出國報告(出國類別:會議)

參加 2023 年亞太區域水下文化遺產 研討會

服務機關:國家海洋研究院

姓名職稱:陳麗雯 副研究員、傅瓊慧 助理研究員

派赴國家/地區:韓國

出國期間: 112年11月13日至11月19日

報告日期:113年1月30日

摘要

亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會(Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage, APCONF)為藉亞太地區學術機關(構)、非政府組織及政府間網絡,促進區域合作,提供水下文化遺產與水下考古相關技術與倫理議題討論之論壇。該研討會為全球兩大水下文化遺產國際研討會之一(另一為歐洲的水下考古大會)。

2023 年第五屆亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會由韓國國立海洋文化財研究所主辦,其隸屬於韓國的文化財廳,為韓國唯一負責韓國水下文化遺產工作的政府機構。該所致力於水下文化遺產的發掘調查,文化遺產保存、分析研究,古船舶造船技術研究,海洋考古學遺址與文物研究,島嶼文化研究,海岸與島嶼地區的民俗研究,傳統捕魚研究等。

國家海洋研究院研究人員發表近二年在古台江內海進行的淺水域水下文化資產調查技術開發研究案成果,本次會議在「就地保存或發掘出水」、「長期研究及資料庫建置」、「博物館經營及社會責任」之討論,值得我國參考。

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壹、目的

亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會(Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage, APCONF)為藉亞太地區學術機關(構)、非政府組織及政府間網絡,促進區域合作,提供水下文化遺產與水下考古相關技術與倫理議題討論之論壇。該研討會為全球兩大水下文化遺產國際研討會之一(另一為水下考古大會)。聯合國教育科學及文化組織(The United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)人員亦曾擔任場次主持人、發表人及贊助者。

2023 年第五屆亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會由韓國國立海洋文化財研究所主辦,其隸屬於韓國的文化財廳,為韓國唯一負責韓國水下文化遺產工作的政府機構。該所致力於水下文化遺產的發掘調查,文化遺產保存、分析研究,古船舶造船技術研究,海洋考古學遺址與文物研究,島嶼文化研究,海岸與島嶼地區的民俗研究,傳統捕魚研究等。

為與各國水下考古專業人員進行技術與研究交流,提升本院於水下文化遺產領域之專業,規劃於前開會議發表 2 篇論文,分別為海洋科學及資訊研究中心陳副研究員麗雯之"Joint airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys to inspect the submerged archaeological sites: The Taijiang Waters in Taiwan"及海洋政策及文化研究中心傅助理研究員瓊慧之"When history meets technology: Preliminary survey on the historical documents of underwater cultural heritage"等研究成果。

同時藉由參訪國立光州博物館及韓國國立海洋文化財研究所,瞭解韓國整體水下文化遺產保存機制、組織架構、運作方式,以及與其他機關(構)、如韓國海洋科學技術研究所KIOST)協作之經驗,以為我國海洋文化科學跨領域研究及未來合作之參考。

貳、過程

本案出國日期為 112 年 11 月 13 日至 11 月 19 日,詳細日程表如下:

平条出國日期為 112 年 11 月 13 日至 11 月 19 日,詳細日桂衣如下·					
日期	旅程	行程内容			
11/13()	高雄機場→首爾				
	首爾→光州				
11/14(二)	光州	上午 報到、開幕式、專題演講、圓桌論壇			
		<u>下午</u>			
		上半場			
		Session 5 亞太區域海洋文化遺產考古陶瓷器的			
		新研究發現			
		Session 13 水下文化遺產及其環境之主要威脅			
		Session 14 水下文化遺產保存威脅			
		Session 17 2001 年公約-從創造性模糊到無益性			
		誤解			
		下半場			
		Session 5 亞太區域海洋文化遺產考古陶瓷器的新			
		研究發現			
		Session 13 水下文化遺產及其環境之主要威脅			
		Session 10 東亞傳統船隻解析			
		Session 21 水下文化遺產保護與宣導的新科技與			
		跨域策略			
11/15(三)	光州	<u>上午</u>			
		Session 16 海洋文化地景、海景、島嶼及生活遺			
		產的重要性			
		Session 24 東南亞水下文化遺產分散及打撈出水			
		之藏品			
		Session 8 中心點、網絡及過程-亞太區域文化互動			
		與考古觀點			
		Session 9 印度洋區域水下文化遺產			

		下午
		上半場
		Session 19 水下文化資產資料庫、監測、非侵入
		式記錄技術及新科技(陳副研究員麗雯發表論
		文)
		Session 22 水下文化遺產與海事博物館
		Session 8 中心點、網絡及過程-亞太區域文化互
		動與考古觀點
		Session 9 印度洋區域水下文化遺產
		下半場
		Session 19 水下文化資產資料庫、監測、非侵入
		式記錄技術及新科技
		Session 22 水下文化遺產與海事博物館
		Session 7 沉船貿易貨品-來源、路徑和市場,包
		括海洋絲綢之路的玻璃製品
		Session 23 藏品研究
11/16(四)	光州	<u>上午</u>
		專題演講
		Session 6 拖尾船-東南亞和太平洋新興研究
		Session 11 枝條、石頭和老魚骨-亞太區域傳統石
		滬之角色和文化遺產
		Session 2 韓國海洋景觀與水下文化資產
		Session 18

	1	
		<u>下午</u>
		上半場
		Session 6 拖尾船-東南亞和太平洋新興研究
		Session 11 枝條、石頭和老魚骨-亞太區域傳統石
		滬之角色和文化遺產
		Session 2 韓國海洋景觀與水下文化遺產
		Session 4 亞太區域第二次世界大戰的水下文化
		遺產-發現、機會與挑戰
		下半場
		Session 12 馬尼拉大帆船的考古-過去、現在和新
		詮釋
		Session 26 綜合議題
		Session 20 海洋及水下文化傳遞之有效方式
		Session 4 亞太區域海洋文化遺產考古陶瓷器的新
		研究發現
11/17(五)	光州	上午
		Session 1 東亞水下考古歷史與當前趨勢 (傅助理
		研究員瓊慧發表論文)
		Session 15 沉沒文化景觀和內陸水域的考古
		Session 3 行動十年 從海洋的過往為我們的社區
		搭起橋樑
		Session 26 綜合議題
		下午
		閉幕式
11/18(六)	光州→木浦→光	參訪國立海洋文化財研究所及國立木浦海事博
	州→首爾	物館、國立光州博物館
11/19(日)	首爾→高雄機場	

一、研討會專題演講

專題演講由曾任國家海事博物館館長、文化遺產保存科學中心、國家文化遺產研究所所長,以及國際文化財保存與修復研究中心理事會委員的 Kim Yonghan 主講,其講題為「韓國

水下調查的歷史」。他首先提到海洋考古學是一門致力於發現和研究人類在海洋環境中冒險與探索時留下的物理性遺跡的學科。海洋考古學的研究重點是沉船,因為在過去某個時期沉沒的船隻,所遺留的不僅僅是有價值的貨物,還有船員的遺骸和生活用品,蘊含著對於當時社會、文化、生活方式的理解。此外,沉沒的古城、港口、海岸防禦措施,以及因運輸、貿易、移動、戰爭、漁捕等留下的遺跡,也是海洋考古學的課題。

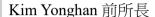
金前館長亦將韓國水下考古發展的歷史(從 1976 年新安沉船開始調查迄今)做一簡單介紹。1970-90 年代是韓國海洋考古誕生及奠定基礎的時期,主要由韓國海軍、文化財廳(現為文化遺產管理局)、國立海洋遺跡展示館(現為國立海洋文化財研究所)負責執行。1976年到 1984年間 14世紀中國福建式的新安沉船調查發掘是韓國海洋考古史上的重要成就。1983年開始,則進行莞島和濟州島的水下考古調查,莞島船是 12世紀左右高麗船隻,也是首次發現高麗青瓷的水下考古案例。1991年至 1996年在珍島碧坡港附近及全羅南道木浦市達里島沿海發現多艘沉船。1995年至 1996年間也在全羅南道務安郡道裡浦港發現 638件產自康津郡的高麗青瓷。

2000 年代,國立海洋文化財研究所開始逐步進行自主的水下發掘工作,2006 年海洋文化遺產研究船「Seamuse」號下水,2007 年成立水下發掘部門以強化科學研究的專業與體系建構。這時期韓國海洋考古學面臨復興,研究範圍擴展到西海中部,與西南水域相比,西海中部的水下環境能見度更好,得以透過影像詳細記錄水下遺址。這時期在西海扁島和古軍山群島水域發掘出高麗青瓷運輸船 1 艘及 16,000 件青瓷,也在京畿道安山市的大阜島及忠清南道泰安郡水域確認數艘沉船遺址。

2010年代是韓國海洋考古的飛躍時期,2011年在泰安建立保存中心,2019年泰安海事博物館開幕。2012年第一艘海洋文化遺產調查發掘船「Nurian」和研究船「Saenaru」完工出航。這時期發現麻島 3 號及朝鮮時期的麻島 4 號沉船,並在明娘海峽發現日本侵朝時期的「明娘號」沉船。

到 2010 年代,國立海洋文化財研究所已調查發掘 22 個水下考古遺址,出水 16 艘沉船及 11 萬件文物。2020 年代則以整合數位技術,加強全球網絡,並與國內外機構合作,進行探勘設備及水下機器人的研發與應用,並挑戰深海調查。此外,將研究範圍擴大到保存科學、考古學及藝術史等相關領域。







Kim Yonghan 前所長

二、研討會圓桌論壇

2023 年第五屆亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會主題為「海洋科學十年的挑戰與亞太海洋文化遺產」,圓桌論壇即以此為主題,由丹麥的維京船博物館 Athena Trakadas 博士、日本東京海洋大學的岩淵聰文教授、韓國國立木浦大學的 Yi Hye-Yeon 教授及國立中央大學黃志誠副教授就海洋科學十年及石滬的保存維護進行討論。

Athena Trakadas 博士首先提到海洋科學十年的願景、目標及具體行動,在「海洋科學十年」的背景下,海洋被視為整個地球系統的一部分,包括海岸線至開放海域,從海洋表面至深海床。「海洋科學」涵蓋自然科學和社會科學學科(包括跨學科議題),2021年起水下文化遺產納入海洋科學十年的架構及實施計畫,自此水下文化遺產亦為聯合國永續發展目標11及14的重要工作項目。她提到氣候變遷對於水下文化遺產或海洋文化遺產可能造成的影響,例如海平面上升、溫度及極端氣候等,認為應從生態系統管理的角度,評估其調適方案,以達水下或海洋文化遺產的永續發展。

岩淵聰文教授認為氣候變遷對於傳統石滬的保存影響甚大,石滬除了是有形文化遺產,海洋景觀,也是無形文化遺產,有部分甚至是現今仍在使用的文化遺產(亦即活的文化遺產),其含括傳統的生態知識、地方社群及海洋文化。為減緩氣候變遷對於石滬保存的影響,應鼓勵海洋社區或社群守護石滬,以為水下文化遺產的永續發展。

韓國國立木浦大學的 Yi Hye-Yeon 教授及國立中央大學黃志誠副教授則分別就韓國西部及南部的石滬、竹蔞漁法及桃園新屋石滬的調查、環境教育及觀光活動進行成果介紹。

從本屆的圓桌論壇議題來看,水下文化遺產的重點已從傳統的沉船或是水下遺址(如沉沒的港口、碼頭或沿岸建築物),擴大到海洋文化遺產和海洋文化景觀,特別是岸際間的海洋文化遺產,因其文化特性、產業屬性或其遍布、分散地點,可能非僅是單一的文化遺產,而屬複合式或系統性的文化遺產,倘能從一體層面進行研究,或得以建構人類活動的海洋文化路徑。





圓桌論壇

圓桌論壇

三、研討會重點場次摘要

本次研討會投稿論文達 192 篇,每日均分為 4 場次同時進行論文發表,受限於本次出國人數,僅得挑選與本院業務較為相關者參加,以下摘錄部分場次論文重點。

(一)第 11 場次 - 枝條、石頭和老魚骨-亞太區域傳統石滬之角色和文化遺產 #88 GIS and hydrological surveys on stone tidal weirs in Xinwu, Taoyuan(桃園新屋石滬的 GIS 及水文調查)

Zhi-Cheng Huang (黃志誠,國立中央大學水文與海洋科學研究所副教授)

本篇論文由國立中央大學黃志誠副教授報告。桃園市新屋區的石滬,近年來因海洋文化與環境的永續發展,受到地方政府及社區居民的重視。它們是由沿海居民所建造,代表臺灣的歷史、區域、傳統的漁業和海洋文化。新屋石滬於 2019 年起被列為文化遺產並進行保存修復。國立中央大學近年來對於石滬及其周邊沿海環境的波浪及潮流進行調查,其利用科學儀器對石滬周邊的地形、潮汐、波浪、水流進行測量,並透過無人機拍攝高解析度正攝航空影像與 3D 數位表面模型。同時,分析沿海水文條件,試圖將其與石滬的社會發展連結起來。透過水文資料的分析,得以解釋潮間帶石滬建造的可能原因,以及當地社會的發展狀況。以GIS 為基礎的石滬空間分布及規模的定量調查結果,則有助於推斷當時沿海社會的狀況及先民如何建造石滬;調查結果亦得以瞭解當時人們如何觀察海岸的海洋特徵,並發展出獨特的

建築技術來建造石滬。

#89 Poket Xinwu App game for promotion of the stone tidal weirs cultural heritage and collaboration with local communities in Taiwan(與臺灣當地社區合作推出口袋新屋 App 遊戲以推廣石滬文化遺產)

Lai Chen-Min, Tai Yu-Hsin, Li Zen-Fu, Cheng Tsung-Han(賴振民、戴宇星、李仁富,國立中央大學)

本篇論文由暴風數位股份有限公司賴振民顧問及圓展教育有限公司戴宇星執行長共同發表。口袋新屋是由前開公司與當地社區、大學群體合作開發的行動應用程式,以確保所提供資訊的真實性和準確性。口袋新屋有互動式內容,讓用戶以引人入勝且直觀的方式瞭解桃園新屋石滬及其周圍環境,進而提升人們對石滬及其文化意義,以及石滬在近岸生態系統中生態意義的認識。此應用程式還可作為旅遊推廣工具,鼓勵遊客探索石滬,瞭解海洋文化。研究發現,遊戲 APP 成功宣傳石滬文化遺產,提高人們對其重要性的認識。其主要成功的關鍵因素在於互動內容及和當地社區合作,因此,數位技術的運用,可以有效推廣文化遺產保護的意識,並可促進當地社區和遊客之間的合作和理解。

#90 Fishing Weirs and Galo Mythologies from the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas(東喜馬拉雅山麓的漁滬及加洛神話)

Bina Gandhi Deori,

SAARC Cultural Centre, Sri Lanka

傳統的狩獵和採集生活長期以來為人類的主要生存方式,儘管受到都市化的衝擊,仍然存在於一些原住民社區中。阿魯納恰爾邦是印度最東北部的邦,與中國大陸、不丹和緬甸接壤,是大量原住民社群的家園,儘管現代化帶來變化,其仍過著傳統的生活方式。這些原住民依然從事傳統的社區捕魚,並常使用各種類型的漁堰。堰的形狀和大小各不相同,由社區人民用竹劈和藤條製作。漁堰的製作需要特殊的技巧,有的需要較多的原料加工時間,有的則視需要時於現場製作,這兩種情況都需要積極學習及技能發展。

這些漁堰的特別之處在於背後的神話,加洛原住民社區的人們非常尊重這些漁堰,因為從他們祖先所流傳的神話中,漁堰影響著其生存及生活。民間故事提到漁堰是如何來到人類身邊的,以及漁堰在維持地球上人類生命中所扮演的角色。然而,由於年輕一代沒有太多時間與村莊/社區的長輩相處,這種製作漁堰的傳統及其背後的神話在近年來不容易被人所

知,許多技藝亦面臨流失或無法傳承的危險。

從其圖片來看,阿魯納恰爾邦的竹蔞和阿美族的漁蔞形制幾乎一模一樣,據現場的學者 表示,此類型的漁蔞在東南亞原住民社群很常見,然是否為各族群間相互交易而獲得製造技 術,或是各族群自行就地取材製作,仍得進一步研究。

#91 Bawean Stone-Walled Tidal Fish Weirs: An Archaeological and Dutch Colonial Archival Investigation in Java Sea (巴韋安石滬: 爪哇海的考古和荷蘭殖民檔案調查) Dwi Kurnia Sandy,

Balakala Bhuml Apsara

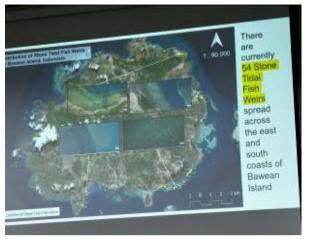
這篇作者主要介紹爪哇海沿岸地區,特別是印尼巴威安島東部使用漁滬作為食物狩獵採 集工具的傳統。由於該地區人口外移,現在的捕魚人口多以現代技術捕魚,不清楚石滬如何 使用,且部分石頭挪去作為其他使用,保存狀況不佳。因此,其使用過去考古資料、潮汐週 期、社區民族學及荷蘭殖民時期的檔案作為研究,以歸納出歷史時期的漁滬利用模式。





#89





#90 #91

(二)第12場次-馬尼拉大帆船的考古-過去、現在和新詮釋

#94 The Maritime Cultural Landscape of the Galleon Port of Ticao and the galleon shipwrecks in Ticao Pass(蒂考大帆船港的海洋文化景觀及蒂考水道的大帆船沉船)

Catherine E. Villamor

Historical Archaeology, University of the Philippines

西班牙殖民時期,歐洲探險家注意到菲律賓中部的蒂考島是大帆船的水、木材和其他物資的來源。因此,蒂考的聖哈辛托港是大帆船駛向太平洋前最後停靠的港口之一,這也是歐洲人進入菲律賓時停泊的主要港口之一。然而,蒂考水道(Ticao Pass)同時也是大帆船的墓地,例如 Santo Cristo de Burgos(1726年)。多年來,當地的歷史記載蒂考作為大帆船港口的輝煌過去,然而,關於這個主題的考古學研究不多,因此本篇論文的研究主軸即探討蒂考在大帆船貿易中歷史和考古研究的現況。本文作者利用民族歷史資料、檔案地圖、海圖、考古報告、遺址發掘表格和文物,繪製相關歷史遺址,以及過去歷史事件的場址,即潛在的考古遺址,以為未來調查參考依據。從這些資料得以說明聖哈辛托港的海洋文化景觀、蒂考通道大帆船沉船的水下考古,以及蒂考對於馬尼拉-阿卡普科大帆船貿易的重要性。

其從歷史文獻、地圖及考古資料歸納出歷史事件場址,繪製潛在考古遺址,為當今水下考古作業的案頭研究,此與本院於 111-112 年所進行的「17 至 19 世紀台江內海沉船事件及聚落文化變遷研究」案採用同樣的研究方法。

#95 Unravelling the Impacts of the Manila Galleon Trade on the Landscapes and Cultures of the

Philippines Using Zooarchaeology(利用動物考古學闡明馬尼拉大帆船貿易對菲律賓景觀和文化的影響)

Joan Quincy Lingao, Eduardo Corona, Grace Barretto-Tesoro, Patrick Roberts, Maricar Belarmino, Mary Jane Louise Bolunia, Bobby Orillaneda, Leee Anthony Neri, Victor Paz, Noel Amano, Juan Rofes

University of the Philippines Diliman

在發現"tornaviaje"航線後,或於返回新西班牙(墨西哥)的回程,許多大帆船在近兩個半世紀(1565-1815)往返於菲律賓及墨西哥。在西班牙殖民時期,馬尼拉大帆船貿易在鞏固東亞、東南亞和美洲之間的海上貿易網絡扮演重要角色,帶動植物和動物的引進,對菲律賓的環境、經濟和社會產生重大影響。然而,對西班牙殖民時期動物遺骸的正式考古分析十分有限。大多數與馬尼拉大帆船貿易相關的研究集中於造船、貿易瓷及植物。歷史文獻資料提供有關馬尼拉大帆船貿易期間可能引入菲律賓的動物,以及它們如何融入菲律賓領土和社會的線索。透過動物考古學研究(來自殖民遺址和沉船的動物遺骸研究),結合生物分子方法(例如穩定同位素分析),可以提高這段時期來到菲律賓海岸動物的瞭解。其認為,擴大馬尼拉大帆船貿易的研究,探索其對菲律賓景觀和文化的影響,得為西班牙殖民時期的動物易位、畜牧業實踐、土地利用和飲食偏好的變化提供新的見解。本篇作者與其他發表者最為不同的,是她以動物考古分析來重現當時期因為貿易而帶來的外來種動物,以及外來種動物對於菲律賓環境的影響,此也是考古學中相當重要的一門專業領域。

#97 The Manila Galleons Historical and Archaeological Database Research Project (1565-1815) (馬尼拉大帆船歷史考古資料庫研究計畫)

Jose Casaban, Jun Kimura

Faculty of Arts, History Department, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

本篇作者介紹馬尼拉大帆船歷史考古資料庫的初步結果,這項研究獲得 ERC AdG 計畫 TRANSPACIFIC 的支持,而這項計畫經費來自歐盟地平線 2020 研究與創新計畫(撥款協議編號 833143)下歐洲研究理事會(ERC)的資助。這個研究計畫的目的是建立 16 至 19 世紀橫越太平洋的馬尼拉大帆船資料庫,馬尼拉大帆船是經由美洲大陸的新西班牙(墨西哥)連接東亞和西歐全球貿易路線的一部分。該資料庫以主要和次要來源的比較分析為基礎,揭示以前所出版的馬尼拉大帆船和沉船清單間的差異。從西維爾印度群島綜合檔案館(西班牙)進行的檔案研究得知 17 世紀馬尼拉大帆船用來測量貨物體積的噸(toneladas)類型。根據檔案文件,這些噸數似乎比在大西洋航行的印度船隻所使用的噸數還要大。資料庫還檢查迄

今為止已知的與這些船隻的船體殘骸相關的考古資料,與大西洋西班牙船隻的可用資料相比,這些資訊相對較少。資料庫也蒐集與馬尼拉大帆船設計及建造演變相關的文獻資料,並根據考古學比較、現代相同噸位的船隻,以及當代造船論文和文獻中提供的設計和船體比例製造這些船隻的理論模型。這個資料庫蒐集及分析相當多的馬尼拉大帆船資料,獲得與會人員一致肯定,並以鼓掌讚許研究團隊的貢獻。

(三)第13場次-水下文化遺產及其環境之主要威脅

#100 Bottom Trawling and the Damage to Underwater Cultural Heritage: An Overview of the Destruction and Possible Steps Forward (底拖對水下文化遺產的破壞:概述破壞及可能採取的措施)

Charlotte Jarvis

Het Scheepvaartmuseum

本篇論文的主題為討論數百年來底拖網捕撈如何破壞海底的自然和文化景觀,拖網捕撈 長期以來被認為是一種破壞性的做法,海洋生態學家一直在遊說限制。水下文化遺產受到的 損害雖然同樣嚴重,惟較少學者關注。作者在土耳其、馬來西亞、泰國、澳洲新南威爾斯的 水域進行側掃聲納及 ROV 監看底拖及深海海底探測、採礦,以揭露其對水下文化遺產可能 的損害並提出解決方案和緩解措施。作者認為應該要從政策面著手禁止深海探勘,就地保存 水下文化遺產,並進行跨領域研究,提升大眾的海洋素養。

#101 Impact Assessment of Current and Future Sea-Level Rises on Coastal and Underwater Archaeological Sites in Indonesia(現今和未來海平面上升對印尼沿海和水下考古遺址的影響評估)

Ulung J. Wisha, Wisnu A. Gemilang, and Nia N. H. Ridwan

National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia

本篇評估印尼沿海考古遺址和海洋保護區對於當前和未來海平面趨勢的脆弱性:

- 根據測高和潮汐資料對印尼考古遺址的海平面趨勢進行評估。
- 模擬沿海地區海平面上升的沿海脆弱性及其對印尼考古遺址的可能影響。
- 預測因海平面上升對保護水下考古遺跡和遺址的未來挑戰。

所使用的資源為:

- 從 Sea Level Explorer 網站擷取整個印尼群島海平面異常的測高和潮汐資料。
- 印尼海洋事務與漁業部提供沉船遺址和海洋保護區的資料。

結果:印尼海平面整體呈上升趨勢,海平面的顯著變化可能影響區域海洋水文狀況,海岸流的變化、沉積或侵蝕將會破壞海岸,威脅和降低海岸地區考古遺址的價值。推估 2100 年海平面將上升 50 公分以上。因此,預先保護和預擬調適方案對於做為海洋歷史資產的考古遺跡至關重要。

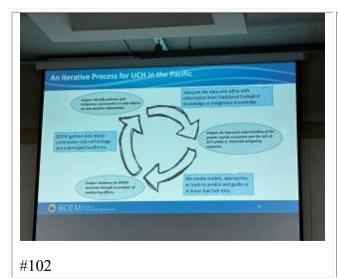
#102 Challenges to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Offshore Wind Energy Development (海上風力能源開發對於水下文化遺產的挑戰)

Bert Ho

Pacific Region Federal Preservation Officer, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

海洋能源管理局(BOEM)隸屬美國內政部,其任務是保護水下資源,同時為能源開發和關鍵礦產評估提供可租賃的區域。隨著美國持續努力實現再生能源目標並減少對石油燃料的依賴,潔淨能源的發展亦不能犧牲我們的集體歷史和傳統聖地。離岸風能為保護我們的水下文化遺產帶來一些新的挑戰,但它也為填補我們對海洋考古資源知識的空白創造機會。

衝突不僅來自不同的海洋使用者和許多依賴海洋資源的行業,還存於對海床空間的衝突,其中有大量的沉沒遺產、沉沒景觀和敏感的生態系統,有許多尚未被發現或研究。除了進行場址評估外,BOEM 最重要的工作之一是和社區或社群溝通,如原住民族、跨部門、漁業等。





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(四)第17場次-2001年公約-從創造性模糊到無益性誤解

#125 Analysis of UNESCO Best Practices of Underwater Cultural Heritage from the perspective of marine sustainable development and challenges in 2022 New Chinese UCH Regulations(從海洋永續發展分析聯合國教科文組織水下文化遺產最佳實踐及 2022 年新修訂中國水下文物保護條例的挑戰)

Liu Lina (西安交通大學劉莉娜副教授)

Xi'an Jiaotong University, China

中國西安交通大學劉麗娜副教授從(1)基於海洋資源法立法概念的法律保護;(2)透過長期監測和動態分類保護文化遺產資源;(3)分享文化資源和環境經濟發展的利益等三個層面分析教科文組織《水下文化遺產保護公約》(Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage)締約國會議所通過的 13 個最佳實踐案例。

另外她也簡略介紹中國大陸水下文化遺產相關法律規定,1989年公布施行的《中國水下文物保護條例》確認非商業打撈及水下文化遺產保護區等原則,2022年修訂前開條例,則確認主管機關的權責。現在中國大陸已有6個水下考古基地,也確立了環境影響評估中的水下文物調查,南海一號及白鶴梁博物館則扮演強化社會意識的角色。其認為中國在法制與增進公眾意識上有所作為,但仍要加強水下文化遺產的長期監測及動態分類。

#126 Motivating and enabling Pacific States to ratify the 2001 Convention (促進太平洋地區國家 批准 2001 年公約)

Ellen Lekka, Craig Forrest

Marine and Shipping Law Unit, University of Queensland

太平洋地區國家對 2001 年公約的批准率很低,聯合國教科文組織計畫專家 Ellen Lekka 以所羅門群島和馬紹爾群島為例,首先考量 2001 年公約對這些國家的效用,繼而討論批准公約的困難和挑戰。這不僅包括能力問題,還包括批准在多大程度上需要修改現有法律,以及與旅遊業和國際關係等相關的更廣泛的政策問題。教科文組織於 2021 年在所羅門群島、2022 年在馬歇爾群島(UQ MASLU, Ocean foundations)、2023 在斐濟(UQ MASLU)與有關機構、基金會合作,整合水下文化遺產於區域政策架構內,以提供技術支援及增進公眾意識。並協助所羅門群島修訂其 1980 年的《保護沉船及戰爭遺跡法》、馬歇爾群島的《歷史保存法》,納入水下文化遺產保護的相關條文規範。

#127 The Next Step of Underwater Cultural Heritage Preservation in Taiwan: A Legal Aspect (臺灣水下文化遺產保存的下一步:法律面)

Wen-Yan Chiau (國立臺灣海洋大學邱文彥講座教授)

National Taiwan Ocean University

為保存、保護及管理水下文化遺產,並尊重聯合國《水下文化遺產保護公約》的精神,臺灣於 2015 年通過《水下文化資產保存法》,2022 年部分修正。儘管該法律已生效 7 年,但仍有許多重要內容尚未完全實施。主要原因是主管部門能力不足、水下考古人才缺乏、臺灣特殊的環境條件等。主管機關文化部文化資產局處理大部分陸域的文化遺產,沒有調查、研究船及專家,許多研究因機關保守,而無法順利推展。例如,就地保護、水下文化遺產保護區劃設、淺水域調查技術、國家水下文化遺產研究中心設置、提高公眾意識和學校教育等。臺灣也需要進一步識別有價值的沉船發掘,以推動後續的研究、保存、訓練、教育和展覽。

(五)第19場次-水下文化資產資料庫、監測、非侵入式記錄技術及新科技

#133 Non-intrusive monitoring of underwater cultural heritage by the public - Gathering Information via Recreational and Technical (GIRT) Scientific Divers(公眾對水下文化遺產的非侵入式監測 - 透過娛樂和技術 (GIRT) 科學潛水員收集資料)

Andy Viduka

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government

聯合國教科文組織《水下文化遺產保護公約》倡導公眾參與、公眾接近仍位於水下的文化遺產,澳洲氣候變遷、能源、環境與水資料部海洋水下文化遺產助理主任 Dr. Andy Viduka 為提升民眾對於水下文化遺產的認知,於 2018 年起開始試辦水下文化遺產的管理計畫,以招募志願者,開放學習,透過娛樂和技術 (GIRT) 科學潛水員收集資訊,認為這樣才是最佳的水下文化遺產保護策略。GIRT 科學潛水員所蒐集的資訊都會上傳到監測資料庫網站,以分析水下文化遺產所可能受到的環境影響因子威脅,他也探討 GIRT 科學潛水員讓大眾參與水下文化遺產非侵入式監測的發展和問題,例如時間和資金來源。

#134 Development of Small Autonomous Surface Vehicle Design for Underwater Cultural Heritage(水下文化遺產小型自主水面航行器設計開發)

Jun Seok

Research Institute od Medium and Small Shipbuiding

一般情況下,水下調查是利用船舶進行的,在船舶難以到達的區域,則採用橡皮艇等小

型船隻進行水下調查。然而,在許多情況下,由於船隻的操作和調查人員的安全可能出現問題,因此無法在這些區域進行調查。在海洋調查領域,正著手開發各種設備,以便在近岸和淺水區等困難區域進行調查。特別是近年來,應用第四次工業革命及 5G 技術等快速發展的ICT 技術,開發了無人勘探裝備。韓國中小型船隻建造研究所進行小型自主水面航行器(ASV)開發的相關研究,以在船舶難以到達的區域調查水下遺產。為了開發自主水面航行器,透過檢查航行器的限制進行了初步概念設計,並依據概念設計的結果開發了船體形制。此外,利用所開發的船體結構,透過數值模擬方法估算阻力和運動性能,並據此選擇推進器和相關設備。

#136 Dynamic monitoring technology during dehydration of waterlogged wooden cultural relics (飽水木質文物脫水動態監測技術)

Jiajun Wang

中國演講者 Jiajun Wang 從南海一號、長江口二號、小白礁一號等沉船遺址出水的飽水木材,以非侵入性的新技術和資料分析工具進行脫水過程的監測。首先要確定適合飽水木質文物脫水過程中動態監測的關鍵指標,並透過數據分析評估脫水結果。其研究方法是透過非侵入式及微損害測試分析(傅立葉轉換紅外光譜,ATR-FTIR)獲得最大可達成的資料,監測不同保存狀態的考古木材在使用聚乙二醇(PEG2000 or 4000)脫水過程中的結構與特性。結果顯示表,細胞大小、水分狀況及分布、孔隙、收縮率是評估考古木材脫水效果的關鍵指標。其監測技術可以解析並模擬細微構造在飽水狀態及脫水過程會產生的效應,對於木質水下文化遺產保存維護處理可能產生的變化得有進一步掌握。

#137 National Shipwreck Database of Sri Lanka: A non-intrusive documentation of maritime heritage in Sri Lankan Waters (斯里蘭卡國家沉船資料庫:斯里蘭卡水域海洋遺產的非侵入紀錄)

Anuradha Piyadasa, Rasika Muthucumarana, Indika Hewage, Dharshana Jayawardena Institute of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, Sri Lanka

斯里蘭卡考古與遺產研究所所長 Anuradha Piyadasa 介紹斯里蘭卡國家沉船資料庫,資料庫由海洋考古部門 (Maritime Archaeology Unit, MAU) 發起,旨在解決全國各地沉船遺址資料分散的問題。MAU於 2001 年在中央文化基金的支持下在加勒成立,和考古與遺產研究所及荷蘭文化遺產局合作,以有效管理從沉船遺址收集的資訊並將其傳播給相關利益關係者,任何人都可以透過網路瀏覽。

斯里蘭卡國家沉船資料庫對各種利害關係人具有顯著價值,包括但不限於海洋科學研究 人員、旅遊業、斯里蘭卡海軍、大學、公眾和媒體。資料庫在保護沉船和預防打撈等非法活動扮演重要角色,從而保存遺產的重要性。

資料庫共計收集 109 個遺址的資訊,包括 103 艘沉船和 6 艘飛機殘骸,由合格的研究人員和專業人員負責記錄與維護。資料庫記錄每個遺址的詳細資訊,包括其名稱、沉船營運時間、沉船類型、深度及法律地位等。此外,超過 80 個沉船遺址有影片、照片、描述及研究資訊等補充資料。

資料庫在與利益關係人和潛在用戶討論後,開發一個便於資料收集與輸入的用戶友好網絡應用程式,以及吸引人、易於瀏覽的前臺。資料庫還提供幾個便於獲取資訊的關鍵功能,包括沉船地點的互動式地圖、海事時間軸、亞太地區最古老沉船發現的詳細資訊、搜尋清單及互動式圖表的沉船儀表板、MAU的出版品,並可依據不同需求限制研究人員的權限。

#138 The Herakles project: Towards a minimum intervention methodology for the study of Underwater Cultural Heritage in harbour complex spaces (赫拉克勒斯計畫:研究港口綜合空間 水下文化遺產的最小干預方法)

Felipe Cerezo Andreo, Soledad Solana Rubio, Raúl González Gallero, Alberto Salas Romero, Nicolás C. Ciarlo, Carlota Pérez-Reverte Mañas, José Bettencourt, Elisa Fernández Tudela, Alicia Arévalo González

Coordinator of the Nautical and Underwater Archaeology Program, Univerity of Cadiz, Spain, ICOMOS

近年來,一些研究人員依據聯合國教科文組織 2001 年公約所倡導的對水下文化遺產進行最小及非侵入性干預的原則,致力於開發記錄方法和技術。這些方法已成功用在不發掘出水的沉船定位與調查。但是,很少有計畫可以最小的可能干預方式成功地在水下考古遺址進行調查並獲取所有可用的資訊。

在赫拉克勒斯計畫,西班牙加得思大學的考古教授 Felipe Cerezo Andreo 團隊開發一種將不同非侵入性技術應用於水下文化遺產的記錄與研究的工作方法,接續可以得出其年代學、類型學及保存狀態等問題的答案。通常從地球物理數據或表面資訊,並不是那麼容易取得答案。他們採取的調查方法是依每個遺址的特性,運用已知的非侵入性技術,使他們能夠

決定哪種技術是最適合他們想要獲得答案的方法,並得以有效應用。

計畫人員使用地球物理方法如無人水面載具(Otter Pro)搭配多音束測深(Norbit)、磁力儀(Seaspy2)、底層剖面儀(SES-2000)、航空攝影測量或 ROV (Nibus)、科學潛水、水下 GPS 調查,以及就地考古監測與繪圖。所有資訊以地理資訊系統 (GIS) 進行處理,可用於研究、微觀與宏觀的空間分析,以及水下文化遺產的管理與風險分析。此外,這種工作方法對於產出虛擬資源,如 3D 模型或 3600 影像,非常重要且有用,這些虛擬資源可以運用於研究並讓社會瞭解其歷史和文化遺產。

運用這個工作方法,計畫人員在短短一年內就記錄了 34 艘沉船,辨別 150 個考古遺址,並加深對直布羅陀海峽等特殊航海空間的瞭解。

#139 Geophysical techniques for non-intrusive documentation of UCH: comparative analysis of the methodology developed in different study areas at various depths(水下文化遺產非侵入式記錄的地球物理技術:不同研究區域不同深度的方法比較分析)

Soledad Solana Rubio, Felipe Cerezo Andreo, Sebastián Federico Ramallo Asensio, Darío Bernal Casasola, Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros, Francisco López-Castejón

Underwater Archaeology, University of Granada

西班牙格拉那達大學水下考古研究人員 Soledad Solana Rubio 女士介紹在地中海及大西洋三種不同水下環境中進行的地球物理調查工作。一般來說,不同地球物理儀器在考古田野工作可為遺址的分類和表面研究提供足夠資訊,雖然這些技術在具體考古遺址的詳細分析應用仍處於起步階段。

他們選擇港口(algerciras)、深海域(包括港口及 63 公尺的深水域)(aladroque project)、 淺水域(areueomallomauta project)等三種不同環境,以底層剖面儀就不同的海底類型(沙質、泥質、壤土或黏土)進行比較,以探究在非侵入式的水下文化遺產探測情況下,可以獲得多少資訊及如何最好地利用設備來創新非侵入方法的開發。

他們使用 INNOMAR 製造的 SES-2000 標準型底層剖面儀 (SBP),其參數化特性可以 進行地層和沉積層的高解析度檢測,且訊號的平均穿透深度是探測深度的兩倍。同時搭配動態校正感測器 (MRU),以用於校正和細化空間位置的訊號,及 Leica GS18 GNSS 可移動時

動態定位天線,以確保資料讀數的定位僅有毫米級的誤差範圍。

如 2001 年聯合國教科文組織《水下文化遺產保護公約》所建議,地球物理探測應用非 侵入性技術來記錄水下文化遺產,而不以任何方式改變考古材料。根據他們所獲得的結果, 得出幾個方法論,可外推到其他案例研究。

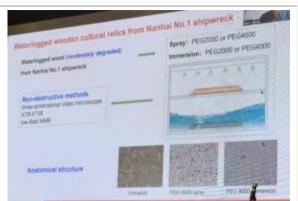
#143 Exploration-Based Archaeology Guided by Community-Driven Research: NOAA Ocean Exploration in the Pacific FY24-26(以社區驅動研究為指導的探測考古學:2024-26 財政年度 NOAA 太平洋海洋探測)

Philip A. Hartmeyer, Jeremy Weirich, Hans Van Tilburg, Adrienne Copeland, Mashkoor Malik, Frank Cantelas, Sam Cuellar, Kelley Suhr, Kasey Cantwell

NOAA Ocean Exploration/ UCAR

Philip A. Hartmeyer 說明 NOAA 的海洋探測以深水域調查為重點,其運用許多最新的尖端水下探測工具和技術,以取得具有科學、經濟和文化價值的發現。作為海洋生物的棲息地及寶貴的文化資源,NOAA 海洋探測的優先事項包括海洋考古和發現美國的水下文化遺產(UCH)。其規劃在 2024 年至 2026 年間,在太平洋盆地與亞太區域考古學家、歷史學家、資源管理者及當地社群共同進行探索性海底測繪和遙控潛水器 (ROV)勘探,屆時將會開放資料平臺以分享我們共有的文化遺產。



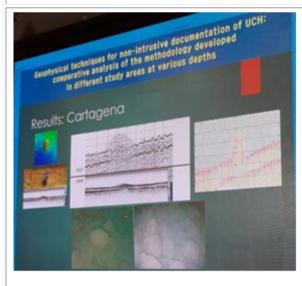


#133





#137





#139

(六)第24場次-東南亞水下文化遺產分散及發掘出水之藏品

#173 Batavia or Batavian Ware in the Michael Abbott Collection of Trade Ceramics(Michael Abbott 貿易瓷藏品中的巴達維亞或巴達維亞瓷器)

Mark Staniforth, Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Martin Polkinghorne, Zainab Tahir and Nia Ridwan Flinders University

Michael Abbott 貿易陶瓷收藏中約有 100 件巴達維亞瓷器。巴達維亞或巴達維亞瓷器裝飾是在白瓷(所謂的青花釉下瓷)上的內部(凹面)表面以手繪鈷藍色裝飾,並在透明釉下進行裝飾,而外部(凸面)表面則以彩繪使用氧化鐵顏料製成的單色純色(或實心)巧克力棕色或拿鐵色(稱為"café-aulait")。巴達維亞瓷器是在中國重要的陶瓷生產中心江西省景德鎮製造的,隨後,巴達維亞的商品透過歐洲船隻直接運往歐洲和北美等地,或透過中國和東南亞的帆船穿越南中國海運往歐洲和北美等地。

在印尼的巴達維亞,它們被轉運到荷蘭船上進行長途運輸。中國巴達維亞瓷器首次出現於 17世紀末,18世紀變得普遍,在 1790年代式微。巴達維亞瓷器的準確年代主要來自一系列沉船事故,特別是荷蘭東印度公司船隻的沉船事故,這些船隻載有部分巴達維亞瓷器貨物。

「藍菊花號」或「康熙民丹號」雖然被記載在「南海」或「東南亞沿海」失踪,但實際上可能位於印度尼西亞民丹島沿岸海域。「藍菊花號」沉船被認為有多種中國出口瓷器,其中包括巴達維亞瓷器。

#146 Delivering scientific diver training for underwater archaeology: international best practice an micro-credential case study (水下考古科學潛水員培訓:國際最佳實踐微證書案例研究)
Hiro Yoshida, Wendy van Duivenvoorde, John McCarthy, Jonathan Benjamin

由於多種原因,水下考古學教育具有挑戰性,其中包括培養考古學學生成為專業科學潛水員。實際上,該學科將傳統學術考古學與海事部門及潛水產業結合在一起。為解決世界各地水下考古學家和學生面臨的一些問題,聯合國教科文組織水下考古大學聯合網絡公布安全潛水示範操作準則。本篇作者介紹南澳弗林德斯大學專業科學潛水資格認證案例,這張微型證書符合澳洲標準和美國水下科學學會(AAUS)科學潛水員資格標準,使畢業生能夠符合法律制度所規定的潛水人員專業資格。在海洋考古學計畫中提供這項教育內容於職能發展至關重要。





#173

四、參訪行程

(一) 國立光州博物館

國立光州博物館隸屬文化體育觀光部,成立於1978年12月6日,光州所在的湖南地方為韓國陶瓷的故鄉,有從高麗時代的青瓷到朝鮮時代的粉青沙器、白瓷等窯址,因此光州博物館在其品牌化策略即以韓國第一座陶瓷專業博物館為主軸,建構東亞陶瓷研究網絡及檔案。

光州博物館常設展覽有第一歷史文化室、第二歷史文化室、亞洲陶瓷文化室及戶外的支石墓公園、康津青瓷窯爐和長雲洞五層石塔,戶外三個展場都是考古調查遷移復原的遺址和 遺物。

第一歷史文化室展示的是從舊石器時代到三國時代光州、全南地區的考古遺物,第二歷 史文化室則展示統一新羅時期以後的光州、全南地區文物,由於新羅統一三國後,求禮華嚴 寺成為佛教中心,因此這個展區有許多與佛教相關的文物。

亞洲陶瓷文化室展示重點為亞洲陶瓷發展史與新安沉船遺物,第一展區為韓國陶瓷發展史,下分「茶文化」、「文人文化」、「禮儀文化」和「吉祥文化」小主題。第二展區展示新安沉船遺物,第三展區展示中國、越南及日本陶瓷。較為特別的是第四展區「陶瓷中的科學」,透過博物館後山土壤製作粉青沙器的試驗結果介紹各種陶瓷原料的不同化學成分。

此時期的特展為「備受珍愛的古畫故事」,其中有 4 幅 12 件是由蓋爾·埃利斯·許(Gail Ellis Huh) 捐贈的,其來源是她公公許敏洙先生在 50 多年前贈與兒子一家的禮物。特展的宣傳明信片有點字標示,是一般展覽較為少見的設計。光州博物館還設有兒童博物館和教育館,不定期舉辦多項教育推廣活動。



光州博物館入口

新安沉船出水遺物



新安沉船出水遺物



各陶瓷原料



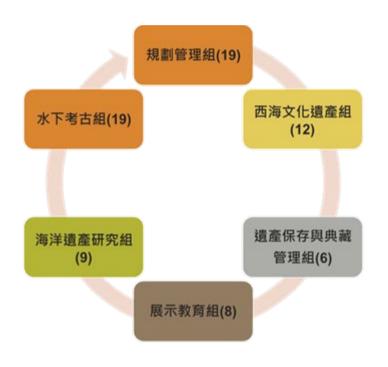
(二)國立海事博物館

韓國的水下考古起源於 1975 年漁民發現新安沉船遺物,自隔(1976)年起至 1984 年止展開新安沉船的調查發掘,期間為保存出水的沉船船板,於 1981 年 8 月建造木浦保存船塢,為現在國立海洋文化財研究所(National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage)的前身。1990 年改制為木浦海洋遺跡保存實驗室,1994 年整併為國立海洋遺跡展示館,2009年改名為國立海洋文化財研究所。

國立海洋文化財研究所的主要工作是發掘水下文化遺產、古代船舶(古代沉船)及傳統韓國船舶的復原、木質文物保存、海洋文化遺產的收集與管理、海洋交流史與民俗研究、國際交流等。現有編制人員74名(含館長1名),共分為6個部門:規劃管理組、水下考古組、

海洋遺產研究組、展示教育組、西海文化遺產組及遺產保存與管理組。研究所(主館及保存實驗室)及木浦國立海事博物館位於木浦,另在泰安設有泰安國立海事博物館及泰安保存中心。該研究所下有2艘水下考古調查船,並長期與韓國海洋科技研究院(Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology)合作。其保存中心有韓國最大的真空冷凍乾燥機,長度為10公尺,寬度為2公尺,可以處理大型保水木質考古遺物。

截至目前為止,經由考古調查共發現 360 處水下遺址、發掘 26 處遺址,出水 107,101 件遺物及 16 艘沉船。



韓國國立海洋文化財研究所編制

國立海事博物館由國立海洋文化財研究所運營,海事博物館的展示主軸為「海-人類-文化-交流和歷史」,以宣揚韓國先祖的智慧和足跡。館內共有4個常設展區、1個特展區 及1個兒童體驗館,常設展區分別為韓國海洋貿易、亞洲海洋貿易、韓國水下考古及傳統韓 國船舶。

韓國海洋貿易展區又分經由海洋航線的交流、沉沒的貿易船及海洋活動的沉沒寶藏和遺跡三個小展區。展示有莞島沉船、Dalido船的構件及十二東坡島沉船遺址復原。莞島沉船於

1984年由漁民發現,為11至12世紀高麗時代在西南海域航行載有青瓷的船隻,共出水30,646 件海南地區生產的青瓷。十二東坡島沉船於2003年水下調查時發現,同樣為11至12世紀 高麗時期在古群山群島周圍航行的青瓷運輸船,共出水8,743件遺物,絕大比例為青瓷,計 8,122件。由於高麗時代最大的青瓷產地在海南,因此推測該船應是從全羅南道海南的港口 出發。

亞洲海洋貿易區又分為新安水域沉沒寶藏船的甦醒、海洋的秘密:橫越海洋絲路的航行、中世紀東亞海洋航線的文化貿易、新安沉船:開啟水下寶藏的發掘文物等四個展區。其中最重要的展示為新安沉船,新安沉船是在全羅南道新安海域發現的 14 世紀前期元代船隻,從 1975 年漁民意外發現一些青瓷物品後,於 1976 年至 1984 年間,共進行 11 次發掘工作,出水 20,661 件陶瓷器片、729 件金屬製品、43 件石製物、1,017 件紅檜木片及超過 6 百萬枚中國硬幣等。

由於所發掘出水的遺物有部分為標有日本貨主的貨物,一般認為新安沉船是中國元朝至治三年(即西元 1323 年)從慶元市舶司港口(即今浙江寧波)出發,準備前往目的地日本博多(即今福岡)及京都的商船。船長 30.1 公尺,寬 10.7 公尺,重 200 多噸,由 8 個船艙組成,航行途中意外沉沒於今韓國全羅南道新安海底。

韓國水下考古展區則分韓國早期的水下考古發掘、水下調查與發掘、水下沉船發掘遺址,主要介紹水下考古的調查及發掘方法,輔以遺址現場及影片模擬。傳統韓國船舶展區主要介紹韓船、韓船的構造、韓船的航行體驗及相關檔案資料。

國立泰安海事博物館為因應西海中部,即泰安郡大島及 Mado 島水域出水的 5 艘沉船與 28,000 件遺物而成立,目前則在處理仁川廣域市、京畿道及忠清道水域發掘出水的 8 艘沉船 及 3 萬件遺物,其數量幾乎占全韓國水下文化遺產的三分之一。該館有 4 個常設展區及 1 個特展區,各常設展區主題分別為水下調查發掘、海洋貿易交流、船隻及水手生活。其展品 非常豐富,本次受限於研討會時程,未有時間前往參訪,甚為可惜。



沉船上的信仰



十二東坡島沉船



新安沉船



新安沉船出水遺物



沉船上的香料貨物



合照

叁、心得

一、就地保存或發掘出水

聯合國教育科學及文化組織於 2001 年通過《水下文化遺產保護公約》,其中第 2 條第 5 項規定「在允許或進行任何針對水下文化遺產活動前,水下文化遺產的就地保存應為第一選項。」教科文組織官員特別強調,就地保存雖為第一選項,但並非唯一選項或優先選項,1然仍有許多國家對這樣原則有些誤解或是過度解釋。因此,2019 年教科文組織內部監督辦公室在《2001 年公約總體評估》中提及「人們對於公約的某些重要概念存在誤解,特別是就地保存觀念。包括水下考古學家在內的某些利害關係人錯誤認為公約的規定過強,有時與其利益和價值觀相悖,如禁止他們從事科學目的的發掘,禁止為發掘出水的文物建立博物館,或禁止將人體遺骸移出水下文化遺產。因此,在某些情況下,有些國家不願批准公約。」

教科文組織遂請科學與技術諮詢小組就〈水下文化遺產保護公約作業準則〉(Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage)中就地保存的規定提出修正建議。在 2023 年 6 月 13-14 日在巴黎舉行的第九次締約國會議通過修正案,除再次強調「第一選項」不意味著「唯一選項」外,就地保護可包括非破壞性或低破壞性的科學活動,而在水下文化遺產受到威脅,並得不到適當保護時,或是當干預措施對保護、科學知識及理解可做出重要貢獻時,可以考慮甚至是首選針對該遺產的侵入性活動,如科學發掘(無論是部分發掘、整體發掘、有計畫的發掘、預防性或搶救性發掘),以及文物出水。3

事實上,水下文化遺產的就地保存或發掘出水,須考慮許多因素,例如:水下文化遺產的劣化程度、是否合適原址加固、出水後的保存技術及典藏空間、人力、經費等資源,向來即為各國決策的難題。韓國海洋文化財研究所在會中所介紹韓國的案例,均為發掘出水的沉船,經詢問該所人員,韓國就地保存的沉船遺址僅有2處。

¹Etienne Clément, "The Elaboration of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the under-Water Cultural Heritage", *Proceedings of the 3rd Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage*, (Hong Kong: The 2017 Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage Planning Committee, 2017), p.690.

²UNESCO, Amendments to the Operational Guidelines, Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, 8th, Tunis(online), 2021, UNESDOC, < https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377415_eng?posInSet=6&queryId=5e363a00-8b12-46ff-a115-58b720 3d1ebd>, p.2.

³UNESCO, Resolution, Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, 9th, Paris, 2023, UNESDOC, https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000386274, p.9.

我國《水下文化資產保存法》第27條第1項規定「水下文化資產應以現地保存為原則。」第34條則定有發掘出水的要件,其相對嚴格。然以現在我國水下文化資產均為現地保存的狀況下,除無法檢視確認該法第三章「以水下文化資產為標的之活動」及第五章「發掘出水」及相關子法規定的可操作性外,也難以以實際考古調查發掘案例培養水下考古專業人才,而一般民眾亦很難感受到水下文化資產對於歷史的重要,亦很難想像沉船所蘊含的文化內涵,這也就是當與會專家學者在看到新安沉船時,都發出驚呼聲,因為實際看到那麼大的船體,那種震撼絕非圖像、擴增實境(Augmented Reality, AR)、虛擬實境(Virtual reality, VR)所能比擬的。《水下文化資產保存法》經公布施行已8年,應可檢討現地保存政策的合宜性。

二、水下文化資產長期研究及資料建置

從與會各專家學者所發表論文可以得知,水下文化資產或是水下考古研究非一蹴可幾, 其所需之人力、經費及時間資源為陸域水下文化資產之好幾倍,例如新安沉船從調查到發掘 出水歷經8年,後續仍經由保存修復研究,始得為現在我們在博物館所能觀賞之樣貌,且應 廣納各有關領域專家學者共同研究,以打開這些海底的時間膠囊,解密其間所能呈現或帶給 我們的訊息。因此,大部分國家的水下文化資產業務或水下考古活動,多由政府預算支持, 才能有長期日連續之研究。

而這些過程或研究的累積,依聯合國教科文組織《水下文化遺產保護條約》附件〈針對水下文化遺產活動規則〉所定所有活動過程均應詳細記錄,適當管理,並公開於大眾。而紀錄最有效的管理方式為資料庫,亦有利後續加值運用,因此在這次研討會斯里蘭卡考古與遺產研究所即發表他們所剛建置好的國家沉船資料庫,獲得歐洲研究理事會支持的「馬尼拉大帆船歷史考古資料庫研究計畫」也因其資料的豐富、完整在會場得到大家的肯定。

三、博物館的經營與社會責任

韓國文化體育觀光部所管轄的博物館,例如筆者曾參訪過的國立中央博物館、國立慶州博物館,以及此次參訪的國立光州博物館及國立海事博物館,都不收門票,免費參觀,且都設有兒童博物館或兒童展區。由此可看出,韓國對於提升各年齡層國民文化素養之努力。國立慶州博物館及國立光州博物館屬區域性博物館,其展藏策略即是保存及傳揚區域歷史文化脈絡,因此展區規劃都是從史前時期的考古、歷史時期的考古,進到近代的歷史、文物介紹。這與日本區域性的國立博物館(如京都國立博物館、九州國立博物館)及地方性的博物館(如

福岡市博物館、沖繩縣立博物館、美術館)的展藏主軸及展區規劃相同。

由於上述博物館的屬性,其所擔負發展區域性觀光、教育推廣的責任就更顯重要,因此可以看到韓國各博物館都設有兒童博物館或展區,配合教育推廣課程或活動,讓國家未來的主人翁能夠瞭解其所生長地區的歷史,也會針對不同年齡層或族群設計不同的體驗活動(例如,光州博物館「備受珍愛的古畫故事」特展的點字明信片、兒童教案文宣等)。

筆者過去在法國國家海事博物館巴黎館區、馬賽歷史博物館、亞耳古物博物館及羅浮宮 參觀時,均碰巧遇到學校的校外教學,羅浮宮有一些則是社會人士的教學導覽。法國的學校 教育從幼稚園開始就十分重視人文藝術教育,博物館的校外教學幾乎是每學期的必備課程, 經由幼稚園、小學、中學到大學,這樣分齡實施的美學教育,確實達到生活美學的養成,因 此常常可以看到一般社會大眾仍不斷的自我提升終身學習。

我國近幾年博物館、美術館所也都積極辦理相關展覽及推廣活動課程,展示及教案設計也越來越貼近受眾需求,以發揮其社會責任。然在升學壓力下,各級學校的藝術教育課程常常是被犧牲的一門課,就連社會或是歷史課程也常是課堂講授,難以到現場教學。在此情形下,如何從小培養國人的生活美學確實是一大難題。

肆、建議

一、正視水下文化資產調查研究

我國《水下文化資產保存法》自 2015 年 12 月 9 日公布施行以來,大多數業務落在第 9 條第 1 項所定「應進行環境影響評估之開發行為,或政府機關(構)與公營事業機構於策定或核定涉及水域之開發、利用計畫前,應先行調查所涉水域有無水下文化資產或疑似水下文化資產,如有發現,應即通報主管機關處理。」其他業務除了列冊水下文化資產的每年監看外,則為教育推廣。對於水下文化資產的完整調查研究,反而是有些停滯不前。當然,這與我國水下文化資產相關從業人員不足有很大關係。

文化部文化資產局於古物遺址組設有水下文化資產科,但人力上仍不足以執行整部水下 文化資產保存法之業務,且依其屬性為行政機關之編制,與國外多設有專業機構負責水下考 古調查研究之性質不同。另外,我國水下文化資產專業人才不足,尚無法完整執行《水下文 化資產保存法》所定之廣泛事務,我國雖然有海洋科技相關科系,然少有海洋文化,甚或水下文化資產、水下考古相關科系或課程。

水下文化資產的調查研究,除水下考古人員外,仍需跨領域專家學者的合作,例如,人類學、海洋史、藝術史、水下文化資產管理、水下文物保存科學、船舶工藝、海洋探測、海洋及海岸環境、水下文化資產保存法、海洋法、國家安全、國際法、行政法、海洋政策、外交、國際關係、經濟等。其中調查區域或深度,亦涉及海洋科學界或海洋工程界的技術開發。

國內部分專家學者認為我國應完整調查或發掘單一沉船,除得進行各有關領域的沉船研究外,亦得以作為後續教育推廣的豐富內容,並可檢驗現行《水下文化資產保存法》規定之適用。譬如,有在從事水下考古的國家,多數都有至少一艘著名的沉船,除可帶動相關的調查研究,為當時其貿易、航線或歷史的證據外,還可有附加的文化觀光價值或產值。

從韓國國立海洋文化財研究所的例子來看,該研究所自成立以來即非常有企圖心,其願景訂了成為全球第三水下文化遺產研究機構的目標。因此,除致力於韓國水域的水下考古外,建置自有的研究船,與韓國海洋科技研究院合作,使用該院開發的 Crabster CR200 機器人,進行水下作業,進而帶動水下考古調查技術的提升。韓國國立海洋文化財研究所現在開始將考古調查深度加大,規劃進行深海考古,此為海洋科技國力的展現,另外,還規劃在2024年到2029年建置水下考古教育訓練中心,建造經費預估為31億2千萬元,裡面規劃有2個潛水池(深度分別為10公尺和5公尺)、水下考古中心、保存中心、國際合作中心、宿舍(100-200人)、海事博物館等。

由於我國澎湖水域發現有許多沉船遺址,澎湖縣政府對於水下考古博物館向有期待,文化部文化資產局前幾年也委託澎湖縣政府代辦水下博物館設置評估及規劃。然如果沒有所謂的展示主軸或鎮館之寶,實難以支撐博物館的運營。因此,強化水下文化資產的調查研究,才能夠為後續的展示教育推廣,提供豐富的故事素材及內容,也有易於提升國人對於水下文化資產的認識。

二、建立全球漁滬學術研究交流平臺

自 2020 年第 4 屆亞太區域水下文化遺產研討會以來,傳統漁法在水下文化資產圈越來 越受到重視,連續 2 屆都有專門的場次探討這個議題,這屆研討會的圓桌論壇更把石(漁) **滬作為對話主軸。**

傳統漁法因現代漁捕技術,在全球已開發國家,或是開發中國家都面臨技術式微或失傳的情況,這些傳統知識富含先人的智慧及永續發展觀念,與會專家學者均認為應盡量做好相關口述或口傳紀錄,並建置於資料庫。而傳統漁法多為因應環境而有不同的形制或運用,有些非常相似,有些則相異,為比較各地傳統漁法,並供各地專家學者相互討論交流,建議可建立全球的學術網絡。我國擁有全球最多的石滬,各原住民族傳統漁法的傳承亦逐漸消散,或許得由我國局負串連全國學術網絡的角色,並連結聯合國教科文組織海洋科學十年計畫項下的漁滬保存計畫,以達文化或學術外交之實效。

三、進行水下文化資產跨國研究

水下文化資產因所處海域或來源國所有權屬,其涉外之可能性較其他陸域文化資產的機率來得高,國際合作需求也較高,因此,教科文組織《水下文化遺產保護公約》附件〈針對水下文化遺產的活動規則〉第8條即規定,在從事針對水下文化遺產活動中時,應鼓勵採國際合作方式,以促進考古學家及其他相關專業人士間的交流或借用。

我國《水下文化資產保存法》第 21 條也有「為保存、保護及管理水下文化資產,我國得與其他國家或國際組織簽訂雙邊、區域、多邊協定或國際文件,主管機關並得就水下文化資產之調查、研究、發掘、保存、通知及相關技術等事項,進行國際合作。」相關規定。〈水下文化資產保存法施行細則〉第 11 條第 1 項更進一步闡述得進行國際合作之事項:

- (一) 聯合國教科文組織水下文化遺產保護公約及其他相關國際文件規範之事官。
- (二)關於水下文化資產保存、保護、管理、通知之雙邊、區域、多邊協定或安排等國際文件之起草、諮商、談判、簽署或加入。
- (三)位於中華民國國家管轄權及其外水域水下文化資產之調查、研究、發掘、保存、修復、 推廣。
- (四)人員、資訊與相關技術之交流。
- (五)關於水下文化資產之司法調查、追討與歸還。
- (六)其他與水下文化資產保存、保護或管理相關之議題。

然查,我國除於 2007 年間曾邀請法國水下考古研究中心來臺協助中央研究院及國立中 山大學團隊共同至澎湖馬公港一號碼頭內及其開口部位水域展開「澎湖馬公港水下文化資產 調查」外,此後就無其他國際合作案例。同前所述,我國尚未進行完整之水下文化資產調查發掘案例,難以培養相關水下考古的保存科學專業人才,此時,應適時與國外合作,以養育人才。而我國周邊水域有許多外國籍沉船,或是有部分遺物來源為其他國家,則更需要藉由國際合作以建構沉船生命史或遺物的歷史研究,並藉此提升我國在全球水下考古領域的能見度。

伍、附錄

一、 陳麗雯副研究員發表論文全文及證明

Joint airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys to inspect the submerged archaeological sites: The Taijiang Waters in Taiwan

Liwen Chen¹, Sheng-Chong Lo², Lun-Tao Tong³, Gwo-Shyh Song⁴, Yi-Wei Lu², Cheng-Wei Tseng³, Jheng-Kai Huang⁵, Wai-lam Wong¹, Wei-Chung Han⁶

- 1. National Academy of Marine Research, Ocean Affairs Council, Taiwan
- 2. Green Energy and Environment Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
- 3. Material and Chemical Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
- 4. MMA Global Aqua Co., Ltd., Taiwan
- 5. Chinese Ocean & Underwater Technology Association, Taiwan
- 6. Exploration and Development Research Institute, CPC Corporation, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

To better identify submerged archaeological targets, multiple state-of-art survey techniques were carried out in underwater geoarchaeological studies at the exploration stage. Previous underwater surveys identified ten Dutch colonial vessels dating from the first half of the seventeenth century. Four of them were found on the banks of the Yanshui River, and most of them were situated at the historical waters of Dayun Port. Underwater archeology research at this inland sea of Tainan, the base for the Dutch route, was the key era in the development of maritime trade in Southeast Asia. Therefore, inspecting the potential archaeology in Taijiang Waters is under our consideration, which is situated in a historical city, Tainan, leads us to link the ancient shipwreck event to consider the sustainable preservation solution.

However, it is challenging to inspect the submerged archaeological targets since the geomorphology rapidly changed due to the long- and short-term geological processes. The resources available to conduct the work include accurate frequency control on magnetic data acquisition and comprehensive geophysical integration for data interpretation. Therefore, we combine the acoustic and magnetic techniques and joint airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys to inspect the submerged assessment. After integrating with previous survey results, seven underwater cultural heritages were linked to shipwrecks, which allows us to embark on follow-up verification plans for archaeological research, preserving the potential historical footprints of Taiwanese and the treasure wetlands environments of the Taijiang National Park for endangered ecosystems.

Keywords: geophysical survey, Taijiang Waters, underwater cultural heritage

INTRODUCTION

The topic of this paper fits best within this Session 24 "Database, monitoring, non-intrusive documentation techniques and new technologies applied to underwater cultural heritage" because we jointly apply multiple the-state-of-art survey techniques including airborne- and shipborne-based geophysical methods to inspect the submerged archaeological sites in the Taijiang Waters of Taiwan. Overall, this study is based on non-intrusive geophysical methods and it involves database building and future underwater cultural heritage (UCH) monitoring/preservation.

The Taijiang Waters are archaeologically significant since it was a crucial ship channel during the seventeenth century and therefore many ships sank in its surrounding waters during the period. Previous

studies have found at least ten Dutch vessels in the study area dating from the first half of the seventeenth century (Chiang, 1999; Li, 2018; Wang, 2012). However, it is challenging to inspect the submerged archaeological targets by using traditional surveying methods due to the poor visibility in the water, strong tidal currents, and rapidly changing morphology. For instance, the strong tidal currents can be dangerous to divers and the low water visibility makes it difficult to operate underwater cameras. Moreover, the rapid erosion and deposition processes cause major challenges in monitoring, or even locating the archaeological targets. Please note that many land or wetland areas were oceans back in the seventeenth century due to the massive sediment deposition carried by the Yanshui River. This results in limited water areas nowadays capable of ships or boats passing through.

With all the restrictions and challenges, this study also applies airborne-based geophysical survey methodology to acquire the overall information within the study area, including the land areas or fish farms where shipborne-based methods cannot be operated. A more detailed description of the geophysical instruments used is outlined in the "Resource" section. By integrated analysis of various geophysical data, we have built a database and developed a workflow for locating and monitoring the potential archaeological targets, which may give insights into the surveying strategies in other shallow water areas worldwide that are challenging for applying traditional archaeological surveying methods.

CASE STUDY

The case studies under consideration mainly are the previous geophysical surveys used for shallow water UCH identification. According to the previous experience, we realized that a new and integrated approach must be introduced to overcome the environmental challenges in Taijiang Waters.

Geophysical prospecting methods have been extensively used to locate buried antiquities in terrestrial sites for decades. This approach involves interdisciplinary studies which is also applicable and efficient to document the underwater environment in detail. Besides mapping the subsurface images, geophysical prospecting methods also provides critical physical properties of buried structures to complement archaeological research in a timely and costly efficient manner. The technological and methodological innovations upgraded it from an "amateur" activity to scientific research with a substantial contribution in the domains of past commerce and coast exploitations (Dobson 2005). However, the coastal and shallow underwater areas are still considered a "gray zone" or "white zone", where different factors create a unique, constantly evolving, and challenging environment, sharing elements from both deep- water investigations and dry land surveys, which neither the equipment for deep-water exploration nor those used for dry land surveys can be directly employed in coastal areas (Galanidou, et al. 2020).

Generally, most of the efforts to reconstruct the hidden cultural heritage are mainly focused on deep-water environment explorations by acoustic geophysical methods that have been used to map ancient shipwrecks (Sakellariou, et al. 2007). The accessibility of shallow water archaeological sites rise a dilemma for the government, as it must decide whether to prioritize openness to the public or protect cultural assets. On the other hand, the water presence in submerged lands makes this area susceptible to various post-depositional or abandonment effects, as evidenced by the Taijiang Waters in Taiwan (Li 2018; Wang 2012). Perhaps that's the reason why there is no coherent and efficient approach or technique so far for shallow-water heritage documentation, study, and protection, despite the availability of methods to investigate the cultural heritage in dry land or deep water (Papadopoulos 2021).

Since October 1966, several archaeological targets including a wreck site were discovered in the marine environment of Akko Harbour using a proton magnetometer, the technique has been widely used for underwater cultural heritage (Arnold and Clausen 1975). Today marine proton magnetometers have largely been replaced by optically pumped cesium vapor magnetometers and Overhauser effect magnetometers, both of which provide greater sensitivity and much faster cycle rates (Green 2014). Nevertheless, magnetic surveys may effectively detect shipwrecks but require a proper design operating in good weather conditions. And the beauty of a magnetic survey is that we don't need to submerge the magnetometer before it can detect a shipwreck, most accessible wrecks that lie in shallow waters (<30m) are detectable from the surface (Steenkamp 2017). Generally, shipborne surveys are used for searching for wrecks in shallow waters and may be complemented by cheaply available side-scan sonar equipment. In Taijiang Waters in Taiwan, where some areas are difficult for the boat to access, we intend to take the advantage of a small drone equipped with a fluxgate magnetometer to offer good values to inspect the

submerged archaeological sites.

The sediment deposition in the Taijiang Water has greatly impacted human activities (Chen and Chang 2010). In the 17th century, the Taijiang Water was a natural port and was the administrative, economic, and cultural center of Taiwan. However, due to the sediment infill process of the Taijiang Water, it became more difficult to navigate ships in the nineteen century, and eventually impossible for the ships to pass today. Figure 1 shows an example of the Taijing coast in the seventeen and twenty-first centuries. Due to the severe sediment deposition processes, numerous coastal communities that depended on shipping for their livelihood have declined.

To investigate the UCH in the Taijiang Waters, the Taiwanese government has conducted a shipboard general geophysical survey, including a multibeam echo sounder (MES), side scan sonar (SSS), subbottom profiler (SBP), and magnetic surveying (MG) (Lai 2018). Based on these datasets, several potential UCH targets were identified. After that, they conducted a detailed survey including underwater photography and resistivity image profiling, in addition to the four methods used in the general survey, to examine potential UCH targets. However, during the detailed survey, they observed a significant topographic change caused by rapid sedimentary processes. Either moving by the currents or buried by sediments, numerous previously identified potential UCH sites showed no obvious geophysical anomalies from the data collected from the detailed survey. Therefore, this study aims to introduce a joint data analysis technology to better detect and monitor potential UCH targets in this challenging site.



Figure 1. An ancient nautical chart by Dutch navigators (1652) overlaid with modern satellite images (Lai 2018) revealing the changing coastlines.

RESOURCES

To better identify the submerged archaeological targets (potential UCH) in Taijiang Waters, we integrated multiple the-state-of-art survey techniques to improve the certainty of potential target recognization. Our survey strategies and techniques in Taijian underwater geoarchaeological research not only increased the

density of the ship tracks to better image the seafloor topography, and profile the subsurface strata and magnetic features to recognize the potential targets; but also, we take the advantage of magnetic anomalies derived from airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys, to inspect the assessments which might be buried in the subsurface. Furthermore, we directly sample the channel sediments to investigate the sedimentological and environmental records to study the potential geological events in hundreds of years. The instruments and survey strategies we used are introduced as follows.

Shipborne-based geophysical survey

Based on the existing water depth and nautical chart data, the investigative scope of the Taijiang Waters includes intertidal zones with water depths ranging from 0 to 10 meters. Due to the shallow water depth and numerous obstacles such as oyster rafts near the coast, the operation uses a small boat, the *Wan Bao Long 58*, to reduce operational risks. The vessel has a total length of 14.60 meters, a width of 2.90 meters, a maximum draft of 0.74 meters, and a total tonnage of 11.75 tons.

(1)Side-scan sonar (SSS)

We use an EdgeTech 4125 side-scan sonar to collect dual-frequency seafloor images for the entire area while the survey line spacing and instrument's slant range were set at 25 meters, simultaneously.

(2)Multi-beam bathymetry (MB)

We predominantly use the RESON SeaBat 9001 multi-beam sounder with a survey line spacing of 10 meters to collect the bathymetry data. For the areas with water depth shallower than 1 meter, the Odom Echotrac CV100 single-beam sounder was used to fill the gap. Besides the relevant position, the angle deviation was obtained by superposition testing. All data were recorded in the collection software to obtain the relative position parameters of the instruments in 3D. For the sound velocity information, the vertical sound profile was measured at least 2 times a day. More measurements were conducted with significant changes in water temperature or salinity.

(3)Sub-bottom profiler (SBP)

We utilize the EdgeTech SB-216S tow-fish with a digital variable-frequency sonar sounder in 10 meters line spacing survey to image the subsurface strata.

(4) Magnetic Survey (MG)

Considering of the interference of the vessel, the SeaSPY used for shipborne magnetic survey was tied to a float and towed about 30 meters behind the vessel. And principally we set up the line space as 12.5 meters to derive better coverage of the data.

Airborne magnetic survey

With the airborne magnetic survey, we undertook a general survey around the Taijian area with 100% coverage and a detailed survey focussed along the river to better detect anomalies in those waters.

(1) General Survey

The general survey aims to mark the distribution of buried magnetic bodies. The operation height should be adjusted according to the environmental conditions. Therefore, a 25-meter design line spacing is used for this phase of the survey. The measurement height is set between 15-20 meters above ground level and adjusted according to the height of buildings, power poles, or windbreak trees in the survey area.

(2) Detailed Survey

Ideally, the survey line spacing is about 4 meters with a flying height of 4-8 meters above the ground/water level. The actual survey area was selected based on the results of the general airborne magnetic survey and the shipborne geophysical surveys.

FRAMEWORK

This study aims to identify potential UCH targets by applying geophysical methods for future monitoring and preservation. Considering the challenging survey environment, we applied an integrated analysis of different geophysical datasets including the MB, SSS, SBP, and magnetic methods.

In terms of geophysical data interpretation, the exposed targets were mainly identified through the interpretation of the SSS images. All the exposed targets show magnetic anomalies. However, due to the poorer resolution of the multibeam terrain data, the comparison results between exposed target objects and multibeam data target objects were inconsistent, and their shapes could not be identified through the multibeam depth data in this area. As fishing activities are prosperous in the Taijiang Waters, there are many oyster rafts or abandoned fishing gear in the river channel. Therefore, anomalous responses observed only from one single geophysical data were not used as the basis for identifying potential UCH target objects. Regarding the buried target objects, anomalous responses observed from SBP and magnetometer are the main criteria for interpretation.

After the integrated geophysical data analysis, we compared the potential UCH target locations with historical literature to have a preliminary idea from an archaeology perspective.

RESULTS

Besides collecting shipborne geophysical data including the SSS, MB, and MG, we further check the subsurface feature by SBP to define the suspicious targets (Figure 2). Then we combined the magnetic anomaly derived from airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys simultaneously to inspect the submerged assessment (Figure 3), the resources available to conduct the work include accurate frequency control on magnetic data acquisition and comprehensive geophysical integration for data interpretation. After integrating and interpreting various survey data in the Taijiang Waters, a total of 13 potential UCH targets were obtained (Figure 4), including 12 targets on the riverbed and 1 buried target. With these results, we are confident that our strategy of jointly analysing multiple geophysical data can increase the chance of identifying potential UCH sites and therefore benefit geoarchaeological research.

After integrating with previous survey results, seven underwater anomalies were correlated to the ancient Dutch shipwreck (Figure 4). This allows us to now embark on planning follow-up verification of each anomaly through archaeological research, for the purposes of confirming, or not, discovery and identifying each site. Through these activities we hope to preserve the historical underwater cultural heritage of the Taiwanese, and the endangered ecosystems of the treasured wetlands environments of the Taijiang National Park.

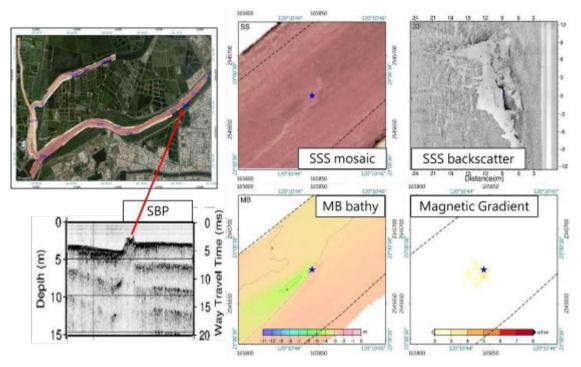


Figure 2. The four shipborne geophysical surveys we applied in the Yanshui River to investigate the suspicious targets.

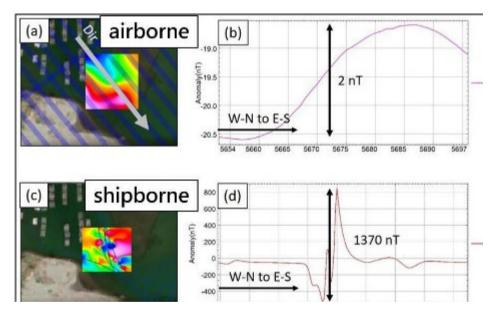


Figure 3. Magnetic anomaly derived from airborne and shipborne geophysical surveys to help inspect the submerged assessments.

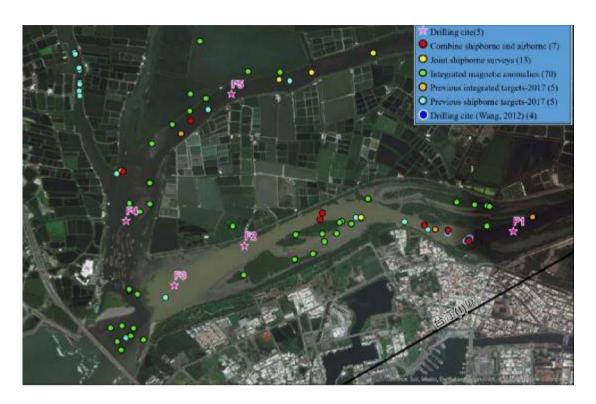


Figure 4. Map showing the locations of the potential UCH targets proposed by this study and previous studies with the planned drilling locations.

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ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE





CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This is to certify that

Liwen Chen

has presented a research paper at The 5th Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage (APCONF 5) "The Ocean Decade Challenges and the Maritime Cultural Heritage of Asia-Pacific" organized by APCONF 5
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Gwangju, Republic of Korea November 13-18, 2023

Nia Naelul Hasanah Ridwan APCONF 5 Co-Chair



















When History Meets Technology: Preliminary Survey on the Historical Documents of Underwater Cultural Heritage

Chiung-Hui Fu (Assistant Research Fellow, Marine Policy and Cultural Research Center, National Academy of Marine Research. Adjunct Assistant Professor, Institute of Archaeology, National Cheng Kung University)

Yu-Chuan Tseng, Shao-Jung Chung (Research Assistant, Marine Policy and Cultural Research Center, National Academy of Marine Research)

Abstract

Underwater cultural heritage is a newly developed interdisciplinary field in which historical research is indispensable. According to the UNESCO UCH Convention, the desk-based study of historical, archaeological, geological, and environmental data is necessary for the preliminary work of inventory. Then researchers conjecture sensitive areas after analyzing and integrating the above information.

The Taijiang Inner Sea and Tayouan are important historical sites for the political activities of the Dutch East India Company and the Siege of Fort Zeelandia in the 17th century. According to preliminary conclusions from the historical documents, Dutch shipwrecks may have been buried in the shoals and wetlands around the mouths of the Zengwen to Yanshui River or the land area of Anping District, Tainan City. If there are discoveries, they will be significant material evidence of Taiwan's history in the Age of Discovery.

However, the Taijiang Inner Sea has undergone 400 years of geographical and environmental changes, including river channel migration, sandbars, lagoons, land expansion, and urban development. Many of the hydrological regions of the period are gone. Therefore, planning shipwreck survey strategies that compare historical documents and map data with current geographical locations is more complex than surveying the sea.

This study attempts to collect domestic and foreign maps of the Taijiang Inner Sea and Tayouan area and documents related to Dutch East Indies shipwrecks. After inductive analysis, a geographic information system overlays the maps and data. Authors estimate the possible location range of sunken ships as a reference for underwater cultural heritage survey planning and target object comparison. Finally, integrate the suspected targets discovered by the scientific instrument survey to examine the relationship between historical documents and scientific survey data.

Keywords: Fort Zeelandia, Taijiang, Shipwreck, Underwater Cultural Heritage, Underwater Archaeology

Introduction

Since equipment for scuba diving was invented by the French engineer Jacques-Yues Cousteau and Émile Gagnan in 1943, operations in archaeology could be extended from land to underwater, which also brought about the cooperation of different fields and made underwater archaeology an emerging interdisciplinary practice. Regardless of legal or practical perspectives, history is always an inseparable element in research.

I. Legal Perspective

Articles 14 and 15 of Annex-Rules Concerning Activities Directed at Underwater Cultural Heritage in UNESCO's Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage address that an assessment should be conducted in the preliminary work to elevate the meaning and fragility of damages upon the underwater cultural heritage and surrounding natural environment from the project itself as well as the potential of obtaining the data that can satisfy the project goals. Such assessment

shall include obtainable background studies on the history and archaeological evidence, the archaeological and environmental qualities of the historic sites, and any potential consequences of affecting the stability of such underwater cultural heritage as a result of these activities.

The Operational Guidelines for the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage specify that the State Parties shall declare their link to a specific underwater cultural heritage through the following information when consulting their interests in such heritage: (a) the results of scientific expertises; (b) historic documentation; or (c) any other adequate documentation (UNESCO 2015, 8-9). In other words, the historical documentations are essential evidence for clarifying the ownership or other relevance of the underwater cultural heritage.

II. Practical Perspective

In terms of underwater archaeology operations procedures, they include preliminary work, historic site investigation, study organization, preservation & management, and education & promotion.

The preliminary work can be divided into advanced assessment, desk or background research, general investigation, and evaluation. Among them, the advance assessment can be further divided into:

- 1. Thorough or partial history investigation of underwater cultural heritage.
- 2. Thorough and partial evaluation of marine environment, social and economic development, national policies, and comprehensive resources.
- 3. Draft of assessment standards of general investigation in sensitive zones.
- 4. Assessment of the potential sensitive area of the underwater cultural heritage.
- 5. Planning of a range of thorough or partial one-time general investigations.
- 6. Planning of priority or road map of thorough general investigation.

Background research shall be involved with the time of the historic site's formation and the historical and archaeological backgrounds of relevant regions. Historical geography can provide crucial information on the development of a specific area and possible historic sites of that region (Thijs J. Maarleveld, Ulrike Guérin and Barbara Egger 2013, 90). The historical data can also serve as the archaeological resources for the expected site(Martijn R. Manders and Christopher J. Underwood 2012, Unit 4, 11). The desk research shall integrate all previously collected archaeological evidence and take all usable historical proofs as the reference(Thijs J. Maarleveld, Ulrike Guérin and Barbara Egger 2013, 92).

Evaluation should be about the historical, cultural, archaeological, artistic, and scientific values, among which the historical importance should be about evaluating whether the historic sites or relics are relevant to the local, regional, or national history, or even the people, events, activities, locations, or themes of world history.

For the subsequent investigation of historic sites, research organization, preservation, and educational promotion, the historical research can be essential support, such as comparison of relics or ship nationality, statements on the value of the heritages, as well as explanation, exhibitions, and publications of data of historical sites.

Case Study: VOC Shipwrecks in the Taijiang Inner Sea

Taijiang Inner Sea and Tayouan were necessary historical fields of the governance activities of the United East India Company (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC) and the battle between them and Koxinga. From the literature, we can preliminarily conclude that Dutch shipwrecks or relics might be underneath the shoal, wetlands, or even the inland area of nowadays Anping, Tainan. They can be the material proof of Taiwan's place in the Age of Sail if they can be found.

However, due to the river channel migration and urbanization over the past 400 years, the shoals, lagoons, and the inner sea became land, and the waters of Taijang Inner Sea are no longer. The comparison between historical documents, maps, and current locations, as well as the investigation of shipwrecks, is significantly more complex than underwater cultural heritage in marine areas.

In this study, we intend to collect the maps of the Taijiang Inner Sea and Tayouan in Taiwan and other countries and the pieces of literature about VOC shipwrecks. By overlaying the maps and the data with the geographic information system (GIS), we can preliminarily speculate the possible locations or range of the shipwrecks, which can serve as a reference for investigating cultural heritage and target comparison. Lastly, we can organize the suspected targets found by the scientific devices for cultural heritage to check the correlation between the historical documents and the found data.

Resources

First of all, regarding the source of historical documents, we have original and second-hand data. For accuracy, we took the journals, letters, and paintings to find the records and clues of sinking and estimate the possible locations of the shipwrecks with other data organized in previous research.

The historical data in this study include:

- 1. VOC Literatures: De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia, Dagh-Register gehouden int Casteel Batavia: vant passerende daer ter plaetse als over geheel Nederlandts-India, Report of Affairs in East India, De missiven van de VOC-gouverneur in Taiwan aan de Gouverneur-generaal te Batavia, and Konxinga's March to Taiwan by Albrecht Herport.
- 2. Maps: Overview Taijiang: Scanning Antique Maps of Tayouan for 400 Years, Historical Atlas of Tainan, 1626-1960, and Antique Maps Drawn by the Dutch in the 17th Century.
- 3. Previous Research: Report of Investigations on Port Channels of Tayouan and VOC Shipwrecks in the 17th Century by Tree Valley Foundation with the commission from the Administration Office of Taijiang National Park in 2012, as well as the Closing Report of Collection and Analysis of Historical documents and Data of VOC Shipwrecks by Tamkang University from 2015 to 2016 and the Report of Prospection Plan with Remote Sensing on Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Waters of Tayouan Port by Strong Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd. from 2017 to 2018 with the commission from Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture.
- 4. Field Survey: On-site positioning of former sites of Fort Zeelandia, Tayouan Towns, Fort Provintia, and Zeeburgh, as well as detection with shipborne devices and investigation with an airborne magnetometer in waters of Taijiang.

Framework

We collected the humanity and natural background data of the waters of the former Taijiang Inner Sea before planning this investigation, including:

- 1. Historical documents and data, such as the ports, the channels, naval warfare, and the shipwrecks.
- 2. Map data, such as historical maps and voyage maps.
- 3. Archaeological information on land, such as indigenous archaeological sites related to the VOC land.
- 4. Terrain and environment data of the waters, such as the landform, depth, sediments, and depositions.

Firstly, we organized the information about shipwrecks in the historical documents. As the records lacked coordinates, we could only mark the possible areas from the textual descriptions about the locations, wind direction, and relative position of the objects on land.

For the maps we collected, we would position and digitalize the buildings or historic sites that still stand today and overlay them with Taiwan e-Map.

We use GIS to establish the attribute data and carry out archives and analyses with these data. It can be helpful not only in drawing out the sensitive zone of the investigation but also in the comparison of the data. Such data can become a reference for future studies, courses, and promotions.

Lastly, the target data from comparing the shipborne devices and airborne magnetometer in the waters

of Taijiang can be input for overlay and serve as the basis for further investigations and the reference for EIA on the underwater cultural heritage in the future.

Results

By organizing the historical documents, we can conclude that 11 ships were sinking in the waters of Taijiang or Tayouan at the time. The vessel and brief information are as follows:

Table 1. Information of VOC Shipwrecks in the Waters near Tayouan

No.	Ship	Date of Shipwreck	Туре	Tonnage	Location	Remarks
1	Valk (Valck)	1623-07-19	Jacht (Yacht)	60	South to the entrance	
2	Taiwan	1654-08-09	Jacht (Yacht)	150	Reef at the entrance	Port and Starboard (dismounted) Er'ren River Rear side of Fort Zeelandia
3	Verde	1654-10-28	Retour schip	400	Noorderrif Sicao, Tainan	
4	Lam, Witte	1654-10-28	Fluyt		Noorderrif Sicao, Tainan	Shipwreck Caya, Wengang (Northern Gate)
5	Formosa	1654-10-28	Galjoot		Western end of Baxemboy to Luermen	
6	Maarssen	1656-09-11	Jacht (Yacht)		Baxemboy	
7	Hector	1661-05-01	Jacht (Yacht)	300	Fort Zeelandia channel	
8	Immenhorn	1661-05-29	Galjoot		South to the entrance	
9	Urk	1661-08-18	Galjoot		Soulang River (Zengwen River) Mashagou, Jiangjun District, Tainan	
10	Koudekerke	1661-09-16	Jacht (Yacht)	100	Baxemboy	

11	Kortenhoef	1661-09-16		Baxemboy	
	(Kurtenhofen)				

When choosing the base map, as Dutch Formosa lasted from 1624 to 1662, we could only obtain information about the shipwrecks after 1654. Therefore, we took Formosa 1652 / Een perfect caertjen vant Taijouanse canael as the base map because the era is closer and the terrain marking is the clearest. For the modern map, we chose Taiwan e-Map and Google Maps as the base maps for overlay. After analyzing the relative locations of the shipwrecks in the texts, we marked on Formosa 1652 / Een perfect caertjen vant Taijouanse canael first and then overlaid with Taiwan e-Map after digital positioning. It can be the reference for detecting the target objects with the devices.

I extracted descriptions of assuming the locations of two ships sinking during the battle between Konxinga and the Dutch in this article.

I. Hector

According to De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia, the Hector sank during the battle between Konxinga's fleet with the Dutch. On April 30th, 1661, the Hector, the 's Gravelande, and the Maria were porting in the southern shipyard, preparing for battle (Chiang, Shu-Sheng 2007,412). On May 1st, the Dutch commander ordered the three ships to attack Konxinga's junk fleet. Based on the journal, we could only know that the Hector was sinking in an explosion (caused by gunpowder) on the way to fight the fleet when sailing downwind. At the same time, the 's Gravelande and Maria successfully retreated to the southern porting site (Chiang, Shu-Sheng 2007,420-421, 439). The journal does not specify the route of the Hector nor the location where the explosion occurred. By comparing other documents, we found that two aerial views illustrated the blast of Hector. Although the views are not precise maps, they can serve as a reference to the relative location. According to the drawing of Die Vestung Seeland auff der Insul Tijawan gelegen published in Continuatio Diarri Europaei in 1663, the explosion was marked at the character C, which is by the shore of towns in Tayuoan; it's the northeastern direction from the towns. However, according to Die vesting Selandia auff Teowan drawn by the Swiss-Dutch soldier Albrecht Herport, the explosion was at the number 8, between Baxemboy and Fort Zeelandia; it's the northwestern direction from the fort on the sea. The marked locations are different and even contradicting. Regarding reliability, Albrecht Herport was witnessing the scene, so his drawing should be more accurate (Lai, Chih-Chang and Wei, Te-Wen 2018, 32-33,36-37). Thus, we adopted the location marked in Die vesting Selandia auff Teowan and believed that the explosion of the Hector occurred between Baxemboy and Fort Zeelandia, which was the northwestern direction from the fort on the sea.



Fig. 1 Die Vestung Seeland auff der Insul Tijawan gelegen

Source: Lai, Chih-Chang and Wei, Te-Wen, Scanning Antique Maps of Tayouan for 400 Years, Historical Atlas of Tainan, 1626-1960, Taipei: Cultural Affairs Bureau, Tainan City Government and SMC Publishing Inc., 2018, p32.

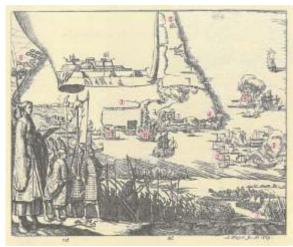


Fig. 2 Die vesting Selandia auff Teowan

Source: Lai, Chih-Chang and Wei, Te-Wen, Scanning Antique Maps of Tayouan for 400 Years, Historical Atlas of Tainan, 1626-1960, Taipei: Cultural Affairs Bureau, Tainan City Government and SMC Publishing Inc., 2018, p37.

II. Koudekerke

According to De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia, the Koudekerke arrived at Fort Zeelandia on September 15th, 1661. The Dutch planned to detour to the rear side of the town of Tayouan, assaulting Konxinga's forces. The Koudekerke was ordered to port between the Noorstraat and the Custom House and attack from there on the 16th. On the day, the Koudekerke headed to the location but got away from the coast due to the winds. In the battle, cannons on the Koudekerke exploded and became the enemy's target, and it ended up sinking by the sand coast near the enemy's fort. For the relative location, please see the number 10 in Fig. 2. Based on Fig. 3, the Custom House was on the outskirt of the town. Although the ship was away from the coast, the location should be roughly near the Custom House. The sinking place should be by the sand coast near the eight cannons. Therefore, we deemed the shipwreck near the Custom House and by the shore of Fort Zeelandia.

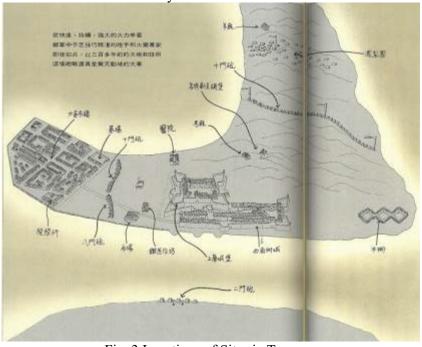


Fig. 3 Locations of Sites in Tayouan

Source: Chiang, Shu-Sheng, The Final Battle and Peace Treaty between Konxinga and the Dutch in

Taiwan, Taipei: ECHO of Things Chinese, 1992, p.42-43.

Combined with Table 1 of the historical documents about the shipwrecks, the locations are presumed, as shown in Fig. 4.

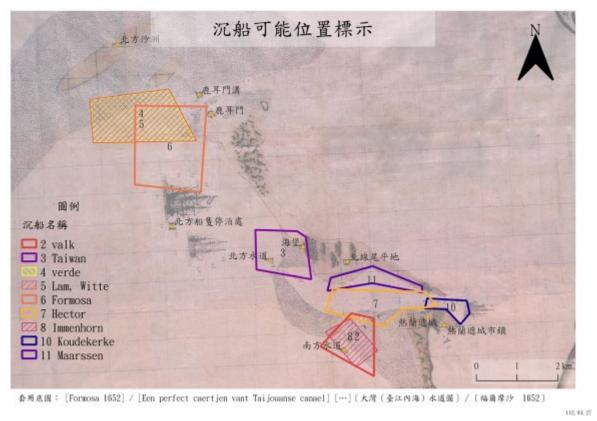
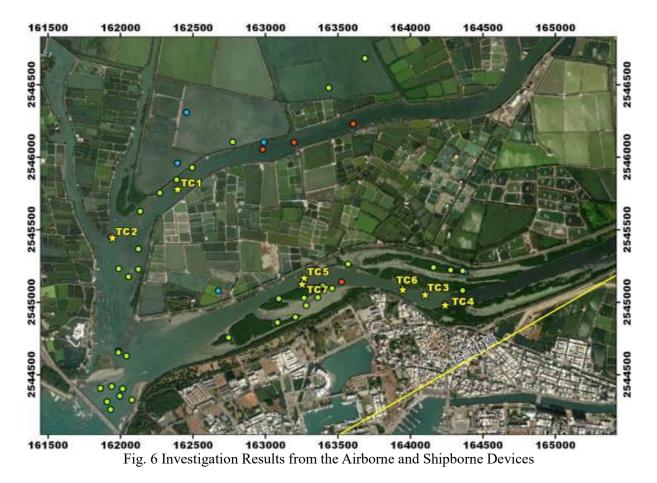


Fig. 4 Possible Locations of the VOC Shipwrecks (Map of Taijian Inner Sea)



Fig. 5 Possible Locations of the VOC Shipwrecks (Taiwan e-Map)

For detection with shipborne devices, we used side scan sonar, multibeam echo sounder, sub-bottom profiler, and magnetometer in the waters near Yanshui River and river mouth Luermen. Also, we chose to hang a magnetometer on the drone for investigation due to the different terrains at the tidal river, shoals, river mouth, wetlands, and the coast, as well as the dense woods of mangroves on both sides of the river, the sandbanks, and the oyster farms, which made underwater investigation very difficult. The muddy water is also a downside for divers or optical detection. After comparing and filtering the results from airborne and shipborne devices, we found seven suspected underwater cultural heritage sites.



We overlaid the results and the historical documents, as shown in Fig. 7, and saw that they could roughly match. As the investigations were not involve diving, optical detection with remotely operated vehicles (ROV), or archaeological sampling, the results concluded in Fig. 7 can be taken as a reference in decision-making in future archaeological investigations or construction projects.



Fig. 7 Overlaying of Data from Historical Documents as well as the Investigations with Scientific Devices

We also selected five of the seven suspected underwater cultural heritage sites in this study. We conducted sampling by core drilling to analyze the sedimentation and migration of the river. Combining the results of 210Pb dating and carbon-14 dating, we assumed that the locations of VOC shipwrecks are 0.7-2.7 meters beneath the riverbeds. It can also be the basis for river construction projects involving underwater cultural heritage investigation or surveillance.

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CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This is to certify that

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