

院藏清代河工檔案與圖特展

Qing Archival and Cartographical Materials on River Engineering in the National Palace Museum





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國立故宮博物院
NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM

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水到渠成

院藏清代河工檔案與圖特展

總說明

傳統中國以農立國，農業經濟的穩定發展不僅是社會民生安定的基礎，更是王朝政權與財政收入的重要依據。因此，歷代政府無不投注大量人力、物資，整治河道與興修水利，期以穩固農業生產與民生經濟，使國家得以長治久安。滿族入主中原，仍延續歷代王朝以農立國的經濟傳統。在汲取歷代治河的經驗中，清代政府不僅在控制河患發展出較成熟的知識，而在防災制度與工程技術上，也顯示出較前代有進一步的創新與發展。

河工，是政府整治河道等工程的總稱，舉凡建築水壩、開挖引河、加固堤堰、疏濬河道等均屬之。其興築者有壩、堤、埝、閘、涵洞、坦坡、救生樁；其修護則三年一小修，五年一中修，十年一大修。每年亦有常例歲修，遇緊急險情更有搶修等規定。

國立故宮博物院所藏清代河工輿圖及其相關檔案數量相當豐富，內容除整治黃河、淮河、運河、疏濬洪澤湖、修築錢塘江等工程文字紀錄外，更包括地方官員為奏報治河過程所特別繪製的一幅幅精美工程圖樣。這在當年僅供皇帝御覽批閱的大內輿圖密檔，透過展覽將一一呈現眼前，使我們深入了解清代治河與興建水利工程的重要作為。

本展覽共分為「名川巨泊」、「治河對策」、「治河名臣」三個單元。第一單元以「地」為重心，展出藏院黃、淮、運三河道輿圖、清廷整治黃淮運交會處的洪澤湖流域圖、以及浙江省錢塘江圖等，藉以呈現清代時期著名河湖地貌形勢。第二單元以「事」為主軸，藉由清代數件治河事例，說明清代君臣面對河患時所提出的一系列決策與整治方案。第三單元則以「人」為主體，介紹有清一代重要的治河名臣，讓民眾領會他們在治河工程的貢獻，以及在提升治河技術的努力。

Canal Is Formed When Water Comes :

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Introduction

China has been an agriculture-based country since ancient times. The stable development of agricultural economy is the foundation of social stability and the livelihood of the masses, as well as the basis for imperial regime and its financial income. It is in this connection that the imperial governments over the ages had pooled a large number of experts and a tremendous amount of resources into the enterprises of river regulation and water conservancy, expecting to stabilize agricultural production and national economy, so as to maintain social order and stability. After occupying the central plains, the Manchus extended the economic tradition of agriculture-based economy of previous dynasties. As it continued to absorb the flood control experiences of its predecessors, the Qing government was able to develop more mature knowledge of flood control, as well as innovated and improved techniques in disaster prevention and river engineering.

River engineering is a general term for government-initiated projects in regulating river courses, such as the construction of dams, the excavation of irrigation channels, the reinforcement of dikes, and river dredging. The infrastructures to be constructed would include dams, dikes, fascines, gates, culverts, slopes, and life-saving piles. As for maintenance, the infrastructures would undergo minor repair every three years, medium repair every five years, and major repair every ten years. Routine maintenance was implemented on an annual basis as well. Moreover, urgent repair would be made in case of emergency.

The National Palace Museum is home to a rich collection of Qing cartographical and archival materials generated for purposes of river engineering. Apart from such written records on the regulating of the Yellow River, the Huai River and the Canal, as well as those addressing the dredging of the Hongze Lake and the constructing of the Qiantang River, the collection features many fine engineering drawings specifically made by local governors to accompany their reports to the emperors on the process of river engineering. Intended in the past for the exclusive review by the emperors, these materials are now showcased in the present exhibition to allow the audiences an opportunity to get to know the important achievements of the Qing Dynasty in river regulating and engineering.

The presentation is made up of three sections: "Famous Rivers and Lakes," "Measures in River Regulation," and "Famous Governors in River Regulation." The first section focuses on the locales of waterways, and on view are the maps of the courses of the Yellow River, the Huai River, and the Canal, as well as the Hongze Lake, the junction between the Yellow and the Huai Rivers where regulating measures were implemented during the Qing dynasty, and the Qiantang River in the province of Zhejiang, so as to present an overview of the landforms of famous rivers and lakes of the Qing. The second section focuses on events, and several instances of river regulation of the Qing dynasty were highlighted to illustrate the regulating strategies brought up by Qing emperors and officials when facing river floods. The third section focuses on individuals, introducing famous governors who successfully implemented river regulation measures in the Qing dynasty, so that the visitors may recognize their contributions to river engineering and their efforts in advancing flood control techniques.



名川巨泊

Famous Rivers and Lakes

地平天成，典出自《尚書·大禹謨》，意謂大禹治水成功使天地萬物得以孕育成長，此語遂成為後世君主致力防範水患祈求民生富足的理想。河道，提供農業灌溉所需的供水網絡，但也須面臨洪汛周期性的暴漲，造成農耕災害的威脅。黃河、運河、淮河、永定河、洪澤湖以及錢塘江等處，這些深切左右國政民生的重要湖河，也自然成為清代歷朝河工施政的重心。本單元展出清代河道輿圖與官方水利志書，觀眾從中將可體會河道工程與大清王朝間命運相互依存的關係。

It is noted in the "Counsels of Yu the Great" section of the Shangshu (Book of Documents) that "the earth has been reduced to order, and the influences of heaven are producing their complete effect," suggesting that Yu's success in river regulation made it possible for all living things on earth to grow and prosper. The description had since then been taken as a reminder of emperors of succeeding dynasties to exert every effort to prevent floods, in order to establish a strong country where their people can enjoy a wealthy life. River courses are the water supply networks required by agricultural irrigation. However, the periodic river surge is a menace to agriculture. Such important rivers as the Yellow River, the Huai River, the Yongding River, the Hongze Lake, and the Qiantang River, significantly affect national economy and people's livelihood, and were the foci of river engineering in the Qing dynasty. On view in this section are maps of waterways and official gazetteers on river and water conservancy of the Qing dynasty, guiding the audiences to understand the close relations between river engineering and the destiny of the regime.

黃河概覽

歷史上的河道屢經變遷，今天的黃河，基本上是清代咸豐五年(1855)黃河自河南銅瓦廂決口北徙，經山東入渤海之後的情形。而此之前，從南宋至清代咸豐五年歷七百年間黃河中下游河道，則是由河南經山東，轉入安徽、江蘇，再從雲梯關入海。由於黃河易徙、易決、易遷的特性，治理黃河向來即成為中國史歷朝的重大政務。

黃河發源於青海，經四川、甘肅、寧夏、內蒙古、陝西、山西等地。自進入黃土高原後，挾帶大量黃土泥沙，瞬間進入華北平原上，由於地勢平緩，河道變寬，流速減緩，泥沙遂大量淤積，致使黃河氾濫成災，甚至改變河道，淹沒民舍田廬。古語有云：「黃河寧，天下平」，這是歷史上對整治黃河的寫實反映。此外，明清華北需透過運河輸送江浙漕米到北方，但運河在江蘇淮安清口與黃河交匯，漕運因此深受黃河影響，黃河氾濫，或黃河倒灌，皆造成運道阻塞，黃河處處制約著運河。其結果誠如康熙初年河道總督楊方興說：「治河即所以治漕。」清代治河，既是防洪抗災，更是保障國家財賦的穩定，這正是清代河工投入大量人力、財力，堵口，修防的關鍵所在。

皇朝河渠志 黃河

清 國史館編
清內府朱絲欄寫本
縱27.7公分 橫18.2公分
故殿025071-025210

Huangchao Hequ Zhi: Huanghe

Chronicles of River Channels: Yellow River
Compiled by the State Historiography Institute
Court manuscript edition in red-lined columns,
Qing dynasty

國立故宮博物院所藏清代國史館編纂的《皇朝河渠志》，全書共計二四八卷，其中第一至一四〇冊所記內容俱以黃河、淮河與運河為主。詳細紀錄自順治初年至咸豐五年(1855)黃河於河南銅瓦廂漫口改道前，清代政府在治河方面的重大政策與重大河患發生事件，為清代紀錄整治黃河最為詳盡的官方資料。

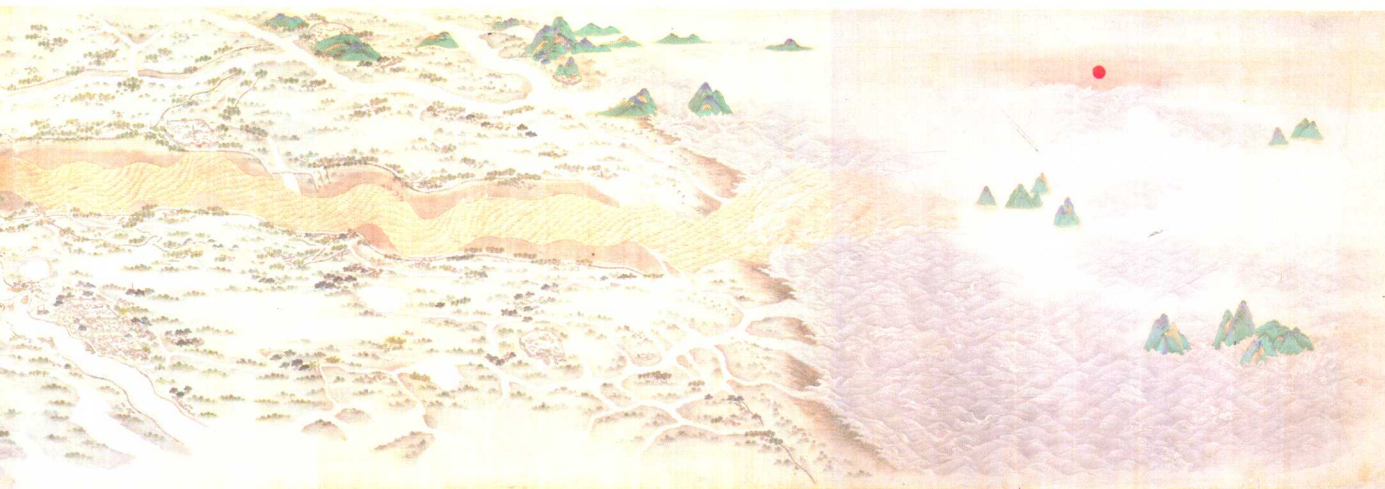
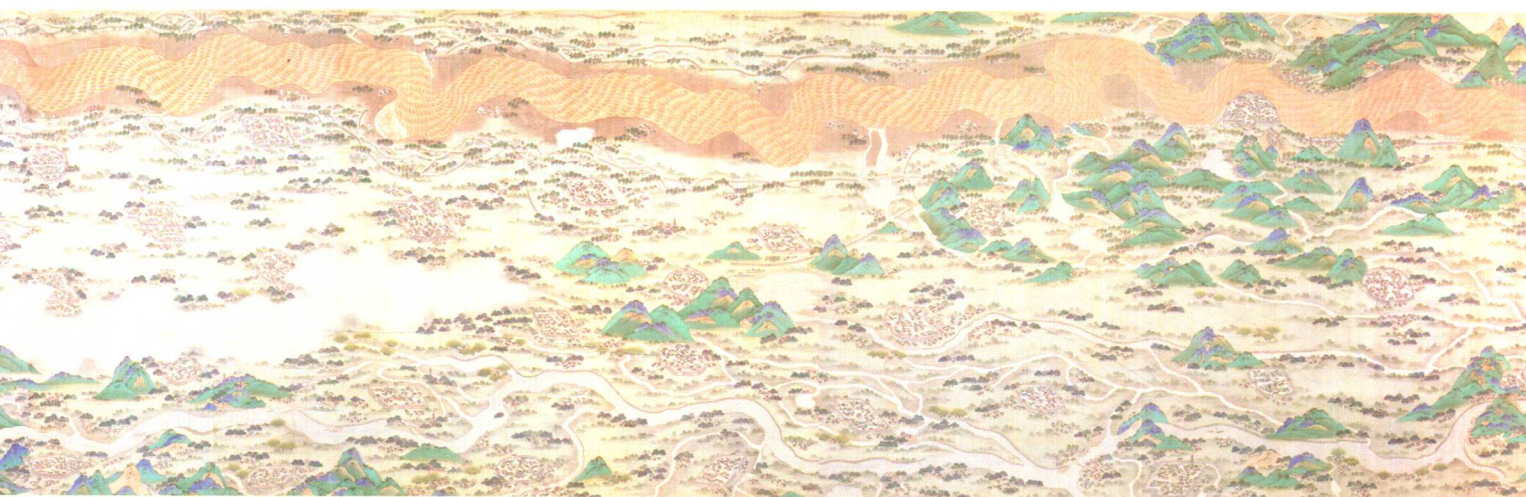


黃河圖

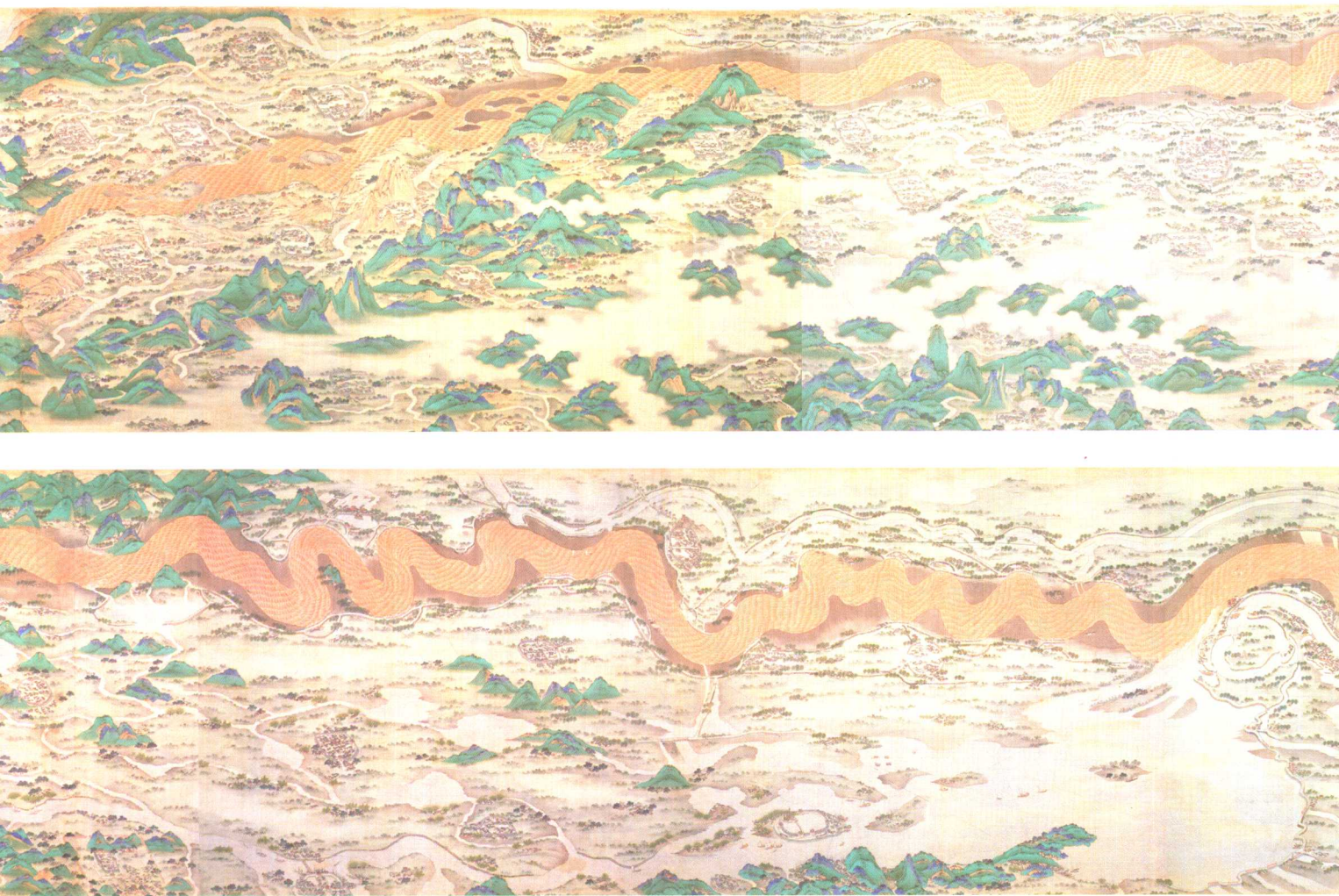
清 康熙年間
絹本彩繪
縱82公分 橫1260公分
平圖020870

Huanghe Tu

Map of the Yellow River
Ink and color on silk
Qing dynasty



清代以治理黃河為國家重要大政，為配合治河工程的展開，黃河圖的繪製亦相應增加，以提供皇帝具體了解河工地貌並指授機宜的依據。本圖採傳統輿圖鳥瞰方式繪製，工筆細膩，色彩鮮麗。圖面上北下南，左西右東，精細地描繪出自陝晉龍門段黃、渭交口，至下游江蘇出海口之間河道兩岸的自然與人文景觀。輿圖作者不詳，繪製時間舊傳為明代。惟根據圖中所記地名及堤壩工程興建出現時代推測，本圖完成時間大概應在康熙二十年代以後，最遲不晚於雍正初年。



黃河全圖

清 道光年間

絹本彩繪

縱48.5公分 橫696公分

平圖020871

Huanghe Quantu

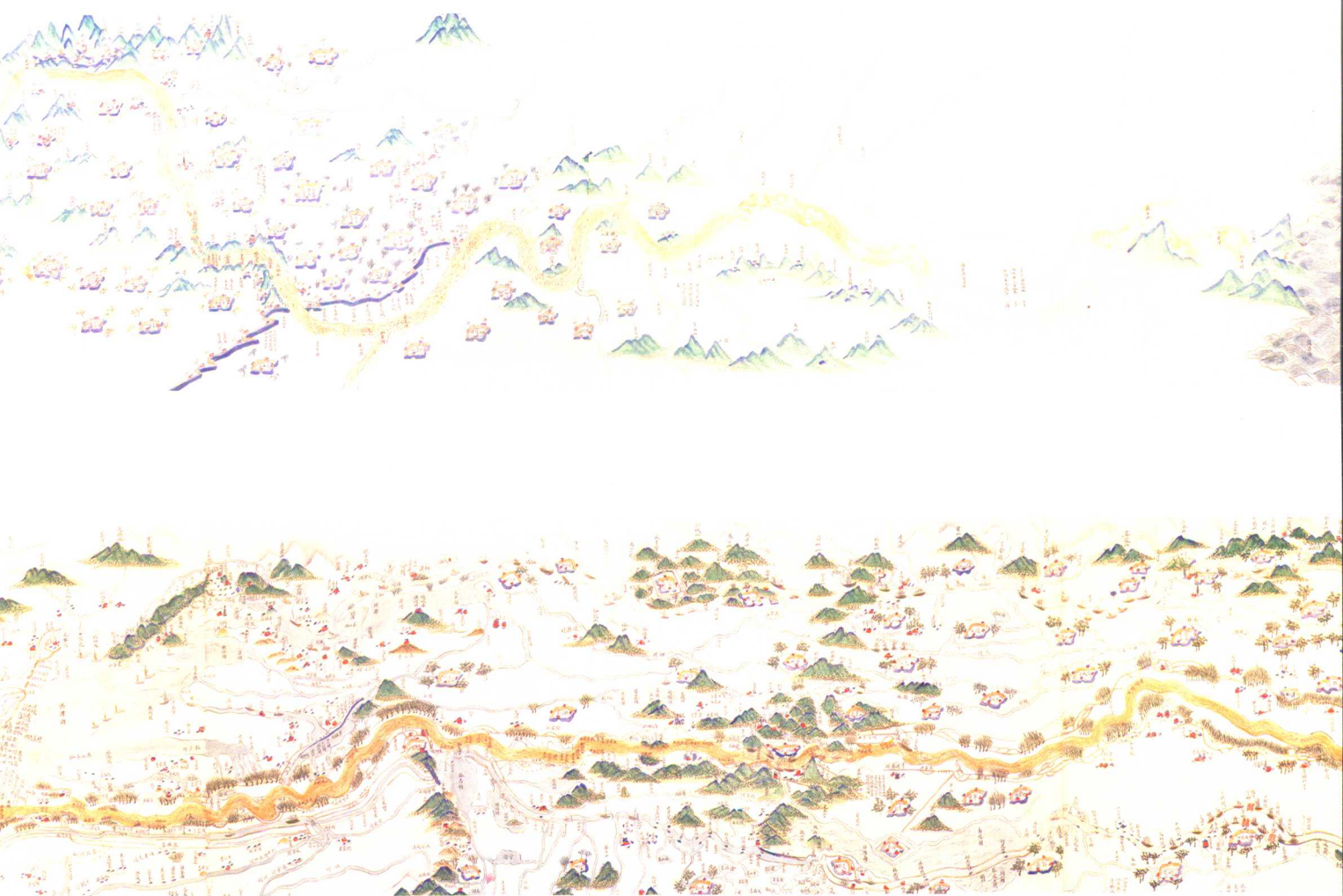
Map of the Yellow River

Ink and color on silk

Qing dynasty



此圖所繪起自黃河源頭星宿海，下迄江蘇出海口間黃河所經之府州縣政區位置、河川分佈、堤壩工程以及各地聚落山脈情況。圖卷末有「清道光二十五年(1845)四月 繡谷司馬鍾繪」落款，並鈐有「繡谷」之印，可知此圖為道光二十五年四月間司馬鍾完成此圖後所題。司馬鍾，字子英，號繡谷，又號繡鵠，別號紫金山樵，江蘇上元人，生卒不詳，為道光、咸豐年間畫家，擅長寫意花卉及翎毛走獸，號稱北派寫生畫家第一人。曾官至直隸河工州判，而本圖應是司馬鍾此任上作品。全圖上南下北，左東右西，黃河以橘黃色表示，色彩鮮麗，淮、運兩河及其他湖泊均以單綠著色。其下游江蘇境內堤壩密佈，而具穩固堤基防洪功能的柳樹則錯落有致。提供了解十九世紀中葉黃河改道前下游河道的具體面貌。



黄河本末圖

清代

紙本彩繪

縱26公分 橫5,580公分

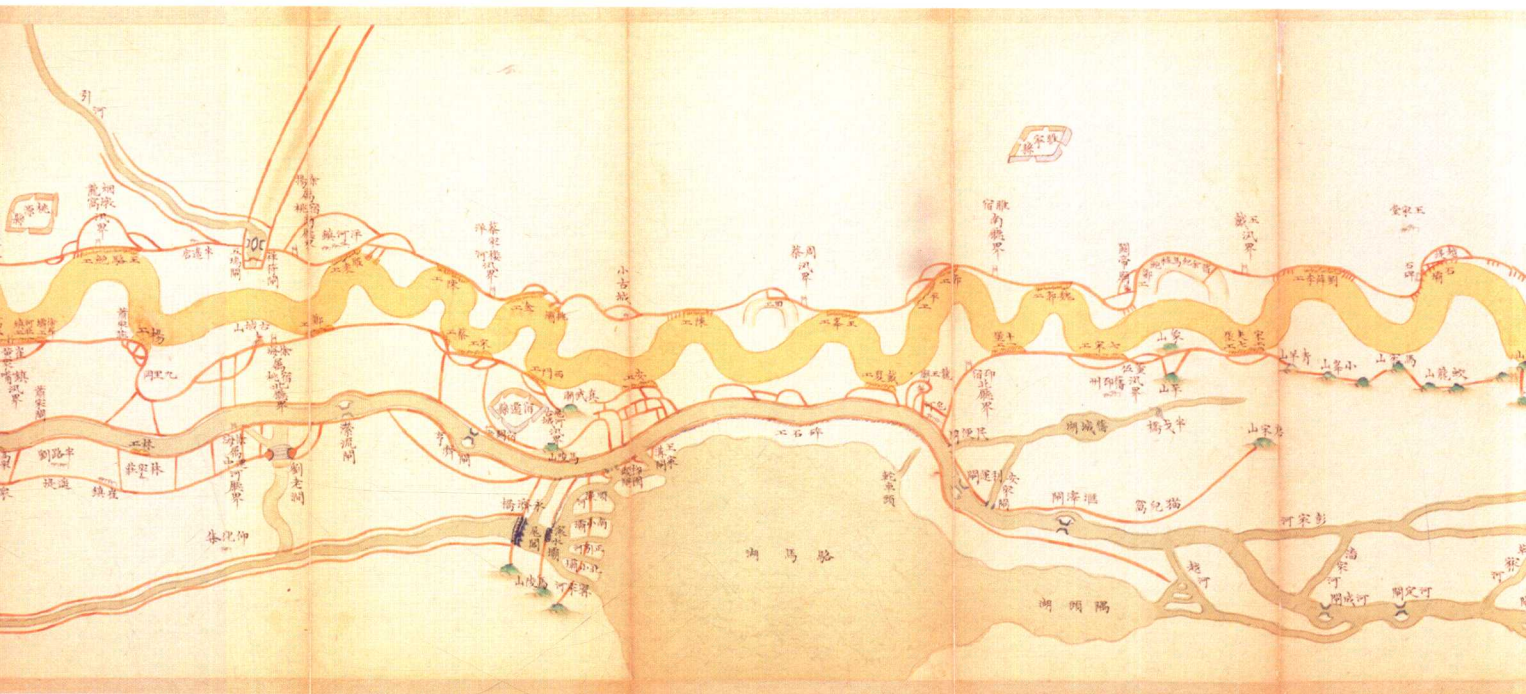
平圖020873

Huanghe Benmotu

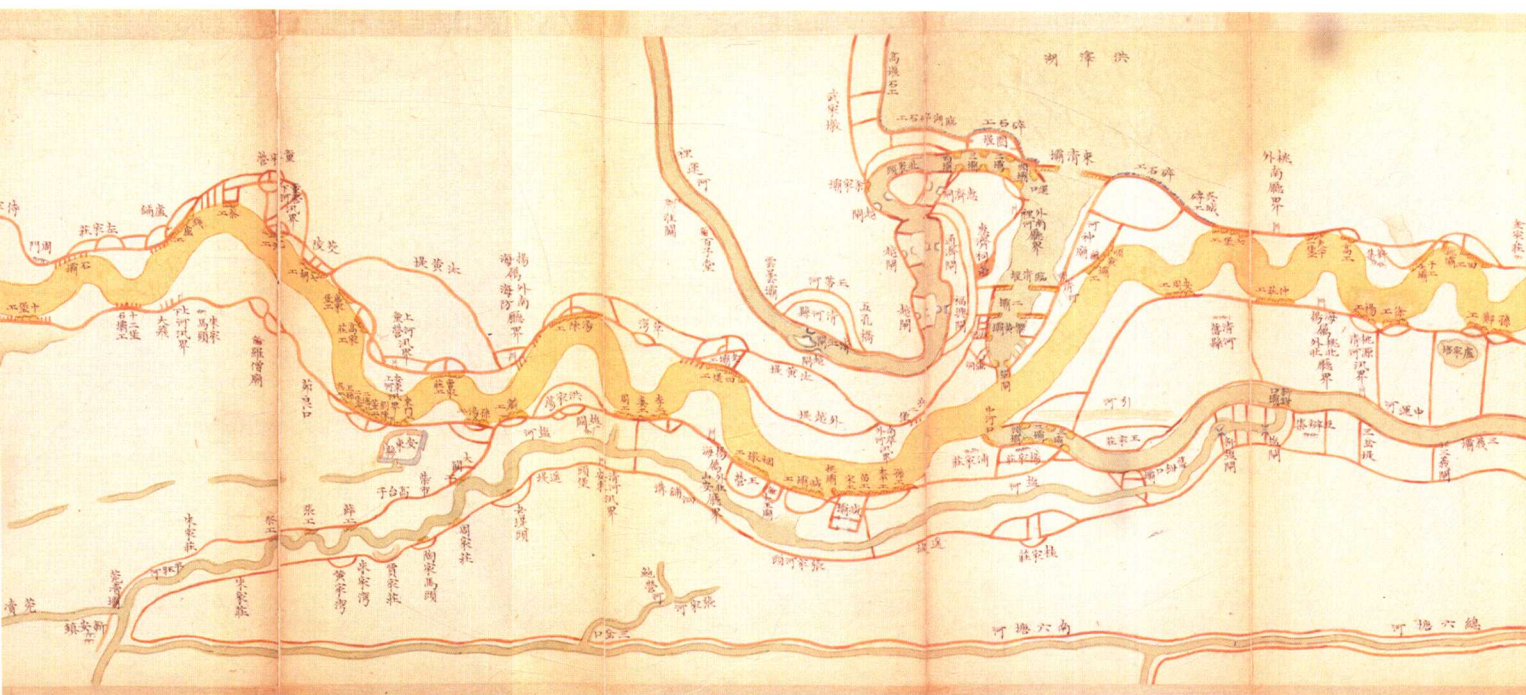
Map of the Yellow River

Ink and color on paper

Qing dynasty



局部



局部