

An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Geographical Works*

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【Contents】

1. Identifying Historical Places
2. Historical Atlases
3. Cartography
4. Cities
5. Local Gazetteers and Local Histories
6. Geography in the Dynastic Histories
7. Modern Atlases
8. Foreign Place Names

【Abstract】

While studying Chinese, we often encounter geographical names in our readings. In particular, historical place-names are often unfamiliar to us. Meanwhile, even if the geographical names in the readings are the same as those in the modern era as we know, we can not say for sure that it is the same place of the same name in modern times. This is because geographical names are often changed over time. It is required to verify that the geographical names in the literature are the same as those in the modern era. If it's anywhere else, we'll check where it is, as accurately as possible. This bibliography contains research materials to help address these issues. This contains as follows; historical places, historical atlases, cartography, cities, local gazetteers and local histories, geography in the dynastic histories, modern atlases, and foreign place names mentioned in Chinese writings.

【Key Words】 Sinology, China, History, Map, Name, Place, Gazetteer

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1. Identifying Historical Places

The following are comprehensive dictionaries, but they are also very good on place names:¹⁾

Morohashi Tetsuji 諸橋轍次 et al., comps. *Dai KanWa ji ten* 大漢和辭典. 13 vols. Tokyo: Taishukan shoten, 1955–60.²⁾

Chang Qiyun 張其昀 et al., comps. *Zong wen da ci dian* 中文大辭典. 40 vols. Taipei: Zhongguo wenhua yanjiu suo, 1962–68.³⁾

1) Comprehensive Geographical Work

Aoyama Sadao 青山定男 (1903–1983) ed. *Shina rekidai chimei yōran* 支那歷代地名要覽, Tōkyō: Tōhō Bunka Gakuin, 1939.

This work also goes by the title *Dokushi hōyō kiyō sakuin Chūgoku rekidai chimei yōran* 讀史方輿紀要索引中國歷代地名要覽 (Taipei: Hongshi chubanshe, 1975) or *Shina rekidai chimei yōran: Dokushi hōyō kiyō sakuin* 支那歷代地名要覽: 讀史方輿紀要索引 (Tōkyō: Tōhō Bunka Gakuin Tōkyō Kenkyūjo, 1933).⁴⁾

2) Place-name Dictionaries⁵⁾

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- 1) For more information on the Identifying Historical Places, see Endymion Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Asia Center of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, 2013), 243–46; Endymion Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Asia Center of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, 2000), 140–44.
 - 2) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 91; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 73. See also Teng Ssu-yü and Knight Biggestaff, comps., *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Work* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1971), 133; Zheng Hengxiang 鄭恆雄, *Zhong wen can kao zi liao* 中文參考資料 (Taipei: Xuesheng shuju, 1982), 128–30; Ernst Wolff and Maureen Corcoran, *Chinese Studies: A Bibliographic Manual* (San Francisco: Chinese Materials Center, 1981), 41; Pan Shuguang 潘樹廣, *Gu dian wen xue wen xian ji qi jian suo* 古典文學文獻及其檢索 (Xi'an: Shanxi Renmin chubanshe, 1984), 282.
 - 3) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 91; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 73. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Work*, 133; Zheng, *Zhong wen can kao zi liao*, 128–30; Wolff and Corcoran, *Chinese Studies*, 41; Pan, *Gu dian wen xue wen xian ji qi jian suo*, 283.
 - 4) It is an index to parts 2 and 3 of Gu Zuyu 顧祖禹 *Du shi fangyu jiyao* and gives modern equivalents for over 30,000 pre-Qing toponyms. See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 209; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 153–154. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Work*, 157n.
 - 5) For more place-name dictionaries, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 244–245; Wil-

Zang Lihe 藏勵穌, et al., comp. *Zhongguo gujin diming da cidian* 中國古今地名大辭典. Hongkong: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1931, 1982; rpt. Shanghai: Shanghai shudian chubanshe, 2015.⁶⁾

Wright, Hope. *Alphabetical list of geographical names in Sung China*. Paris: Ecole pratique des hautes études, 1956.⁷⁾

2. Historical Atlases

After we have identified the place name, we may locate it on a map in order to better understand the meaning of the passage we are reading. This requires using a historical atlas.⁸⁾

Editions:

Herrmann, Albert. *An Historical Atlas of China*. 1935. Rev. ed. Chicago: Aldine, 1966.

These maps are in color, which is an aid to distinguishing boundaries. They do not include many smaller and less important places, but the atlas is one of the most convenient references to use for checking larger geographical entities.⁹⁾

Chang Cheng Kuangyu 程光裕 et al., eds. *Zhongguo lishi ditu* 中國歷史地圖. 2 vols. Taipei: Zhongguo wenhua xueyuan, 1980–84.

This work, while sometimes helpful, is not as comprehensive as Tan, *Zhongguo lishi ditu*.¹⁰⁾

Cheng Kuangyu 程光裕 and Xu Shengmo 徐聖謨, comps. *Zongguo lishi ditu* 中國歷史地圖集. 2 vols. Taipei: Zhongguo wenhua shiye chubanshe, 1955.¹¹⁾

Tan Qixiang 譚其驤 et al., comps. *Zhongguo lishi ditu* 中國歷史地圖集. 8 vols. Shanghai: Ditu chubanshe, 1982.

kinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 141–142.

6) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 245; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 142n. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 157n.

7) Reprinted in *Journal of Sung-Yuan Studies*, 1992.

8) For more historical atlases, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 213–14; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 143–144.

9) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 246; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 144n.

10) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 214.

11) See Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 159.

This excellent set is probably the best to use for most purposes. One problem with it, however, is that boundaries, especially the modern boundaries shown in lighter color, are sometimes extremely difficult to see.¹²⁾

Yanai Wataru 箭内互. *Tōyō dokushi chizu* 東洋讀史地圖. Rev. and enlarged Wada Sei 和田清. Tokyo: Fuzambo, 1941.

This treats Asia as a whole.

Yang Shoujing 楊守敬 (1839–1915) comp. *Lidai yuditu* 歷代輿地圖. Shanghai: Guan hai tan g, 1904–1911.

This contains very good historical maps, though it is not so accurate and detailed.¹³⁾

3. Cartography¹⁴⁾

Needham, Joseph and Wang Ling. *Science and Civilization on China*. Vol. 3, *Mathematics and the Science of the Heaven and the Earth*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1959.¹⁵⁾

Harley, J. B. and David Woodward, eds. *The History of Cartography*. Vol. 2, Book 2, *Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies*. Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1994.

The section "Cartography in China" was written by Cordell D. K. Yee. Yee extensively critiqued Needham's positivist views in this book.¹⁶⁾

4. Cities

It is frequently desirable to find information, maps, etc. pertaining to a city.¹⁷⁾ One sou

12) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 245; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 143–44. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 159.

13) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 245; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 143–44. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 159.

14) For information, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 207; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 145–150.

15) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 207; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 147n.

16) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 207.

17) For more information, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 249–50; Wilkinson, *Chin*

rice of such information is the local gazetteer, which will be taken up later. The following are very helpful:

1) Meng Yuanlao 孟元老 (fl. 1110–60). *Dong jing meng hua lu* 東京夢華錄.¹⁸⁾

Editions:

Dong jing meng hua lu: wai si zhong 東京夢華錄外四種. 1956. Rev. ed. Shanghai: Gudian wenxue chubanshe, 1963; Beijing: Wenhua yishu chubanshe, 1998.

Deng Zhicheng 鄧之誠, comm. *Dong jing meng hua lu zhu* 東京夢華錄注. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1957. Rev. 2008.

2) Xu Song 徐松 (1781–1848). *Tang liang jing cheng fang kao* 唐兩京城坊考.¹⁹⁾

Edition:

Zhang Mu 張穆, ed. *Tang liang jing cheng fang kao*. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1985.

3) Yang Xuanzhi 楊銓之. *Luoyang qielan ji* 洛陽伽藍記.²⁰⁾

Editions:

Fan Xiangyong 范祥雍, comm. *Luoyang qielan ji jiao zhu* 洛陽伽藍記校注. Shanghai, 1958.

Zhou Zumo 周祖謨, comm. *Luoyang qielan ji jiao shi* 洛陽伽藍記校釋. 1956. Beijing, 1963.

Yang Yong 楊勇. *Luoyang Luoyang qielan ji jiao jian* 洛陽伽藍記校箋. Taipei: Zhengwen shuju, 1982.

A full English translation:

Jenner, W. J. F. *Memories of Loyang: Yang Hsüan-chih and the Lost Capital*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981.

4) Other Sources and Dictionaries

ese History: A Manual, 162–67.

18) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 249, 761; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 164, 854.

19) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 236, 249, 739.

20) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 249, 733; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 164, 813. *Qielan* is an abbreviation of *sengqielanmo* 僧伽藍摩, which in turn is a transliteration of *sanghârâma* (monastery).

- Hiraoka Takeo 平岡武部 and Imai Kiyoshi 今井清, comps. *Tōdai no Chōan to Rakuyō* 唐代の長安と洛陽. Kyoto: Jimbun kagaku kenkyūjo, 1954.²¹⁾
- Moule, Arthur C. (1873–1957). *Quinsai with Other Notes on Marco Polo*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1957.²²⁾
- Yan Zhongmin 嚴重敏 et al., eds. *Zhongguo chengshi cidian* 中國城市辭典, Chengdu: Sichuan cishu chubanshe, 1992.
- Yang Guanlin 楊關林, Chen Guangyu 陳光裕, and Xue Guoping 薛國屏, comps. *Zhongguo lishi ming cheng cidian* 中國歷史名城詞典. Shanghai: Shanghai cishu chubanshe, 1985.
- Zhongguo lishi wenhua ming cheng cidian* 中國歷史文化名城詞典. Shanghai: Shanghai cishu chubanshe, 1985.²³⁾

5. Local Gazetteers and Local Histories

Local gazetteers and local histories can be valuable both as geographical and historical sources. One of the most valuable of all geographical sources is the *difang zhi* 地方志 or, simply, *fangzhi* 方志.²⁴⁾ When it deals with a province as a whole, a work may be called a *tongzhi* 通志. When it deals with a sub-provincial unit, it may be called a *fuzhi* 府志. Although they derive from earlier works like the famous work on the Sichuan region, Chang Qu's 常璩 (Jin Dynasty) *Huayang guozhi* 華陽國志,²⁵⁾ the compilation of *fangzhi* as such began in Song times. But the Ming and especially the Qing were the periods in which

21) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 249, 740; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 823, 841.

22) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 786; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 756.

23) For a book review, see Franke W., Review of *Zhongguo lishi wenhua mingcheng cidian* 中國歷史文化名城詞典, *Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie*, v5 (Jan. 1, 1987): 50–51.

24) For more information on local gazetteers, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 209–213; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 154–62. See also Li Yanjing 李衍經, *Zhongguo difangzhi* 中國地方志 (Shanghai: Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1996).

25) There is a good edition of this book: Liu Lin 劉林, ed., *Huayang guozhi jiao zhu* 華陽國志校注 (Chengdu: Ba Shu shushe, 1984). Better one is Ren Naiqiang 任乃強, *Huayang guozhi bu tu zhu* 華陽國志補圖注 (Shanghai: Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1987). There is an index to *Huayang guozhi*: Taniguchi Fusao 谷口房男, comp., *Kayōkoku shi jinmei sakuin* 華陽國志人名索引 (Tokyo: Kokusho Kankokai, 1981). Another useful regional history is Xu Song's 許嵩 (8th C.) *Jiankang shilu* 健康實錄, 20 vols. (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1984; rpt. Beijing: Beijing tushuguan chubanshe, 2003), which is important for the history of the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties period and for the history of the region of modern Nanjing. This may be the only *shilu* devoted to a place rather than a reign.

h this branch of historiography flourished. Estimates are that from seven or eight to as many as eleven thousand such works are in existence from Song and after, the bulk of these dating from the Qing and post-Qing periods. The precise arrangement of gazetteers differs from work to work, but the principal categories remain much the same. A typical gazetteer might contain the following general sections, each of which would have subsections: 1) geographical features; 2) government; 3) the economy; 4) societal features; and 5) literature. Hundreds of gazetteers have been reprinted since the 1970s by Chengwen Publishing Co. in Taiwan in the series *Zhongguo fangzhi congshu* 中國方志叢書.²⁶⁾ Chengwen Publishing Co. has also published a catalogue of its series:²⁷⁾

Zhongguo fangzhi congshu mulu: Diyi, er qi ji disan qi (bufen) 中國方志叢書目錄: 第一, 二期及第三期(部分). Taipei: Chengwen chubanshe, 1989.²⁸⁾

Zhu Shijia 朱士嘉, comp. *Zhongguo difangzhi zonglu* 中國地方志綜錄. Shanghai: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1935.²⁹⁾

Modern gazetteers were published between 1982 and 1986. It is entitled *Zhongguo fengwu zhi congshu* 中國風物志叢書. The series comprises thirty-one works including Zhang Renzhong 张仁忠 et al., comps. *Zhongguo fengwu zhi* 中国风物志. Beijing: Lüyou chubanshe, 1989.

Parts of the series:

Wu Guifang 吴贵芳, ed. *Shanghai fengwu zhi* 上海风物志. Shanghai: Shanghai wenhua chubanshe, 1982.

Mo Jie 莫焦, ed. *Guangxi fengwu zhi* 廣西風物志. Nanning: Guangxi renmin chubanshe, 1984.

Beijing fengwu zhi 北京风物志. Beijing: Beijing lüyou chubanshe, 1984.

A Local History for the Provincial Commands (*fangzhen* 方鎮) of Tang Times:

26) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 212; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 159n.

27) To consult a gazetteer, one probably have to consult a gazetteer catalogue. Few libraries have a complete collection of all local gazetteers, but some have published catalogues of the gazetteers in their collections. In addition to the catalogues of *difangzhi* given in Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 53-55, there are others in Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 208-13; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 158-162; Wilkinson, *The History of Imperial China*, 117-19.

28) This contains both English and Chinese introductions to gazetteers, but these introductions are not identical.

29) See Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 53.

Wu Tingxie 吳廷燮, comp., *Tang fang zhen nian biao* 唐方鎮年表, 3 vols. (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1980.³⁰⁾

6. Geography in the Dynastic Histories

The dynastic histories contain sections on the geography of China and on foreign countries. The sections on administrative geography are called "Dili zhi" 地理志, "Jun guo zhi" 郡國志, "Zhou jun zhi" 州郡志, and "Jun xian zhi" 郡縣志. Sections on physical geography usually are called "He qu zhi" 河渠志 or "Gou xu zhi" 溝洫志 and deal almost entirely with hydraulic works. Chapters on foreign peoples are given titles such as "Xi yu zhuan" 西域傳, "Man Yi zhuan" 蠻夷傳, "Waiguo zhuan" 外國傳, and "Zhu Yi lie zhuan" 諸夷列傳.³¹⁾

Place-name Indexes to the Dynastic Histories:

Chen Jialin 陈家麟 and Wang Renkang 王仁康, ed. *Hanshu diming suoyin* 汉书地名索引. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1990.³²⁾

Guo Shengbo 郭声波 and Wang Ronggui 王蓉贵, eds. *Xin jiu Wudai shi diming zuming suo yin* 新旧五代史地名族名索引. Chengdu: Sichuan cishu chubanshe, 2000.³³⁾

Ji Chao 嵇超 et al., eds. *Shiji diming suoyin* 史记地名索引. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1990.³⁴⁾

Wang Tianliang 王天良, ed. *Sanguozhi diming suoyin* 三國志地名索引. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1980.³⁵⁾

_____, ed. *Hou Hanshu diming suoyin* 後漢書地名索引. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1988.³⁶⁾

7. Modern Atlases

30) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 740.

31) For geography in the dynastic histories, see Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 208; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A Manual*, 150–152. The easiest way to find information in these sections is perhaps by using the appropriate index in Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 219–24.

32) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 713.

33) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 754.

34) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 709.

35) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 730.

36) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 714.

The atlases above include modern maps for purposes of identification and comparison. If one wants maps only concerned with modern China, one may consult the following:

Zhonghua minguo dituji 中華民國地圖集. Comps. Zhang Qiyun 張其昀 (1901–1985) et al. Yangming Shan: Guofang yanjiuyuan, 1959–1962.³⁷⁾

Zhonghua minguo xin ditu 中華民國新地圖. Comps. Ding Wenjiang 丁文江 (1887–1936) et al. Shanghai: Shanghai shenbao guan, 1934.³⁸⁾

There is an index arranged by Wade–Giles romanization: *Gazetteer of Chinese Place Names Based on the Index to V. K. Ting Atlas*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Map Service: 1944.

Zhonghua youzheng yutu 中華郵政輿圖. Beijing: Jiaotongbu youzheng zongju, 1918.³⁹⁾

Atlas of the People's Republic of China. Cartographic Publishing House (Kina). Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 1989.

Communist China Map Folio. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office (United States), 1967.

Communist China Administrative Atlas. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.: Directorate of Intelligence, Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence, 1969.

People's Republic of China Atlas. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

8. Foreign Place Names

Often it is very difficult to identify foreign place names in Chinese transcription. We will have to deal with this problem on a case-by-case basis. There is no simple solution that can be applied in each and every instance. We will often find that the atlases listed above are helpful, but we may also find them contradictory and confusing. Albert Herrmann's *An Historical Atlas of China* can be useful, but be sure to read the prefatory essay by Paul Wheatley, for it corrects some errors in the maps.

37) See Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 162.

38) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 896; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 1047. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 161.

39) See Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 896; Wilkinson, *Chinese History: A New Manual*, 1047. See also Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 161.

1) Studies of Foreign Place Names

Zhongguo bianjiang tuji lu 中國邊疆圖籍錄. Comp. Deng Yanlin 鄧衍林. Taipei: Wenhai, 1974.⁴⁰⁾

"Nanyang wenxian xulu changbian" 南洋文獻書錄長編. Comp. Xu Yunqiao 許雲樵. *Nanyang yanjiu* 南洋研究. 1.1 (1959): 1-170.⁴¹⁾

2) Studies of Foreign Lands Mentioned in Chinese Writings

Backus, Charles. *The Nan-chao Kingdom and T'ang China's Southwestern Frontier*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

Bagchi, Prabodh. *India and China: A Thousand Years of Cultural Relations*. 2nd. ed. New York: Philosophical Library, 1951.

Barthold, Vasilii V. *Turkestan down to the Mongol Invasion*. Translated and revised by the author and H. A. R. Biggs. Addenda and corrigenda by V. Minorsky. 4th. ed. London: E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Trust, 1977.

Boulnois, Luce. *The Silk Road*. Trans. Dennis Chamberlin. New York: Sutton, 1966.

Bretschneider, Emilii. *Medieval Researches from Eastern Asiatic Sources*. 2 vols. London: Kegan Paul, 1910.

Carrol, D. T., trans. *Account of T'u-yü-hun in the History of the Chin Dynasty*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953.

Chavannes, Edouard. *Documents sur les Tou-kiue (Turcs) occidentaux*. 1903. Taipei: Ch'eng-wen, 1969.

Demiéville, Paul. *La Concile de Lhasa*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale de France, 1952.

Dobbs, Jack A. *History of the Discovery and Exploration of Chinese Turkestan*. The Hague: Mouton, 1963.

Eberhard, Wolfgang. *Das Toba-reich Nordchinas: eine soziologische Untersuchung*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1949.

Hamilton, James Russell. *Les Quighours à l'époque des Cinq Dynasties, d'après les documents chinois*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale de France, 1955.

Hirth, Friederich and W. W. Rockhill, trans. *Chau Ju-kua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, Entitled Chu-fan-chih*. 1912. New York: Paragon, 1966.

40) See Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 64.

41) See Teng and Biggestaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, 64-65.

- Lattimore, Owne. *Inner Asian Frontiers of China*. 1940. Boston: Beacon, 1962.
- Lu Jiarong 陸佳榮 et al., comps. *Gudai Nanhai diming hui shi* 古代南海地名滙釋. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1986.
- Lu Junling 陸峻嶺 and Zhou Shaoquan 周紹泉, eds. *Zhongguo gu ji zhong you guan Jian puzhai ziliao huibian* 中國古籍中有關柬埔寨資料滙編. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1986.
- Luce, Gordon H., trans. *The Man shu: Book of the Southern Barbarians*. Ithaca: Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, 1961.
- MacKerras, Colin. *The Uighur Empire (744-840) - According to the T'ang Dynastic Histories*. Canberra: Australian National University, 1968.
- McGovern, William M. *The Early Empires of Central Asia*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939.
- Miller, Roy Andrew. *Accounts of Western Nations in the History of the Northern Chou Dynasty*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959.
- Parker, H. H. *A Thousand Years of the Tartars*. 2nd ed. New York: Knopf, 1924.
- Sinor, Denis. *Introduction à l'étude de l'Eurasie centrale*. Wiesbaden, 1961.
- Satō Hisashi. "The Route from Kokonor to Lhasa during the T'ang Period." *Acta Asiatica* 29 (1979).
- Tsunoda, Ryusaku. *Japan in the Chinese Dynastic Histories, Later Han through Ming Dynasties*. South Pasadena: P. D. and Ion Perkins, 1951.
- Wheatley, Paul. *Nāgara and Commandery: Origins of the Southeast Asian Urban Traditions*. University of Chicago Department of Geography Research Paper 207-8. Chicago: Department of Geography, University of Chicago, 1983.

【논문초록】

키워드	국문	중국학, 중국, 역사, 지도, 지명, 지방, 지방지		
Key Words	영문	Sinology, China, History, Map, Name, Place, Gazetteer		
<div>선정중국지명서목해제</div> <div>박민웅</div> <p>중국학을 연구하는 중에 문헌 속에서 종종 지명을 마주하게 되는데, 특히 역사적인 지명 (historical place-name)은 낯선 경우가 많다. 한편, 설사 문헌 속의 지명이 자신이 알고 있는 현대의 지명과 동일하다고 하더라도, 그 곳이 과연 정말 현대의 지명에 해당하는 곳이라고 확인할 수는 없다. 왜냐하면 시간이 흐르면서 지명이 바뀐 경우가 왕왕 있기 때문이다. 이에 문헌 속의 지명이 현대의 지명에 해당하는 곳과 같은 지를 확인하여야 하고, 다른 곳이라면 그 위치가 어딘지를 가능한 한 정확하게 확인하고 지도에서도 위치를 찾아 확인해 볼 필요가 있다.</p> <p>이에 본 문헌목록은 중국학을 연구하는 중에 마주하는 지명과 장소의 기초적인 확인을 위한 공구서, 역사적 지명과 위치 확인을 위한 중국의 역사지도, 지도의 역사적 연구, 도시와 지방의 지리와 역사 등을 기록한 문헌 및 지방지, 역대 역사서의 지명색인, 현대의 중국지도 및 중국문헌 속의 외국지명과 연구물 등을 순서로 하여 선정함으로써 필요한 경우에 해제를 보탬 것이다.</p> <p>이 목록을 통해 중국학 연구를 위해 필요한 참고문헌목록으로 학술정보를 열람하고 확인하기에 편리한 도움을 제공하면서 학문적 데이터베이스 역할을 하리라 기대한다.</p>				
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