Notes

A. Mapping Software and Design

1. Software

Each map was created with the use of the drawing software Wonderland, one of the client applications constituting the information system PHD. Refer to the "Introduction to the PHD System" section at the end of the book.

2. GIS and symbols

Wonderland utilized the public geographical information of The State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping of China (SBSM) and the National Fundamental Geographic Information System of China (NFGIS). We used the same symbols used in *Hogen Bunpo Zenkoku Chizu (Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects (GAJ)*, 1989-2006) by the National Institute for the Japanese Language (Japan) by downloading them from the website of Takuichiro Onishi, one of the editors of *GAJ*. (http://www2.kokken.go.jp/~takoni/index_j.htm)

3. Geographical points and source materials

Although we relied on the linguistic information from past dialect surveys, it was impossible to identify the geographical points common to every entry, as each survey included different entries and we could not always extract the necessary information on identical points. In this map collection, therefore, the set of geographical points are different for each entry. Further, different areas on the map display different densities of points, with the eastern areas exhibiting higher density in general than the western areas. In order to improve on this inconsistent density, which would be regarded as one of the shortfalls of this collection, we created a 'point filter', with which points were filtered for uniformity on many of our maps. This filter, currently containing approximately one thousand geographical points as listed in the "Major Dialect Materials" section, was only used when it did not filter away crucial linguistic information. Otherwise, all the linguistic information contained in the source database is indicated on the map and identified as such in the commentary, with the note that "The 'point filter' is not utilized".

4. Duplication of usage

Due to the fact that NFGIS does not give any geographical information at the level of towns and/or villages, all the symbols were placed on the location of the central city of the county. Therefore, two possible types of 'duplicate usage' are shown on the map: 1) Two or more lexical forms are identified for the same point, and 2) a lexical form A is used in the central city whereas a lexical form B is used in towns/villages in the same county. The symbols representing these forms are generally placed with a little distance in between. For some maps, however, we intentionally placed the plural symbols in complete overlap in order to represent any relevant linguistic information. In some maps, for example, a thin line symbol, which expresses additional relevant information on the particular form, is made to overlap with a second symbol indicating information about that form. Such maps are identified as such

in the commentary.

B. Map Layout and Structure

1. Map entries and numbering

This collection contains 95 maps for 49 entries. These 'entries' also include the 'referent maps'. The entry 'potato' refers to both 'potato' and 'sweet potato'. Some entries are presented with a single map, but quite a few entries are presented with multiple maps, averaging two maps per entry. The entries are numbered 1 though 49, and sub-numbers are assigned to multiple maps (e.g., 33-1).

2. Titles

The title of a map consists of the names of the entry both in Chinese and in English, together with the subtitle. The Chinese entry name is in *Putonghua* (PTH) in principle, but some are in the classical language. The majority of the English names are commonly used words, but the names of some animals and plants are shown in scientific terms to make clear reference. The subtitle indicates the main focus on which the map was created.

3. Notes

The notes on the map correspond to the Classification section in the commentary. In many cases, mapped lexical forms are classified into large categories called 'types', such as Type A, Type B, and Type C. Each type is then classified into smaller categories called 'groups', such as Group A-1, Group A-2, Group B-1. We did not create subcategories ('groups') when there are a relatively few number of lexical forms, e.g., Map 49.

A Pinyin transcription in *Putonghua* (PTH) is added after each Chinese character representation of the lexical form for the convenience of researchers not specializing in the Chinese language.

C. Commentaries

1. Layout

In principle, the map is placed on the right hand page whereas the commentary is on the left. The majority of the entries have one page for a map and another page for the accompanying commentary. As we often could not contain all the important information and linguistic interpretation in one map or in a commentary of one-page length, we devised the following layout:

   (1) two or four maps for the same entry followed by a commentary on two or four consecutive pages

   (2) one map followed by a commentary on two or three consecutive pages

2. Format

Commentary is comprised of three sections: 1. Entry, 2. Classification of lexical forms, and 3. Characteristics of distribution and its interpretation. In addition, an English summary is

added at the end of the commentary. The Entry section denotes the properties of the referent (referred object). When there is more than one map for the entry, along with separate commentaries, the purpose of creating the separate map is stated in each of the following commentaries. The Classification section corresponds to the notes on the map and provides further information. Except for the entries where pronunciation is not an integral part of the information, as many sounds (IPA) of representative lexical forms are given as possible. Due to the lack of space, the geographical points and the source of information are not mentioned in this section, but in the Characteristics section, if necessary. The Characteristics section is generally structured by each author, and no attempt was made by the editor to maintain a uniform layout. Most commentaries are mainly the interpretation of the data, surveying the fact and providing logical insights.

3. Other

The tone category for each morpheme, if it is an integral part of the information, is notated in the traditional terminology of *sisheng* (four tones) for Chinese texts, but for English summaries they are represented by the combination of Roman numerals (I for *ping*, II for *shang*, II for *qu* and IV for *ru*), and 'a' or 'b' which indicates the *yin-yang* dichotomy.

'MC' in the commentary denotes the sound values in Middle Chinese (MC). Though the majority of these values are taken from *Hanzi Guyin Shouce* by Xiliang Guo (Peking University Press, 1986), we modified the reconstructed sounds that were incompatible with our interpretation based on *Chuko Kango no On-in (Middle Chinese Phonology)* by Hisao Hirayama ("Chugoku Bunka Sosho 1 Gengo (Chinese Cultural Series 1 Language)", Taishukan Shoten, 1967).

References quoted in the commentaries are listed at the end of all commentaries, and not footnoted for each quotation.

Keywords are provided at the end of each commentary for the reader's convenience. The *Introduction* gives the explanation of some of the special terminology used as keywords.