CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Connected Cartographies

In the "Age of Discovery," explorers brought a wealth of information about new and strange lands from across the oceans. Yet, even as the Americas appeared on new world maps, China remained a cartographic mystery. How was the puzzle of China's geography unraveled? *Connected Cartographies* demonstrates that knowledge about China was generated differently, not through exploration but through a fascinating bidirectional, cross-cultural exchange of knowledge. Florin-Stefan Morar shows that interactions between Chinese and Western cartographic traditions led to the creation of a new genre of maps that incorporated features from both. This genre included works by renowned cartographers such as Abraham Ortelius and Matteo Ricci and other less-known works, "black tulips of cartography," hidden in special collections. Morar builds upon original sources in multiple languages from archives across three continents, producing a pioneering reconstruction of Sino–Western cartographic exchanges that shaped the modern world map and our shared global perspective.

FLORIN-STEFAN MORAR is Assistant Professor of the History of Science at the National University of Singapore, working on the global history of science, the history of international relations, and digital humanities.

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

"Morar carries forward recent shifts in cartographic history to challenge the idea that Europe 'discovered' the rest of the world by looking closely at how cartographers, both European and Chinese, crossed cultures as they put the world together on paper."

Timothy Brook, University of British Columbia

"In this masterful study, Morar charts how translation and adaptation – not just exploration – crafted early global perspectives in both China and Europe. *Connected Cartographies* offers a fresh perspective on how Jesuit maps, Manchu border policies, and Qing expansion reshaped the meaning of 'empire' and 'border' itself, underscoring the importance of hybrid cartographic traditions for modern global history."

Hyunhee Park, The City University of New York

"*Connected Cartographies* offers a compelling narrative of the interactive co-emergence of early modernity in China and Europe in the fields of world geography and cartography."

Qiong Zhang, Wake Forest University

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Connected Cartographies

World Geography and the Sino-Western Translation of Knowledge, 1580–1842

Florin-Stefan Morar
National University of Singapore

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information



Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre,
New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05-06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781009636032
DOI: 10.1017/9781009636049

© Florin-Stefan Morar 2025

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press & Assessment.

When citing this work, please include a reference to the DOI 10.1017/9781009636049

First published 2025

Cover image: Cluver Imperii Sinarum, Ricci Institute at Boston College.

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

A Cataloging-in-Publication data record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

ISBN 978-1-009-63603-2 Hardback

Cambridge University Press & Assessment has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

For EU product safety concerns, contact us at Calle de José Abascal, 56, 1°, 28003 Madrid, Spain, or email eugpsr@cambridge.org.

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

To my parents,
I owe everything to your love and support.

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Contents

List of Maps and Figures *page* viii
Acknowledgments xii
Digital Book Companion xvii
Note on the Use and Transcription of East Asian Languages xviii
List of Abbreviations xix

Introduction 1

1 The Lay of the Land: Chinese and European World Maps 17

2 Translation and Treason: The Demarcation Controversy and the First Translations of Maps of China in Europe 49

3 Translating the West: Matteo Ricci's World Map and Quandaries about European Identity in Late Ming China 83

4 Material Matters: The 1603 World Map by Matteo Ricci and Li Yingshi and the Manchu Appropriation of Chinese and Western Cartographies 121

5 At the Limits of China: Translating Borders between China and the West 149

6 China's Place in the World: Sino-Western Maps and the Transformation of Chinese Cartography 185

Epilogue: The Archipelago 216

Bibliography 223
Index 251

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Maps and Figures

1.1a and 1.1b *Map of the Tracks of Yu Yujitu* 禹跡圖 and *Map of Chinese and Foreign Lands Huayitu* 華夷圖. *page* 24
1.2 Luo Hongxian 羅洪先, *General Map from the Extended Terrestrial Atlas, Guang yutu* 廣輿圖, 1566 edition. 33
1.3 Muhammad al-Idrisi, *Map of the World*, 1154, *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq*, also known as *Carta Rogeriana.* 35
1.4 *World Map According to Ptolemy's Conic Projection.* 39
1.5 Gerard Mercator, *Nova et aucta orbis terrae descriptio ad usum navigantium emendate accommodata* (*New and Improved Description of the Terrestrial Globe, Adapted to the Use for Navigation*), 1569. 44
1.6 Muhammad al-Idrisi, representation of China from the *Map of the World*, 1154, *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq.* 47
2.1 Abraham Ortelius, *Chinae olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio auctore Ludovico Georgio* (*New Description of the Region of China Authored by Ludovico Georgio*). 50
2.2 Abraham Ortelius, *Regni hispaniae* (*Kingdom of Spain*), 1570. 63
2.3 Juan Lopez de Velasco, *Descripcion de las Yndias Occidentales* (*Description of the West Indies*), from *Demarcacion y division de las Yndias* (*Division and Demarcation of the Indies*), 1575. 65
2.4 Abraham Ortelius, *Maris Pacifici (quod vulgo Mar del Zur)* (*Of the Pacific Sea, Commonly Called Sea of the South*). 66

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

2.5	*Historical and Topographical Map of China* (*Gujin xingsheng zhi tu* 古今形勝之圖), 1555.	70
2.6a and 2.6b	Left: *General Map of China* (*Yudi zongtu* 輿地總圖) from *Extended Terrestrial Atlas* (*Guang yutu* 廣輿圖) by Luo Hongxian 羅洪先, 1555. Right: Ortelius, *Chinae*, Antwerp, 1584.	76
2.7	Bartolomeu Velho, detail from his *Chart of Asia*, 1561.	78
2.8	*Map of Myriad Countries of the Earth*, 坤輿萬國全圖, by Matteo Ricci, Li Zhizao 李之藻, et al., 1602.	81
3.1	*Map of Countries in the Western Regions of the Han*, *Han Xiyu zhuguo tu* 漢西域諸國圖, from *Fozu tongji* 佛祖統紀 (*General Records of the Founders of Buddhism*).	87
3.2a and 3.2b	Left side (a): Letter from Pope Sixtus V to the Wanli Emperor. Right side (b): The Latin translation of the papal letter from Sixtus V.	94
3.3	Terrestrial and celestial globes by Matteo Neroni.	102
3.4	Terrestrial globe by Matteo Neroni (selection).	103
3.5a and 3.5b	Left (a): Terrestrial globe. Right (b): Ortelius, *Chinae*, 1584.	107
3.6a and 3.6b	Left (a): Terrestrial globe. Right (b): Matteo Ricci & Li Zhizao, *Map of Myriad Countries*, colored edition (1608).	111
3.7a and 3.7b	Top (a): *Yudi shanhai quantu* 輿地山海全圖 (*Complete Terrestrial Map of the Mountains and the Seas*) in Zhang Huang 章潢, Tushubian 圖書編 (*Collection of Maps*), 1613 [1584]. Bottom (b): *Shanhai yudi quantu* 山海輿地全圖 from Feng Yingjing 馮應京, *Yueling guangyi* 月令廣義 (*Monthly Ordinances*).	117
3.8	Matteo Ricci, Li Zhizao, and Zhang Wentao, *Kunyu wanguo quantu*. Comparison of different versions, selection, and design by the author.	119
4.1	*Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth*, *Liangyi xuanlan tu* 兩儀玄覽圖, 1603.	126
4.2	*Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth*, *Liangyi xuanlan tu* 兩儀玄覽圖 detail.	127
4.3	Manchu translation of the cosmological theory in a cartouche placed near the line of the equator on *Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth*, *Liangyi xuanlan tu* 兩儀玄覽圖.	130

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

4.4a and 4.4b Examples of Manchu inscriptions on *Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth*, *Liangyi xuanlan tu* 兩儀玄覽圖. 131
4.5 Analysis of the Manchu script written on *Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth*, *Liangyi xuanlan tu* 兩儀玄覽圖. 137
4.6 *Map of Dengzhou* 鄧州 from *Cartographic Diary of the Embassy to the Ming Court* (朝天記地圖) by Chong Tuwon, 1630. 140
4.7 Synthetic map of the *Great Ming*, *Da Ming hunyi tu* 大明混一圖. 147
5.1 Olahus Magnus, *Carta Marina*, Antonio Lafreri, 1572. 155
5.2 Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, *L'Europe*, Pierre Mariette, 1651. 156
5.3 Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, *L'Asie*, Paris, 1652. 157
5.4 Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, Kingdom of China, from *L'Asie*, Paris, 1658 edition. 160
5.5 Comparison of *Map of Siberia* by Nicolae Milescu Spatharius and *Tabual Geographica Orientis* by Antoine Thomas. 172
5.6 Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville, *Grand Tartary According to the Novel Observations of the Gentlemen of the Academy of Sciences (La grande Tartarie suivant les nouvelles observations de Mess. de l'Académie royale des sciences, augmentées de nouveau)*, Paris, 1714. 175
5.7 Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville, *Most General Map that Comprises China, Chinese Tartary, and Tibet* (*Carte la plus generale et qui comprend La Chine, La Tartarie Chinoise, et le Tibet*), Paris, 1734. 177
5.8 *Huanhai quantu* 環海全圖 (*Complete Map of the Circular Ocean*), from *Hai jiang yang jie xing shi quan tu* 海疆洋界形勢全圖 (*Coastal maps of China*), c. 1787. 181
5.9 Li Mingche 李明徹, *The Unified Latitude and Longitude General Map of the Ten-Thousand-Year Great Qing Empire*, *Da Qing wannian yitong jingwei yutu* 大清萬年一統經緯輿圖, c.1820. 182

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

5.10	Julius Klaproth, *New Map of Asia (Nouvelle carte de L'Asie)*, Paris, 1829.	183
6.1	Cao Junyi, *Complete Map of Human Vestiges and Routes within the Nine Border Zones and the Ten Thousand Countries under Heaven*, *Da Ming jiubian wanguo renji lucheng quantu* 大明九邊萬國人跡路程全圖.	191
6.2	Ferdinand Verbiest 南懷仁, *Complete Map of the Earth* (*Kunyu quantu* 坤輿全圖), 1674.	192
6.3	Lü Fu 呂撫, *Map of the Three Powers*, *Sancai yiguan tu* 三才一貫圖, 1722.	194
6.4	Zhuang Tingfu, *The Great Qing Dynasty World Map of Tribute-Bearing Countries with Spherical Coordinates, Past and Present*, *Da Qing tongshu zhigong wanguo jingwei diqiushi* 大清統屬職貢萬國經緯地球式, 1794.	197
6.5	Ye Zipei 葉子佩 and Liu Yan 六嚴, *Great Map of the Whole Earth at a Glance*, *Dadi quanqiu yilan zhitu* 大地全球一覽之圖, 1851.	211
E.1	Comparison of two versions of *The Blue Marble.*	222

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Acknowledgments

This book is the product of all my travels, the accumulated result of almost two decades of journeying across three continents. The initial spark for the manuscript was lit during my studies in Paris at the Centre Koyré and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in 2008. I am especially thankful to Kapil Raj, who helped me to realize that there is, quite literally, a whole world of knowledge-making that historians of science, narrowly preoccupied with science in Europe and the United States, have not accounted for. This convinced me of the importance of studying non-Western languages to be able to work on what Raj, citing Steven Shapin, called in his EHESS lectures the "problem of how knowledge travels" and, later, "the circulation of knowledge." I had barely arrived at Harvard in 2009 when, as part of my doctoral studies, I embarked on an ambitious project of studying East Asian languages, Chinese, Classical Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu, which took me several times around the world in search of archives and sources. I could not have done this without the support of Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS) deans, Margot Gill and Alan Brandt, or my doctoral advisors, Shigehisa Kuriyama and Katharine Park. When I contoured the idea of an ambitious project that would use primary and secondary sources in numerous European languages (Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, French, and German) as well as Chinese, Manchu, and Japanese, contrary to my anxious expectations, I was met not with blank stares and refusal but with support and excitement. I will always be grateful for the trust and support I received at Harvard. Looking back, I see so many things I wish I had done differently and better. Nevertheless, I derive a sense of achievement from this project being possible at all. Its feasibility has given me an increased sense of confidence that the intellectual transformation of historical disciplines from national perspectives to global and cross-cultural perspectives is cogent and can succeed. This is ultimately the vision that animates my present and future research.

To be sure, the desire to work on global matters has been around for decades – in the history of science, perhaps even earlier than in other disciplines. It would be unfair not to credit George Sarton, the founder of the history

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

of science as a discipline and of the Department of the History of Science at Harvard, who was already advocating for global approaches at the beginning of the twentieth century. But the question has always been how to do it. Sarton's vision was to train on an ethnic basis: Muslims would work on Islamic science and Chinese would work on Chinese science. The products of their work would be then accumulated in encyclopedias of the history of discovery since the "dawn of man," written in the *lingua franca* of English. Sarton's sentiment was humanist and universalist. He firmly believed that every human being was capable of both making scientific contributions and writing about them. He also operated with his own time's notions of ethnicity and civilization, which he projected onto the past. He did not acknowledge the variety and complexity (ethnic, geographic, social, and political) of what he termed "Islamic" or "Chinese" civilizations or the idea of historical change, and he was not open to the possibility of cross-cultural exchange or the notion that cultures could be transmitted, learned, and combined. It is precisely this latter set of ideas that animate current preoccupations with global history as well as my own. Naturally, this is not a coincidence, and it is not entirely divorced from the realities of our time. Traveling and living in different countries is now easier than ever. Universities offer a variety of high-quality language courses in many, if not most, of the relevant ancient and modern languages. Only the present is truly real, and we always write history from the present. However, observing the importance of cross-cultural exchange is not anachronistic, an outside imposition on the past from our present. A slew of recent work on global history has tried to show that exchanges, contacts, and connections in our shared past were significant, pervasive, and consequential. It was the people with an interest in other languages and cultures – travelers, translators, and individuals with complicated backgrounds and heritage – who brought distant places together. These people could – and in some cases needed – to transcend the narrow circumstances of their birth. There were people of East Asian origin touring Europe and writing in Latin, just as there were people from India, the Middle East, and Europeans in China, and there were people whose very lives depended on travel between Africa, America, Europe, and Asia and across all the world's oceans. They were indeed few and far between in the early modern period, but these intrepid travelers were in many ways responsible for creating a world we can recognize – and, perhaps, the very global world we live in today. We should be grateful to and celebrate these less-sung figures as much as the more established national cultural heroes. I believe that learning multiple languages and gaining skills to read manuscripts and research archives are simply an extension of the dictum to "follow the scientists and engineers," which has long been established as a rule of method in the history of science. After all, how can we follow people whose languages and experiences we don't understand? Relying on other specialists

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

through collaboration is insufficient and often unfeasible, and it raises a host of other issues; we therefore must train multilingually just as we train interdisciplinarily.

In all my years of journeying and global travel, I have never been alone. So many people have been along for the ride, and I am deeply grateful to them. The art critic Mircea Oliv opened the path by putting some important books in my hands when I finished high school and, at the Faculty of Philology in Cluj, Corin Braga, Ruxandra Cesereanu, and Mihaela Ursa Pop, allowed me the intellectual freedom to explore the philosophy and history of science. My heart also goes out to my friends and colleagues from my Cluj period: Alex Virastau, Dan Siserman, Ovidiu Stanciu, Dan Radu, Radu Toderici, Claudia Serban, and Dragos Duicu. Few people know that Cluj has a genuine intellectual café culture, of the kind you only read about in books and see in movies. I acquired lifetimes of learning by participating in debates and conversations there. Thank you all! I couldn't have started my journey without you. I must also thank the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) for awarding me my first fellowship, which allowed me to study in Germany. Carsten Reinhardt was the perfect mentor at the University of Bielefeld: gentle, funny, and inspiring. Thank you, Carsten, for recognizing that I had intellectual contributions to make. In addition, I must not forget Sigmund Probst, who initiated me into reading manuscripts from the early modern period while I was at the Leibniz archives in Hanover.

There are many more people from my time at Harvard to whom I must express gratitude. First, many thanks to Mario Biagioli, whom I managed to catch just before he left Harvard in 2010. He made me see American academia less naively and gave me the courage to be ambitious. To Peter Galison, I must express gratitude for being such an example of brilliance and for always pushing the boundaries of disciplines to seemingly impossible places. Peter Galison might very well be *the* historian of science of our time, and I will always be thankful to have had the opportunity to be around him. I owe repeated thanks to my advisor, Shigehisa Kuriyama. His creativity and insight made me see what I was working on in a new light, and he taught me new ways to present my work to audiences. Sven Beckert and Charles S. Maier furthered my understanding of global history and welcomed me as part of the community of scholars at the Wheatherhead Center for International Affairs. Mark C. Elliott's impeccable professionalism, rigor, depth, and, I really must say, exquisite sense of fashion and dress will always be things to which I aspire and keep in mind as a model. Our meetings throughout my time at Harvard were amazing learning opportunities. Many thanks also to Paula Findlen for agreeing to be on my committee and for the generous, kind, and friendly advice. It was always spot-on. Finally, many thanks to James Delbourgo for his mentorship in teaching the global history of science and his support over the years.

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

It would have been difficult for me to enjoy graduate school at Harvard as much as I have without the friendship of so many wonderful people. I am especially thankful to my dear friend Sungho Kimlee, who, sadly, departed so early from this world, as well as Tom Wisniewski, Danny Orbach, Josh Freeman, and Anne-Sophie Pratte for their company and support and for the stimulating conversations that we have had over the years. And for their humor – few things in life are worth doing without cracking a joke or two, and I am thankful for the people who understand and share this truth. In addition, although I cannot list them all here, I am grateful to the people of Dudley House, where I was a fellow for two years at the beginning of my PhD adventure. We have shared wonderful meals and conversations together. Thanks also to the wonderful staff of the Regional Studies East Asia and History of Science programs: It was smooth sailing because of you. And thank you, Linda Schneider, for being the perfect graduate student coordinator.

I feel bottomless gratitude for my many language teachers and tutors. Thank you all for teaching me. Thank you to Wang Qiuyu for giving me my wonderful Chinese name, Meng Hanliang 孟瀚良. I use it with pride. And thank you, Qin Ping, for teaching me Manchu and for being such a good friend and guide to China. Many thanks to Li Xinfeng for accepting me as a visiting scholar at Peking University and for providing excellent guidance and advice. In addition, I cannot forget the service and help of the many competent archivists and librarians I have met on my research travels in Europe and China. I have received key advice from many of these people, and I am especially grateful for the staff of the Liaoning Provincial Museum in Shenyang, who allowed me to see the Manchu translated map by Li Yingshi and Matteo Ricci, and to Antonietta Conti for her help with the Jesuit globes at the National Library in Rome. There are so many others who have supported me and shown me friendship in Taiwan (the International Chinese Language Program [ICLP], at National Taiwan University and Yunlin Hong from National Taiwan Normal University), Lisbon (Blue, Maria Joana, Jose), Rome (Annalisa, Chiara), Paris (Jérome Baudry), Madrid (Jose), and many other places. My travels would have been less fun without you. Also, many thanks to the people of the Cambridge Zen Center, where I lived as I finished my dissertation. Thank you for teaching me the beauty of Zen practice and for your friendship and support.

This book is an expanded and improved version of my 2019 Harvard PhD dissertation. Research on the dissertation was supported by several grant-giving bodies and fellowship schemes: The Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation, the Ricci Institute (San Francisco), the Villa I Tatti (Florence), the J. B. Harley Foundation (UK), the Renaissance Society of America, the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies (Harvard), the Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies (Seoul), the D. Kim Foundation (Boston, US), the Harvard

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

China Fund, the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (Harvard), the Fairbanks Center at Harvard, and the DAAD (Germany). Many thanks for your support, which is essential for young scholars.

In transforming the dissertation into the present book, I benefited from grant support from the University Grants Council (UCG) of Hong Kong and its Early Career Scheme grant (project number 21601929). This grant allowed me to engage in further research travel and relieved me from teaching duties between 2021 and 2024. I am immensely grateful to the UGC for its support. Additionally, I benefited from faculty grant support from the City University of Hong Kong and Lingnan University in Hong Kong, some of which I used to support book publication costs.

Over the years, colleagues and friends at various institutions have given feedback and advice and read early drafts of this book, chapters, and shorter sections of chapters, or have directly and indirectly provided professional advice and ideas that ultimately made it into the book. There are too many to list here, but I especially wish to thank Anne-Sophie Pratte, Kang Hyeok Hweon, Robert Batchelor, Mario Cams, Elke Papelitzki, and the anonymous readers selected by Cambridge University Press. I also wish to thank Ujeza Ademi for her feedback and help with the website.

Finally, a word of thanks to Dina and Fabian for their support and understanding. Both my parents passed away before they could see this book in print. This book is dedicated to them.

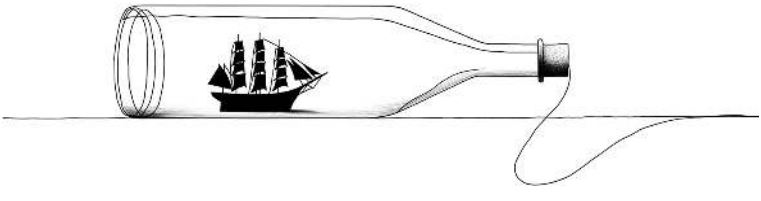
© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Digital Book Companion

www.connectedcartographies.net

A book is like a ship in a bottle. It is built from many small pieces of material with great care, very slowly, over several years. Once the book is written, corrected, typeset, and printed, it is finished. Then, much like a ship in a bottle, the book is sealed away. A ship in a bottle cannot be changed. If the bottle is broken, the work is lost forever. But the digital realm allows for new possibilities. The book you are holding in your hands, or perhaps more likely reading on your screen, is finished, but it has an appendage connecting it to the internet, to a dynamic website. To be sure, such a thread to the web poses challenges and has its weaknesses. As data on the internet require a concerted effort to be kept alive and in a good state, paper is still mightier than pixels. Yet, for this book especially, a digital companion is an advantage. The website, which can be accessed via the link above, contains digital copies of the maps and illustrations, which are less visible in a book format, as well as other material to enhance the reading experience. I recommend that the reader use it alongside this book.



© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Note on the Use and Transcription of East Asian Languages

Terms in Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Manchu languages appear throughout the book. Chinese characters are rendered in traditional and simplified forms according to their original usage. Chinese characters are used alongside transliterations and translations. All of the translations are my own except for titles already known in English translation or unless otherwise noted. Transliteration from Chinese is rendered according to the *pinyin* standard unless terms are generally used in another transcription format. Korean terms are transliterated according to the McCune–Reischauer system. Japanese is rendered according to the Hepburn Romanization system. Manchu is transliterated according to the Gabelentz–Möllendorff system and its latest incarnation, as seen in Jerry Norman's *Comprehensive Manchu–English Dictionary* (2013). Last names are generally used to refer to East Asian authors except in cases where disambiguation is needed. In most cases, historical placenames pertaining to the subject matter of the book are transliterated in italics and capitalized. As the English translation of book names from Chinese is not always standardized, I opted to render all of them in the title case. For works with multiple Chinese authors, the last name-first name format is used for all authors.

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-009-63603-2 — Connected Cartographies
Florin-Stefan Morar
Frontmatter
More Information

Abbreviations

AGI	Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Spain
AGS	Archivo General de Simancas, Simancas, Spain
ANTT	Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Lisbon, Portugal
ARSI	Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu, Rome, Italy
ASFi	Archivio di Stato, Florence, Italy
BAV	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
BL	British Library, London, United Kingdom
BME	Biblioteca Museo de El Escorial, El Escorial, Spain
BNF	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, France
FR	Fonti Ricciane, Roma: Libreria dello Stato, 1942–1949
MPM	Museum Plantin Moretus, Antwerpen, Belgium
MMW	Museum Meermanno-Westreenianum, The Hague, Netherlands
RAH	Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid, Spain

© in this web service Cambridge University Press & Assessment www.cambridge.org