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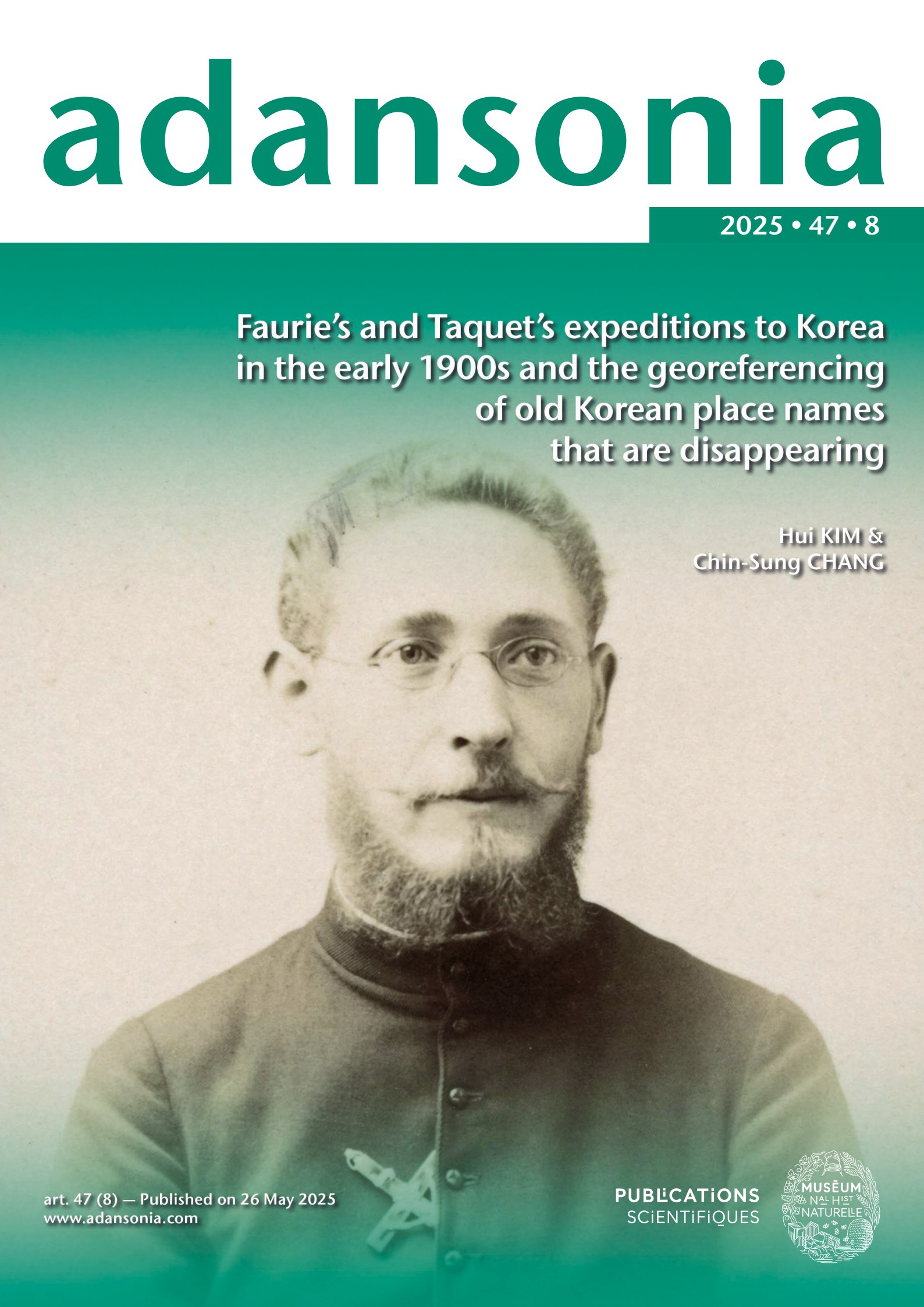
Hui KIM &
Chin-Sung CHANG



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Faurie's and Taquet's expeditions to Korea in the early 1900s and the georeferencing of old Korean place names that are disappearing

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ABSTRACT
The digital accessibility of collection information has increased substantially in recent years, yet the utility of locality data for meaningful analyses remains constrained. Historical collections from the Korean Peninsula, in particular, have long been inaccessible to researchers. This study examines the Korean expeditions of two French missionaries, Urbain Jean Faurie and Émile Joseph Taquet. Faurie conducted three major expeditions: two approximately five-month journeys in 1901 and 1906, followed by a four-month expedition to Quelpaert Island (now Jeju Island) in 1907. His collections are estimated to comprise 60 000 specimens. Taquet, known for his pioneering collections from Korea – particularly from Quelpaert Island – began his significant botanical collecting in 1907 during a joint expedition with Faurie. In 1901, Faurie primarily explored central regions of the Korean Peninsula, including Jemulpo, Chinnampo, Wonsan, and Naepyong-ri. His 1906 expedition involved travelling by train from Fusan to Seoul, with explorations of Taikou (Daegu), Syou-ouen (Suwon), Keumgang-san, and Quelpaert Island. While Taquet initially collected specimens by ascending Hallasan, from 1908 to 1911 he concentrated his collecting efforts in Seogwipo (Hongro). Taquet's specimens were distributed across multiple herbaria (E, TI, and P) and possibly sold, whereas Faurie's specimens were more centrally housed at P and KYO. Although many historical collections worldwide are relatively well-organized, incomplete or inaccurate information often persists due to insufficient expertise, resources, and information exchange.

KEY WORDS
expedition,
Urbain Jean Faurie,
Émile Joseph Taquet,
Gazetteer,
Korean peninsula,
Quelpaert,
Jeju.

RÉSUMÉ
Les expéditions de Faurie et Taquet en Corée au début des années 1900 et le géoréférencement des anciens noms de lieux coréens en voie de disparition.
L'accessibilité numérique des informations sur les collections s'est considérablement accrue ces dernières années, mais l'utilité des données de localisation pour des analyses significatives reste limitée. Les collections historiques de la péninsule coréenne, en particulier, sont longtemps restées inaccessibles aux chercheurs. Cette étude examine les expéditions coréennes de deux missionnaires français, Urbain Jean Faurie et Émile Joseph Taquet. Faurie a mené trois expéditions majeures : deux voyages d'environ cinq mois en 1901 et 1906, suivis d'une expédition de quatre mois sur l'île de Quelpaert (aujourd'hui l'île de Jeju) en 1907. Ses collections sont estimées à 60 000 spécimens. Taquet, connu pour ses collections pionnières de Corée – particulièrement de l'île de Quelpaert – a commencé sa collection botanique significative en 1907, lors d'une expédition conjointe avec Faurie. En 1901, Faurie a principalement exploré les régions centrales de la péninsule coréenne, notamment Jemulpo, Chinnampo, Wonsan et Naepyong-ri. Son expédition de 1906 comprenait un voyage en train de Fusan à Séoul, avec des explorations de Taikou (Daegu), Syou-ouen (Suwon), Keumgangsan et de l'île de Quelpaert. Alors que Taquet a initialement collecté des spécimens en gravissant le Hallasan, de 1908 à 1911, il a concentré ses efforts de collecte à Seogwipo (Hongro). Les spécimens de Taquet ont été distribués dans plusieurs herbiers (E, TI et P) et possiblement vendus, tandis que les spécimens de Faurie étaient centralisés à P et KYO. Bien que de nombreuses collections historiques mondiales soient relativement bien organisées, des informations incomplètes ou inexactes persistent souvent en raison d'un manque d'expertise, de ressources et d'échange d'informations.

MOTS CLÉS
Expédition,
Urbain Jean Faurie,
Émile Joseph Taquet,
Gazetteer,
péninsule coréenne,
Quelpaert,
Jeju.

INTRODUCTION

For botanists studying plant specimens from the Korean Peninsula, the challenge of georeferencing historical specimens significantly impedes taxonomic research (Chang *et al.* 2021). A substantial portion of specimens lacks proper geographical coordinates, diminishing their research utility (Marcer *et al.* 2022). While sophisticated digital tools for managing large biological datasets have become available at major herbaria and through GBIF over the past two decades (Soltis 2017), the meaningful analysis of digitized herbarium information remains limited (Nualart *et al.* 2017), primarily due to the absence of readily usable coordinates in specimen records that contain only place names.

To address this fundamental challenge of historical place names predating modern georeferencing, we have compiled a comprehensive gazetteer of Korean localities documented by foreign taxonomists (Chang & Chang 2003; Chang & Choi 2004; Chang *et al.* 2004; Kim *et al.* 2006, 2007, 2010, 2012; Chang *et al.* 2015a, 2016, 2021). Building upon the work of Kakuta (1992) and Chang *et al.* (2004), which provided an inventory of Faurie's Korean collections, this study aims to reconstruct his botanical exploration routes with greater precision.

Urbain Jean Faurie (1847-1915; Fig. 1), a French missionary born in Dunières (France, Haute Loire dept), joined the Society of Foreign Missionaries in 1869 (Barnhart 1965). After his ordination in 1873, he moved to Niigata, Japan in 1874. Faurie spent 25 years exploring northern Japan (Hokkaido, Hakodate, and Aomori), central Honshu, and Kyushu, while also conducting several extended collecting trips to Korea in the early 1900s. His botanical expeditions extended to Sakhalin, Russia (1908), Hawaii, United States (1909-1910), and Taiwan (1903, 1914-1915) (Bakalin & Katagiri 2014; Hatusima 1963; Hayata 1916; Horikawa 1949; Kakuta 1992; Kinashi 1932; Koidzumi 1936, 1943; Kitagawa 1979). While Faurie's specimen collection (Figs 2; 3) is estimated at 60 000 items (Koidzumi 1936; Sato 1938), the actual number, including duplicates, may be three to four times higher. His specimens were distributed among various herbaria worldwide, with the majority housed at the Kyoto University herbarium (KYO) and some at the University of Tokyo (TI).

Émile Joseph Taquet (1873-1952, Fig. 1), renowned for his early collections from Korea – particularly from Quelpaert Island – was born in Hecq, Quesnoy (France, Nord dept). Ordained at age 24, he arrived in Korea in 1897 (Barnhart 1965) and conducted extensive collections of vascular plants from Quelpaert Island between 1907 and 1915. His significant botanical collecting began during a joint expedition with Faurie in 1907, after which his collection efforts expanded considerably until ceasing in 1915, coinciding with Faurie's death in Taiwan.

To enhance the research value of these historical collections, georeferencing is essential for specimens recorded with only place names. This process of assigning spatial coordinates enables mapping of specimens and improves the utility of herbarium data for biogeographical and biodiversity research. Our study draws upon extensive collections housed in various herbaria to accomplish this goal.

Fig. 1. — Urbain Jean Faurie (1847-1915, **left**) and Émile Joseph Taquet (1873-1952, **right**). Both photos are published with the authorization of the Institut de Recherche France-Asie (IRFA, https://irfa.paris/).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The initial dataset was compiled from specimens housed at the University of Tokyo Herbarium (TI), Kyoto University Herbarium (KYO), Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (E), and Harvard University Herbaria (A). Data collection involved direct visits to these institutions, where specimens were photographed and data was meticulously transcribed through detailed surveys. The dataset were later expanded by incorporating published databases from Harvard University Herbaria (A), Komarov Botanic Garden (LE), Natural History Museum London (BM), and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (P) (Harvard University Herbaria & Libraries, Digital Collections; Vascular Plants Herbarium LE; Grabovskaya-Borodina *et al.* 2018; Vascular Plants Collection (P) MNHN-Paris).

Georeferencing of locality data followed GBIF Best Practice guidelines (Chapman & Wieczorek 2006). Location coordinates were determined using Google Maps, with decimal latitude and longitude recorded for each locality's midpoint. Taxonomic classifications were verified against current checklists (Chang *et al.* 2014; Chang 2024), with obvious taxonomic errors corrected. Specimens with apparent transcriptional errors were excluded from analysis.

A comprehensive gazetteer database was developed to standardize place names and assign geographic coordinates. This process involved visual inspection of both historical and contemporary topographic maps (National Geospatial-intelligence Agency 2023), supplemented by Geonames and Google Maps data. The gazetteer has enabled georeferencing of over 8 300 specimens, including 722 type specimens (Chang *et al.* 2015a). Historical information about Faurie's and Taquet's collections was compiled from multiple sources (Lanjouw & Stafleu 1957; Léveillé 1907, 1908a-d, 1909, 1910a-c; Nakai 1909, 1911). Collection records were organized chronologically and geographically to resolve ambiguous locality names.

A particular challenge arose with Taquet's collection sites on Jeju Island, which were often recorded using early 1900s dialect pronunciations or historical names. These localities were reconstructed using standardized Romanized Korean place names following current transliteration guidelines (Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism 2014) and historical reference work (Oh 1992).

RESULTS

Neither Faurie nor Taquet assigned collection numbers chronologically. Instead, they numbered specimens after processing dried plant bundles, typically arranging them by family or genera, with ferns, grasses, and sedges numbered consecutively. Based on Faurie's specimens, collection numbers 1 to 1 200 were used in 1901, and numbers 1 to 1 500 were used in 1906, resulting in a total of approximately 2 700 collections. It is worth noting that collection numbers 1 500 to 2 300 were recorded in Korea in 1907. Taquet's Quelpaert collections were numbered sequentially across years: 1-300 (1907), 300-2 500 and 4 500-4 800 (1908), 2 500-3 500 (1909), 3 500-4 500 (1910), 4 800-6 000 (1911), and 6 000-6 200 (1912).

Faurie strategically planned his Korean Peninsula expeditions around early Catholic church locations. His 1901 journey was conducted by ship, while his 1906 expedition began with a boat journey from Japan to Busan, followed by a train journey to Seoul via the newly operational railway (established 1905). He spent approximately 40 days collecting on Jeju Island from September 25 to November 4, 1906, returning from early May to early August 1907 to continue collecting and mentor Taquet. While Taquet focused primarily on Jeju Island, he made annual trips between April and May, travelling by ship from Jeju to Mokpo and then to Seoul to dispatch specimens to Faurie in Japan. Taquet, who relied on Faurie for botanical identification, made stops at Seoul Cathedral to send specimens in 1909, 1911, and 1912.

The initial batch of vascular plant specimens, which includes Taquet's collections, was primarily curated by Faurie. These specimens are currently stored at KYO, and duplicates have been disseminated extensively to other institutions, such as K, E, P, LE, B, and KYO. The majority of the specimens are housed at E, with the exception of Poaceae and Cyperaceae specimens, which are also located at B and P.

Based on the previous literature (Koidzumi 1943), Kyoto University Herbarium received a donation of 32 129 specimens comprising the entire collection of Japanese, Taiwanese, and Korean peninsula flora by Faurie. We were able to identify a total of 6 535 specimens from the Korean peninsula including duplicates. Of these, 41.5% are currently stored at KYO (2 714), 22.5% at E (1 475), and 13.9% at P (869). Our research reveals that 34.3% (4 492 specimens) of the total specimens collected by Taquet are currently preserved at E, while approximately 26.0% (3 403) and 13.5% (1 767) are held at KYO and TI, respectively, in Japanese institutions. P's collection of Taquet's specimens accounts for less than 1% of the total, consisting of only around 460 specimens (Fig. 4).

Faurie's Exploration Routes (Fig. 5)

Faurie conducted three expeditions to the Korean Peninsula between 1901 and 1907. His first expedition in 1901 covered Seoul, Chinnampo, and Wonsan. While his second journey in 1906 included visits to Busan, Mt. Kumgansan, and Jeju Island, it is less extensively documented in the literature. His third expedition in 1907 focused on revisiting Jeju Island (then known as Quelpaert). Although Faurie planned his routes around Catholic cathedral locations, specific details of his travel planning remain unclear.

Faurie's collecting trip began when he departed from Japan by ship and arrived in Korea in May 1901. He left from Tsushima Island and arrived in Seoul five days later. After his arrival in Seoul, he conducted his first collections in Mt. Nam-san and spent 11 days in Seoul and Syou-ouen (Suwon), collecting around 200 species. On June 4th, he embarked on a northward journey to Wonsan in Kangwondo, travelling through Chinnampo and Pyongyang. After reaching Wonsan on June 30th, he conducted two excursions to Naepyong-ri over a two-month period. In early September, he returned to Chinnampo from Wonsan, before spending his final month travelling back to Japan via Seoul, Jaemulpo, and Mokpo.

After five years of collecting plants in Japan and Taiwan, Faurie embarked on another trip, this time to Seoul from Busan by train, at the age of 59. He left Aomori in Japan on May 2nd, 1906, and arrived in Fusan (now Busan), in the southern part of Korea on May 18th. He spent ten days there and then took a train to Seoul, stopping briefly in Daegu and Suwon.

Following his ten-day stay in Seoul, Faurie proceeded to Mt. Keumgang-san for fieldwork from June 20th to June 27th. Typically, he returned to Seoul via a long trip to Pyongyang through Wonsan. Faurie returned to Seoul on September 11th and departed for Jeju Island on September 25th. He spent 40 days on the island collecting specimens before returning to Japan on November 4th.

Faurie's third expedition focused on Jeju Island, departing from Mojiko, Kyushu on May 6th, 1907, and arriving on May 11th. He remained on the island until August 10th, working alongside Taquet. While some specimens are recorded as collected between August and October 1907, evidence suggests Faurie departed in August (Kakuta 1992), as herbarium records place him in Wakaya, Aomori, and Iwate, Japan after late August 1907. This timing discrepancy is further supported by specimen analysis: collections attributed to Faurie during this period share identical collection numbers with Taquet's specimens from the same region and species. These shared specimens are notably numbered below 100, contrasting with Faurie's typical expedition collections of approximately 1 500 specimens. Consequently, specimens from Quelpaert Island dated between August and October 1907 should be attributed to Taquet rather than Faurie. The confusion in attribution may partially explain why this collection route has remained obscure in Western botanical literature.

Based on examination of Faurie's herbarium specimens and analysis of historical documentation (Hatusima 1963; Hayata 1916; Horikawa 1949; Kakuta 1992; Kinashi 1932; Koidzumi 1936, 1943), we have reconstructed the following chronology of Faurie's Korean expeditions.

Year 1901 (Fig. 5A)

May 17th, leave for Chemulpo (Incheon) of South Korea from Tsushima Island of Japan;
May 22th to May 27th, Namsan (mt.) of Seoul;
May 28th to May 31st, Syou-ouen (Suwon);

Fig. 2. — Plate from Faurie and Taquet's collection, *Ficus luducca* Roxb. (Korea, *In petrosis secus torrents Quelpaert*, 1907, *Faurie 1993*, syntype P[P06878962]).

Fig. 3. — Plate from Faurie and Taquet's collection, *Peucedanum astrantiifolium* H.Wolff. (Korea, Quelpaert, *Secus rivulos Mallaisan*, 1907, *Taquet 116*, lectotype P[P00752644]).

June 1st to 3rd, Poukhan (mt.) and Namsan(mt.) of Seoul;
July 4th to 7th, Chemulpo to Chinnampo and Phyong-an (Pyongyang) of North Korea;
July 23rd to July 30th, move to Ouen-san (Wonsan);
July 3rd to July 7th, near Ouen-san (recorded as province Kang-Ouen-to = Kangwon-do) of North Korea;
Aug. 3rd to Aug. 5th, Ouen-san (Wonsan);
Aug. 22 to Aug. 27th, Nai-piang (Naepyong-ri);
Sept. 2nd to Sept. 7th, move from Ouensan to Chinnampo;
Sept. 7th to Sept. 13th, Chinnampo;
Sept. 22nd to Sept. 26th, Namsan, Seoul;
Sept. 27nd to Oct 10th, Chemulpo to Fusan (=Busan) of South Korea through Mokpo;
Oct 12th, leave for Tsushima of Japan from Fusan.

Year 1906 (Fig. 5B)
May 2nd, leave for Fusan from Aomori of Japan;
May 18th to May 28th, Fusan (Pomosa= Beomeusa);
May 30th, move from Fusan to Taikou (= Daegu) by train;
May 30th to May 31st, Taikou to Syou-ouen (Suwon);
May 31st to June 10th, Seoul (Namsan);
June 20th to June 25th, Diamants;
June 26th to June 27th, move from Diamants to Ouen-san;
July 1st to July 5th, Ouen-san;
July late, Phyong-yang or Hpyeng-yang;
Aug. mid., Hoang hai do (probably Hwanghae-nam-do, Sincheon-si);
Aug. 28th to Sept. 8th, Chinnampo;
Sept. 11th, Seoul (Namsan);
Sept. 17th to Sept. 20th, Chemulpo;
Sept. 21st to 25th, Mokpo;
Sept. 25th to Nov 4th, insulae Quelpaert (Hongro, Hallaisan);
December early, Aomori of Japan.

Year 1907
May 6th, leave for Fusan from Mojiko of Kyushu;
May 11th, Mokpo;
May 15th to Aug. early, insulae Quelpaert (Hongro);
Aug. 10th, Mokpo;
Aug. mid., leave for Shimonoseki from Fusan.

TAQUET'S EXPLORATION ROUTES (FIG. 6)

Taquet's botanical collections from Jeju Island were notably more diverse than Faurie's, encompassing specimens from multiple localities including Polmongi, Hannon, Sepseum, Hallaisan, Tolsouni, Hioton, Yeongsil, Hokeuni, Hamtok, Eolsouni, and Tpyoungmouni – areas characterized by warm temperate flora. Based on specimen label data, we have reconstructed his collection route, which he repeated three to four times annually between 1907 and 1912. The typical itinerary began in Hongro, proceeded northward to Mt. Hallasan, returned to Hongro, and continued through Yeongsil and Tpyoungmouni.

Taquet implemented a comprehensive collecting strategy that involved ascending Hallasan via South Hongro approximately once a month from June through October. Following the winter or Hallasan expeditions, he primarily focused on gathering evergreen plants along the coast and in the vicinity of Hongro. Apart from these collections, the majority of his records from Hallasan were obtained below 800 meters and transported back to Hongro, while the evergreen plants were gathered around present-day Seogwipo. In instances where Mokpo and Seoul made stops at the Seoul Cathedral, specimens were sent to Faurie in Japan, and this occurred on three occasions: 1909, 1911, and 1912. The main period of active collecting took place between 1908, 1910, and 1911, followed by a significant decline in collection efforts from 1912 to 1913.

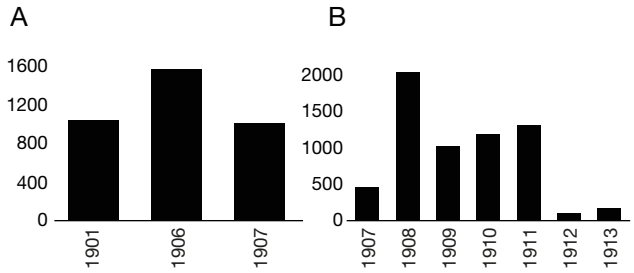

FIG. 4. — Year-by-year collections of Faurie (**A**) and Taquet (**B**), based on our data. Faurie collected specimens from 1901 to 1907, and Taquet from 1907 to 1913. The total number of collections is summarized in each panel.

Determining the exact collecting locations regarding Taquet's gazetters can sometimes be challenging due to the usage of local dialects on Jeju Island during that time and the documentation of numerous place names that are now extinct. However, it is evident that the majority of his collections were made in close proximity to Hongro and Seogwipo.

Year 1907 (Fig. 6)
July to October, Hallisan;
Nov. to Dec., Hongro, Polmonri.

Year 1908
Feb., Santiji, Syckem;
March, Hongro, Mokan;
April, Hannon, Polmongi, Syekeni, Tchimpat, Hoatien;
May, Polmongi, Yangkeunni, Hannon, Polmongi, Hongro, Sepseum;
June, Hongro, Hallaisan, Hoatien, Namsyonkak, Tsongseyeng, Tokpat, Tolsouni, Eolsouni, Setchimeri;
July, Hioton, Syekeni, Nokatji, Setchimeri, Hongro, Hallaisan;
Aug., Hallaisan, Hongro, Yeongsil, Setchimeri, Toktpyang;
Sept., Hongro, Hioton, Nokatji, Piento-Tchimpat, Hallaisan, Mokan, Yengsil, Hamtok, Tchyoung-Tchyeng-Koan, Syekeui, Tjoungjeng, Terok, Hallaisan, Hioton, Sokpat, Piento-Hoatien, Yeongsil;
Oct., Hongro, Hanon, Tolsouni, Nokatji, Sanpangsan, Yelloi, Hallasan, Tpyoungmouni, Ouelpfag, Hioton, Sokpat Namsyonyak.

Year 1909
March, April, Piento-Tchimpat;

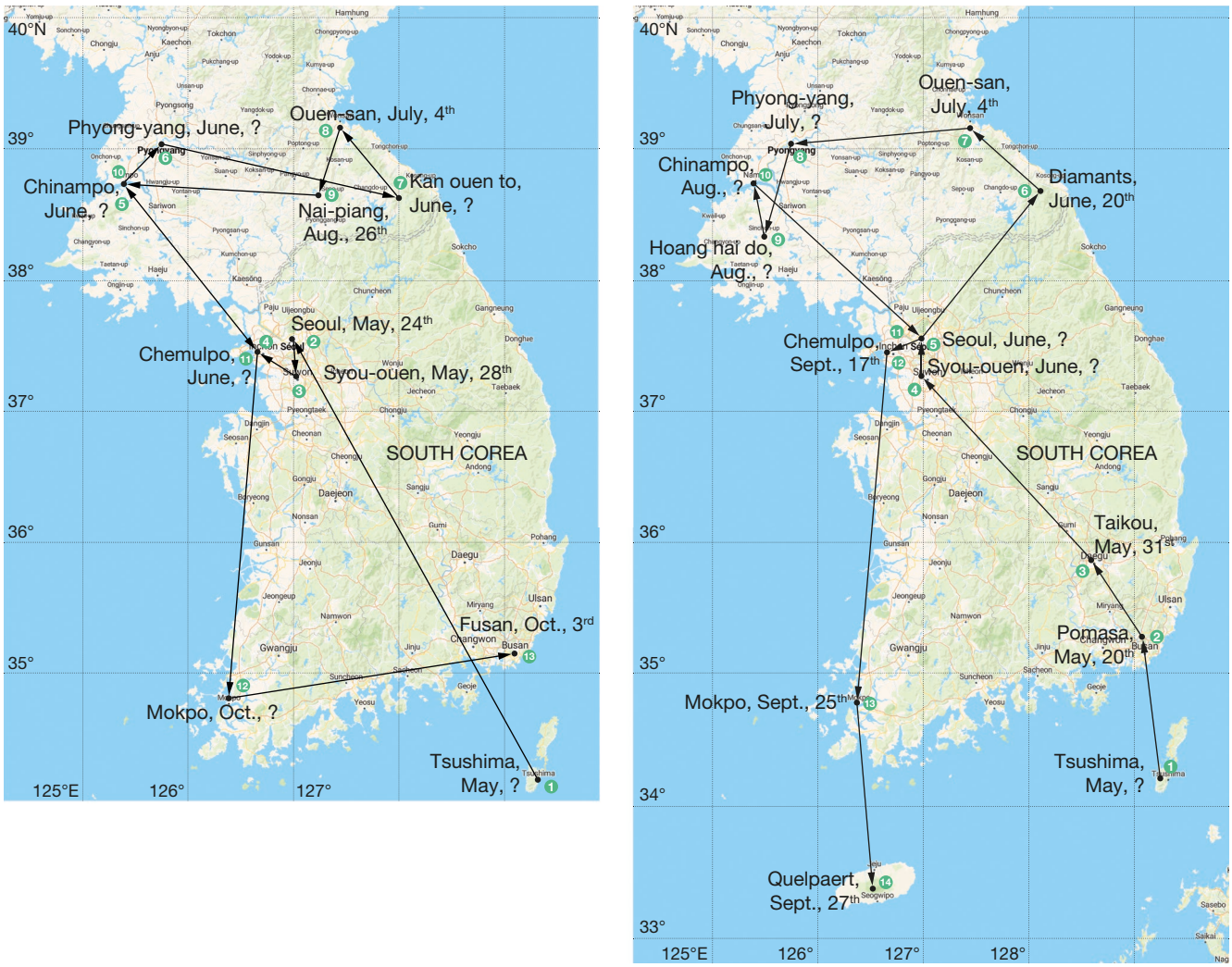

FIG. 5. — The map of the collecting area for the 1901 (**A**) and 1906 (**B**), Faurie's botanical expedition. The route is not shown in detail on the map for the sake of clarity. Source of the background map: OpenStreetMap.

May, Mokpo, Chemulpo, Seoul, Setchimeri, Hongro, Hioton, Hoatien, Pophyengi, Polmongi, Kaksipori;
June, Tpyengeni, Hallaisan, Hioton, Mokan;
July, Hioton, Hallaisan, Taipjeng, Eolsoni, Kokongsan, Hannon;
Aug., Haichienam, Tupyangenapi, Hongro, Hoatien, Hallaisan, Kaksipori;
Sept., Mokan, Hongro, Hokeuni;
Oct., Taipjeng, Hallaisan, Tchimpat.

Year 1910
Jan. to Feb., Hongro, Hamtok, Hallaisan [Yeongsil];
May, Hallasan, Sokpat, Mokan;
June, Eolsouni, Tjyeongeni;
July, Hongro, Yangkeuni, Saiseum, Hioton, Sepsum;
Aug., Yelloi, Haouen, Mounseum, Yeongsil, Sampang, Hongro, Hallaisan;
Sept., Yangkeuni;
Oct., Hongro, Piento.

Year 1911
Feb., Hongro;
Mar., Polmongi;
April, Hongro, Syekeni;
May, Eolsoni, Tpyoungmouni (Tpjoungmouni), Sangi, Pophyengi, Hoatien, Pohpani, Kangpyeug, Mokyang, Polmongi, Hokeni, Yangkeuni;
June, Moktpyang, Hallaisan, Pohpani;
July, Hoatien;
Aug., Yongsil, Hallaisan, Johosiihochin, Torreusium;
Sept., Hallasan.

Year 1912
April, Syekeui;
July, Hallasan;
Sept., Hongro.

Year 1913
Oct., Hallasan, Hongro, Hannon.

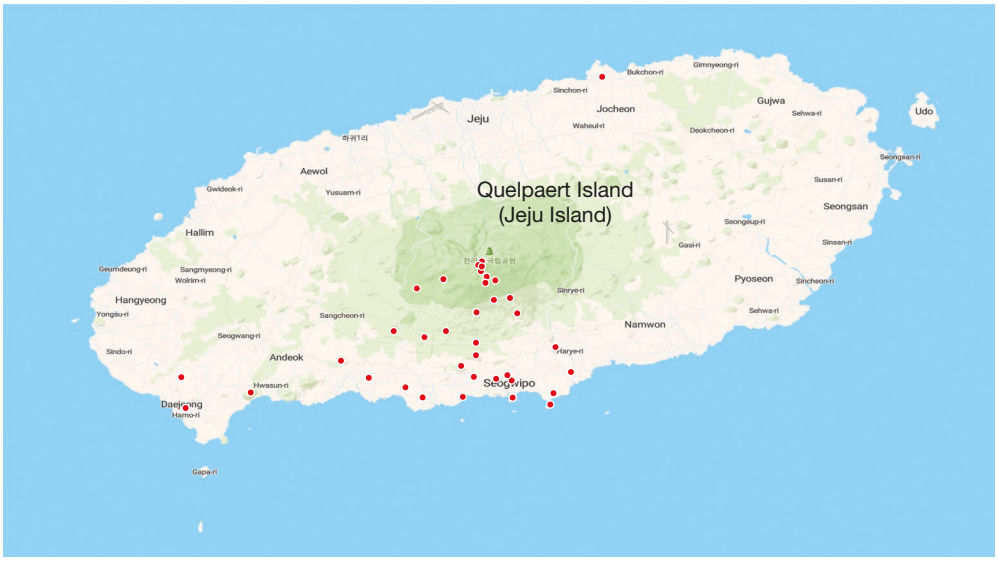

Fig. 6. — A comprehensive list of local and Hallasan gathering place names centered by Taquet around Hongno on Jeju Island, covering the period from 1907 to 1914. Source of the background map: OpenStreetMap.

DISCUSSION

A significant portion of Taquet's collection – 1 020 specimens – is currently preserved at the University of Tokyo Herbarium (TI). These specimens became available for scientific study after Japanese botanist T. Nakai visited Taquet's church in 1913, where he examined the collections over several days. Subsequently, these specimens were provided to Nakai for his research on Quelpaert's flora and have since remained at TI.

Taquet, who received his training in plant specimen collecting from Faurie, initially attempted to gather plants by climbing Hallasan, a 1 900-meter-high mountain, every month in 1907. However, from 1908 to 1911, he limited his visit to Hallasan once a month from May to September and focused primarily on collecting specimens in Seogwipo (Hongro), located in the southern part of the island where evergreen vegetation flourishes even in winter.

From 1912 to 1914, Taquet made only one or two attempts to collect on Hallasan, leading to a dramatic decline in the number of specimens gathered. While nearly 1 800 specimens were collected in 1908, this number decreased by about half in subsequent years. By 1912, the amount of collected specimens had plummeted to about 100.

Many of the names of collection areas are transcribed according to the local dialect's pronunciation, and some remain unclear. Nevertheless, it is evident that these areas are primarily located in the southern part of Jeju Island. The most active period of Taquet's collecting efforts occurred in 1908.

Taquet's collections only provide information on the months of the year without specific dates, except for the year 1908. As a result, the chronology of his travels in Quelpaert Island is not fully developed. However, after reviewing a record from 1918, it was estimated that Taquet usually spent approximately a week collecting specimens after his Hallasan climb. Furthermore, he is believed to have climbed Hallasan 20 or more times between 1907 and 1914. Of the combined collections of Taquet and Faurie, 722 specimens (*Faurie 342* and *Taquet 380* collections) representing 483 taxa have been cited as types by several authors (i.e., G. Kükenthal, H. Léveillé, E. Vaniot, E. Koehne, C.K. Schneider, H. Wolff., A. Rehder, T. Nakai, A. Engler, R. Pampanini, P. Knuth, M. Honda, E. Hieronymus, H. Christ, after Chang *et al.* 2015b).

Faurie's collection records did not follow a systematic numbering system based on the date of collection. Instead, he organized his collections by family and assigned them a collection number accordingly. This approach led to missing dates and ambiguities in the collection site information. Taquet, after learning from Faurie, also adopted a similar method but recorded the collection dates more frequently compared to Faurie.

The largest repository of Taquet's specimens is the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (E), housing 3 026 specimens, followed by the University of Tokyo Herbarium (TI) with 1 020 specimens. Smaller collections of 320-709 specimens are distributed among several institutions: Kyoto University Herbarium (KYO), Harvard University Herbaria (A), Komarov Botanic Garden (LE), and the National Museum of Natural History Paris (P). This dispersed distribution pattern contrasts with Faurie's collections, which were more centrally preserved at P, suggesting that Taquet's specimens may have been distributed through multiple channels, including possible sales.

The gazetteer is organized in alphabetical order by place name and chronology (Table 1). We have provided information based on available data, including: 1) verbatim locality names used by Faurie and Taquet on labels or records; 2) standard Romanized place names based on Korean

TABLE 1. — A gazetteer of Faurie and Taquet's collection of place names in chronological order, with verbatim names, along with standardized romanized names and administrative names currently in use in Korea, as well as Chinese and Korean names.

Collector	Verbatim names	Standard Romanized place names	Current names	Chinese characters	Dates	Geographic coordinates (GIS)	Korean name
Faurie U.	Chemulpo	Jemulpo (= Incheon)	Incheon-si, Jemulpo	濟物浦 (仁川)	1901-05-01	32.69, 128.76	제물포
	Chinampo, Chinnampo, Chinanmpo, Chinampho	Chinnampo	Pyeongannam-do, Chinnampo-si	鎭南浦	1901-09-20	38.13, 125.40	진남포
	Diamants	Geumgang-san	Kangwon-do, Goseong-gun	金剛山	1906-06-20	38.67, 128.1	금강산
	Fossa	Sambang-ri to Daegok-ri	Knagwon-do, Sepo-gun	三防里-大谷里 (楸哥嶺)	1901-09-02	38.88, 126.75	
	Hallaisan	Hanlla-san	Jeju-si, Seogwipo-si	漢拏山	1907-05-11	35.17, 129.07	한라산
	Hoang hai do	Hwanghae-do	Hwanghaebuk-do	黃海道	1906-08-?	38.33, 125.5	황해도
	Hong-No	Hongro	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	烘爐	1906-10-?	33.39, 126.60	홍로
	Kan ouen to	Gangwon-do	Kangwon-do	江原道	1901-06-23	39.14, 127.44	강원도
	media, Kan-Ouen-To	Gangwon-do (middle)	Kangwon-do	江原道	1901-09-04	38.88, 126.75	강원도 중부
	Mokpo	Mokpo	Jeollanam-do, Mokpo-si	木浦	1901-09-30	37.45, 126.66	목포
	Nai-piang	Naepyeong	Kangwon-do, Saepo-gun	洗浦郡 內坪	1901-08-22	38.88, 126.75	내평
	Ouen-san	Wonsan	Kangwon-do, Wonsan-si	元山	1901-08-01	39.15, 127.44	원산
	Phyng-yang, Hpyeng-Yang	Pyongyang	Pyongyang	平壤	1901-09-07	39.03, 125.75	평양
	Pomasa	Beomeosa	Busan-si, Geumjeong-gu	梵魚寺	1906-05-20	34.21, 129.24	범어사
	Poukhan	Bukhan	Seoul, Seongbuk-gu	北漢山	1901-10-03	37.65, 126.97	북한
	Quelpaert, Choi-jyu, Tchedshu, Quelpaert	Jeju	Jejudo (island)	濟州道	1906-05-17	34.79, 126.37	제주도
	Seoul	Seoul	Seoul	京城	1901-05-22	34.21, 129.24	서울
	Namsan	Namsan	Seoul, Jung-gu	南山	1901-05-24	37.56, 126.97	서울, 남산
	Syou Ouen	Suwon	Suwon-si	水原	1901-05-28	35.87, 128.5	수원
	Taikou	Daegu	Daegu-si	大邱	1906-05-30	35.87, 128.59	대구
Taquet E. J.	Chemulpo	Jemulpo (= Incheon)	Gyeonggi-do Incheongwanyeok-si Jemulpo	濟物浦	1909-05-?	37.45, 126.56	제물포
	Gamnamugol	Gamnamugol (= Wimiri)	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	爲美里	1908-10-22	33.3, 126.65	감나무골
	Haichienam	Haechonam	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1909-08-?	33.27, 126.7	해촌암 (큰엉?)
	Hallaisan	Hanlla-san	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	漢拏山	1907-07-01	33.31, 126.56	한라산
	Hamtok	Hamdeok	Jejudo (island) Jocheon-eup, Hamdeok-ri	咸德	1908-09-10	33.54, 126.64	함덕
	Hannon	Hanon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	大沓	1908-02-?	33.25, 126.54	하논
	Heiksatong	Haesa-dong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-04-?		해사동
	Hioton	Hyodon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si Hyodon-dong	孝敦	1909-06-?	33.26, 126.61	효돈
	Hoatien	Hochon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	孤村	1908-03-01	33.29, 126.59	호촌
	Hokeuni (Houkien)	Hogeun	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	好近	1908-05-08	33.25, 126.52	호근리
	Hongro	Hongro	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si Seohong-dong	烘爐	1907-09-?	33.25, 126.55	홍로
	Hongro cascade	Hongropokpo, Wonangpokpo (Donnaekomul)	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	鴛鴦瀑布	1908-03-28	33.3, 126.58	홍로폭포 원앙폭포 (돈내코물)
	Hpakoi (Hpalkai Hpalkoi)		Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1909-09-?		
	Hsepieng (Hsepyeng)	Sepyeong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-05-12		세평
	Johosiihochin	Josihosin	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si				조시호신
	Kaksipaoi	Gaksibawi	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-05-08	33.27, 126.52	각시바위
	Kamnamoukol	Gamnamugol	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	甘南	1908-10-19	33.29, 126.34	감나무골 (서귀포 안덕면)
	Kangjyeng (Kaugjoung)	Gangjeong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	江汀	1908-08-20	33.23, 126.47	강정
	Kaunsan (Kokunsan)	Gogeunsan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	孤根山		33.26, 126.51	고근산
	Kouria	Gyorae	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	橋來		33.42, 126.65	교래
	Matjyoa	Majeom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si				마점

Table 1. — Continuation.

Collector	Verbatim names	Standard Romanized place names	Current names	Chinese characters	Dates	Geographic coordinates (GIS)	Korean name
Taquet E. J. (cont.)	Mokan	Mogan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1907-10-?		목안
	Mokpo (Mokhpo)	Mokpo	Jeollanam-do Mokpo-si	木浦	1909-04-?	34.79, 126.37	목포
	Moktjang	Mokjang	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	毛洞場	1908-08-12	33.28, 126.22	목장
	Mounseum	Munseom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	蚊島	1910-08-09	33.22, 126.56	문섬
	Mousers	Moseul	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	摹瑟	1911-09-22	33.23, 126.25	모슬
	Namsyonkak (Namsyuak, Namsyukak)	Namsuak	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	水嶽	1908-06-08	33.33, 126.61	남수악
	Natschon	Nacheon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si			33.37, 126.53	나천 (한라산 북부)
	Nokatji	Noghaji	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	鹿下止	1908-7-?	33.30, 126.45	녹하지
	Opogis		Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1910-08-13		
	Ouelpfag (Ouelpieng)	Wolpyeong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	月坪	1910-10-05	33.24, 126.46	월평
	Pemseum	Beomseom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	虎島	1910-06-08	33.21, 126.51	범섬
	Piento	Pyeon-do (Seogeon-do)	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	腐島	1908-04-14	33.23, 126.49	편도 (서건도)
	Pohjoni	Pyoseon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	表善	1911-05-?	33.32, 126.82	표선리
	Pohpani (Poptjyangi, Popyengi, Popyjengi, Popyjenri, Pophyengi, Pophyougi)	Beophwan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	法還	1908-05-07	33.23, 126.51	법환리
	Polmongi	Pomokri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	甫木里	1908-04-08	33.24, 126.6	보목리
	prope cascadam [天地淵]	Cheonjiyeon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	天地淵		33.24, 126.55	천지연
	Ramsan	Namsan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	南山			남산 (성산??)
	Saingmoultong (Sainmoultong)	Saemultong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1909-06-?	33.29, 126.57	새물통
	Saiseum	Saeseom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	茅島	1908-02-?	33.23, 126.56	새섬
	Sanpangsan (Sampangsan)	Sanbangsan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	山房山	1908-10-?	33.24, 126.31	산방산
	Santji (Sangi)	Sanji	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-02-?		산지
	Sengan	Saegang	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1910-05-10		새강
	Seoul	Seoul	Seoul		1909-04-?		서울
	Sepseum	Seopseom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	森島	1908-05-28	33.22, 126.59	섶섬 (새섬)
	Setchimeri	Saechimeoli	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	瀛南洞	1908-06-25	33.32, 126.5	서치머리 (영남동)
	Sintoli	Sindo-ri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	新桃	1910-06-11	33.28, 126.19	신도리
	Sokpat	Sotbat (Sororeum)	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-06-05	33.3, 126.55	솥밧 (솔오름)
	Sorizatis	Sorijae	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si				소리재
	Syekeui	Seogwi	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	西歸	1908-04-10	33.25, 126.56	서귀
	Syengsan	Seongsan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	城山			성산
	Sylorum	Sioreum	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	大倫洞	1911-07-06	33.3, 126.51	시오름
	Taipfling (Taipjeng)	Daepyeong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	大坪里	1908-11-03	33.23, 126.36	대평
	Taipjeng (Taejyeng, Taitjyeng, Taipjeng, Tehjoung, Tjousyeng, Tjyouchyeng, Tehjoungjeng, Tehjoungjeng)	Daejeong	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	大靜	1909-07-?	33.25, 126.24	대정
	Tchimpat	Chilgbat	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	靈泉, 坪洞	1908-04-14	33.28, 126.6	칡밭오름
	Tchyong tchyeng koan (Tchyoung, Tcheyeng koan)	Jeongjugom	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	咸德	1908-09-11	33.54, 126.66	정주곰
	Temi	Dondae	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	敦臺	1908-10-?	33.25, 126.2	대미 (돈대미?)

Table 1. — Continuation.

Collector	Verbatim names	Standard Romanized place names	Current names	Chinese characters	Dates	Geographic coordinates (GIS)	Korean name
Taquet E. J. (cont.)	Terok	Taerok	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	大鹿	1908-09-14	33.25, 126.2	대록
	Tjoungmouni (Tjyengmeuni, Tpjoungmouni, Tpyoungmouni, Tpjoungmouni)	Jungmun-ri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	中文里	1911-05-?	33.26, 126.42	중문리
	Tjyyangmaui (Tupyangenapi)		Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1909-08-?		토평근처??
	Tjyeunsani (Tjyengeuni, Tyongulli, Tjyengeni, Tjyengsani, Tjousyeng, Tjyaseung, Tsonsyeng)	Jungsan	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1909-08-?		중산 (근리??)
	Tokounai	Dogeun-ri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-09-14		도근리
	Topengri (Tophyongni, Topyeng, Topyengeni, Topyeungeni, Topyengeni, Topyeongni)	Topyeongni	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	吐坪里	1909-05-?	33.28, 126.57	토평리
	Tosuni Tolsoni Tolsouni	Dosun-ri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	道順里	1908-06-20	33.29, 126.47	도순리
	Yangkeni	Akgeun-ri	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	岳近	1908-05-15	33.23, 126.49	악근리
	Yelloi	Yerae	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	脫來	1908-04-28	33.27, 126.39	예래
	Yemton	Yeomdon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	瀛南洞	1908-08-22	33.31, 126.5	염돈
	Yeongsil	Yeongsil	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	靈室	1907-07-?	33.34, 126.49	영실
	Yetchon	Yeongcheon	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	靈泉	1910-07-15		영천
	Yokon		Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si		1908-09-12		이건?
	Yougnamtal	Yeongnam	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si	嶺南	1908-06-25	33.31, 126.5	영남동
	Okdori	Okdori	Jejudo (island) Seoguipo-si				옥도리?

pronunciation; 3) current provincial names; 4) Chinese characters; 5) date on which the localities were visited; 6) geographic coordinates; and 7) locality names in Korean. When information is uncertain, we have indicated it with a question mark. Entries in the gazetteer are numbered and correspond to the accompanying maps. Larger towns and important localities are capitalized in the gazetteer and are not given numbers. The gazetteer-thesaurus will be a critical tool for our project as we map specimens to determine the extent of the Korean peninsula. With geographic data, we can utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map specimens, identify mini-hotspots, and gain insight into the mechanisms that underlie species distributions in the region.

Many historical collections worldwide are well-organized and adequately curated by their respective institutions (e.g., K). However, incorrect or incomplete information (such as errors in botanical identification, country names, and place names) often remains uncorrected due to limited expertise, resources, and information exchange. We are committed to supporting the restoration of historical specimens from East Asia, including those from China, Japan, and Taiwan, and we are ready to assist institutions that need such support.

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