

Translated extract from:

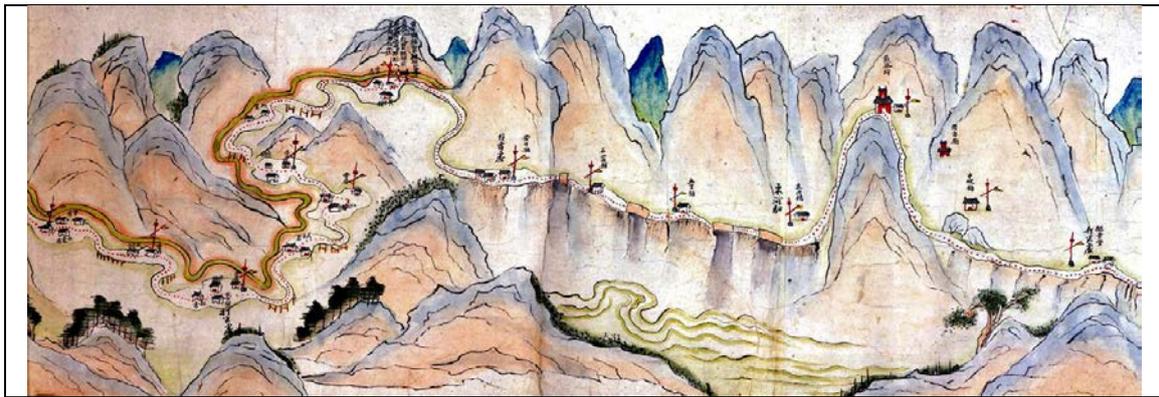
Lin, Tianren and Zhang, Min, Eds (2013). "Reading imperial cartography: Ming-Qing historical maps in the Library of Congress", Published by the Academia Sinica Digital Center (Taipei), 2013/11/01. (Chinese and English)

林天人編撰、張敏編譯：《皇輿搜覽——美國國會圖書館所藏明清輿圖》，臺北中央研究院，數位文化中心出版，2013年11月。

Military and Traffic Maps

軍事交通圖

P. 300



"Map of the Shu Road to the Shaanxi Border"

15th Qianlong year (approx.)

Continuous paper roll landscape ("Mountains & Rivers") colour painting

Scroll size 31 x 1672cm

Geography and Map Division, US Library of Congress

Collection Serial Number: gm 71005016

In connection with the drawn material it can be said; the complete "Map of the Shu Road to the Shaanxi Border" was painted in the form of a continuous roll; it does not include coordinates for the positions of places; the map uses simple and uncomplicated brush strokes to portray the route from Baoji District going south across the Wei River, through Fengxian down to Greater Liuba, Baocheng District, Mianxian District, Ningqiang Zhou to Qipan Pass on the border between Shaanxi and Sichuan along the "Lianyun Plank Road". In the Qing Period, the Lianyun Plank road was an important road that linked the Guanzhong [the Wei Valley] area with the Southwest; in Chapter 56 ("Shaanxi Five") of "Collected facts about the history of the world" quoting from the "Hanzhong Gazetteer" it says: "In the Song period there was a cliff Plank Road in the Baoxie Valley, with 2,989 sections, in the Yuan period the boards were replaced with 2,892 sections. It was repaired by various dynasties, but its origin is uncertain. The previous dynasty [Ming] repaired the old road, with cliff roads having 2,275 sections, and records refer to it as the Lianyun Plank Road".

The map depicts places and terrain as they would be met on the way, as well as things of interest to travellers and the locations of military facilities; the annotations on the map include place names, occasionally additional information on Zhou and Xian level District Administrations as well as sources of rivers etc. Moats and walls of the District centres are depicted but within the map the presentation of these things is not uniform. The main purpose

of the map was not to exhibit great artistic merit, rather it was functional; so that travellers and merchants travelling from Shaanxi to Sichuan could find their way; also on the map can be found additional annotations with similar purpose as the earlier annotations, and all emphasise the functional nature of the map.

On the map, in the Hanzhong Fu jurisdiction, Greater Liuba has not yet become a "Ting". In the 15th Qianlong year (1750), it changed from a postal station to Liuba Ting (District Level), and was governed by an Official relocated there (reference: Ch. 2 "Liuba Ting Gazetteer"; cited in "Development of Qing Geography" by Zhao Quancheng, Qilu University, "China Studies Research Institute" Special Edition, 1941); in the 40th [Qianlong] year (1775), in a report to the Emperor, the Shaanxi Circuit Inspector Bi Yuanshu wrote: "Hanzhong Fu Liuba Ting Tongpan changed to a Tongzhi official from Hanzhong Fu" (reference: Ch. 979 "History of Gaozong", March of the 40th Qianlong year); on the map Greater Liuba has been annotated at a later time by another person in a few characters saying "The Hanzhong Fu Tongzhi lives at this place"; [thus] it is judged that this map was drawn on or about 1750, and completed at the latest by 1775. There are different ideas about when the map was (originally) painted; Feng Suiping judged it to be between the 30th and 40th Qianlong years (1765-1775) (Reference: Feng Suiping "Further investigation of the Qing period 'Map of the Shu Road to the Shaanxi border'", Wenbo (Museums & Cultural Relics), Number 2, 2010), Li Xiacong judged it to be between the 16th Qianlong year and the 25th Jiaqing year (1751-1775) which is somewhat different (Reference: Li Xiacong "Summaries of holdings in the US Library of Congress' Collection of ancient Chinese maps", Beijing, Cultural Press, October 2004, p.130). There are differences between the interpretations but they are all decided by annotations in the map relating to the time when Liuba changed to Liuba Ting.

Related material in the collection of the Palace Museum for comparison and research includes "Strategic maps for the defence of Shanxi" (General Maps 020918-8020919) and the 8th Daoguang year (1828) "Memorial to the Emperor by the acting Governor-General of Shaanxi Minister Xu Xin, 'List of repairs to the Plank Roads'", (Archives of the Ministry of Defence 059660).

(For more information on this Map look [HERE](#)).

陝境蜀道圖

清乾隆十五年前後(1750-)

1 幅 紙本彩繪山水畫法

卷軸 31 x 1672cm

美國國會圖書館地圖部

館藏登錄號: gm 71005016

圖題《陝境蜀道圖》，係依圖繪內容而定；全圖採長卷形式繪製，不強調方位座標；全圖筆觸簡單描繪自寶雞縣南下穿渭河，經鳳縣城抵大留壩、褒城縣、沔縣、寧羌州至秦蜀接壤的七盤關等地之間的「連雲棧道」。連雲棧道是清代關中地區與西南聯繫最重要的道路；《讀史方輿紀要》卷五十六〈陝西五〉引《漢中志》載：「褒斜谷中，宋時有棧閣二千九百八十九間，元時有板閣二千八百九十二間。歷代製作，增損不定。前朝因故址修造，約為棧閣二千二百七十五間，統名之曰連雲棧。」

圖中描繪沿途各處自然地形、人文景觀與軍事防護佈署設施；圖中文字註記地名，偶爾兼述州、縣管界及河川源流等等。其中各縣城、州城、埧廳的城池，在圖中表現的形態不一。本圖主要的目的並非表現圖繪的藝術性，而是側重在它的功能；行旅商賈由陝入蜀，按圖索驥；另圖中補了一些後來加上的注記，與圖中原有文字一樣，都在強調本圖的實用性。

圖中漢中府大留埧尚未置廳。乾隆十五年(1750)，改留埧驛為留埧廳，移府通紮（參：《留壩廳志》卷二；引自趙泉澄，《清代地理沿革表》，齊魯大學，國學研究所專刊，1941）；四十年(1775)，陝西巡撫畢沅疏：「漢中府留埧廳通判改為撫民同知，仍隸府屬」（參：《高宗實錄》卷九七九，乾隆四十年三月下，庚午）；圖中大留埧旁明顯被後人加註「漢中府同知住此處」數字；判斷本圖繪成於1750前後，至遲在1775前已完成。本圖繪製年代亦有不同說法，馮歲平斷在乾隆三十年至四十年(1765-1775)間（參：馮歲平，〈清《陝境蜀道圖》再探〉，《文博》2010年，第2期）、李孝聰斷在乾隆十六年至嘉慶二十五年間（1751—1820）略有不同（參：李孝聰，《美國國會圖書館藏中文古地圖敘錄》，文物出版社，2004年，頁130）。諸說解釋上的差異，仍在於圖中標註「留埧廳」的改置時間。

本圖可與國立故宮博物院藏《陝西鎮戰守圖略》（平圖020918-8020919）及道光八年（1828）三月，護理陝西巡撫布政使徐炘奏報「動項修理棧道由」（軍機處檔059660）相互參考研究。