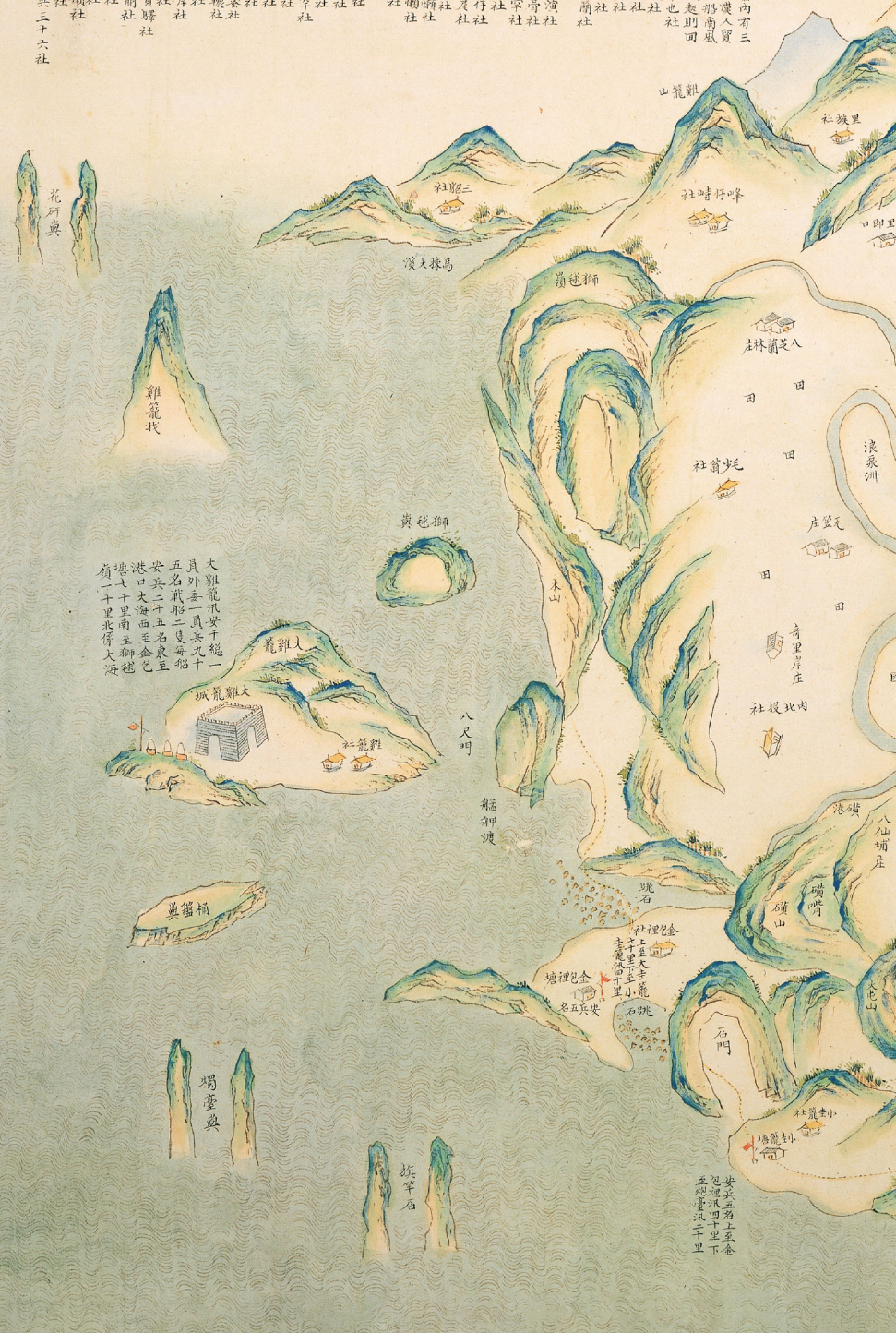


Stories of Ancient Maps

2021.04.23 — 07.22

陳列室 Galleries 103, 104

十六箇內有三
人付社内人
易由社仍舊
入北風走則
歸也此是則
關登免社
汚武留社
街次清社
陳社
德社
羽勝或鴻社
武空或平社
總勝安社
五付五付社
安付簡及社
八才覺社
街行惟社
幸也或物社
况美蘭社
野里社
奇直社
鰐勝獨社
八陳富社
幸也勝社
頭老民社
奇武社
抵家抵家社
飯里繼繼社
奇勝社
鰐付麗芳社
奇美士社
八和美美勝社
宇馬氏社
勝護丹社
奇班女權社
奇美士社
以上共三十六社



雄視鉅海—臺灣古地圖

公元1662年，鄭成功（1624-1662）擊退荷屬東印度公司，開啟臺灣史上的明鄭時期，此時清政府之於此域外之地，瞭解相當有限，展陳1666年左右繪製之滿、漢文〈臺灣略圖〉，繪製區域僅在今臺南鹿耳門航道及赤墾城、承天府一帶，內容以明鄭軍事布防為重，然而到了17、18世紀交會之際（康熙中），情況已經大不相同，透過國立臺灣博物館典藏〈康熙臺灣輿圖〉，我們看到了臺灣西部由南到北的自然及人文景觀，特別是原住民形象與風俗的展現，顯見清政府對臺灣社會文化或整體地理環境有相當程度的了解。

而後隨著乾隆皇帝移民政策的開放，漢人大量來臺，展陳18世紀中葉（乾隆中）左右繪製的〈乾隆臺灣地圖〉，圖面上可見漢人聚落600多處，原住民聚落300多處，說明臺灣人口飛速成長，且從圖上方空白處，詳細註寫的「山中」、「山後」原住民聚落名來看，此時漢人對臺灣島的瞭解應該已經擴及東岸。

天涯不問—水陸交通古地圖

公元1368年，哈密王遣使入京，帶來大批「貢馬」。「哈密」，這個嘉峪關外，東南至肅州達一、二千里之遙的西域古國，使臣們是如何行走千萬里，從西北來到帝國東南的應天府城的呢？展陳〈南京至甘肅驛鋪圖〉，畫的正是這麼一條自應天府起，一路向西北，最後抵達沙州（今敦煌）的明代主要驛路系統—「陝甘路」交通路線圖，而明繪〈四川省四路關驛圖〉則以成都都司為中心，分繪向北，以及向南的四條驛道，說的則是明代發達的區域驛路系統。

除陸路外，水路交通利用天然水道，成本低，效率更高，中國第一大河—長江，自古以來便是溝通往來、運輸交通的重要命脈，展陳清繪〈長江地理圖〉繪長江中、下游段，述說兩岸防汛兵備之餘，江上舟船星布，說明其作為主要水路交通動脈的事實，而〈長江圖〉則以繪者之航行經驗，詳細繪註長江出海口至武昌間河道之路里程、水位、沙洲、暗礁航行等相關交通訊息。



Beyond the Sea: Ancient Maps of Taiwan

The Kingdom of Tungning was founded in Taiwan in 1662 by Ming loyalist Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong, 1624–1662) after he defeated the Dutch East India Company. During this period, the Qing government knew very little about this far-away place. The *Taiwan Luetu* (Sketch Map of Taiwan Prefecture), produced around 1666 in both the Manchu and Chinese languages and on display in this exhibition, only covers a few parts of what is today Tainan, which included Luermen Channel, Chikan Tower and Chengtian Prefecture, and focuses on the Koxinga period's military garrisons.

But by the end of the 17th century (mid-Kangxi reign), the situation had changed dramatically. The *Kangxi Taiwan Yutu* (Kangxi Taiwan Map) in the National Taiwan Museum collection records the natural and cultural landscapes of western Taiwan at that time from north to south. The depiction of indigenous peoples and their customs also indicates a fair understanding of Taiwan's society, culture, and overall geography.

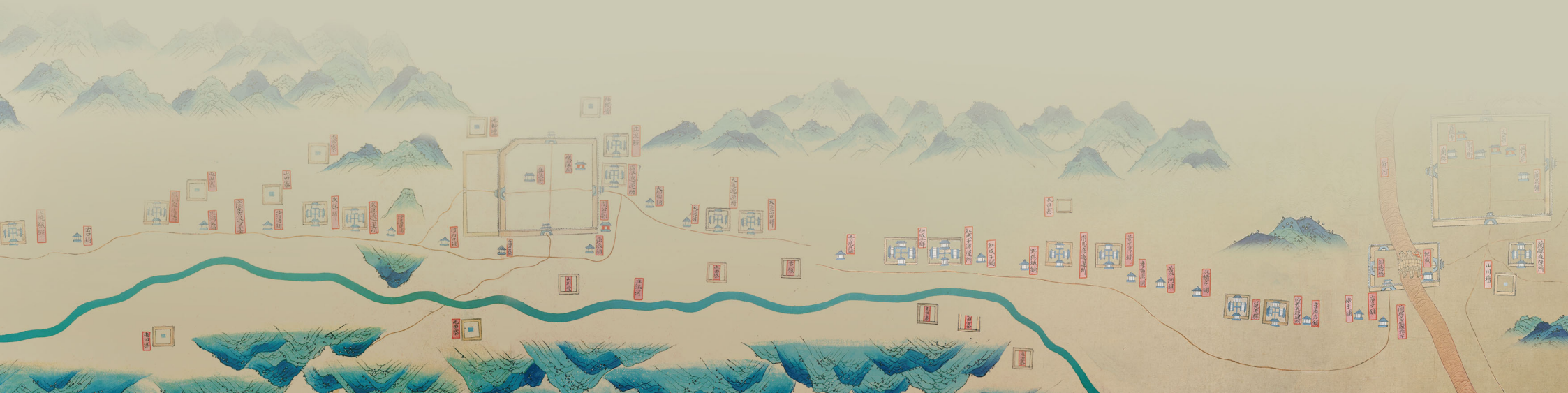
The Qianlong Emperor's loosening of restrictions on immigration to Taiwan led to an influx of Han Chinese settlers onto the island. The *Qianlong Taiwan Ditu* (Qianlong Map of Taiwan), produced in the mid-18th century, shows more than 600 Han Chinese settlements and over 300 aboriginal ones, suggesting rapid population growth. The descriptions "in the mountains" and "beyond the mountains" that accompany with the names of indigenous settlements suggest that the Han Chinese already had certain understanding of Taiwan's eastern coast.

World's End: Ancient Maps of Land and Water Transport

In 1368, envoys of the king of Hami (Kumul) traveled to the Ming capital (present-day Nanjing), bringing with them a tribute of a large number of horses. How did the delegation make their way from their faraway kingdom, lying outside the frontier fortress at the western end of the Ming dynasty's Great Wall, all the way to the Ming Empire's capital in the southeast?

One map on display here, *Nanjing Zhi Gansu Yipu Tu* (Map of the Relays from Nanjing to Gansu), traces just this route—extending from the Ming capital all the way to the northwest and ending in Shazhou (today's Dunhuang). Another map, *Sichuansheng Silu Guanyi Tu* (Map of the Passes and Relays of the Four Routes in Sichuan Province), produced in the Ming dynasty, depicts four routes starting from the regional military commission of Chengdu and extending north and south, thus constituting an extensive regional network of passes and relays.

In addition to land routes, natural waterways provided cheaper and more efficient transportation routes. The Yangtze River, China's longest river, has always been a transportation artery. The *Changjiang Dili Tu* (Geographical Map of the Yangtze River), on display in this exhibition, covers the middle and downstream stretches of the river. In addition to the riparian flood prevention works and military garrisons shown in the map, there are large number of boats attesting to the river's status as a major waterway. The *Changjiang Tu* (Map of the Yangtze River) details the cartographer's observation of river's mileage, water levels, sandbanks, and hidden rocks along the river from Wuchang to the estuary.





〈臺灣略圖〉
Sketch Map of Taiwan Prefecture



〈臺灣略圖〉滿文版
Sketch Map of Taiwan Prefecture



〈康熙臺灣輿圖〉(第一摹本/1930年臨摹版)局部

Part of Kangxi Taiwan Map (Premiere manual copy/ Reproduced in 1930)



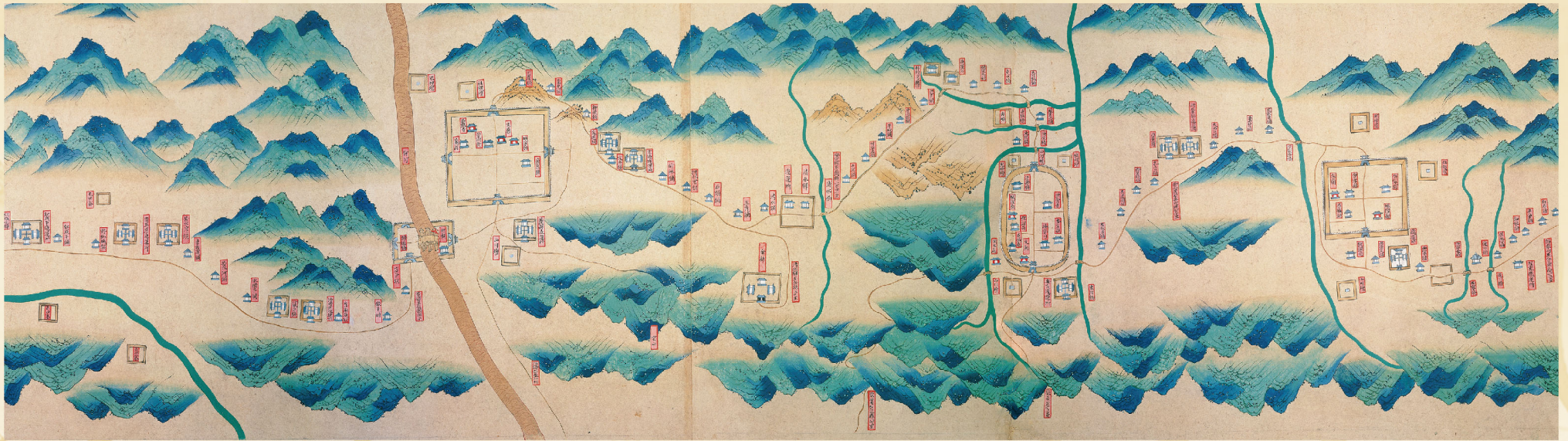
〈乾隆臺灣地圖〉局部

Part of Qianlong Map of Taiwan



〈四川省四路關驛圖〉局部

Part of Map of the Passes and Relays of the Four Routes in Sichuan Province

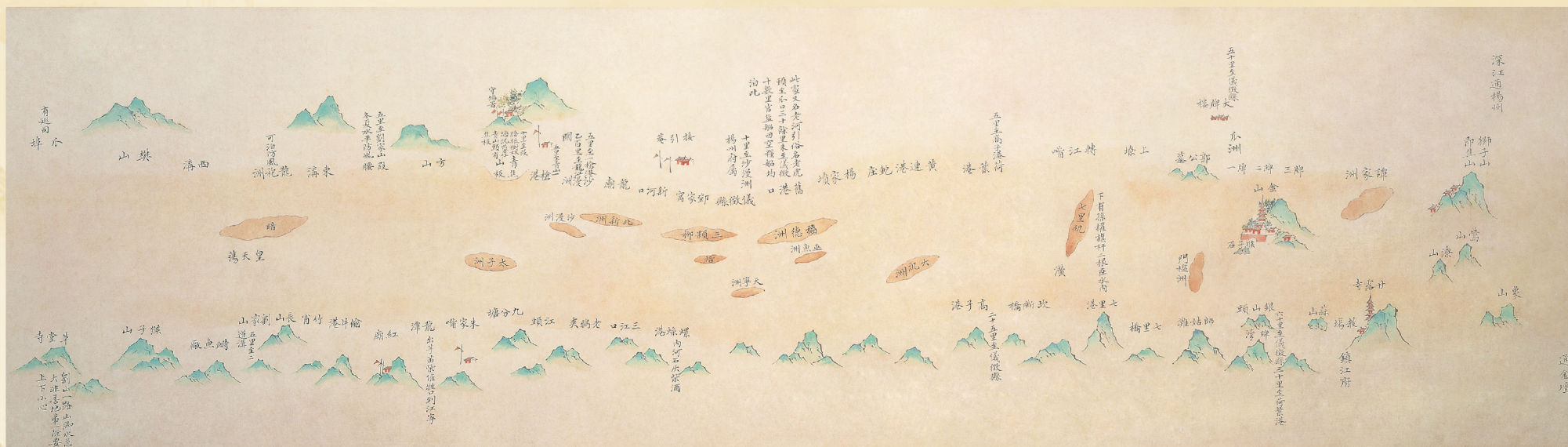


〈南京至甘肅驛舖圖〉局部

Part of Map of the Relays from Nanjing to Gansu



〈長江地理圖〉局部
Part of Geographical Map of the Yangtze River



〈長江圖〉局部
Part of Map of the Yangtze River