Liangzhu Cong (3300 - 2200 BC),
Liangzhu Culture Jade, 1989, Nanjing Museum

City Planning and (Political) Belief Systems in China: A Study of Maps and *Fengshui*

Study décor of bronzes Lisa brings to conference
The Artificer’s Record (Kaogong ji; 5th c BCE) gives a canonical description of a royal city.

The artisans demarcated the ruler’s capital as a square with sides of nine li, each side having three gates. Within the capital there were nine meridional [north-south] avenues and nine latitudinal [east-west] avenues, each avenue being nine chariot tracks in width. The ancestral temple was sited to the left [of the ruler’s central position], while the altar of soil was sited to the right. The [ruler’s] court faced south, while the market was sited to its rear. Both market and court are plots one hundred double-paces square. (See Chinese Art and Culture, p. 93).
Map of Beijing. 1796-1820. Woodcut mounted as hanging scroll; 108.5 x 63.5 cm. National Library of China, Beijing (History Through Maps, p. 48)
Li Cheng. *Temple Among Clearing Peaks*. Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk; 110.5cm x 55.7cm (43.5in x 21.9 in) (National Palace Museum, Taipei)
Fan Kuan. *Traveling Amid Mountains and Streams*. Northern Song. Hanging scroll, ink and light color on silk; 2.06 m. x 103.3 cm (6'7 1/4” x 40 1/4”). National Palace Museum, Taipei.
mountain
Yan Liben, The Thirteen Emperors
Tang dynasty
Second half of the 7th century
Ink and color on silk
51.3 x 531 cm (20 3/16 x 209 1/16 in.)
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Guo Xi. *Early Spring.*
Northern Song, 1072.
Hanging scroll, ink and color
On silk; 158.3 x 108.1 cm.
(62 1/4 x 42 5/8 in.) National Palace Museum, Taipei.
Illustration of Inner Circulation
Qing dynasty, 19th century
Ink rubbing; 133 x 56 cm.
Map of the Qing Empire with 23 Provinces. 1885. Shanghai: woodcut mounted on bamboo fan; 18 x 50 cm. Mr. S.C. Tam (History Through Maps, p. 25)