

元明时代的地图学

2016年9月29日

廉亚明

- Relations between China and the Arab Peninsula at least since the **Tang dynasty** (618– 907)
- Direct Shipping from the western Indian Ocean to China (not vice versa!)
- Settlements (*fanfang* 番坊) of Persian and Arab merchants in Guangzhou/Canton 廣州
- Importance of the port of Sohar

- Rising maritime and commercial activities during the **Song dynasty** (960–1279)
- Geographical works on other regions:

周區非, 《嶺外代答》 (Beyond the Range, Answers Instead of Mine) 1178

趙汝适, 《諸蕃志大》 (Records of All Barbarians) 1226

《嶺外代答》

- Chapters of Baghdad and “Arabian countries” (Dashi 大食)
- Stressing of a kingdom called Maliba 麻離拔 or Maluoba 麻囉拔 = Mirbat (route via Lambri (Sumatra), products, short “ethnographical” description, embassies to China)

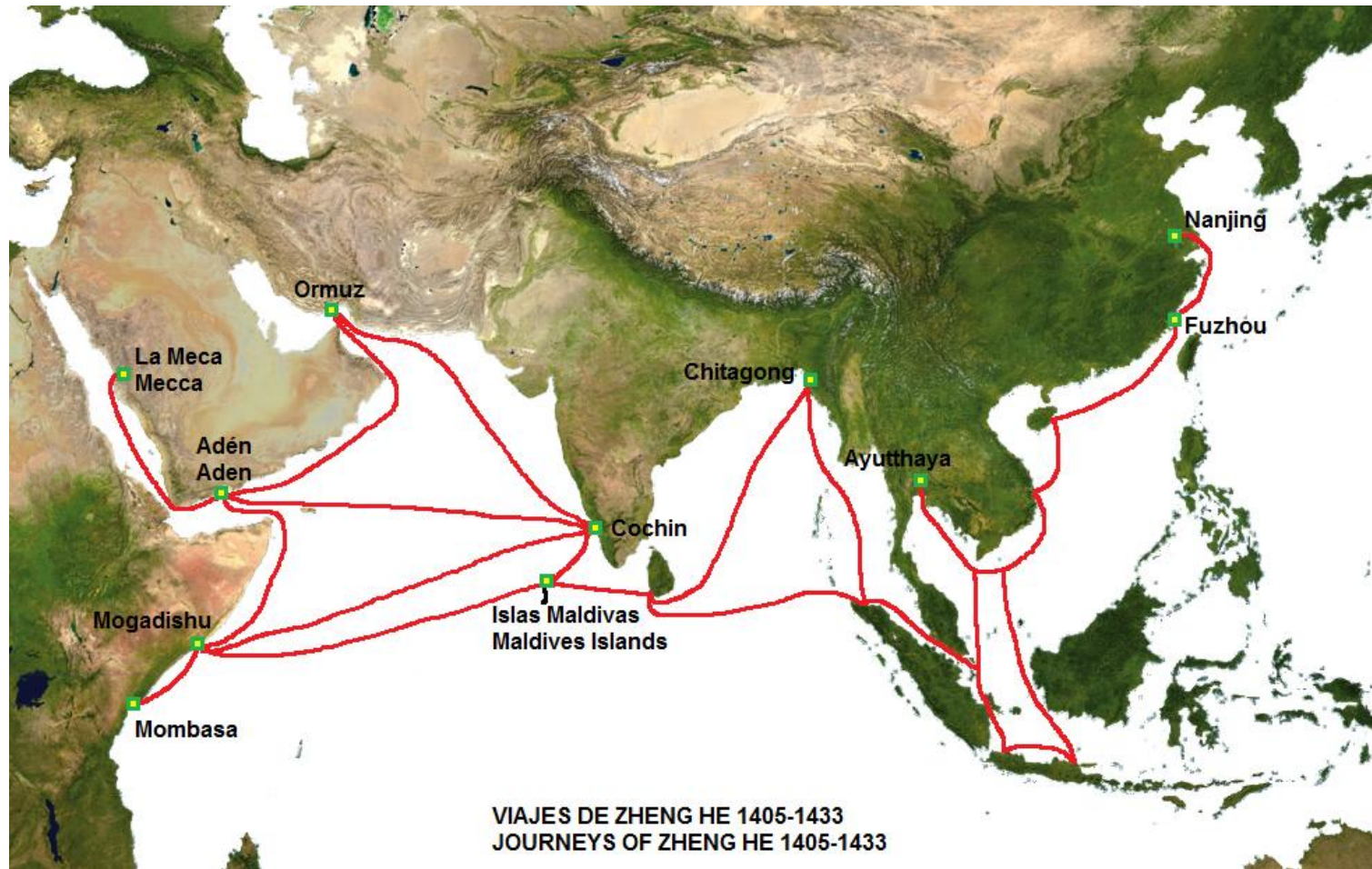
《諸蕃志大》

- Wengli 甕籬 (erroneously for Wengman 甕蠻 = ‘Oman’) belongs to the Arab kingdom (Dashi)
- ‘Oman: short “ethnographical” description, import (cloves, cardamom, camphor) and export items (horses, pearls, dates), trades with Basra

Mongol period / **Yuan dynasty** (1279–1368)

- Intensive overland and maritime relations between the Middle East and China
- Central position of Ma‘abar
- Story of Abu ‘Ali (Buali 不阿里 in Chinese texts, ancestors emigrated from Qalhat to Ma‘abar)
- The ‘Omani coast is not mentioned in the 《島夷志略》 (Account of Islands and Barbarians) of 汪大淵 (1350)

“Korean World Map” 混一疆理歷代國都之圖
(1402, originated from earlier Chinese maps and geographical knowledge of the Mongol period)



混一疆理歷代國都之圖



混一疆理歷代國都之圖
1402年在朝鮮画的，来源：
中国地图与蒙古的地理知识

大明混一图1389年





口繪 34 混一疆理歷代國都之圖 (西方部分·京都大学文学部地理学教室藏)



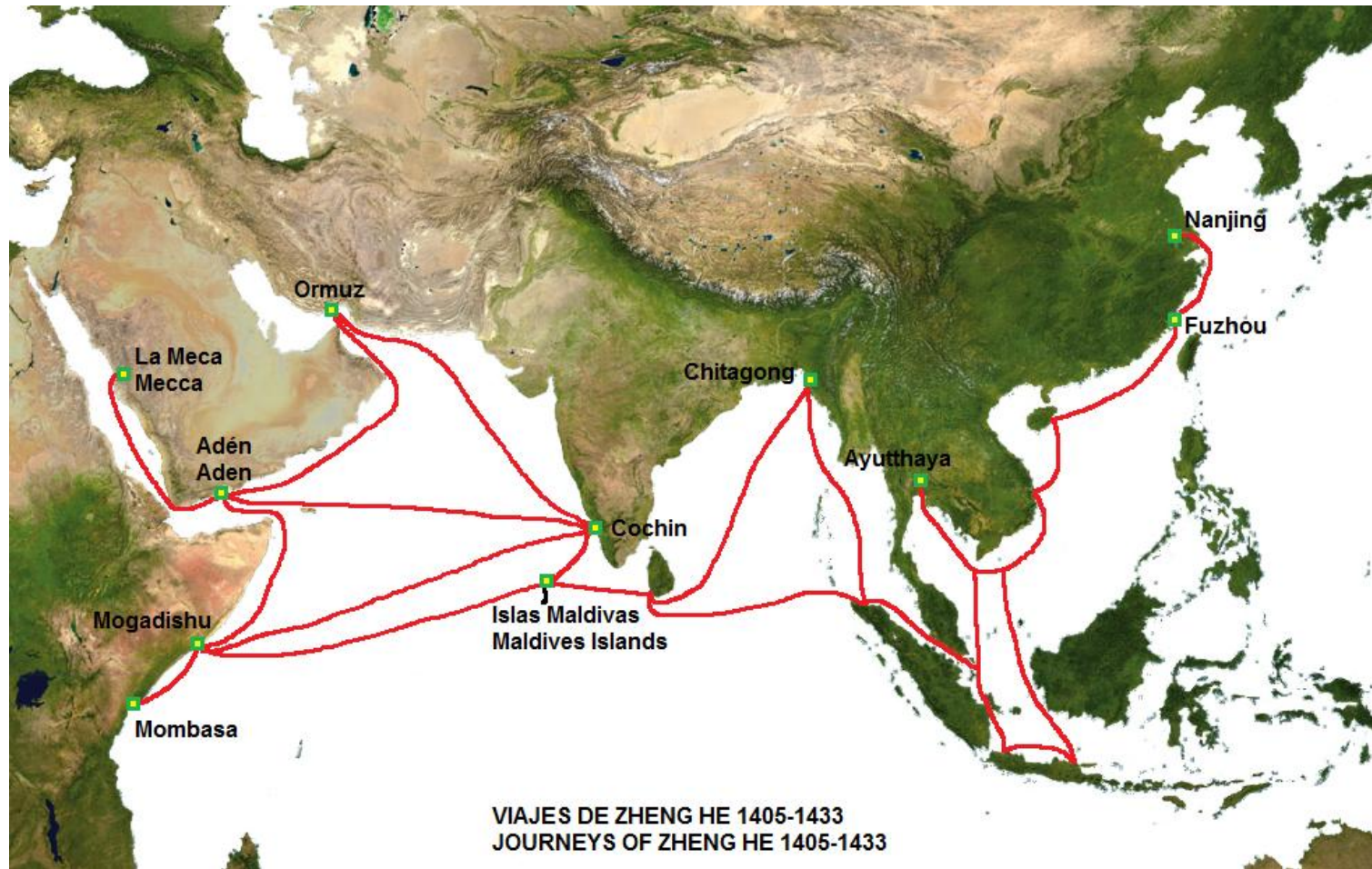
Shirāz
Khārk?

Dhofār?

Sea Island

Ming dynasty (1368–1644)

- Chinese sea expeditions to the western Indian Ocean under the leadership of admiral Zheng 鄭和 (1405–1433)
- Knowledge of the Middle East increased greatly (馬歡, 《瀛涯勝覽》 (The Overall Survey of the Ocean's Shores, 1433), Fei Xin 費信, 《星槎勝覽》 (The Overall Survey of the Star Raft, 1436))



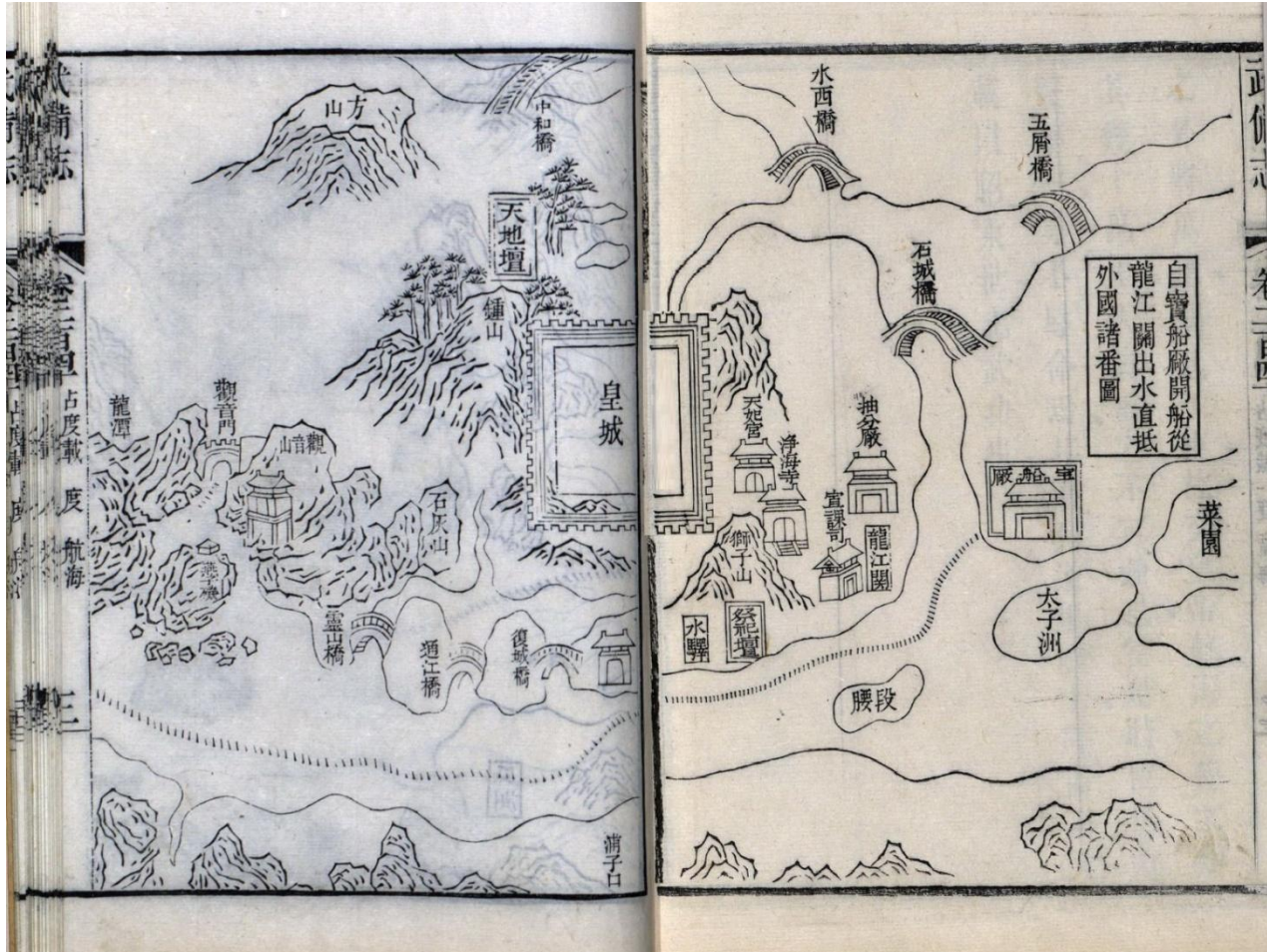
South Arabian Ports mentioned in the *Yingya shenglan* and in the *Xingcha shenglan*:

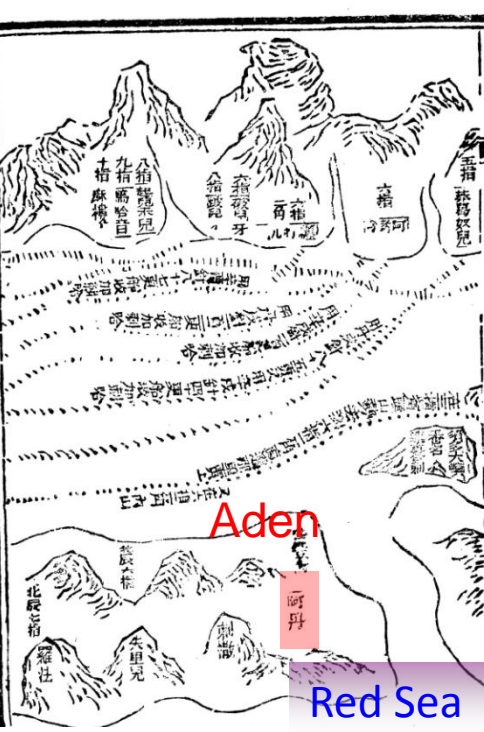
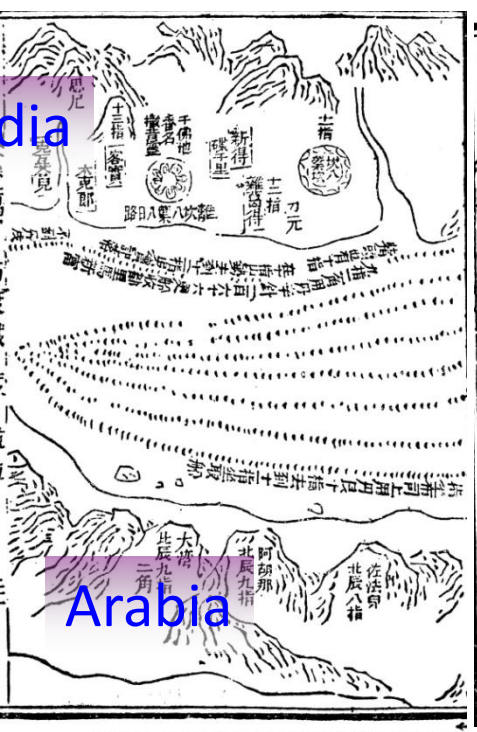
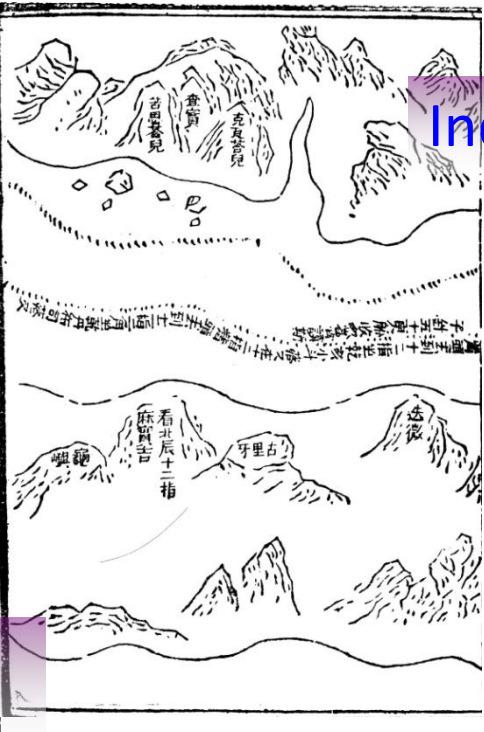
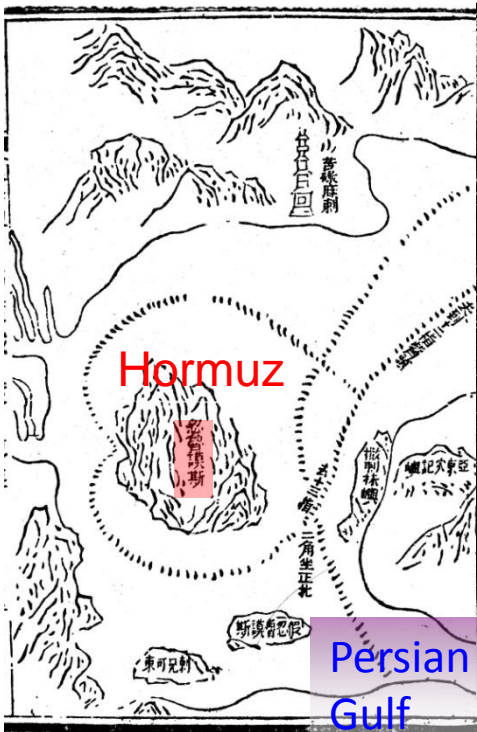
Aden (Adan 阿丹)

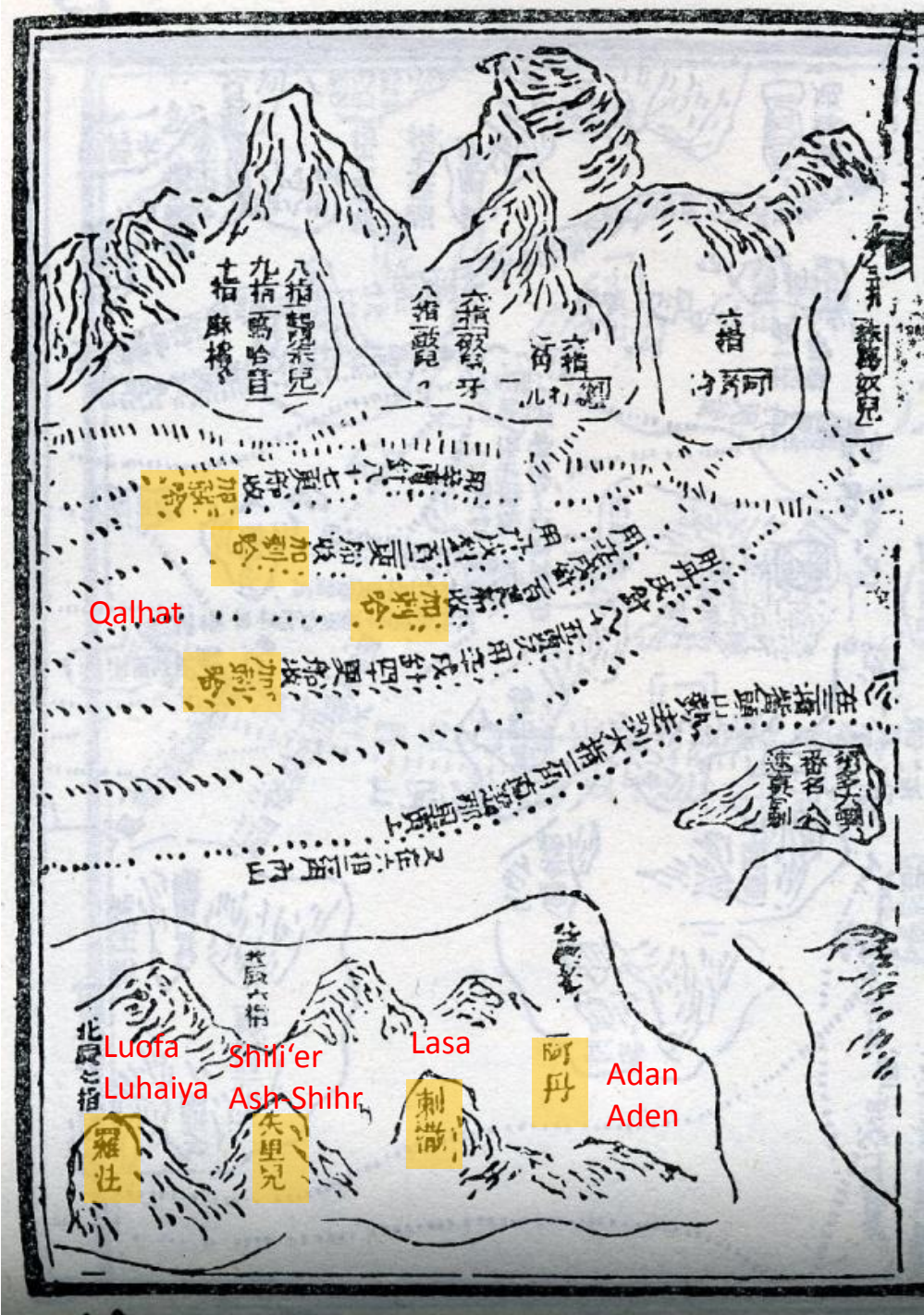
Dhofar (Zu/Zuofa'er 祖/佐法兒)

La'sa 刺撒

“Mao Kun Map” (c. 1422), in the *Wubei zhi*
武備志 (Records of Military Preparations) of
Mao Yuanyi 茅元儀 (1621)







八指鬃
九指鬃
五指鬃

五指鬃
六指鬃
七指鬃

五指鬃

加刺哈

加刺哈

加刺哈

Qalhat

加刺哈

大羅漢
羅漢

北羅漢

Luofa

Shili'er

Lasa

阿丹

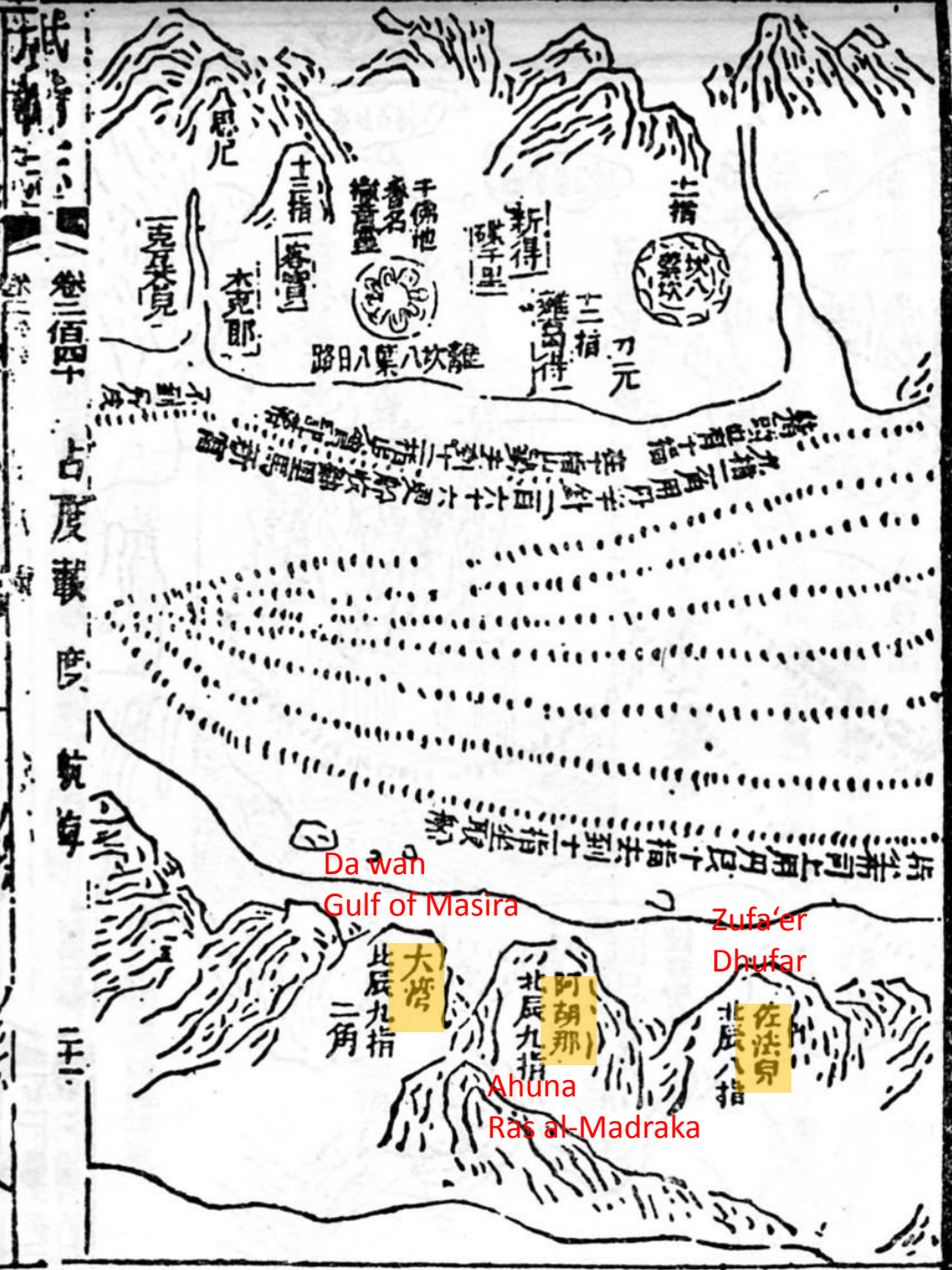
Adan

Aden

羅注

大里兒

刺撒



武吉三
卷三
占度
航
三

千佛地
香名
撒查
新得
羅
元
路日八葉八坎雜

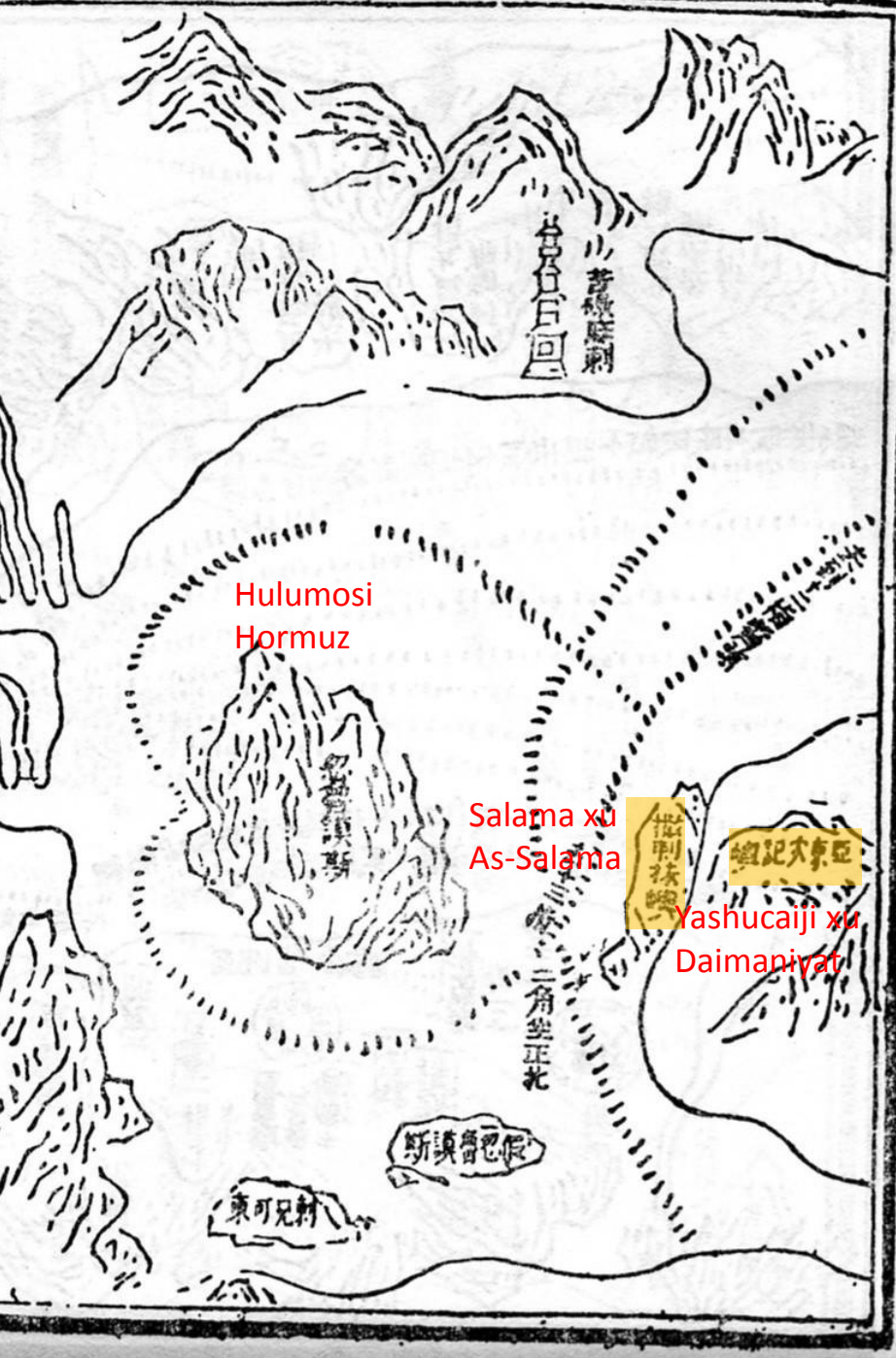
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Da wan
Gulf of Masira
Zufa'er
Dhufar
阿胡那
北辰九指
Ahuna
Ras al-Madraka
佐法兒
北辰八指

占度載度

占度載度

三



Hulumosi
Hormuz

Salama xu
As-Salama

Yashucai xu
Daimaniyat

小昔嶽
古石回

忽魯莫斯

撒里拔

亞答刺

三角坐正北

斯漢魯巴

東可兒刺

西域土地人物略

