

The Earliest Hokkien Maritime Vocabulary and Jargon Recorded in a Spanish-Chinese Dictionary of the 17th Century

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ABSTRACT

It has always been a difficult task to research and transcribe ancient seafarers' terms pronounced in different regional dialects. Since 2015, the author has been trying to mark the Southern Hokkien (Minnan) dialect seafarers' terms pronunciation using Chinese Pinyin, and to record them in Chinese characters, but had not able to find the final solution. In 2018, an oldest and largest extant Spanish-Chinese dictionary was discovered in the University of Santo Tomas Archives, this *Dictionario Hispanico Sinicum* is supposed to have been compiled in 1626-1642 for missionary purposes in Fujian by Spanish missionaries of the Dominican order with the assistance of Chio Chiu (Zhangzhou) people living in Manila. The dictionary has a total of over 1102 pages, containing about 21,000 entries, including single words, short sentences, idioms and slang. From left to right are Spanish entries, Southern Hokkien vernacular Chinese characters, Southern Hokkien dialect in Romanization, and Mandarin in Romanization. The dictionary not only contains a lot of seafarers' terms, but more importantly, it also has enough single words to combine into the required new terms. This solves the problem of phonetic alphabet and Chinese character recording for Southern Hokkien dialect that has plagued us for many years. Instead of presenting a regional dialect seafarers' glossary still very much in the making, this paper has focused on possible solutions for editing maritime vocabulary and jargon in different dialects, keeping the logics of nautical technology in mind. with a particular emphasis on the technical logic behind them. Appropriate selections from dialect dictionaries compiled by missionaries in the past may all contribute to the edition of a proper nautical technical vocabulary and seafarers' glossary for the whole Chinese coastline.

Key words: Hokkien Dialect, Maritime Vocabulary and Jargon, Chio Chiu

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

From 1492 to 1502, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean to reach the American continent, that opened up a great era of European exploration and colonization of overseas territories lasted for 400 years.

In 1498, the fleet led by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama was landing in Calicut on the west coast of the Indian Peninsula. European colonists first established themselves in Asia in the process of geographical discovery. In 1511, the second Portuguese colonial governor, Albuquerque, led the troops to conquer Malacca, and the Western forces entered the Pacific for the first time.

In 1521, Magellan led the Spanish fleet to sail from the Americas to Asia and land in the Philippine Islands. In the same year, Portuguese merchant ships from Malacca began to enter Xiamen Bay in Hokkien coast for smuggling trade. In 1565, Spanish navigators Alonso de Arellano and Andrés de Urdaneta discovered the eastward return route, the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade between the ports of Acapulco and Manila began.

In 1567, the Ming Dynasty opened the port of Zhangzhou Yuegang in Hokkien coast, becoming the only foreign trading port in China at that time. During the same period, the handicraft industry in the

Zhangzhou Plain area was prosperous, and commercial capitalism began to sprout. The merchant sailing ships from Yuegang to Manila became the feeder route provided the cargo resources and market for Manila-Acapulco galleon trade.

In the East and West overseas, there were many merchants who did not return because of the uneven wind and waves, especially in the Luzon. Zhangzhou people take that as their city, where their father and brother live for a long time and their children go back and forth, and they cannot afford to see thousands of people staying in Luzon (Xu, 1594). The Chinese people, who were mostly accomplished in Luzon, often lived in Jiannei (Parián) during the whole northeast monsoon. Their numbers gradually increased to tens of thousands, among which there cut off the hair and bred offspring (Zhang, 1617). Waves of Hokkien migrants settled in Manila, eventually forming a overseas diaspora community.

Before Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong)'s armed group expels the Dutch colonists and conquered Taiwan in 1661, Luzon was the main destination of Chinese immigrants. From the second half of the 16th century to the first half of the 17th century, the Chinese people in Luzon were mainly came from Zhangzhou. In the first half of the 16th century, with the great discovery of navigation rose from the Mediterranean Sea, the religious upsurge in Europe rose again, and various missions competed to preach to different places. The Jesuits supported by Portugal, the Franciscans supported by Spain, the Augustinians and Dominicans came to the East respectively. The Catholic missions built churches in Goa, Malacca, Cebu and Manila.

This context is the result of two initially independent historical trajectories that became entwined during the late sixteenth century: the colonization of the Philippines by Spain and the large influx of settlers from China (Klötter, 2019). The language contact between Spain and China took place in the Philippines. Hokkien dialect is distributed in the southeast coast of China with Zhangzhou Yuegang as the center, and more importantly in the Southeast Asian Chinese community. In the early missionary period, Hokkien dialect received the most attention. These Chinese immigrants from Luzon mainly live in Parián and Binondo in Manila, both of which are dioceses of Dominicans. In order to preach to these local Hokkien Chinese immigrants, the missionaries learned the popular Hokkien dialect at that time, compiled Catholic doctrines with Chinese characters and Roman characters, translated Chinese children's enlightenment books, compiled the vocabulary, dictionaries, grammar books and virtual dictionaries of the Hokkien dialect.

LITERATURE AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

José Maria González, a contemporary historian of dominion society, lists five Spanish-Chinese Dictionary dictionaries compiled by Spanish clergymen from 16th to 17th century held in the University of Santo Tomas Archives in Manila. Two of them were destroyed in World War II. The manuscript of *Dictionario Hispánico Sinicum* is one of the three surviving ones.

In the 1960s, Piet van der Loon, a Dutch sinologist, discovered *Bocabulario de lengua sangleya por las letras de el A.B.C. and Arte de la Lengua Chio Chiu* held in the British Library, both compiled by the Spanish clergymen of Dominicans. The latter has 60 pages and nearly 2000 words (Loon, 1967). He published a pioneering research paper on the literature of Manila's Hokkien dialect from 1966 to

1967, and reached a very accurate conclusion. Henning Klöter also made great achievements in his research. He systematically introduced the existing early manuscripts of Spanish-Chinese Dictionary, paid the earliest attention to the study of the *Dictionario Hispánico Sinicum* and assumed that the dictionaries were compiled before or during the 1630s (Klöter, 2011).

In 2017, Fabio Yuchung Lee textual assumed that the dictionary was compiled during the Spanish colonists' occupation of Northern Taiwan (1626-1642). The primary researcher on terms related to maritime of the *Dictionario Hispánico Sinicum* is Tsung-jen Chen, he collected 245 vocabularies and divided them into seven categories: sailing term, marine life, ship type, ship structure, division of crew, navigation, geography and toponymy (Chen, 2018). In 2018, the author visited the Spanish archives of University of Santo Tomas and copied pages related to nautical terms of the dictionary. In 2019, the Hokkien Spanish Historical Document Series I included the *Dictionario Hispánico-Sinicum* held in University of Santo Tomas of the Philippines was published in Taiwan.

DICTIONARIO HISPANICO SINCIUM (VOCABULARIO DE LA LENGUA CHIO CHIU)

The 400-years-old manuscript *Dictionario Hispanico Sinicum* consisted a total of 1,103 pages and approximately 27,000 Hokkien vocabulary, stores words and idioms that covered the all-inclusive details of Hokkien migrants' daily life in the Philippines, which is about half of the Kangxi Dictionary's. Considering the Kangxi Dictionary was compiled half a century later by elite literati all over the Qing Empire.

The Spanish phonetics, Chinese characters, Hokkien dialect phonetics and Mandarin phonetics were arranged from left to right respectively in the manuscript, each page have one row with four blocks in a block, where a row contained space for 22 to 23 blocks. The target language of this dictionary was Hokkien, the dialects commonly used in Southern Fujian Province, Taiwan, eastern coastal areas of Guangdong Province and southern coastal areas of Zhejiang Province, currently spoken by some 50 million people in Asia (Eberhard et al., 2018). The dictionary is one of the manuscripts that have witnessed the earliest written documented stage of Hokkien or Southern Min language, Presumably the manuscript was a joint effort between Spanish Dominican missionaries and Hokkien migrants in Philippines. The recorded Hokkien pronunciation mainly reflects the dialect of the Zhangzhou area, although there remains some uncertainty about the exact origin of its speakers.

MARTIME VOCABULARIES AND JARGONS

The daily life of Hokkien migrants in Luzon and Cebu involved in a lot of maritime activities since early 17th century, it can be reconstructed by abundant vocabularies related to on board daily life, seamanship, navigation and sailing route contained in *Dictionario Hispánico Sinicum*. According to the maritime ethnographic field investigations along the coastline of southern Fujian since 2004, on board maritime vocabularies and jargons handled by last generation of Chinese sailing boat living sailors, their pronunciation and meaning are basically the same as those of their predecessors dated back to the 16th century.

The author collected 214 entries maritime related from this Spanish-Chinese dictionary that are still in use by last Hokkien sailors, dividing into three columns, from left to right are vernacular Chinese characters, Hokkien dialect in Romanization and explanation in English. The maritime glossary is only sorted the maritime related words according to the order in which they appearing in the manuscript, instead of secondary classification according to other classifications (Table. 1-1 through 1-7).

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
1	打水	da5 tsai5	throw into the sounding lead
2	渡頭	du5 tau5	ferry pier
3	湖海	hu5 hai5	lake and sea
4	船發漏	chuan5 fat5 lau5	boat leaked
5	淺水	shien5 sui5	shallow water
6	針	tsien5	the arrow shaped needle inside compass
7	羅經	lo5 tsien5	mariner's compass
8	內通	nei5 tong5	internal crossbeam
9	車轆	chue5 lat5	use winch to lift anchor
10	器具	ku5 ki5	tools and equipment
11	繩	tsien5	cordage
12	樁	tsien5	wooden anchor
13	錨	an5	anchor rope
14	行江海人	hian5 ang5 hai5 hian5	the merchant or boatman who wander from river and sea
15	風亂走	fung5 lun5 tsau5	the wind is chaotic
16	泊船	pak5 chuan5	to moor ship
17	子午針	tsi5 nu5 tsien5	the needle of compass sited in north and south
18	泊	pak5	moored
19	桅	mai5	mast
20	礁	tsau5	reef

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
21	老古石	lo5 ku5 shik5	coral reef
22	拉紅	lat5 hong5	pull the boat
23	撥過船	bat5 guo5 chuan5	throw over the boat
24	綁	bang5	strap
25	覆竹	fu5 tsok5	fender beam
26	更	geng5	A unit of time, equal to 2.4 hours, also used to indicate the distance that can be reached in that unit of time.
27	風	fung5	wind
28	曾排	tseng5 pai5	zeng pai, a kind of Hokkien ship type
29	放衫	fang5 san5	move the fir downstream along the current
30	雜仔	tsap5 ai5	cao zal, a kind of Hokkien ship type

Table 1.1

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
31	頭巾	tau5 kin5	upper topsail
32	渡	du5	ferry pier
33	渡船	du5 chuan5	ferry boat
34	舢	tsan5	small boat
35	使船	shai5 chuan5	sailing
36	使渡船	shai5 du5 chuan5	sailing the ferry boat
37	好使	ho5 shai5	the boat is good to maneuver
38	漂	piu5	float
39	繃仔繃	bang5 ai5 bang5	multiple sheet
40	繃母	bang5 mu5	main sheet
41	敲風	kau5 fung5	tacking
42	敲船	kau5 chuan5	tacking
43	到船	to5 chuan5	ship arrived at the port
44	梢	shau5	bamboo pole which ends in a iron spike
45	踏虎風	tap5 hu5 fung5	lime made from oyster shell
46	尾架	wei5 kua5	tail stock
47	尾樓	wei5 lau5	sterncastle
48	竹篙	tsok5 kau5	bamboo spar
49	墨斗擱	mek5 tau5 ko5	line-marker's wooden cup filled with cotton waste soaked in ink
50	押船	ap5 chuan5	escort in ship
51	船主	chuan5 zhu5	shipowner
52	海道	hai5 dao5	sea route
53	下船	ha5 chuan5	onboard
54	車	chue5	winch
55	北斗星	bei5 tau5 tsien5	North Star
56	倉	tsang5	cabin
57	篷	peng5	bamboo sail or bamboo awning
58	弓篷	kung5 peng5	set up bamboo sail or bamboo awning
59	釣餌	tiu5 ny5	bait

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
60	魚罩	ny5 tsau5	bamboo shade for fishing

Table 1-2.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
61	𦨭𦨭	zeng cao	zeng cao, a kind of Hokkien fishing vessel type
62	𦨭	cao	cao, a kind of Hokkien ship type
63	𦨭𦨭	cao cao	cao cao, a kind of Hokkien ship type
64	𦨭𦨭	gu cao	gu cao, a kind of Hokkien fishing vessel type
65	𦨭𦨭	shan ban	shan ban, a kind of Hokkien small ship type
66	𦨭𦨭	ling cao	ling cao, a kind of Hokkien fishing vessel type
67	𦨭𦨭	to trap the fishing net	to trap the fishing net
68	𦨭𦨭	yin fu shuan	yin fu shuan, a kind of Hokkien inshore fishing vessel
69	𦨭𦨭	cable used to hold the rudder from bow to stern	cable used to hold the rudder from bow to stern
70	𦨭𦨭	barge spike	barge spike
71	𦨭𦨭	barge spike	barge spike
72	𦨭𦨭	halyard	halyard
73	𦨭𦨭	deck	deck
74	𦨭𦨭	string	string
75	𦨭𦨭	rope	rope
76	𦨭𦨭	make a rope	make a rope
77	𦨭𦨭	hoop, to bind round	hoop, to bind round
78	𦨭𦨭	to work with the wind and waves	to work with the wind and waves
79	𦨭𦨭	fair tide	fair tide
80	𦨭𦨭	besch	besch
81	𦨭𦨭	river	river
82	𦨭𦨭	speed, force	speed, force
83	𦨭𦨭	swell	swell
84	𦨭𦨭	the front of the curren	the front of the curren
85	𦨭𦨭	the wave of the curren	the wave of the curren
86	𦨭𦨭	curren	curren
87	𦨭𦨭	curren rush	curren rush
88	𦨭𦨭	slow curren	slow curren
89	𦨭𦨭	tide	tide

Table 1-3.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
90	𦨭𦨭	food tide	food tide

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
91	𦨭𦨭	sail	sail
92	𦨭𦨭	cuttlefish boat	cuttlefish boat
93	𦨭𦨭	to be in the same boat	to be in the same boat
94	𦨭𦨭	wharf	wharf
95	𦨭𦨭	boat	boat
96	𦨭𦨭	dragon boat	dragon boat
97	𦨭𦨭	an inlet of the sea	an inlet of the sea
98	𦨭𦨭	cove	cove
99	𦨭𦨭	waterway	waterway
100	𦨭𦨭	bay port	bay port
101	𦨭𦨭	putty	putty
102	𦨭𦨭	putty make of tung oil and oyster shell	putty make of tung oil and oyster shell
103	𦨭𦨭	roundtop above the mast	roundtop above the mast
104	𦨭𦨭	the crew in charge of the rope	the crew in charge of the rope
105	𦨭𦨭	launch	launch
106	𦨭𦨭	drop anchor	drop anchor
107	𦨭𦨭	throw in the water	throw in the water
108	𦨭𦨭	vessels	vessels
109	𦨭𦨭	coast	coast
110	𦨭𦨭	embankment	embankment
111	𦨭𦨭	to maneuver the ship	to maneuver the ship
112	𦨭𦨭	ship with breakdown	ship with breakdown
113	𦨭𦨭	bamboo pole for punt the boat	bamboo pole for punt the boat
114	𦨭𦨭	helmsman	helmsman
115	𦨭𦨭	the crew in charge of punt the boat	the crew in charge of punt the boat
116	𦨭𦨭	sailor	sailor
117	𦨭𦨭	cordage	cordage
118	𦨭𦨭	mast	mast
119	𦨭𦨭	prepare to set sail	prepare to set sail

Table 1-4.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
120	𦨭𦨭	evening tide	evening tide

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
121	退乾	thui-kan	the tide has receded to its lowest point
122	水退	thui-thui	tide recession
123	溪落	hi-ah	the river fall of tide
124	船	chuan	boat
125	船	chuan	small boat
126	船	chuan	ship
127	船	chuan	patrol boat
128	船	chuan	toilet on the ship
129	甲板	kap-thau	ship with one or more decks
130	傘風船	san-fong-chuan	can hong ship
131	鳥船	chuan-chuan	bird ship
132	船好使	chuan-hoai	the boat is good to maneuver
133	船深	chuan-shin	depth of ship
134	船艦	chuan-kan	ships and warships
135	船看山	chuan-kan-san	the ship saw the land
136	漂海	phau-hai	drift
137	行海	hiang-hai	sailing
138	放船使	fang-chuan-hi	let it sail
139	使帆	hi-fan	to sail
140	逆水行船	hi-thui-hi-chuan	sail against the current
141	逆水行船	hi-thui-hi-chuan	sail a boat against the river
142	順水行船	shun-thui-hi-chuan	sail a boat down the river
143	北斗	phau-thui	the Big Dipper
144	北風	phau-fong	north wind
145	西北風	hi-thui-fong	northwest wind
146	颶風	hi-thui-fong	typhoon
147	浪	lang	wave
148	浪	lang	billow
149	浪	lang	wave
150	浪浪	lang-lang	surplus wave

Table 1-5.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
180	乾乾	kan-kan	the river dried up

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
151	波浪	phau-lang	wave
152	開船	kan-chuan	set sail
153	船開去	chuan-kan-hi	the boat went away
154	船開去	chuan-kan-hi	by boat
155	過渡	hi-thui	take the ferry to the other side
156	漁	hi-thui	fishing
157	討魚人	hi-thui-ang	fisherman
158	討魚	hi-thui-ang	fishing
159	牽網	kan-mang	pull net
160	繪網	hi-thui-mang	fishing by hand drawn net
161	將軍	hi-thui-ang	bit
162	將軍	hi-thui-ang	pirate
163	落舵	hi-thui-ang	lowering the rudder
164	放綫	fang-hi	set fixed net
165	港門	hi-thui-ang	the gate of the port
166	船拋錨	chuan-phau-mang	the place to anchor ship
167	沉船	hi-thui-ang	shipwreck
168	斗篷	hi-thui-ang	forward beam
169	網	hi-thui-ang	fishnet
170	網	hi-thui-ang	fishnet
171	網	hi-thui-ang	fishnet
172	染網	hi-thui-ang	dyeing net
173	更漏	hi-thui-ang	sand-glass clock
174	更鐘	hi-thui-ang	gen hour clock
175	使	hi-thui-ang	to sail
176	撐	hi-thui-ang	to pole
177	槽	hi-thui-ang	yuloh
178	溪	hi-thui-ang	river
179	港口	hi-thui-ang	estuary

Table 1-6.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
210	海底	hi-thui-ang	seabed
211	風	hi-thui-ang	typhoon
212	柱	hi-thui-ang	pillar
213	桅	hi-thui-ang	mast
214	遊船	hi-thui-ang	pleasure-boat

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	English meanings
181	釣 船	hiō chhiū	fishing line
182	上 水 船	shāng shuǐ chhiū	the boat going against current
183	船 底	chhiū tī	hull bottom
184	海 面 上	hāi miàn shàng	on the sea
185	南 斗 星	nán dòu xīng	Sagittarius
186	馬 交 魚	mǎ jiāo yú	Spanish mackerel
187	起 波 浪	qǐ bō làng	wave up
188	副 舵	fù duò	Coxswain's Mate
189	偏 舵	piān duò	assistant helmsman
190	舵 公	duò gōng	helmsman
191	正 舵	zhèng duò	helmsman
192	墨 斗 施	mò dòu shī	the string of carpenter's ink marker
193	風 帆	fēng fān	wind vane
194	船 頭 桅	chhiū tōu wēi	foremast
195	水 淺	shuǐ qiǎn	shallow water
196	船 汗	chhiū hàn	the boat was dirty
197	禁 江 海	jìn jiāng hǎi	seafaring prohibition
198	桅	wēi	sail
199	帆 蓬	fān péng	sail
200	頭 巾 頂	tóu jīn dǐng	top sail
201	相同 船 人	xiāng tóng chhiū rén	people on the same boat
202	帆 樺 篙	fān huá gāo	yard
203	順 風 相 送	shùn fēng xiāng sòng	voyage with a tail wind, may a fair wind wait
204	坐 船	zuò chhiū	by boat
205	船 成 羣	chhiū chéng qún	as many ships as fleet
206	對 針	duì zhēn	course comparison
207	對 針 路	duì zhēn lù	course comparison
208	行 江 海 人	xíng jiāng hǎi rén	the merchant or boatman who wander from river and sea
209	浮 標	fú biāo	buoy

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	Page
1	船	chhiū	170
2	銀 船	gín chhiū	181
3	尾 接	biú iá	184
4	開 軋 船	muy rōan chhiū	258
5	測 度	chhiū á	263
6	漢 律 水 緊	hàn lǜ shuǐ jǐn	279
7	船 枝	chhiū gāi	294
8	正 桅	zhèng wēi	338
9	船 斗	chhiū dòu	419
10	媽 船	mā chhiū	461
11	軋 船	rián chhiū	476
12	舵 伊 去	duò yī qù	594
13	粵 甲	o cá	859
14	軋 船	rián chhiū	861
15	船 出 櫓	chhiū chhiū chhiū	909
16	船 魚	chhiū yú	967
17	船 擺	chhiū bǎi	1004
18	船 膠 囊	chhiū jiāo náng	1020
19	船 英 船 主	chhiū yīng chhiū zhǔ	
20	船 攪	chhiū gǎn	
21	船 水	chhiū shuǐ	

Table 1-7.

Item number	Hokkien vernacular in Chinese characters,	Hokkien dialect in phonetics	Page
1	船	chhiū	170
2	銀 船	gín chhiū	181
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5	測 度	chhiū á	263
6	漢 律 水 緊	hàn lǜ shuǐ jǐn	279
7	船 枝	chhiū gāi	294
8	正 桅	zhèng wēi	338
9	船 斗	chhiū dòu	419
10	媽 船	mā chhiū	461
11	軋 船	rián chhiū	476
12	舵 伊 去	duò yī qù	594
13	粵 甲	o cá	859
14	軋 船	rián chhiū	861
15	船 出 櫓	chhiū chhiū chhiū	909
16	船 魚	chhiū yú	967
17	船 擺	chhiū bǎi	1004
18	船 膠 囊	chhiū jiāo náng	1020
19	船 英 船 主	chhiū yīng chhiū zhǔ	
20	船 攪	chhiū gǎn	
21	船 水	chhiū shuǐ	

Table 2.

The author also collected 21 other maritime related terms in this manuscript, but could not determine their exact meaning, and listed them for later decryption (Tab. 2).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The words lists and their meanings provide clues to times 400 years ago. It is possible to reconstruct a effective scene of social life and history of technology in the past systems, then to reconstruct the technical system and terminology system on this basis.

In this paper, the author collect maritime related words that can be interpreted from the dictionary, hoping to edit a brief handbook of Hokkien dialect maritime glossary to be popular in in recent generations, through the joint efforts of other scholars and colleagues follow the technical logic to classify and sequence the entries to help the audience to obtain information more easily and accurately. Dictionario Hispánico Sinicum is also a precious document for studying the Hokkien society in the 16th-17th century. The word ‘cán hóng chūn (牵风船)’ in the dictionary pushed forward the author's earliest record of the historical documents in the study of draught boat in 2004 (Xu, 2010).

In addition, some Chinese entries in this manuscript are strikingly similar to the Selden Map of China collected by Bodleian Library of Oxford University. It is also worth further study. In other aspects, such as many tea related w entries appearing in manuscripts, etc., similar specialized research can be carried out separately. Although the written expression of Hokkien is based on the local adaptation of Chinese characters, before the 19th century, the grammar and dictionaries of Hokkien dialect were the most abundant among all the local languages of non northern Mandarin. Hokkien dialect, as a unique carrier of Chinese marine culture created by the ethnic groups in a specific region in a specific historical period, is an important way and tool to track back and understand these chapters.

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Biography

Xu Lu is a maritime archaeologist special in the field of naval architecture, seamanship, navigation and traditional fishing method for Chinese sailing ship, he spent over 20 years on field work to investigate and ethnographic study the in south China to reveal that Hokkien ethnic groups is the unique representative of Chinese maritime culture. He led an experimental archaeological ship-reconstructions project in 2007 and redesigned the Princess Taiping, a junk replica sailed across the Pacific. He led another nautical experimental archaeological project in 2017 by sailed the 7 meters Lan Tay II Cross the Taiwan Strait.

