

118. Chin-shan in Kiangsu.
119. Ch'ung-ming, Ch'ang-shu, and Chia-ting are all in Kiangsu.
120. Soochow and Sung-chiang are both in Kiangsu.
121. T'ung-chou is situated near the mouth of the Yangtze and T'ai-chou is in the prefecture of Yangchow.
122. Chia-shan is in Chekiang.
123. Ch'ung-tê hsien and Chia-hsing are both in Chekiang.
124. Chô-lin is in the Sung-chiang prefecture, Kiangsu.
125. Ta-t'ung is in the northern part of Shansi.
Li T'ien-ch'ung, native of Mêng-chin, Honan, who too came to the governorship via the office of junior vice-president of the censorate. MS 205:6ab.
126. Chang Ching; from his biography in MS 205:1a it would appear that he became the Nanking minister of war in 1553, as Fieh Pao 費 縉 was the president of the board of war at the court (MS 112:11a).
127. Ch'uan-sha, in Sung-chiang, Kiangsu.
128. T'ang-chi, Hsin-shih, Shuang-lin, and Tê-ch'ing hsien are all in modern Chekiang; Hêng-t'ang in Kiangsu.
129. Wang-chiang-ching in Chekiang.
130. Chiang-yin, Wu-sih, and T'ai-hu are all in Kiangsu.
131. Chao Wên-hua, a politician in favor at court, who became president of the board of works in the 3rd moon, 1556; he was dismissed in the 8th moon of the following year, and died on his way home (Tz'ü-ch'i, Chekiang). Cf. MS 212:12a and Ku Chieh-kang, "A Study of Literary Persecution during the Ming." Translated by L. Carrington Goodrich. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, vol. 3, nos. 3 & 4 (December, 1938), p. 287.
132. Chou Ch'ung, a native of Ying-ch'êng, Hupeh, was at this time supervising censor of the board of civil office. MS 205:6b. Hu Tsung-hsien, chin-shih in 1538, was sent out in 1554 to subdue Wang Chih and the others. MS 205:8a.
133. Yang I, chin-shih of 1523, was censor at the time of appointment. MS 205:6b.
134. Pei-hsin-kuan is located 10 li north of the Wu-lin gate of Hangchow.
135. Shun-an is in Chekiang; all the other places, Kwei-chow to T'ai-p'ing-fu inclusive, are in Anhui; Wuhu is an important port on the Yangtze River.
136. Chiang-ning is in Kiangsu.
137. The Ta An-tê-mên 大安德門 was one of the 7 gates on the south side of the Nanking city wall. Louis Gaillard, in

describing the raid on Nanking, says that the pirates came via 72 boats; cf. his Nankin d'alors et d'aujourd'hui. Aperçu historique et géographique. (Variétés sino-logiques No 23) (Chang-hai, 1903), p. 205.

138. Chia-kang 夾岡, an eminence in Chên-chiang (Chinkiang) prefecture, 22 li north of the district city of Tan-yang. Mo-ling pass, in Chên-chiang.
139. Li-shui, Li-yang, I-hsing, and Wu-chin are all districts in Kiangsu.
140. Hui-shan is west of Wu-sih city.
141. Hu-shu, a pass northwest of Wu-hsien, Kiangsu.
142. Yang-lin ch'iao 楊林橋, a bridge in Li-shui hsien, according to MSL, Chia-ching period, 425:1a.
143. This same figure appears in MSL, Chia-ching period, 425:5a under date of 8th month. Jên-ch'ên, equivalent to September 15, 1555. But later, in the 9th month, ping-tzū (October 29) of the same year, the MSL (ibid., 427:3a) relates that the raiders numbered from several thousand in each band to not less than several hundred. This is contained in a report made by Ts'ao Pang-fu, mentioned below, and seems much more realistic.
144. Ts'ao Pang-fu graduated as chin-shih in 1532.
145. T'ao-chê, a market town 6 miles northwest of Fêng-hsien in the prefecture of Sung-chiang, Kiangsu.
146. Chekiang and Chihli (modern Hopei province).
147. A Chuan-ch'iao is listed in the Sung-chiang-fu (edition of 1819) 4:6b, but without description.
148. Lo-ch'ing on the Chekiang coast.
149. All these places, Huang-yen to Ch'êng-hsien inclusive, are in modern Chekiang.
150. The three prefectural centers of Wên-chou, T'ai-chou, and Shao-hsing.
151. Jih-chao in I-chou prefecture, Shantung.
152. Huai-an, Kan-yü, T'ao-yüan, and Ch'ing-ho are all in modern Kiangsu province.
153. Chou-p'u is in Nan-hui hsien, Kiangsu.
154. Chia-ting is in Kiangsu.
155. Yüan O graduated as chin-shih in 1544. MS 205:13b.
156. The Chou-shan are islands off the coast of northern Chekiang.
157. The Liang Chê were the eastern and western parts of Chekiang province.

158. Tz'ü-ch'i, near Ningpo.
159. Li-piao, in the Ting-hai district.
160. T'ung-hsiang, in Chekiang.
161. Presumably the Liang-chuang chai 寨, or fortress, 40 li east of P'ing-hu, prefecture of Chia-hsing. In the year 1440 the censor Li K'uei 李魁, because of trouble with the Japanese pirates at this spot, memorialized the throne asking for the construction of a great fort here. Chia-ch'ing ch'ung-hsiu i-t'ung-chih 嘉慶重修一統志 237: 16a.
162. Tan-yang is in Chên-chiang prefecture, Kua-chou in Yang-chou prefecture, and Ju-kao in T'ung-chou at the mouth of the Yangtze.
163. Miao-wan, near Fu-ning, Kiangsu.
164. Bungo, province in northeastern Kyūshū.
165. Minamoto Yoshinaga -- Ōuchi Yoshinaga (died 1557) of Suō. The Ōuchi, though not descendants of the Minamoto, had been officially confirmed by the Minamoto as an ally for having supported it in their wars against the Taira in the 12th century. Hence, the assumption of this clan-name. Cf. Ōta, Seishi kakei dai-jiten, vol. 1, pp. 1084-1086. See also note 94 above.
166. King's seal, probably one made by the Ōuchi in imitation of the golden seal given by the Ming Court to the Third Ashikaga Shōgun, Yoshimitsu. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 448, 452.
167. Minamoto Yoshishige -- Ōtomo Yoshishige (1530-1587), also known as Ōtomo Sorin, of Bungo, remembered for his cordial relations with the Christians. Tradition traces descent of his family to Yoritomo. Cf. Ōta, Seishi kakei dai-jiten, vol. 1, pp. 1241-1244.
168. Zemmyō represented the Ōtomo Family. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 448.
169. Lu Tang, a native of Ju-ning wei, Honan. MS 212:8b.
170. Wang Pên-ku, chin-shih of 1544.
171. Ko-hai, like Ch'ên-chiang, is in Ting-hai district.
172. Ch'üan-chou, Fukien, one of the major ports of mediaeval times.
173. T'ung-an, Hui-an, and Nan-an are all in the prefecture of Ch'üan-chou.
174. Fu-an and Ming-tê are in Fu-ning-fu.
175. Fu-ch'ing and Yung-fu are in the prefecture of Foochow.
176. Hsing-hua and Chang-chou are both on the Fukien coast.

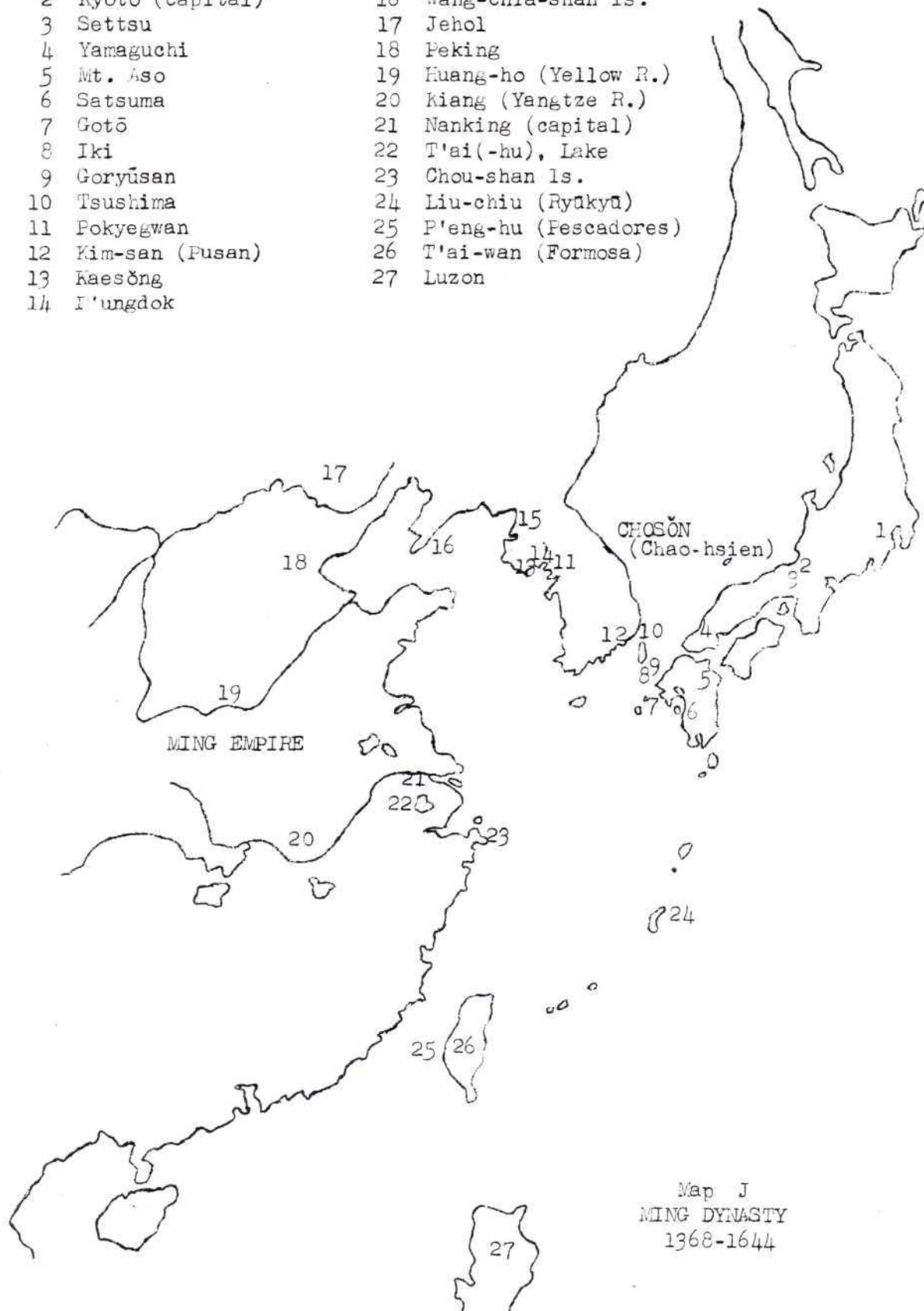
177. Ch'ao = Ch'ao-chou-fu on the northeast coast of Kuangtung. Kuang = Kuang-chou-fu, or Canton.
178. P'ing-hai wei, a military station in the prefecture of Hsing-hua.
179. Yü Tai-yu (died 1580). MS 212:1a-8b. On the date of his death, correct Giles, A Chinese Biographical Dictionary, No. 2530.
 Ch'i Chi-kuang (1528-1587). MS 212:11a-17b. Correct Giles, ibid., No. 304.
 Liu Hsien (died 1581). MS 212:18a-21b.
180. The Lung-ch'ing era (1567-1572) was the reign of Chu Tsai-hou (1527-1572).
181. Chieh-shih in Hui-chou prefecture, and Chia-tzŭ in Hui-lai district, both in Kuangtung.
182. Hua-chou, a department in Kao-chou prefecture, Kuangtung. Chin-nang-so, 100 li northeast of Hsü-wên hsien, Kuangtung.
183. Shên-tien wei, 180 li southeast of Tien-pai hsien, Kao-chou fu. Wu-ch'uan to Hui-lai inclusive are all districts in Kuangtung.
184. Lei, Lien, and Ch'iung are all prefectures in Kuangtung.
185. Wan-li (1573-1620) is the era of Chu I-chün (1563-1620).
186. T'ung-ku-wei is in Ch'ih-ch'i district, and Shuang-t'ü-so in Yang-chiang district.
187. Tien-pai, a district in Kuangtung.
188. Chiu-shan is in the sea 100 li southeast of Hsiang-shan, Chekiang.
189. P'êng-hu are the Pescadores.
190. Ch'ên Jui, a native of Ch'ang-lo, Fukien, graduated as chin-shih in 1553.
191. The kwampaku was a regent who ruled during the minority of a tennō.
192. Nobunaga -- Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582), Lord of Owari, who was virtual Shōgun after 1568 when he subdued Yamashiro, one of the so-called Inner Provinces in the Kyōto region, and installed Yoshiaki, the 15th and last of the Ashikaga line, as nominal Shōgun. For an account of his rise to power, cf. James A. Murdoch, A History of Japan (London, 1903-1926), vol. 2, chapters 6 and 7.
193. Taira Hideyoshi -- Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1539-1598). Little is known about Hideyoshi's ancestry except that it was of peasant stock. Before his rise to power he had assumed such names as Kinoshita, Hashiba, and Taira. In 1585 when he became kwampaku, he took the name of Fujiwara.

Two years later, when he became Dajō-daijin (Prime Minister), Go-Yōzei Tennō conferred on him the family-name of Toyotomi. For a biography in English, see Walter Dening, A New Life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Tokyo, 1930), vi, 406 pp.

194. Settsu, one of the Five Inner Provinces.
195. Akechi Mitsuhide (1528-1582) who entered the services of Nobunaga in 1566 and was later rewarded with a fief in Shiga. For a discussion of his motives in killing Nobunaga, cf. Murdoch, A History of Japan, vol. 2, pp. 138-140.
196. Yukinaga -- Konishi Yukinaga (died 1600), a Christian convert, who participated in many of Hideyoshi's campaigns and who was later enfeoffed at Udo in Kyūshū. At this time he was on a campaign with Hideyoshi against the Mori in the central provinces. For a biographical account, cf. Yashiro Kuniiji (editor), Kokushi dai-jiten (Tōkyō, 1927), vol. 2, pp. 1094-1095.
197. Akechi Mitsuhide was killed by a peasant after his forces had been routed by Hideyoshi.
198. The Fo-lang-chi of the text (= Feringis or Franks) stood originally for the Portuguese. Cf. T'ien-tsê Chang, Sino-Portuguese Trade from 1514 to 1644 (Leiden, 1934), p. 35, note 1, and Paul Pelliot, "Le Hoja et Sayyid Husain de l'Histoire des Ming," T'oung Pao (Leiden), [New Series] vol. XXXVIII, Livr. 2-5 (1948), p. 86.
199. For a discussion of Hideyoshi's ambitious schemes, cf. Akiyama, Nisshi kōshō-shi kenkyū, pp. 55-63. It is known that Hideyoshi made these demands on Liu-chiu and the other countries, but no tribute is believed to have been sent in response to them.
200. Bunroku (1592-1595).
201. T'ung-an, a district in Ch'üan-chou prefecture, Fukien.
202. Chao Ts'an-lu, who graduated as chin-shih in 1571, became governor in 1589. MS 221:13b.
203. Kiyomasa -- Katō Kiyomasa (1559-1611), best known among Hideyoshi's generals. He was given a large fief in Kyūshū. For a brief biographical account, cf. Yashiro, Kokushi dai-jiten, vol. 2, p. 610.
204. Yukinaga -- Konishi Yukinaga. The division he commanded was composed almost entirely of Christian converts. For his differences with Katō, who was a staunch Buddhist, cf. Murdoch, A History of Japan, vol. 2, pp. 319-320.
205. Yoshitomo (died 1615) of the Sō Family, lords of Tsushima. Yoshitomo was also a Christian convert and commanded a unit under Konishi. For a biographical account, cf.

- Yashiro, Kokushi dai-jiten, vol. 3, p. 1588.
206. Ganso, or Genso, a monk in the services of the Sō Family. In 1588 he had accompanied Sō Yoshitoshi on a mission to Korea on the orders of Hideyoshi. Cf. Murdoch, A History of Japan, vol. 2, pp. 307, 310, 331.
207. Shuetsu, identity unknown.
208. On the first phases of the invasion and on the retreat, cf. the detailed study by W.G. Aston, "Hideyoshi's Invasion of Korea," Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan (Tokyo), vol. VI, part 2 (9 February - 27 April 1878; reprinted 1889), pp. 227-245 [Introduction; Chapter I. The Invasion]; vol. IX, part 1 (reprinted October 1906), pp. 89-96 [Chapter II. The Retreat].
209. Sung Ying-ch'ang graduated as chin-shih in 1565. Ming shih kao 212:8b.
210. Li Ju-sung (died 1598) was the eldest son of Li Ch'êng-liang (1526-1615), an officer of Korean origin who became Chinese commander in Liaotung and served up to 1591. MS 238:1a and 10a.
211. The Ning-hsia rebellion broke out in the 3rd moon of 1592.
212. Shih Hsing (1538-1599) was minister of war from 1591 to 1597. MS 112:20b-22a and Ming shih kao 312:7b.
213. Chia-hsing is in Chekiang province.
214. On these events see the chapter on Korea in MS 320:15b. The latest and most reliable study of the Japanese campaign in Korea is that of Ikeuchi Hiroshi, Bunroku Keichō no eki (Tōkyō, 1936), vol. 1.
215. Hideyoshi died on the 18th day, 8th month, of 1598. For the last phases of the invasion, cf. W.G. Aston, "Hideyoshi's Invasion of Korea," Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan (Tokyo), vol. XI, part 1 (reprinted 1912), pp. 117-125 [Chapter IV. The Second Invasion].

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|----|------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Kamakura (Shōgun seat) | 15 | Pyongyang |
| 2 | Kyōto (capital) | 16 | Wang-chia-shan Is. |
| 3 | Settsu | 17 | Jehol |
| 4 | Yamaguchi | 18 | Peking |
| 5 | Mt. Aso | 19 | Huang-ho (Yellow R.) |
| 6 | Satsuma | 20 | Kiang (Yangtze R.) |
| 7 | Gotō | 21 | Nanking (capital) |
| 8 | Iki | 22 | T'ai(-hu), Lake |
| 9 | Goryūsan | 23 | Chou-shan Is. |
| 10 | Tsushima | 24 | Liu-chiu (Ryūkyū) |
| 11 | Pokye-gwan | 25 | P'eng-hu (Pescadores) |
| 12 | Kim-san (Pusan) | 26 | T'ai-wan (Formosa) |
| 13 | Kaesŏng | 27 | Luzon |
| 14 | I'ungdok | | |



Map J
MING DYNASTY
1368-1644