguman di	Land of the Tucumán, 1st nation, CL
F465	門多撒	Menduosa	Mendoza, AR
F465	聖若望	Sheng Ruowang	San Juan, AR
F465	都固蠻地	Duguman di	Tucumán, 1st nation, CL
F466	良氣	Liangqi	Buenos Aires, AR
F466	多沙湾	Duosha wan	Cabo de (las) Arenas, AR
F466	聖安德肋峯	Sheng Andele feng	Cabo San Antonio, AR

F466	趙路亞斯	Zhaoluyasi	Charrúa, 1st nation, UY
F466	機闌鉄斯地	Jilantiesi di	Querandí = Quirandies => Land of the Hets, 1st nation, AR
F466	黑河	Hei he	Rio Negro, UY
F466	銀河	Yin he	Rio de la Plata = River Plate
F466	聖信	Sheng xin	Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz, AR
F467	聖伯都祿峰	Sheng Bodulu feng	Cabo São Paulo, BR
F469	鸚(哥+鳥)地	Yingge di	Parrot's Land / Penguin's Land? = AU? (F469, F505)
F474	第納島	Dina dao	I. de Dyna => Prince Edward Islands, ZA
F489	新瑟蘭第亞	Xin Selandiya	New Zealand
F489	大斯莽灣	Dasiman wan	Tasman Bay => Golden Bay, NZ
F499	紅岸	Hong an	Red Coast => Gulf of Penas? / Golfo de Corcovado?
F500	金壙	Jin kuang	Gold mines
F500	治樂谷島	Zhilegu dao	Isla Grande de Chiloé, CL
F500	瑪熱辣泥加国	Marela'nijia guo	Magellanica
F500	安固德地	Angude di	Land of Ancud, CL
F500	巴大我農地	Badawonong di	Land of Patagonia > Patagonia
F535	特辣計島	Telaji dao	Drake Island = Port de Frank Drak = Elizabeth Island (Cape Horn)
F537	撒倖岸	Saxing an	Cabo Buen Suceso
F537	肋買耳峽	Lemaier xia	Le Maire Strait
F537	瑪熱郎鉄 [recte 瑪熱郎峽]	Marelang tie	=> [Marelang xia] > Strait of Magellan
F537	火地	Huo di	Fireland = Land of Fire = Tierra del Fuego, CL
F621	南極	Nanji	South Pole, Eastern Hemisphere (F621, F622)
F639	南極	Nan ji	South Pole, Western Hemisphere (F639, F640)