

国家教委全国高校古籍整理重点项目

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李孝聪 著

## A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF PRE-1900 CHINESE MAPS SEEN IN EUROPE

Li Xiacong

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## 序

### 侯仁之

殷切期待的《欧洲收藏部分中文古地图叙录》即将付梓,这是第一部较全面地介绍并研究海外所藏中国古地图的专著,我与作者孝聪有师生之谊,为其治学有成不胜欣喜,愿借此机会将此项研究的缘起和本书的学术旨趣,介绍给读者。

1984年,我应邀去美国康奈尔大学做访问学者,在与著名城市规划学家约翰·芮溥思(John Reps)教授交往过程中,发现他对城市规划方面的研究常常借助于过去一些时代编绘的城市地图,由于那些古旧地图多出自当时人之手,保存了大量真实可信的历史信息,往往给后世的研究者以意想不到的启迪。他的藏书中辟有一个古地图专柜,搜集了国内外许多不同时期的城市地图,其中也包括北京城的旧图。芮溥思教授的研究方法引起我对古地图的极大兴趣,并专程访问了华盛顿的美国国会图书馆。美国国会图书馆收藏着相当多的中文地图,有一些是在国内从来没有见到过的,也从未有人做过介绍。

从美国返回途中,我利用到英国接受利物浦大学名誉科学博士学位的机会造访伦敦英国图书馆地图部,地图部前任馆长海伦·沃利士女士(Helen Wallis 现已故)向我展示了一幅手绘的清代前期北京城图。在这幅地图上,北京西直门内横桥以北明显地画有一条渠道,上游与德胜门水关内的湖泊直接相连。这幅清代地图为追踪横桥以上的河渠故道提供了一个非常明确的证据,从而解答

了北京城市河渠水道变迁研究中长期的疑问。在此以前,北京图书馆善本室與图部的任金城先生撰文介绍日本宫城县东北大学图书馆珍藏的一幅明刻《北京城宫殿之图》,也提到过明代北京城图标出了上述渠道,但是画得比较粗略。这两幅明、清时期刻绘的地图为澄清历史疑难问题提供了珍贵的实物资料。

有感于此,回国后当我得知中科院自然科学史研究所曹婉如等先生、国家测绘科学研究所阎平等先生正在分别编纂国内收藏的中国古代地图珍品集,我建议应该尽快组织人力调查研究流散在海外的中国古地图,这是极有价值的学术研究工作。我不禁想起当年朱士嘉先生曾利用访美的机会,调查、编纂出版了美国国会图书馆藏中国地方志目录,王重民先生在欧洲各国搜集、整理散失的敦煌文献,他们的调查、整理与编目工作为后人的研究提供了极大的方便。1987年春,芮溥思教授应邀来北京大学讲学,利用这个机会,我和国家测绘局喻沧局长联系,请芮溥思教授专门介绍了在美国和欧洲最有可能收藏中国地图的图书馆、博物馆的情况。可惜的是事后一直未能有人、有机会从事海外所藏中国古地图的搜集、整理与研究工作。

古地图的研究,与地图学史的研究有关,实属于地理学史的研究领域。我在北京大学执教时,讲授“中国古代地理学简史”,包括有古代地图学的章节,以便于学生们了解过去我国在地图学上的成就和所走过的道路。新中国建立之前,中国地图学的研究,除了对某些传世地图的零星考证之外,只有王庸先生撰写的《中国地理学史》和《中国地图史纲》两部著述,用大量北平图书馆馆藏古地图为例,比较详实、系统、全面地评介和论证了自中国原始地图起源,到近代中国测绘地图出现的中国地图发展史,从而开创了中国地图学史的研究。新中国建国以来,不仅对流传下来的刻、绘本地图和考古出土地图的研究论文越来越多,而且相继出版了有关中国地图学史的专著和检索现存古地图的工具书;特别是《中国古代地

图集》一、二、三编及《中国古代地图珍品选集》的编纂,使许多深韬禁廷、罕为人知的现存中国古地图得以面世,从而推动了中国地图学史的研究向更深层次的发展。这些成就都是可喜可贺的。但是,也必须指出,这些面世的中国古地图还只是从国内现有的大量收藏品中精选而来,至于目前保存在台湾的若干古地图精品及其有关资料,除个别例外,尚未及利用和收入。又自晚清以来,我国的文物古籍流传国外者,为数甚多,其中也包括古代地图和有关资料,更没有引起应有的注意。因此,我在给《中国古代地图珍品选集》写的序言中呼吁:“在争取国内外有关学者专家的合作下,能够将现在收藏在台湾以及海外各地的我国古地图继续进行精选,然后复制出版。这项工作,不仅有利于振奋民族精神和弘扬民族文化,而且也必将大有助于中外文化的交流以促进国际协作的发展。”有幸的是,李孝聪终于完成了这件令我企盼至极的工作,今天他奉献给读者的正是海外所藏中国古地图研究的成果之一:欧洲各地收藏的部分中国古地图的调查与研究。

孝聪自1985年以来,一直和我一起主持《中国国家历史大地图集》城市图组的编绘工作,他也感到现存古地图对历史地理研究以及编绘历史地图颇有参考价值。与芮溥恩教授相识后,他从事此项课题研究的志向更加坚定,并着手准备相关的资料 and 知识。1990年底,北京大学历史系推荐孝聪作为校际交流学者到荷兰莱顿大学进修,一年后他又获得英国学术院王宽诚奖学金,使他终于有机会在欧洲各国从事海外所藏中国古地图的调查与研究。

孝聪在荷兰进修时,实得助于荷兰著名汉学家许理和(Erik Zürcher)教授的提教,并参加了1991年6月在瑞典乌普萨拉大学和斯德哥尔摩召开的第十四届国际地图学史大会,使他有机会结识欧洲各国图书馆、博物馆地图收藏部的负责人,了解各国收藏中国古地图的情况,进行调查和整理。翌年,孝聪转赴伦敦英国图书馆地图部和东方与印度事务部做研究学者。在那里,他又得到地图



部前后两任馆长海伦·沃利斯(Helen Wallis)、托尼·坎贝尔(Tony Campbell)和东方部中文部主任吴芳思(Frances Wood)的热情帮助,完成了欧洲所藏部分中文古地图的初步调查与编目。1994年秋,孝聪又去意大利罗马大学文学院东方学系做访问学者,在柯比罗(Piero Corradini)、白佐良(Giuliano Bertuccioli)和拿波里东方学院魏熙文(Silvio Vita)等教授的热情帮助下,搜集整理了散在意大利、梵蒂冈各处的数百幅早期中文地图。所以,完全有理由说这项研究的进行就是国际交流与合作的开展。

1991年夏,我出席在荷兰乌特列支召开的国际地理学联合会(IGU)地理学思想史委员会会议,会后我去莱顿看望孝聪,了解他如何工作。追索流散在欧洲各地的中国古地图,不是件易事。首先要熟悉十六至十九世纪中国和欧洲各国交往的历史过程,哪些中国古地图有可能由什么人、带到欧洲什么地方;其次要知晓近四百年以来欧洲各国政治(包括宗教)关系与格局是如何演变的,这对于调查中国地图带入欧洲后的扩散流传是非常重要的。这些背景知识将提示中国地图流入欧洲的先后途径,以及可能保存中国地图的各国收藏地。是否熟悉前人的工作,主要是西方学者已经做过的研究,也是顺利完成海外中国古地图调查与研究的基础之一。孝聪的中、外历史学基础是深厚的,使他有能力在有限的时间、有限的经费下从几百个欧洲图书、档案、博物馆中很快就找到其中何处最有可能保存中国古地图,以便进行实地调查或信访。他与欧洲十多个国家几十个图书、档案、博物馆取得联系,“强烈的追求”还把他带进神秘的教堂、修道院,甚至私人收藏者的家。目前,经他过目的本世纪中叶以前绘制、印制的中国地图已经超过两千幅(册),现在付印的这本书仅仅是其研究成果的一部分。1992年5月,荷兰莱顿大学的校长和许理和教授前来北京大学参加庆祝两校合作建立学术交流关系十周年纪念会,在北京大学临湖轩举行的纪念会上,许理和教授做了两校学术交流与合作十年回顾的报告,特别称赞

了李孝聪在莱顿期间的工作和成绩。孝聪在英国的研究，我虽未能亲见，但是我愿引用英国图书馆地图馆馆长托尼·坎贝尔(Tony Campbell)先生写给英国学术院报告中的几段话，他说：“由于西方对中国地图学的成就知之甚少，李孝聪教授的工作必将有助于我们对中文地图资料更深入的理解；由于李孝聪教授的著述引用了一些用中文或西文撰写的参考文献，它势必引起中国的同行们注意到欧洲收藏的中文地图，尤其是那些独特的手绘本，这将有助于促进中国和西方的学术研究从彼此孤立的状态走向广泛的合作。李教授自愿地将他所具有的中国地图学的知识与英国图书馆、以及其它各地遇到的西方同事们共享，就此精神而言，应该说他是一位搭桥的人。”坎贝尔先生的评价道出了李孝聪此项研究的学术意义。

对西方学者来说，他们的体会更多地是“李孝聪教授首次清晰地告诉我们长期在我们手中掌握的中文地图究竟是什麼”，但是，对中国学者来说，则是由于第一次如此大量地披露了流散在海外的中国古地图，使我们再撰写中国地图学史时，有了更多鲜为人知的实物资料，从而填补了因资料不足而存在的一些空白。例如：在西方经纬度测量和绘图技术传入中国前后，在中国疆域总图或中国传统式世界地图的表现形式上的演化，以及对域外(西方或东亚地区)地图绘制的影响。

孝聪在这部书的引言里介绍了他自己鉴定地图年代的四种方法：

“借助国外图书馆藏品的原始入藏登录日期，来推测成图的时间下限”，这对海外藏图来说，的确是可直接借助的一种方法，但用于国内，则意义有限。

“利用中国封建社会盛行避讳制度，审查图内是否有因避讳而改写或缺笔的文字，而判识地图绘制的时间上限，在较宽的时间尺度上判识是有意义的。”这是掌握中国古籍版本校勘学的基本功之



一,孝聪自北京大学历史系毕业留校任教后,曾师从国学大师邓广铭教授从事古籍校点工作多年,邓先生严格的史学基本功与古籍整理基本知识技能的传授与训练,使孝聪得益匪浅,方能把它运用于古代地图的鉴定。

“利用不同时代中国地方行政建置的变化,来确定成图的时代”,这是古地图断定时代一般常用的一种办法,也是历史地理学中常提到的沿革地理的一个应用例证。沿革地理的训练和熟练掌握需要付出较多的时间和精力,而且多少有些枯燥,时下的年轻人治学往往不肯在这方面下大气力。从这本书中许多关于地图上的地方行政建置的缜密考证,可以看出孝聪在沿革地理方面的功力很深。

“有时上述两种判断方法都无法借鉴,则需要依靠历史地理学的知识来推考”。孝聪举了几幅黄河下游黄、运河交会地区的地图鉴别为例。这第四种判识古地图的方法国内外尚不多见,应当承认是孝聪将地理学的知识娴熟地运用到其他学科研究上的一个范例。

这本书的撰写采用中、英文对照,作者希望将这部研究成果推向世界的意图是很明确的,也是很有必要的。因为,国外懂中文的汉学家并不都研究地图学,而研究地图的国外地图学家几乎没有几位能够看懂中文,如何才能使中国地图学和国外地图学的研究“从彼此孤立的状态走向广泛的合作”呢?非此而无它途。孝聪的努力是值得赞赏的,称他为中外文化的交流、促进国际协作的发展搭桥,也不为过。当然这也必定增加了这部著述写作上的难度。

这部书倘若能够再多配一些地图的复制照片,以便于他人的研究,当更会受到欢迎。我也期待着海外收藏的中国古地图研究的续集、三集能够尽快面世。

我与孝聪可谓“忘年之交”,他年轻时在边疆西藏的地质队工作十载,野外地质、孢粉分析都有实践;入北京大学,先读历史学,

继而学习历史地理学。毕业以来一直专攻城市历史地理,写出多篇力作。如今又致力中国地图学史的研究,并已见功效。我经常强调历史地理专业工作者需要熟练掌握历史学、地理学以及其他相关学科的广泛知识,并能运用现代科学技术研究手段,才能在学术研究上游刃有余,有所创见。孝聪正是用他的研究成就实践了这一科学研究应当遵循的规律。看到历史地理学的后起之秀正在可爱的燕园里茁壮的成长,我深感兴奋,乐为之序。

1996年2月15日  
于北大燕南园

## Preface

by *Hou Renzhi*

We have eagerly looked forward to this long-awaited publication of *A Descriptive Catalogue of pre-1900 Chinese Maps Seen in Europe*. It is the first monograph offering a comprehensive introduction and study of Chinese maps preserved overseas. With the honor of being both teacher and friend to the author, I take considerable pleasure in his academic accomplishment. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce to readers how this research began and what the academic significance of this book is.

In 1984 I was invited to Cornell University as a Visiting Scholar, where I became acquainted with Professor John Reps, a famous city planner. I learned that in doing research for city planning, Professor Reps often was assisted by old city maps. As most of these old city maps were drawn by people living at that particular time, these maps preserved a lot of reliable historical information and could offer later researchers some unexpected insights. Professor Reps kept a special cabinet for these old city maps, of which he had many of different times and countries. Among them, an old map of the city of Beijing was included. Professor Reps' research method aroused my keen interest in ancient maps, so I paid a special visit to the American Library of Congress in Washington D. C., where a considerable number of

Chinese maps are still preserved, some of which have not been seen by contemporary scholars in China—nor have they been mentioned or introduced in writing.

Upon leaving the United States on route to return to China, I took advantage of an opportunity afforded me, when I went to England to accept an honorary doctoral degree in science from Liverpool University, to visit Map Library of the British Library in London. Thereupon, the former curator of Map Library, Ms. Helen Wallis, spread out before me a map of Beijing which had been drawn by hand in the early Qing dynasty. On this map, north of Heng Qiao Bridge inside Xi Zhi Men Gate, there is a clearly drawn canal, which, flowing upward, directly connects with the lake inside Shui Guan Pass near De Sheng Men Gate. This Qing dynasty map provides definite and clear evidence of the old course of the river and canal above Heng Qiao Bridge. As a result, a long-standing question which emerged when doing research on changes in the rivers and canals of Beijing has been answered. Prior to this, Mr. Ren Jingcheng, working in the map section of the authentic texts room in the Beijing Library, had written an article introducing "A Map of the Palace in Beijing," a block-printed edition of the Ming dynasty, preserved in the library of Tōhoku University (东北大学) in Miyagi-Ken (宫城县) county in Japan. In this article, he also stated that a map of Beijing from the Ming dynasty shows evidence of the above-mentioned canal. However, the drawing (of the canal) in that map is quite rough. Both these maps, the block-printed edition of the Ming and the hand-drawn edition of the Qing, provide precious, actual material evidence for clarifying historically difficult prob-

lems.

Moved by this experience, when I returned to China and learned that Ms. Cao Wanru, a researcher at the Institute for the History of Natural Science (at the Chinese Academy of Sciences) and Mr. Yan Ping, a scholar at the Scientific Institute for National Surveys and Drawings, along with others at their respective institutes, were at that time sorting and compiling a precious collection of Chinese ancient maps preserved in China, I suggested that we should, as soon as possible, organize our researchers to investigate and study those Chinese ancient maps which have been dispersed abroad. This would be academic research work having considerable value. I remember also that that year Mr. Zhu Shijia took an opportunity afforded by his scholarly visit to the United States to investigate, compile, and publish a catalogue of Chinese local chronicles which are preserved in the American Library of Congress. Additionally, Mr. Wang Zhongming in that same year gathered and sorted Dun Huang manuscripts scattered and lost in various European countries. Together their work of investigating, ordering, and cataloguing provides great research convenience to those who follow after them.

Further, in the Spring of 1987, when Professor Reps of Cornell University came to Peking University (Beijing University) as a guest lecturer, taking advantage of this occasion, I and Mr. Yu Cang, Director of the Bureau for National Surveys and Drawings, invited Professor Reps to introduce specifically those libraries and museums in Europe and America that most likely continue to preserve Chinese maps today. Un-

fortunately, since that event, it had not yet been possible to have some one and some opportunity to engage in the work of sorting, compiling, ordering and studying Chinese ancient maps preserved abroad.

The study of ancient maps, which is related to research in the history of cartography, actually belongs to the field of historical geography. When I was a teacher at Peking University lecturing on the "History of Chinese Ancient Geography," my lectures included sections on ancient cartography so that students would understand the achievements of and the road traversed by previous scholars of our country in the area of cartography. Before the establishment of the People's Republic of China, with regard to research in the field of Chinese cartography, excluding some fragmentary textual research on some maps handed down from former times, there were only two written works, "A History of Chinese Geography" and "An Outline of the History of Chinese Maps," both by Wang Yong. Mr. Wang, using for the most part examples from ancient maps stored in the Beiping Library at that time, in a detailed, systematic and thorough manner, appraised and expounded upon the development of Chinese maps, from their origin up to the appearance of contemporary map surveys and drawings. In this manner, Mr. Wang initiated research into the history of Chinese cartography. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, research essays on received block-printed and hand-drawn maps and on maps unearthed through archeology not only have increased, in addition, monographs on the history of Chinese cartography and reference books for investigating ancient maps still extant continue to be

published one after another. Specifically, the first, second and third volumes of *An Atlas of Chinese Ancient Maps* and the compilation of *Selected Treasures from Chinese Ancient Maps* enabled many Chinese ancient maps which are still extant but had been hidden in forbidden places away from public knowledge to become known to the world. As a result, the study of the history of Chinese cartography has advanced to a deeper, more profound level.

We may take pleasure and pride in all these achievements. However, it is still necessary to point out that these ancient maps are only a small selection from a vast number of maps currently preserved on the Chinese mainland. With regard to those ancient maps and other related materials which are currently preserved in Taiwan, except for a few examples, these have not been utilized or included in these compilations. Moreover, since the late Qing dynasty, the cultural artifacts and ancient books of our nation which have flowed away overseas are exceedingly great in number, including ancient maps and other materials. Yet, these have not received the attention they should. Thus, in the Preface which I wrote for *Selected Treasures from Chinese Ancient Maps*, I made this appeal:

By striving for the cooperation of specialists and other related scholars from within China and abroad, we will be able to continue to carry forward skillful selection of our nation's ancient maps, from those stored in Taiwan and other places abroad, for reproduction and publication. This work will not only encourage the



invigoration of the people's spirit and the enlargement of the people's culture, but will also necessarily be of great assistance to cultural exchanges between China and other countries and to the development of international cooperation.

Fortunately, Mr. Li Xiaocong, in completing this eagerly sought for piece of work, truly offers to readers today a considerable accomplishment from ongoing research into Chinese ancient maps preserved abroad, investigation and research into that portion of Chinese ancient maps preserved in various places throughout Europe.

Since 1985, Mr. Li, along with me, has presided over the editorial work of the city map group for *The Chinese National Historical Great Atlas*. He has also shared the view that extant ancient maps are extremely valuable for reference when doing research in historical geography and when compiling historical maps. After Mr. Li and Professor Reps came to know each other, Mr. Li increased yet further his resolve to pursue this direction of research and began to acquire necessary materials and learning. At the end of 1990, the Department of History at Peking University sent Mr. Li, as an inter-university exchange scholar, to Leiden University in Holland for advanced study. A year later, he was awarded British Academy K. C. Wong Fellowships, which gave him an opportunity to travel across Europe furthering his investigation and study of Chinese ancient maps preserved in various European countries.

While Mr. Li was pursuing advanced studies in Holland, he was greatly assisted by the eminent Dutch sinologist, Professor

Erik Zürcher. In June 1991, Mr. Li participated in the fourteenth international conference on the history of cartography sponsored by Uppsala University and Stockholm. This opportunity enabled him to become acquainted with those responsible for preserving maps in libraries and museums across Europe. Thus, he came to understand the circumstances under which Chinese ancient maps have been preserved in various countries which encouraged his investigation and sorting of these maps. A year later, Mr. Li was sent as a research scholar to Map Library and Oriental & India Office Collections at the British Library in London. There he received the ardent assistance of Ms. Helen Wallis and of Mr. Tony Campbell, both curators of Map Library, and of Dr. Frances Wood, Director of the Chinese section of Oriental & India Office Collections, in completing an initial investigation and catalogue of that portion of Chinese ancient maps preserved in Europe. In autumn of 1994, Mr. Li went to the University of Rome as a Visiting Scholar of the Department of Oriental Studies in the Literature College. There, with the great assistance of Professors Piero Corradini and Giuliano Bertuccioli of University of Rome and of Professor Silvio Vita and others at the College of Oriental Studies in Napoli, Mr. Li collected and sorted several hundred maps which had been dispersed in various places in Italy and the Vatican. Therefore, with these efforts on the part of Mr. Li, we have substantial reason for saying that the advancement of this kind of study clearly furthers international exchange and cooperation.

In the Summer of 1991, when I attended a meeting of the Committee on the History of Thought in Geography of the Inter-