



# 甲午戰爭之前 西方文獻有關釣魚島的記載

廖大珂\*

本文擬對甲午戰爭之前西方文獻中有關釣魚島的記載作簡略的介紹，考察當時西方人對釣魚島的認識以及國際社會對釣魚島主權歸屬的認知。歷史表明，甲午戰爭之前，釣魚島並非日本政府所稱的“無主地”，更不是琉球群島的屬地，而是臺灣的附屬島嶼，屬於中國的領土。這不僅為中國和日本的文獻所證明，也為西方的文獻所證明。釣魚島屬於中國，已經是當時國際社會的共識。

本文擬對筆者所見甲午戰爭之前西方文獻中有關釣魚島的記載作簡略的介紹，考察當時西方人對釣魚島的認識以及國際社會對釣魚島主權歸屬的認知，希望能對有關的研究起拋磚引玉的作用。

## 18世紀後期至19世紀西方地圖中的釣魚島

封建時代的歐洲，許多國家之間還沒有明確的疆域，領土主權觀念尚未形成。西方對釣魚島主權歸屬的認識雖不明確，但是都把釣魚島和臺灣北部的島嶼視為不可分割的一組地理單位，是臺灣的附屬島嶼，不屬於琉球的先島群島。1648年〈威斯特伐利亞和約〉確立了歐洲大陸各國的國界，反映了國際社會中有關領土、疆界等觀念發生了新變化。在地圖中用不同色彩表示各個國

家和地區的疆域逐漸成為世界各國通行的做法。從18世紀後期開始，在西方的地圖上往往用與中國相同的色彩來表示釣魚島歸屬。西方有關釣魚島的地圖甚多，限於篇幅，恕不一一介紹，僅引數幅經典之作以資佐證。

1774年，英國數學家薩母爾頓（Samuel Dunn）繪製的〈中國分省暨日本列島圖〉（China, divided into its great provinces, and the isles of Japan）[圖1]<sup>(1)</sup>，將福建和臺灣繪成綠色，釣魚島（Hao-yu-su）和黃尾嶼（Hoan-oey-su）也同樣是綠色；琉球群島則為黃色。不過該圖有一錯誤，即把赤尾嶼（Tche-oey-su）誤作琉球的一部分，塗以黃色，而把波照間（Patuma）島和與那國（Sansana）島塗以綠色，當作臺灣的一部分，但不影響釣魚島屬於中國之事實認定。

\* 廖大珂，廈門大學歷史學博士，現為中國南海研究協同創新中心研究員、福州大學閩商文化研究院特聘教授、廈門大學南洋研究院教授及博士生導師、廈門大學東南亞研究中心副主任、中國海外交通史研究會副會長、中國中外關係史學會副秘書長、中國海上絲綢之路研究會理事、《南洋問題研究》副主編；主要研究方向為中外關係史、海外交通史、華僑史、東南亞史；主要著作：《中國古代海外貿易史》（與李金明合著，廣西人民出版社，1985年），《福建海外交通史》（福建人民出版社，2002年），在國內外學術期刊發表學術論文一百多篇；現承擔國家社科基金重點項目“近代外國文獻有關釣魚島的記載研究”（批准號：14ASS003）。



〔圖1〕1774年的〈中國分省暨日本列島圖〉將福建、臺灣以及釣魚島 (Hao-yu-su) 和黃尾嶼 (Hoan-oy-su) 都繪為綠色，琉球群島則為黃色，表明釣魚島屬於中國。

1799年，英國著名的海道測量師、數學家 and 英國皇家海軍海圖繪製師 John William Norie (1772-1843) 根據 D'Anville 的地圖而製作的〈亞洲及其島嶼圖〉(Asia and its islands according to D'Anville. Asia and its islands according to D'Anville) [圖2]<sup>(2)</sup>，把亞洲不同的國家和地區的邊界以不同顏色的線條標明。日本及琉球用的是紅色，而中國大陸、臺灣、釣魚島都着黃色，顯示釣魚島為中國屬土。該圖現收藏於美國國會圖書館。



〔圖2〕1799年的〈亞洲及其島嶼圖〉，日本及琉球用的是紅色，而中國大陸、臺灣、釣魚島都着黃色，顯示釣魚島為中國屬土。



〔圖3〕1806年的〈中國及韃靼最新地圖〉將日本、琉球和先島群島繪成紅色，而釣魚島、臺灣則與中國大陸同一着色，顯然表示釣魚島是在中國版圖之內。

1806年，英國著名的製圖家 John Cary 根據最新官方資料而繪製的〈中國及韃靼最新地圖〉(A New Map of Chinese & independent Tartary) [圖3]<sup>(3)</sup>，將日本、琉球和先島群島繪成紅色，而釣魚島、臺灣則與中國大陸同一着色，顯然表示釣魚島是在中國版圖之內。

1809年，法國學者 Pierre Lapie 繪製了〈福爾摩沙島、先島群島、琉球及中國、菲律賓和日本局部圖〉(Carte des îles Formose, Madjicosemah et Lieu-Kieu, avec une partie de la Chine, des Philippines et du Japon) [圖4]<sup>(4)</sup>，1991年出版



〔圖4〕1991年出版的《先民的足跡：古地圖話臺灣滄桑史》中的〈福爾摩沙島、先島群島、琉球及中國、菲律賓和日本局部圖〉。





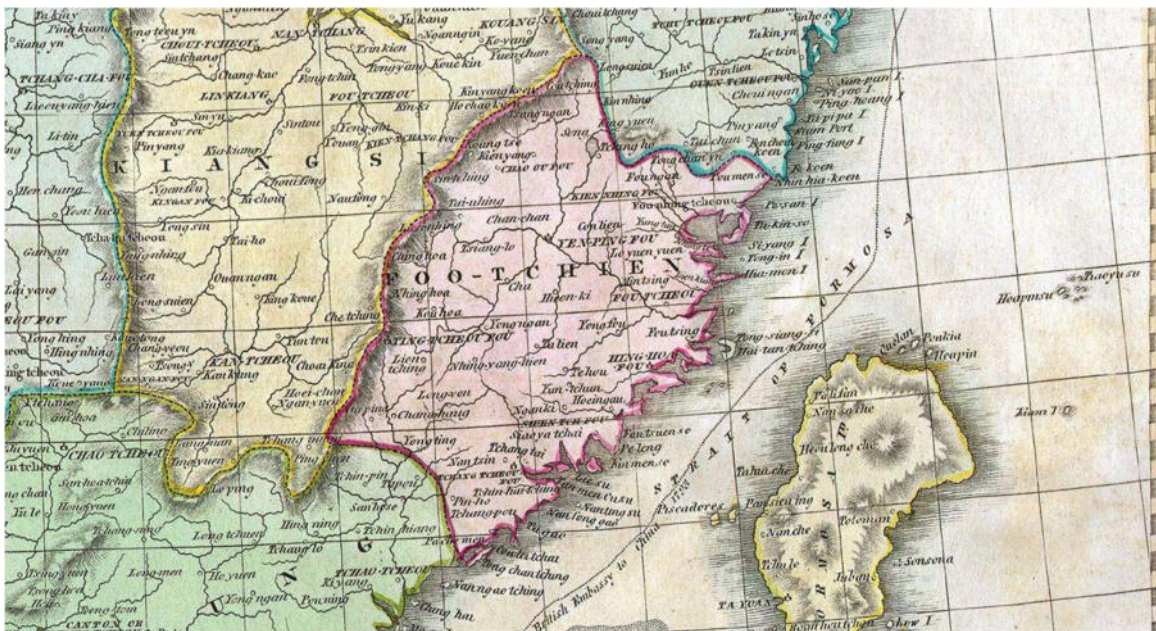
〔圖5〕國立臺灣歷史博物館收藏的1809年〈福爾摩沙島、先島群島、琉球及中國、菲律賓和日本〉局部圖。

的 Christine Vertente、許雪姬、吳密察《先民的足跡：古地圖話臺灣滄桑史》收有此圖。圖中將釣魚島、黃尾嶼、赤尾嶼繪成與臺灣島相同的顏色。有的學者在著述中引用了此圖<sup>(5)</sup>，國務院新聞辦公室白皮書也引用了這幅地圖。然而，他們所引地圖的來歷卻相當可疑，疑為臺灣1991年的作品。臺灣國立歷史博物館收藏有1809年

〈福爾摩沙島、先島群島、琉球及中國、菲律賓和日本圖〉〔圖5〕<sup>(6)</sup>，無所謂的着色。原圖收錄在Lapie1812年出版的《世界古典地圖集》(Atlas Classique et Universel)。

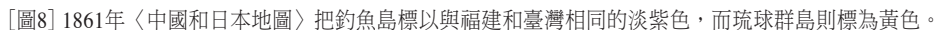
1815年，英國愛丁堡製圖家 John Thomson 的〈中國〉地圖〔圖6〕<sup>(7)</sup>，描繪中國的版圖，圖中中國沿海有一條曲折的虛線，為1793英國特使 George Macartney 出使中國的路線，英國使團的船隊穿越臺灣海峽向北航行。該圖將釣魚島繪為臺灣的一部分，而琉球群島和先島群島則未繪出。該圖由 R. Scott 所鐫刻，收在 John Thomson 出版的《世界新地圖集》(A New General Atlas of the World) 中。

1832年之前，法國地圖繪製領域的領導人物 Adrien Hubert Brué (1786-1832年) 繪製了〈中華帝國與日本圖〉(Empire Chinois et Japon)〔圖7〕<sup>(8)</sup>。他遊歷甚廣，曾長途航行到印度洋的毛里求斯，並作為一名海軍軍官學校學員參加了法國海軍遠征澳大利亞海岸的行動。該圖向人們顯示了19世紀早期歐洲對中國和日本知識的瞭解情況，圖中釣魚島與臺灣、中國大陸均為



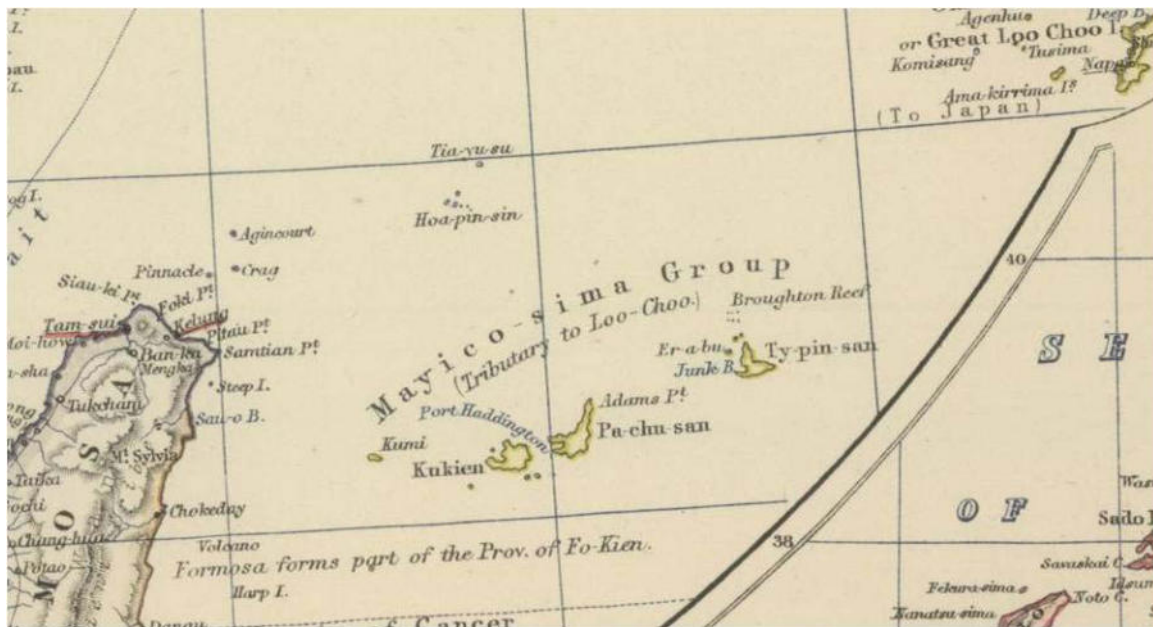
〔圖6〕1815年〈中國〉地圖所繪臺灣島與釣魚島





1861年，英國 Alexander Keith Johnston (1844-1879) 在愛丁堡出版的〈中國和日本地圖〉[圖8]<sup>(9)</sup>，把釣魚島標以與福建和臺灣相同的淡紫色，而琉球群島則標為黃色，並在靠近先島群島

的一側用內拱的 Majico-sima Group 將兩國的海域相區隔。Alexander Keith Johnston 去世後這幅地圖分別在1879年和1893年兩次再版 [圖9]<sup>(10)</sup>、[圖10]<sup>(11)</sup>。1862年，F. A. Garnier 在法國巴黎出版的〈東亞地圖〉(Asie Orientale) [圖11]<sup>(12)</sup>，釣魚島和中國都繪為黃色，琉球群島和日本則是淡紅色。



〔圖9〕1879年〈中國和日本地圖〉局部圖



〔圖10〕1893年〈中國和日本地圖〉局部圖



〔圖11〕1862年〈東亞地圖〉，釣魚島和中國都繪為黃色，琉球群島和日本則是淡紅色。

最為精緻的是，1866年Adolf Stieler 和 F.v. Stulpnagel 在德國哥達出版的〈中國和日本〉(China und Japan)地圖〔圖12〕<sup>〔13〕</sup>，該圖用藍色線條標示琉球的領土和海域範圍，以示與中國的海域相區分，釣魚島不在琉球的範圍之內，而在中國海域之內，中琉雙方在東海的歷史海域分界至為瞭然。

1887年，紐約亞爾登出版社 (John B. Alden, Publisher) 出版的美國《亞爾登世界大地圖集》(Alden's Home Atlas of The World)中的〈中國地





〔圖12〕1866年〈中國和日本〉地圖，標示琉球的領土和海域範圍，釣魚島在臺灣界內。

圖〕〔圖13〕<sup>(14)</sup>，在今釣魚島所在的位置上，編者填註的名稱是：Hwaping san（花瓶山，其地應為釣魚島）、Taiyu su（臺夷嶼或釣魚嶼，其地應為黃尾嶼）。此兩處着淺綠色，與臺灣、福建着色一致。琉球列島部分為今日本沖繩先島群島，編者總稱為 Madjicosimah（宮古群島），繪入的島嶼名稱有：Typing san（太平山，應為宮古島）、Kuruma（黑島）、Ikima（伊奇麻，即池間島）、Idiabu（伊良保，即伊良部島），以上在宮古群島一側；Pachung san（八重山，即石垣島）、Kukien san（古見山，即西表島）、Sandy（沙灘島，應為波照間島）、Hummock（吊床島，應為與那國島），以上在八重山群島一側。此處底色着淺紅色，與西側臺灣及釣魚島顯而易見是不一樣的，從而明確表明了 Madjicosimah（宮古八重山群島）完全不包括中國臺灣島及其所有附屬島嶼。

1889年，美國 Rand McNally and Company<sup>(15)</sup>在芝加哥出版的〈中國地圖〉〔圖14〕<sup>(16)</sup>，凡琉球

所屬島嶼皆塗以紅色，而釣魚島則着與福建和臺灣相同的綠色。它在1893年出版的另一幅〈中國、印度支那和馬來西亞局部圖〉（China, Indo-China and part of Malaysia）<sup>(17)</sup>對釣魚島的標示與上圖相同。

以上由西方人繪製的地圖無可辯駁地表明：無論是編者，還是當時的西方各國政府，都十分清楚日本國土的疆域界限（其時琉球國已為日本吞併），並認同和承襲了傳統的、固有的地圖繪製原則，當然地將釣魚列嶼列入中國領土主權管轄之內。日本所謂“八重山群島內包含尖閣諸島”、“尖閣諸島是無主之地”等等是站不住腳的。

實際上，釣魚島不屬於琉球，而是臺灣的組成部分，已是當時國際社會的共識，這不僅反映在西方的地圖之中，而且在西方其它文獻中也有明確佐證。受西方製圖學的影響，日本地圖當時已廣泛採用經緯度來確定地理方位，〈琉球國圖〉、〈琉球三省並三十六島之圖〉和〈地球輿地全圖〉都清晰無誤地把琉球的先島群島標在北緯25°



以南，而釣魚島則在25°以北，這與當時西方的地圖完全一致。其它西方文獻記載中，釣魚島也是臺灣所屬島嶼，不屬於先島群島。

## 英國文獻對釣魚島的記載

英國當時是海上霸主，大約從18世紀下半葉開始，英國在中國東南沿海進行了大量勘測活動，留下了有關釣魚島的豐富記載。

劍橋1813年初版、1897年再版的《航海新通用辭典》記載了先島群島的地理範圍：北緯24°10'-24°52'30"，東經103°2'-125°37' [圖15]<sup>(18)</sup>；而釣魚島則為：北緯25°40'-26°，東經123°20'-124°34'。諸如此類的西方辭典、航海指南的記載可謂俯拾皆是，這證明了先島群島的地理範圍未逾越北緯25°，釣魚島不屬於琉球。

1845年6月，英國軍艦“薩瑪蘭”號(Samarang)對臺灣、釣魚島和琉球群島進行考察。該艦艦長愛德華·巴爾契(Sir Edward Baicher)在航海日誌中寫道：

14日，對八重山(Pa-tchung-san)群島的與那國(Y-nah-hoo)島的測量作業結束後，該艦從那裡返回石垣(Haddington)島，是日黃昏，尋找海圖上的Hoapin-San群島(即釣魚

島)以確定航向，但是我們(僱請)的八重山引航員卻不知道這個地名。

確實，我們發現給這個地區取得的一些名字太匆忙就被確認下來，正如Meia-co-shimah和Y-nah-koo也許應該重新定為Madjicosimah和Kumi(這裡的Kumi指久米島)。

他在釣魚島還看到中國或日本沉船的遺跡：

一些遇難的人顯然已經到過這個島(Tia-usu，黃尾嶼)，不是歐洲人，因為他們製造臨時的床的材料屬於獨木舟、棕櫚茅草等等。他們選擇這個洞穴可能是因為上頭有滲漏下來的可供飲用的水，靠吃海鳥的肉和蛋維持生命，在灌木叢裡有大量的海鳥。<sup>(19)</sup>

從《“薩瑪蘭”號航海日誌》來看，當時琉球人，甚至先島群島的人尚不知道釣魚島，即便是引航員亦如此，更無琉球人在釣魚島活動的蹤跡。的確，由於琉球人對釣魚島所知寥寥，在1886年之前，日本與琉球有關文獻中釣魚島名稱都採自中國方面的記載，先島群島等才採用琉球人的稱呼；西方文獻中的釣魚島的名稱也是譯自中國方面的名稱，而Madjicosemah或Gumi、Kumi等則均譯自琉球語。

The groupe of islands off which the Providence was lost, consists of seventeen. They are of different sizes, and many of them very small and uninhabited. They extend from 24° 10' to 24° 52' 30" north latitude, and from 103° 2' to 125° 37' east longitude. The inhabitants distinguish them by the name of Madjicosemah; they are tributary to Great Lieuchieux, or the Lieuchieux Islands.

[圖15] 1813年《航海新通用辭典》記載了先島群島的地理位置範圍



事實上，當時英國無論官方或權威人士也都認為釣魚島屬於中國，這大量反映在他們的記載中。

1797年1月，英國皇家海軍軍官 William Robert Broughton 率一艘雙桅帆船“天意”號 (Providence) 和另一艘小帆船從澳門前往日本、朝鮮沿海探險，經過了雞籠島 (Quelang, 即臺灣本島)、釣魚島，並在他的《北太平洋探索之航海記》中作了記載：

1797年7月7日1時，我們看到一些高聳的尖狀岩礁出現在這個島 (Quelang) 的東端：過了半小時，我們振作起來，轉到這個島 (Hoapinsu) 的背風面，測距它在2英里內，水深不超過50英尋。這個島很高，由兩座尖峰組

成，東西最長3或4英里，直至山頂都完全被灌木覆蓋。它的東北方向3-4英里，是一連串的礁石，或在水下或露出水面，看似同這座岩礁聯結起來。它們在這個島的東面，距離有1英里，位於北緯25°40'，東經123°27'。

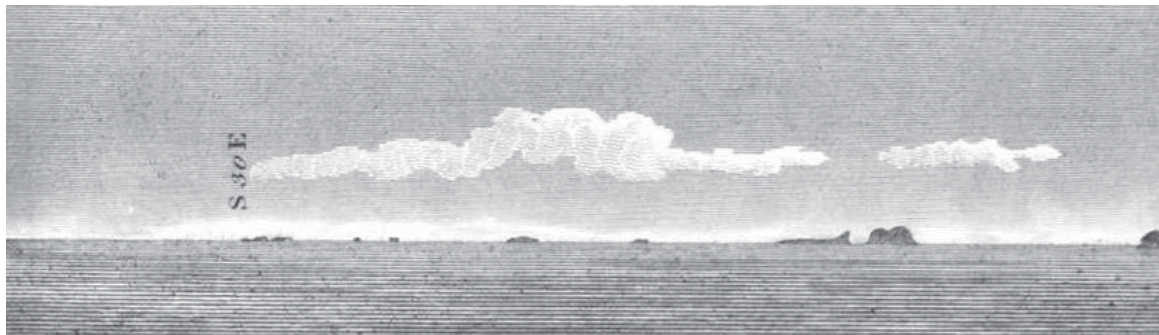
3時，我們看到另一個島 (Tiaoyu-su)，在東北方60°；5時30分，在北方2-3英里。它非常小，海拔中等，像其它的島一樣，覆蓋着茂密的灌木，與岩狀的海岸有明顯的分界。我們把它的位置定在北緯25°48'，東經123°35'。

Broughton 還繪製了釣魚島諸島圖 [圖16、圖17、圖18、圖19]。(20)

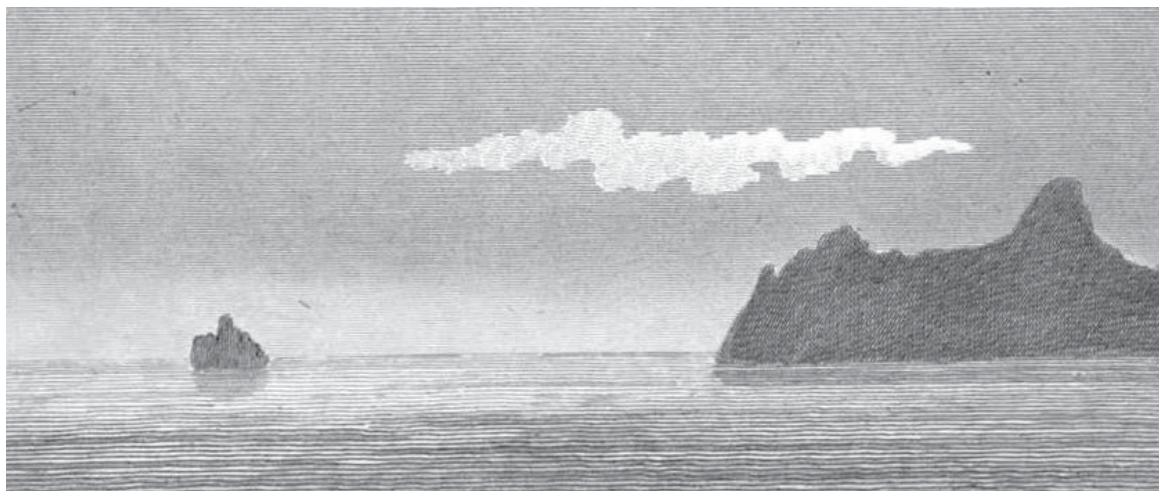
7th. At 1 h. seeing some high peaked rocks open with the east extreme of the island: at half past, we bore up and passed to leeward of the island, ranging it within two miles, without having any soundings with 50 fathoms. The land was high, forming two peaked hills. Its greatest direction was East and West three or four miles, entirely covered with small wood up to its summit. To the N. E. of it, three or four miles, is a continued chain of rocks above and under water, seemingly connected with the peaked rocks. They bear East one mile from the island, which is situated in the latitude of 25° 40' N. and longitude 123° 27' E.

At 3 h. we saw another island bearing N. 60° E; and at 5 h. 30 m. it bore North two or three miles. It was of little extent, and of moderate elevation, and, like the other, well covered with wood, bounded by a rocky shore. We place it 25° 48' N. and 123° 35' E. At 7 h. the first island bore S. 69° W., and the  
6 second

[圖16] 1797年1月，英國皇家海軍軍官 William Robert Broughton 對釣魚島的記載。



〔圖17〕1797年，William Robert Broughton 所繪釣魚島諸島圖

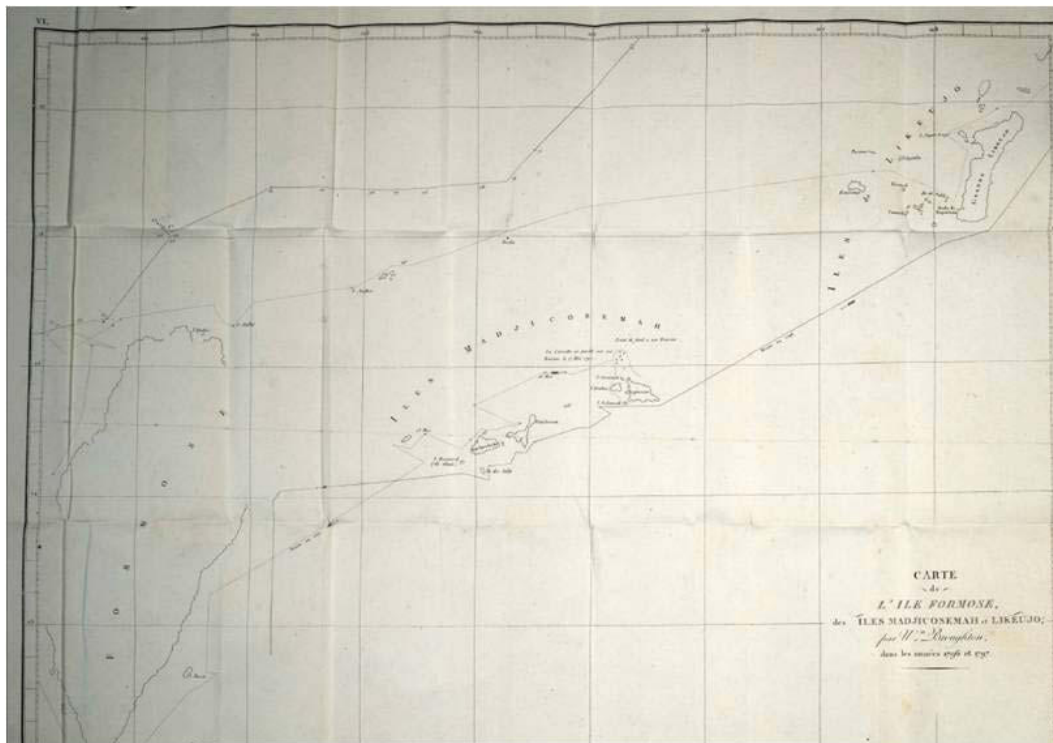


〔圖18〕1797年，William Robert Broughton 所繪釣魚島圖 (Hoapinsu，右)、黃尾嶼 (Tiaoyu-su，左)。



〔圖19〕1797年，William Robert Broughton 所繪釣魚島圖 (Hoapinsu)。





[圖20] 1796-1797年〈福爾摩沙、先島群島和琉球群島圖〉，在先島群島、琉球群島同臺灣之間用內孤 Iles Madjicosemah 和 Iles de Likeujo 相區隔，標示各自所屬的海域，釣魚島在臺灣所轄的海域之內。

William Robert Broughton 的《北太平洋探索之航海記》的法譯本附有一張根據他在1796和1797年的航海記所繪〈福爾摩沙、先島群島和琉球群島圖〉[圖20]<sup>(21)</sup>，標有他的航線。圖中繪出臺灣及所屬島嶼，在先島群島、琉球群島同臺灣之間用內孤 Iles Madjicosemah 和 Iles de Likeujo 相區隔，標示各自所屬的海域，釣魚島在臺灣所轄的海域之內。

上述記載清楚顯示，釣魚島位於臺灣北部的東端，被列為臺灣所屬的群島。這決非偶然的個案，而是當時歐洲人的普遍認識。當時歐洲公開出版發行的航海地理書籍也同樣把釣魚島列為臺灣所屬，如1810年倫敦出版的《東印度、中國、澳洲等地航海指南》[圖21]。<sup>(22)</sup>

在圖表中，對臺灣、先島群島和琉球群島所屬島嶼和地理範圍均作了明確記載，並標明了各島的經緯度，臺灣包括了 Hoapin-su、Tiaoyu-su 和 Broughton's Rock。先島群島的地理範圍是：

西界至久米島 (Kumi)、西表島 (Rocho-o-ko-ko)，西南界至石垣島 (Patchusan)、宮古島 (Typinsan)，西北界至天意暗礁 (Providence Reef)<sup>(23)</sup>。

英國地理測繪學家霍爾斯布爾格 (James Horsburgh, 1762-1836)，出生於英國法夫郡 (Fife Co.) 的艾利愛 (Elie)，十六歲開始航海，是英國東印度公司傑出的水道測量師，在從事中國貿易的船隊上工作，多次往返於印度與中國之間，曾航行到西印度群島和加爾各答、錫蘭和巴達維亞各地。1795年他出任印度海路總測繪師，1806年當選為英國皇家學會會員。1807年，霍爾斯布爾格派孟買 (Bombay Marine) 號艦長羅斯 (Captain Daniel Ross) 和大副莫漢 (Lieutenant Philip Maugham) 赴中國大陸沿岸南中國海 (東沙群島一帶) 進行測繪。他曾編製了多部精確的《航海指南》和《航海圖》，為後來的西方航海者提供了前所未有的較為細密的資料。

32. EASTERN SEA AND COASTS OF CHINA, WITH THE ISLANDS OF LEOOKEOO, &c.			
	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.	AUTHORITIES.
	° ' "	° ' "	
TAI-WAN, OF FORMOSA;			
N.E. or Haycock Point ....	25 10 30 N.	121 53 0 E.	See Section 29, page 138.
Hoapin-su [1.] .....	25 42 0 —	123 23 0 —	
Tiaoyu-su .....	25 50 0 —	123 35 0 —	
Broughton's Rock (above water) [1.]	25 58 0 —	124 30 0 —	
MADJICOSEMAH ISLES;			
Kumi [2.] <i>Western Point</i> ....	24 27 0 —	123 15 0 —	For the Madjicosemah and Lookeoo Islands, Capt. Wm. R. Broughton and Mr. Wm. Chapman, R.N.—For St. Augustin and Sulphur Island, Captain Krusenstern.—For the Coasts of China, Officers of the <i>Lion</i> and <i>Hindostan</i> , on the Embassy to Peking, in 1793, &c.
Hummock Isle .....	24 15 0 —	123 51 0 —	
Sandy Isle .....	24 11 0 —	124 3 0 —	
Roch-o-o-ko-ko [3.] <i>West End</i>	24 21 0 —	123 56 0 —	
Patchusan [3.] <i>S.E. End</i> ....	24 22 0 —	124 24 0 —	
Typinsan [3.] <i>S.E. End</i> .....	24 42 0 —	125 34 0 —	
Providence Reef [3.] <i>N.W. End</i>	25 5 0 —	125 10 0 —	
LEOKEOO or LUKUCHIKU ISLES;			
Napachan Harbour [4.] .....	26 11 30 —	128 13 30 —	NOTES. 1. HOAPINSU. This island was passed, by Captain Broughton, 7th July, 1797, who ranged along the north side within two miles, without having any soundings at 50 fathoms. "The land was high, forming two peaked hills. Its greatest direction was East and West, three or four miles, entirely covered with small wood
Sugar-Loaf Isle, <i>W. End</i> ....	26 45 0 —	128 13 0 —	
North Point of Gr. Lookeoo ..	26 51 0 —	128 40 0 —	
Bishop's Rock [5.] .....	25 22 0 —	132 0 0 —	
Kendrick's Low Island .....	24 30 0 —	133 36 0 —	
St. Augustin or South Island .....	24 14 40 —	141 22 0 —	
Sulphur Island [5.] .....	24 48 0 —	141 13 0 —	

〔圖21〕1810年倫敦出版的《東印度、中國、澳洲等地航海指南》，臺灣包括了釣魚島(Hoapin-su)、黃尾嶼(Tiaoyu-su)及其他小島(Broughton's Rock)。

1843年，霍爾斯布爾格出版的《印度指南》一書，介紹臺灣所屬島嶼〔圖22〕<sup>(24)</sup>，第506頁談完雞籠港(Killon Harbour)，接着介紹釣魚島(Hoa-pin-su)和黃尾嶼(Ty-ao-yu-su)，然後是澎湖列島(The Pehoe Ponghou, or Pescadore Islands)，而八重山(Pat-Chow or Eight Islands)和琉球(Lieu-chow or Loo-choo Islands)則放在第507頁，無可辯駁地說明釣魚島屬於臺灣，與琉球無涉。

1853年2月，英國地理學家 T. M. Smith 從新加坡寫給《航海雜誌》編輯的信，談及他們在中國所作的航道測量時說，Hoa-pin-su 和 Tia-yu-su 在 Admiralt 的海圖上，標在北緯25°45'，Horsburgh 的海圖也是同樣標法；但 Admiralt 的海圖把它們標在東經123°00'，而 Horsburgh 卻標在123°32'。我經過客觀調查，認為應該往西的方向移7英里，即東經123°25'，我認為這非常接近於事實。〔圖23〕<sup>(25)</sup> 即他們在中國進行的航道測量包括了釣魚

島，在他們看來釣魚島無疑是中國的屬土。

1853年11月，Thos. B. White 寫給《航海雜誌》編輯的信，也談到往來中國海的航路：“如果航行去上海〔……〕穿過巴士海峽到臺灣的東部和Hoa-pin-su，行至 Saddle Islands (馬鞍群島，今嵎泗列島)，然後按1851年《航海雜誌》的指南，進入長江。”〔圖24〕<sup>(26)</sup>

1855年，根據英國海軍柯林森船長(Captain Collinson)的調查，由羅伯特·羅尼編、英國上議院海軍部的委員下令出版的《亞洲指南》，在附錄中詳細介紹了臺灣和琉球所屬各島，其中由Hoa-pin-su (釣魚島)、Pinnacle (指沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu Rocks (黃尾嶼)、Raleigh Rock (赤尾嶼)組成的釣魚列島，是作為臺灣東海岸所屬島嶼來介紹的，而先島群島和琉球群島則另外介紹(見〔圖25〕<sup>(27)</sup>、圖26、圖27〕<sup>(28)</sup>。



506

PEHOE ISLANDS.

12 days. Killon Town is about a mile to the S.W. of the anchorage, but the channel up to it is very shoal. At Killon Harbour the natives were civil, and the fresh water was found to be of good quality; but at Ty-wan and the S.W. part of Formosa the water procured by the Merope was brackish. Captain Blaxland lay 10 days here, in the Dhauille schooner, in 1827, and found the natives very friendly.

Hoa-pin-su.

HOA-PIN-SU, and TY-AO-YU-SU Islands, lie to the eastward; the former in lat.  $25^{\circ} 44' N.$ , lon.  $123^{\circ} 32' E.$ , the other about 5 or 6 leagues farther to N.E., and there are several clusters of rocks between them. These two isles are steep to approach. There is a rock, about 19 leagues E. by N. of Ty-ao-yu-su, marked "doubtful," in the chart of the east coast of China, the existence of which is now proved; it was seen by Capt. M. Quin, of H.M.S. Raleigh, on the 4th July, 1837, who gives the position of the ship  $26^{\circ} 8' N.$ , lon.  $124^{\circ} 5' E.$ , the rock then bearing  $S. \frac{3}{4} W.$  It can be seen 12 or 14 miles from the deck.

Pehoe Islands.

THE PEHOE PONGHOU, or PESCADORE ISLANDS, lie in a general direction, North and South, about 8 or 9 leagues from the western side of Formosa, between the parallels of  $23^{\circ} 8' N.$  and  $23^{\circ} 56' N.$  Several of the islands are chained together by reefs, and there is good anchorage under some of them, in moderate depths from 6 to 12 or 15 fathoms, with very irregular soundings of 20 to 40 fathoms around the whole. The largest island is in about lat.  $23^{\circ} 32' N.$ , lon.  $119^{\circ} 40' E.$ , nearly in the middle of the group: on its west side there is a good harbour, formed between it and Fisher Island, which fronts it on that side, and the channel to enter it is on the south side the latter. The large island is called Pehoe or Ponghou, having several villages, with a fort and garrison of Tartar soldiers, it being subject to the Chinese Government. The northern extremity of the group consists of islets, rocks, and coral reefs. Although they are 8 or 9 leagues distant from the west coast of Formosa, the channel is considerably contracted by the sand-banks which front that coast, and those of Ponkan River. The Pehoe Islands lie 45 leagues to the eastward of the Lamock Islands, on the coast of China; and in this track, the soundings to the S. Westward of the former are very irregular, as overfalls, from 30 to 8 fathoms, are found upon some shoal banks in their vicinity. The Eliza got upon a bank, with 5, 6, and 7 fathoms regular soundings; and afterwards saw High Island, the S. Westernmost of the Pehoe group, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 14' N.$ , lon.  $119^{\circ} 26' E.$ , and found the bank to bear West from that island. There is also uneven ground and overfalls between these islands and Formosa, with an extensive bank of irregular soundings from 24 to 10 fathoms, the S. E. extremity of which is in lat.  $22^{\circ} 52' N.$ , lon.  $119^{\circ} 23' E.$

Soundings.

High Island.

There is a patch of rocks lying about 10 miles S. E. by E. of the centre of Pehoe, with deep water close to them, and the old Dutch charts give a shoal about 14 miles N. E. by N. from Pehoe, on the parallel of Low Island ( $23^{\circ} 48' N.$ ); and about 9 miles due East from it.

Captain Ross got on a bank of irregular soundings in lat.  $22^{\circ} 46' N.$ , lon.  $118^{\circ} 55' E.$ , extending to the southward of the Pehoe Islands, where they had 20 fathoms; and the least water found was on a ridge of coarse gravel, near to which the Discovery anchored in the night, and the boats found no less than 7 fathoms water; lat.  $22^{\circ} 51' N.$  by an observation of the Pole Star, lon.  $119^{\circ} 1' E.$  The ridges of coarse sand or gravel appeared to extend in a North and South direction, with fine sands between them.

The Discovery anchored in 13 fathoms, sand and shells, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles off High

[圖22] 1843年，《印度指南》介紹臺灣所屬島嶼，其中包括了釣魚島。

The islands of Hoa-pin-su and Tia-yu-su, in about lat.  $25^{\circ} 45' N.$ , are laid down in the Admiralty Index Chart, as also in Horsburgh's Charts, in long.  $123^{\circ} 00' E.$ , while Horsburgh's Directory makes them in long.  $123^{\circ} 32'$ ; and I made them, by indifferent observations, seven miles to the west of the Directory, or in long.  $123^{\circ} 25' E.$  which I think is very near the truth.

[圖23] 1853年，英國地理學家 T. M. Smith 在中國進行的航道測量包括了釣魚島。



If bound to Shanghai, being abreast the North Danger, work over to the Luconia shore, keeping it close on board till abreast of Cape Bajadore, thence proceed through Bashee Channel to the eastward of Formosa and Hoa-pin-su Group, up to the Saddle Islands, and then follow the Directions for entering the Yangtze-kiang given in *Nautical Magazine*, 1861, by a Young Salt, alias a most experienced China coaster, than which none can be better.

[圖24] 1853年11月，Thos. B. White 寫給《航海雜誌》編輯的信，談到往來中國海的航路，釣魚島位於臺灣北部的中國航線。

VI		CONTENTS.	
CHAPTER IV.			
CHUSAN ARCHIPELAGO AND YANG-TSE-KIANG.			
Southern Entrances to the Chusan Archipelago	-	-	87
Nimrod Sound	-	-	88
S.E. Passage, or Vernon Channel	-	-	93
Tower Hill Channel	-	-	95
Tinghae Harbour	-	-	97
Yung River, leading to Ningpo	-	-	107
Yang-tse-kiang River	-	-	112, 121
Gutzlaff Island	-	-	113
N.E. part of the Chusan Archipelago	-	-	115
Yang-tse-kiang River. Tides and Currents	-	-	125
CHAPTER V.			
WINDS AND WEATHER.—TIDES AND CURRENTS, WITH GENERAL REMARKS ON MAKING PASSAGES.			
Winds.—Monsoons	-	-	140
Meteorological Registers	-	-	140
Tides and Currents	-	-	158
Remarks on making Passages	-	-	167
Table of Currents on the East Coast of Formosa	-	-	169
Table of the Courses and Distances from Headland to Headland	-	-	174
APPENDIX.			
Bashi and Ballintang Channels	-	-	182
East Coast of Taiwan or Formosa	-	-	186
Meiaco-sima Group	-	-	189
Loochoo Islands	-	-	193
Islands to the N.E. of Loochoo	-	-	200
Cecille or Linschoten Archipelago	-	-	200
Islands to the northward	-	-	201
Napha-Loochoo	-	-	204
Oonting or Port Melville	-	-	206
Bonian Islands	-	-	207
Simoda-Japan	-	-	208
Hakodadi	-	-	212
River Min	-	-	214
Kok-si-kon in Taiwan	-	-	218

1861年，英國《商船雜誌》月刊談到中國東部沿海的礁石和淺灘時說，英國商船 Recruit 號曾駛經釣魚島，船主 Mr. John Lyally 記載：

1861年1月11日晚，我們駛過 Hoa-pin-su 和 Ti-a-asu，逆風向東航行，整晚速度都在5-7節；並說 Ti-a usu 的範圍有1英里，高600英尺。

這裡也是把釣魚島列為中國的海島。[圖28]<sup>(29)</sup>

1861年，英國海道測量局出版的《中國指南》第八章把臺灣所屬各島作一專節介紹，分別是：Samasana Island (火燒島、綠島)、Harp Island (?)、Pinnacle (花瓶山)、Craig (棉花嶼)、Agincourt Island (彭佳嶼)、Hoa-pin-su (釣魚島)、Pinnacle (指沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu (黃尾嶼)、Raleigh Rock (赤尾嶼)，其中包括了釣魚列島[圖29]<sup>(30)</sup>，而先島群島和琉球群島則另作兩節[圖30]<sup>(31)</sup>。這說明釣魚島同其它臺灣屬島一樣都是臺灣不可分割的領土，根本就不是“無主地”。

[圖25] 1855年，《亞洲指南》附錄中，“臺灣東海岸”一節在186-189頁，“先島群島”一節在第189-193頁。



188

APPENDIX TO CHINA PILOT.

**Merope Bay.** harbour, is about a mile to the southward of Merope bay, and the coral reefs project some distance from the shore on each side ; in the space between them, the soundings decrease to 4 and 3 fathoms at the entrance of the inner harbour, which is at the S.W. corner of the inlet. The anchorage here is in 4 or 5 fathoms, sand and mud, is nearly land locked, and safe for small vessels. Kelung town is about a mile to the S.W. of the anchorage, but the channel up to it is very shoal.

To the north-eastward of Kelung harbour are the small islets of Pinnacle, Craig, and Agincourt, the positions of which according to Captain Collinson are as follow :—

Pinnacle Island	-	25.27 N.	121.58 E.
Craig Island	-	25.29 N.	122.9 E.
Agincourt Island	-	25.38 N.	122.8 E.

**Hoa-pin-su Group.** 384. The group of islets\* comprehending Hoa-pin-su, Pinnacle Rocks, and Ti-a-usu form a triangle, of which the hypotenuse (or distance between Hoa-pin-su and Ti-a-usu) extends about 14 miles, and that between Hoa-pin-su and the southern Pinnacle about 2 miles. Within this space are several reefs; and although a safe channel exists between Hoa-pin-su and Pinnacle Islands, it ought not, on account of the strength of the tides destroying the steerage, to be attempted if it can be avoided. This is also very deceitful, and the slightest deviation of the course, which would change the current from the weather to the lee bow, would also most materially change the rate of sailing, particularly under the variables which prevail here; and from the reliance on what would be deemed a commanding breeze, the vessel would be suddenly found unmanageable.

The extreme height of Hoa-pin-su was found to be 1,181 feet, the island apparently cut away vertically at this elevation; on the southern side, in a W.N.W. direction, the remaining portion sloping to the eastward, when the inclination furnished copious rills of excellent water. That this supply is not casual is proved by the existence of fresh-water fish found in most of the natural cisterns, which are connected almost to the sea, and abounding in weeds which shelter them. The position of the

\* The account of this group is from Sir Edward Belcher's voyage in H.M.S. Samarang, 1843 to 1846.

[圖26] 1855年，《亞洲指南》“臺灣東海岸”一節對釣魚島 (Hoa-pin-su Group) 的介紹。

## MEIACO-SIMA GROUP.

189

S.E. angle of this island was found to be in  $25^{\circ} 47' 7''$  N., and  $123^{\circ} 26'$  E.

385. Pinnacle Group is connected by a reef and bank of sound-ings with Hoa-pin-su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms between it and Channel Rock; it presents the appearance of an upheaved and subsequently ruptured mass of compact grey columnar basalt, rising suddenly into needle-shaped pinnacles, which are apparently ready for disintegration by the first disturbing cause, either gales of wind or earthquake. On the summits of some of the flat rocks long grass was found, but no shrubs or trees. The rocks were everywhere whitened by the dung of marine birds. *Pinnacle Group.*

386. Ti-a-usu appears to be composed of huge boulders of *Ti-a-usu*, a greenish porphyritic stone. The capping of this island, from about 60 feet to its summit, which is about 600 feet above the level, is covered with a loose brushwood, but no trees of any size.

387. Raleigh Rock rises abruptly from the reef to a height *Raleigh Rock*, computed at 90 feet perpendicular on all sides, and covering an area of probably 60 feet in diameter, appearing in the distance as a junk under sail. Sir Edward Belcher states that he found it upon the computed bearing, as given in the charts from Ti-a-usu, its position therefore cannot be much, if at all, in error.

388. The Meiaco-sima\* forms the westernmost group *Meiaco-sima*, of a series of islands extending from Taiwan, in a north-easterly direction, to the southern extremity of the Japan Archipelago.

The group is comprehended between the parallels of  $24^{\circ} 0'$  and  $25^{\circ} 6'$  N., and the meridians of  $122^{\circ} 50'$  and  $125^{\circ} 30'$  E. and divided into two: Pachung, the westernmost (excluding Kumi and Chungchi), numbers ten islands, five only of which possess mountains; the remainder are low, like the coral islands of the Pacific, and similarly belted with reefs which connect them into a distinct group.

389. Chungchi is a high uninhabited mass of rocks; and *Chungchi Island*. W.N.W. from it is Kumi island, conspicuous from the sea by *Kumi Island*. the peculiar sharpness of its single peak, which has a height

\* See Admiralty Chart of these islands by Sir Edward Belcher, 1845. Scale, m. = 0.5 of an inch.

[圖27] 1855年，《亞洲指南》“臺灣東海岸”一節對沖北岩等小島（Pinnacle Group）、黃尾嶼（Ti-a-usu）和赤尾嶼（Raleigh Rock）的介紹。



1861.]

MARINE MAGAZINE.

191

The works executed by the above-mentioned Commission at the mouth of the Sulina have deepened and straightened the entry, and a depth of from 12 to 16 feet may be expected during the present year according to the season.

The depth is daily published on the Lighthouse, in figures legible on board of vessels in the roadstead.

**China—East Coast—Recruit Island :—**The ship *Recruit*, when navigating to the northward of the Meiacosima Group, between Formosa and Japan, discovered an island, the position of which by observation was found to be in about Lat.  $26^{\circ} 8' N.$ , Long.  $124^{\circ} 44' E.$  of Greenwich.

The following account is given by Mr. John Lyall, master of the above ship :—On the evening of 11th March 1861 passed the islands of Hoa-pin-su and Ti-a-usu, standing to the eastward under a press of sail, going 5 and 7 knots an hour all night. At 6 p.m. Ti-a-usu bore S.S.E. 10 miles. From thence sailed  $E. \frac{3}{4} N.$  32 miles, and E. by  $N. \frac{1}{4} N.$  38 miles, until 6 a.m. on the 12th, when an island bore S.S.W., distant 10 miles. From all appearance the island seemed to be about a mile in extent and 600 feet high, the same size and height as Ti-a-usu.

It is very desirable that some vessel passing by this route should verify the above position.

*Bearings Magnetic. Variation  $1^{\circ} 15' W.$  in 1861.*

[圖28] 1861年英國《商船雜誌》月刊談到中國東部沿海的礁石和淺灘，把釣魚島列為中國海島。

Formosa or Tai-wan island. West coast of Formosa. Lambay island.  
 Leang-kiaou bay. Pong-li. Port Ta-kau-kon. Vuyloy shoal. Port  
 Kok-si-kon. North coast of Formosa. Tam-siu, Ke-lung, and Coal  
 harbours. East coast of Formosa. Kaleewan river. Sau-o bay. Chock-  
 e-day village. Black rock bay - - - - - 279-294  
 Samasana island. Harp island. Pinnacle, Craig, and Agincourt islands.  
 Hoa-pin-su, Pinnacle, and Ti-a-usu islands. Raleigh rock - - - 294-296

[圖29] 1861年英國《中國指南》對臺灣所屬各島作一專節介紹，其中包括釣魚島。

viii

CONTENTS.

Page

Meiaco-sima group. Kumi island. Ku-kien-san, Pa-chung-san, and Tai-in-san islands. Broughton bay. Port Haddington. Port Haddington to Tai-pin-san . . . . .	296-301
Lu-chu or Liu-kiu islands. Napha-kiang road. Directions from Hong Kong to Lu-chu islands. Directions into Napha-kiang road. Deep bay. Suco island. Port Onting or Melville. Shah bay. Barrow bay . . . . .	301-309

[圖30] 1861年英國《中國指南》對先島群島和琉球群島另作兩節介紹，其中不包括釣魚島。

Hoa-pin-sin Is.; China . . . . .	38.30 N 107.45 E	34 Fb	Hoed Meer (L.); N. Brabant, Netherlands . . . . .	02.07 N 0.29 E	10 Id
Hoi-tai; Quang-si, China . . . . .	24.4 N 111.46 E	34 Hh	Hoedekenkerke; Zeeland, Netherlands . . . . .	51.25 N 3.54 E	16 Ce
Hoa-jin; Shan-se, China . . . . .	40.5 N 113.5 E	34 Ia	Hoedic I.; Morbihan, France . . . . .	47.20 N 2.52 W	10 Id
Hoa-lin-ing; Se-chuen, China . . . . .	29.48 N 102.15 E	34 Df	Hog; N. Bergenhuus, Norway . . . . .	61.7 N 7.69 E	34 Ff
Hoa-ma-chi; Shen-se, China . . . . .	37.50 N 106.48 E	34 Fb	Hoegne or Folleur R.; Liège, Belgium . . . . .	50.83 N 5.53 E	18 Gf
Hoa I.; Sutherland, Scotland . . . . .	56.33 N 4.41 W	7 Gb	Hoel; Se-chuen, China . . . . .	31.30 N 103.40 E	34 De
Hoang-ho, Whang-ho, or Yellow R.; China . . . . .	34.0 N 119.45 E	34 Mc	Hoel-chang; Kiang-si, China . . . . .	25.31 N 115.52 E	34 Kh
Hoa-pin-sin Is.; China . . . . .	25.45 N 123.30 E	34 Oh	Hoel-ngan; Fo-kien, China . . . . .	25.5 N 118.52 E	34 Mh
Hoarfrort R.; British N. America . . . . .	63.5 N 109.26 W	41 Nd	Hoel-tong; Hoo-nan, China . . . . .	26.56 N 109.28 E	34 Gg
Hoath; Kent, England . . . . .	51.20 N 1.10 E	6 Ok	Hoel-yuan; Kan-su, China . . . . .	35.5 N 104.26 E	34 Ec
Hoathley, East; Sussex, England . . . . .	50.56 N 0.10 E	6 Mi	Hoek or De Hoek; Zeeland, Netherlands . . . . .	51.19 N 3.47 E	16 Ce
Hoathley, West; Sussex, England . . . . .	51.5 N 0.4 W	6 Lk	Hoek; N. Brabant, Netherlands . . . . .	51.51 N 4.41 E	16 Ed
Hobart Town; Tasmania, Oceania . . . . .	42.56 S 147.21 E	85 Hi	Hoe-kia; Ho-nan, China . . . . .	33.24 N 113.48 E	34 Ic
Hobbies Falls; Carleton, Canada W. . . . .	45.22 N 76.20 W	42 Io	Hoeleden; Brabant, Belgium . . . . .	50.52 N 4.59 E	16 Ff

[圖31] 1984年，英國《地理學索引》註明釣魚島 (Hoa-pin-sin Is.) 屬於中國。

Thuff or Tuf; Buskerud, Norway . . . . .	60.55 N 8.37 E	34 Ff	Tiana; I. of Sardinia . . . . .	40.5 N 9.11 E	16 Eg
Thull R.; Argyle, Scotland . . . . .	56.2 N 5.12 W	8 Fg	Tianeti; Tiflis, Transcaucasia . . . . .	42.5 N 44.58 E	29 Lb
Thuile, la; Aosta, Italy . . . . .	45.44 N 6.57 E	13 Bb	Tiang-ping; Hoo-nan, China . . . . .	29.58 N 110.55 E	34 Hf
Thullies; Hainaut, Belgium . . . . .	50.17 N 4.19 E	16 Dc	Tianjara; N. S. Wales, Australia . . . . .	35.6 S 150.19 E	36 K1
Thullisfeld; Oldenburg, Germany . . . . .	52.55 N 7.55 E	17 Cf	Tiaquin Ho.; Galway, Ireland . . . . .	53.22 N 8.39 W	9 De
Thuin; Hainaut, Belgium . . . . .	50.22 N 4.16 E	16 Dc	Tiareby; Zealand, Denmark . . . . .	55.56 N 12.17 E	17 Hb
Thunier; Osnabruck, Hanover . . . . .	52.30 N 7.51 E	17 Cf	Tiaret; Algeria, N.W. Africa . . . . .	35.20 N 1.18 E	38 Gb
Thuir; Pyrénées Orientales, France . . . . .	42.37 N 2.43 E	10 H	Tia-yu-su I.; China . . . . .	25.53 N 123.40 E	34 Og
Thula Ghaut Ferry; Bengal Pres., India . . . . .	29.40 N 80.20 E	32 Ge	Tib Ruins; Irak Arabi, Turkey in Asia . . . . .	32.12 N 47.21 E	29 Mg
Thulasiri; Bombay Pres., India . . . . .	20.4 N 72.54 E	33 Ci	Tibagy R.; Brazil, S. America . . . . .	23.10 S 51.0 W	48 Gb

[圖32] 1984年，英國《地理學索引》註明黃尾嶼 (Tia-yu-su I.) 屬於中國。

*On the Geology of the Islands round the North of Formosa.*  
By Dr. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.L.S.

The author described the geological structure of several small islands which he had visited, including the Pescadores (or Ponghou archipelago), which presented some remarkable basaltic formations, resembling in character the Antrim coast. Iaitan islands, on the Chinese coast, composed of whinstone trap, granite, and other volcanic rocks; also two small groups of islands north-east of Formosa, seldom visited, consisting of Craig, Pinnach, and Agincourt islands, and Hoa-pin-su, Tia-usu, Pinnacle Rock, and Raleigh Rock, respectively. The complicated structure of some of these islands was described by the aid of diagrams.

[圖33] 1857年柯靈烏的〈論臺灣北部島嶼的地質學〉論證臺灣東北部的兩組小島群，釣魚島即其一。

英國地理學家 Alexander Keith Johnston (1804-1871) 致力於地理學研究，他的研究成果為歐洲和美國主流學術界所認可。1884年，他出版了《地理學索引》，收錄了世界主要地名的經緯度，並標明其所屬的國家，其中註明釣魚島

(Hoa-pin-sin Is.) 和黃尾嶼 (Tia-yu-su I.) 屬於中國 [圖31]<sup>(32)</sup>、[圖32]<sup>(33)</sup>，反映了當時西方國家對釣魚島歸屬的認知。英國自然科學家（博物學家、植物學家）柯靈烏 (Cuthbert Collingwood, 1826-1908) 博士曾訪問過臺灣北部的一些小島，



## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

Visit of a Chinese Admiral—Ke-lung Island—The Harbour from the Sea—Pinnacle Island—Craig Island—The Wideawakes—Their Breeding Place—Geological Structure of Craig Island—Hunt on the Rocks—Grapsi—Agincourt Island—Pinnacle Rocks—Hoa-pin-san and Tia-usu—The Raleigh Rock—The Dredge—Chromodoris—Gigantic Foraminifera—Further Search—Return to Ke-lung . . . 116

[圖34] 1868年柯靈烏《一位自然學家在中國海岸邊和水域的漫遊》指出，釣魚島屬於臺灣東北部諸島。

About 75 miles to the E.N.E. of Agincourt is the second group of islands, consisting of Hoa-pin-san, Tia-usu, and the Pinnacle Rocks, the last consisting of several distinct islets, and forming, with Hoa-pin-san, one group. Hoa-

[圖35] 1868年柯靈烏《一位自然學家在中國海岸邊和水域的漫遊》指出釣魚島屬於臺灣東北部的一組群島。

包括澎湖列島，他在英國科學進步協會於1857年舉行的年會上，提交的〈論臺灣北部島嶼的地質學〉論文，論證了中國沿海的島嶼是由玄武岩、花崗岩和火山岩構成，還包括臺灣東北部的兩組小島群，這兩組島群很少人訪問過，一組由Craig、Pinnach和Agincourt島組成，另一組則由Hoa-pin-su、Tia-usu、Pinnacle Rock和Raleigh Rock組成[圖33]<sup>(34)</sup>。可見，釣魚島是臺灣不可分割的組成部分已成為英國各界人士的共識。

1867年，柯靈烏從香港途經南海的東沙群島等地到了臺灣從事鳥類和植物學科考，4月24日乘艦長為布洛克(Bullock)的蛇(Serpent)號英國皇家軍艦從香港出發，28日抵達東沙島(Pratas Island)，5月15日經澎湖抵臺灣。翌年，他的《一位自然學家在中國海岸邊和水域的漫遊》一書在倫敦出版，其中生動地記述了在臺灣東北部諸島考察的經歷。臺灣東北部諸島指：花瓶山

(Pinnacle Island)、棉花嶼(Graig Island)、彭佳嶼(Agincourt Island)、釣魚島(Hoa-pin-san)、黃尾嶼(Tia-usu)、赤尾嶼(Raleigh Rock)[圖34]。<sup>(35)</sup>他指出：“在彭佳嶼東北東約75英里是第二組群島，由釣魚島、黃尾嶼和尖鋒群島組成，後者包括不同的小島，並同釣魚島形成了一組群島。”[圖35]<sup>(36)</sup>他的書證實了釣魚島是在中國水域之內。

由英國海軍導航副官傑拉德(Frederick W. Jarrad)編、英國海軍官圖局於1873年出版的《中國海指南》，分別介紹臺灣北部島嶼：Pinnacle(花瓶山)、Craig(棉花嶼)、Agincourt Island(彭佳嶼)、Hoa-pin-su(釣魚島)、Pinnacle(沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu(黃尾嶼)、Raleigh Rock(赤尾嶼)。釣魚島與臺灣北部三島都被作為同一地理單位，看作臺灣的所屬島嶼[圖36、圖37]。<sup>(37)</sup>

## CHAP. IV.] PORT HADDINGTON TO TY-PIN-SAN. 141

7 fathoms, the vessel was immediately tacked, and stood to the S.W. Capt. Belcher strongly suspects that extensive banks or ledges of coral connect these islets (northerly) with Ty-pin-san; and a good reason for this offers in the fact of their being included by the natives in the Ty-pin-san group, when they are much closer by half the distance to Pat-chung-san.

Upon nearing the south-west part of Ty-pin-san, and having tacked twice, rather close to two off-lying patches, and obtaining soundings with 15 fathoms, a boat was sent ahead. Upon a given signal, for "danger discovered," the anchor was let go, and the vessel found to be in a secure berth in 12 fathoms, the boat being on the reefs. It is merely an indentation formed by the reefs connecting the western island Ashu-mah with Ty-pin-san, and is very unsafe, a heavy sea tumbling in with a southerly wind. The observatory at the south-west angle of Ty-pin-san (at the most convenient landing-place within the reefs and the last rocky point towards the long sandy bay) is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 43' 35''$  N., long.  $125^{\circ} 17' 49''$  E. Ty-pin-san should not be approached at all on its northern side.

**Ykimah island**, with an islet to the north-east of it, and placed on the charts in lat.  $24^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$  N., long.  $125^{\circ} 28'$  E., 17 miles southward of Ty-pin-san is not otherwise known. It was not seen by Sir E. Belcher, who searched for it in 1844, or by the U.S. expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry, 1856.

**Pinnacle, Craig, and Agincourt Islands**, lying north-eastward of the north end of Formosa, have often been sighted by passing vessels, but as yet no description has been given of them; their positions are as follows:—Pinnacle (about 200 feet in height), lat.  $25^{\circ} 27'$  N., long.  $121^{\circ} 58'$  E.; Craig,  $25^{\circ} 29'$  N.,  $122^{\circ} 9'$  E.; Agincourt,  $25^{\circ} 38'$  N.,  $122^{\circ} 8'$  E.\*

**Hoa-pin-su, Pinnacle, and Ti-a-usu Islands** form a triangle, of which the hypotenuse, or distance between Hoa-pin-su and Ti-a-usu, extends about 15 miles, and that between Hoa-pin-su and the southern Pinnacle island about 2 miles. Within this space are several reefs; and although a safe channel exists between Hoa-pin-su and the Pinnacle islands, it ought not (on account of the strength of the current) to be attempted by sailing vessels if it can be avoided.

The extreme height of Hoa-pin-su is 1,181 feet, the island apparently being cut away vertically at this elevation, on the southern side, in a W.N.W. direction; the remaining portion sloping to the eastward, where the inclination furnished copious rills of excellent water. That this supply is not casual is proved by the existence of fresh-water fish found

\* See Chart of the islands between Formosa and Japan, with the adjacent Coast of China, No. 2,412; scale,  $m = 0.05$  of an inch.

[圖36] 1873年英國《中國海指南》介紹臺灣北部所屬島嶼，其中包括釣魚島。



## 142 ISLANDS OFF THE N. END OF FORMOSA. [CHAP. IV.]

in most of the natural cisterns, which are connected almost with the sea and abound in weeds which shelter them. The north face of the island is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 47' 7''$  N., long.  $123^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}'$  E. There are no traces of inhabitants, indeed the soil is insufficient for the maintenance of half a dozen persons.

**The Pinnacle group**, which is connected by a reef and bank of soundings with Hoa-pin-su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms water between it and the Channel rock, presents the appearance of an up-heaved and subsequently ruptured mass of compact gray columnar basalt, rising suddenly into needle-shaped pinnacles, which are apparently ready for disintegration by the first disturbing cause, either gales of wind or earthquake. On the summits of some of the flat rocks long grass was found, but no shrubs or trees. The rocks were everywhere whitened by the dung of marine birds, comprising the Booby, Frigate bird, and various Tern, the noise of which is almost deafening. The reef (as shown on the chart) on which these rocks are situated extends 6 miles to the eastward and 4 miles to the northward of Hoa-pin-su.

**Ti-a-usu**, about 15 miles to the north-eastward from Hoa-pin-su, appears to be composed of huge boulders of a greenish porphyritic stone. The top of this island from about 60 feet to its summit, which is 600 feet high, is covered with a loose brushwood, but no trees of any size. In addition to the sea birds mentioned on Pinnacle island, the Gigantic Petrel is found here. The centre of the island is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 58\frac{1}{2}'$  N., long.  $123^{\circ} 40'$  E.

**RALEIGH ROCK**, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 55'$  N., long.  $124^{\circ} 34'$  E., rises abruptly from a reef to a height of 270 feet above the sea, is perpendicular on all sides, and appears in the distance as a junk under sail. The existence of this rock was considered doubtful before July 1837, when it was seen by H.M.S. *Raleigh*. It was afterwards visited by Captain Belcher in 1845, and has since been several times reported. Owing to its lying in the Kuro Siwo or Japan stream, several very widely differing positions have been assigned to it.\*

**THE LIU-KIU GROUP†** (Lu-chu), lies to the north-eastward of the Meisao Sima's, about 120 miles from the northern island of the latter group to the southern island of the former. It consists of three large islands—Okinawa sima (Great Lu-chu), to the south-west; Kakirouma, in the centre; and Oho sima to the north-east, between which and in their vicinity are numerous smaller islands, some of which form clusters, the whole, with some outlying rocks, lying between the parallels of  $26^{\circ}$  N. and  $28^{\circ} 46'$  N., and the meridians of  $126^{\circ} 42'$  E. and  $130^{\circ} 16'$  E.

\* Recruit island, reported in 1861, and this rock are identical.

† See Plan, Liu-kiu group, No. 2,412.

[圖37] 1873年英國《中國海指南》介紹臺灣北部所屬島嶼，其中包括釣魚島。

## ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

1047

Coal Harbour, or Petaou Bay, a small inlet of the coast  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-eastward of Palm Island at the entrance of Ke-lung, and bearing from Ke-lung Island S.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E., is so called from its proximity to the coal mines on the hill sides of the southern shore of Quar-see-kau Bay. It lies open to the northward, and is surrounded with reefs and rocks, and shoal at the head; it might, however, be available to a vessel in distress, if embayed to windward of it.

It offers anchorage and shelter for one or two vessels only, and should the mines ever be worked by Europeans, the coal, which is of good quality, could be conveyed to Harbour Rock at its head by means of a railroad along the West shore of the bay, at the base of the hills. A short pier from the North side of the rock would enable a vessel to lie alongside in 3 or 4 fathoms water, and receive or discharge her cargo.

## ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

From the northern extremity of Formosa there extends for 170 miles in an E. by N. direction, a chain of rocks and islands of small size, bold of approach, and for the most part widely separated, lying on or near the edge of the bank of soundings extending from the coast of China.

Pinnacle Island, called by the Chinese Tsaou su or the Chair-bearer, owing to its resemblance to coolies carrying a sedan chair, is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$  N., long.  $121^{\circ} 58\frac{1}{2}'$  E., and 19 miles N.E. by N. from the entrance of Ke-lung Harbour. It is a rugged mass of rock, 170 ft. high, with perpendicular sides, and around it are three semi-detached pinnacle rocks about half the height of the island, two of which are visible in almost every direction. They all stand upon a low reef, the western point of which extends, probably 2 cables.

Craig Island, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 29'$  N., long.  $122^{\circ} 8'$  E., is 10 miles E.N.E. of Pinnacle Island. Its eastern point is a steep cliff from the summit of the island, 240 ft. in height, off which lie the two high craggy rocks, surrounded by a large reef, from which the island has probably received its name. H.M.S. *Serpent* anchored off the North side of the island in 9 fathoms, in June 1866.

Agincourt Island, 9 miles N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. from Craig Island, is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 38'$  N., long.  $122^{\circ} 5\frac{1}{2}'$  E. It has a round summit, 540 ft. high, stretching out into high, bold headlands on the North and South, and off the S.W. point is a reef.

Hoa-pin su, the North face of which is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 47'$  N., long.  $123^{\circ} 0'$  E., is an island 3 miles in extent, and 1,181 ft. high. The S.W. point, when seen on a S.E. by E. bearing, appears low and shelving. The western part

[圖38] 1878年倫敦版《印度群島、中國和日本航海指南》明載釣魚島是臺灣東北部的島嶼。



1048

ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

of the island rises symmetrically to a sharp peak, and is separated by a deep gap from the eastern peak which is somewhat lower, very rugged, and steep on its southern side; the S.E. point is a high cliff. The island may be said to slope to the N.W.

The Pinnacle Group, which is connected by a reef and bank of soundings with Hoa-pin su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms water between it and the Channel Rock, presents the appearance of an upheaved and subsequently ruptured mass of compact grey columnar basalt, rising suddenly into needle-shaped pinnacles. Although a safe channel exists between Hoa-pin su and the Pinnacle Islands, it ought not (on account of the strength of the tides destroying the steerage), to be attempted by sailing vessels if it can be avoided.

Ti-a-usu, N.E. northerly, 15 miles from Hoa-pin su, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 miles in extent, and its summit is a round hill about 600 ft. high, with a lower hill of similar shape on its N.E. side, which both show very prominently when the island is first made from the eastward.

Raleigh Rock, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 35'$ , long.  $124^{\circ} 35'$  E., and 50 miles E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. from Ti-a-usu, is a narrow elongated mass of bare rock, rising abruptly from a reef to the height of 270 ft., and perpendicular on all sides. Reefs stretch off its West, East, and North sides. In the distance it appears like a junk under sail.

The Bank of Soundings appears to terminate a little eastward of Raleigh Rock, for at 12 miles N.E. by E. of it no bottom was obtained with 150 fathoms of line. In the vicinity of the islands, the depths were found very irregular, varying from 60 to 90 fathoms, over a bottom of grey sand, or rock, or stones, so that it would not be possible to determine a ship's position in thick weather by means of soundings, beyond the fact of her being on the bank.

MEIACO SIMA GROUP form the westernmost portion of the long chain of islands which extend in an easterly and north-easterly direction from Formosa to the southern extremity of Kiusiu, Japan.

KUMI ISLAND,\* conspicuous by the peculiar sharpness of its single peak, 770 ft. high, and table base, is 60 miles E. by S. of Sau-o Bay, Formosa. The island is 6 miles long, East and West, and its peak is at the south-eastern part. The principal town and port is on the North side, but the entrance from the sea is narrow and shallow. Tolerable anchorage is found in fine weather, in 17 fathoms, sandy bottom, apparently over coral, at 3 cables from the shore, northward of the town.

Chung-chi and Sandy Islands are the south-western outliers of the western

\* Reefs, reported to have been seen lying westward of Kumi, are described on page 1034.

[圖39] 1878年倫敦版《印度群島、中國和日本航海指南》明載釣魚島是臺灣東北部的島嶼。



英國太平洋航海水文地理學家亞歷山大·喬治·芬德雷 (Alexander G. Findlay, 1812-1875) 致力於地理和水文地理的編譯工作，1844年，他被選為皇家地理學會會員。他去世後，1878年倫敦出版了一部涉及釣魚島的航海指南《印度群島、中國和日本航海指南》，其中第十二章列舉臺灣東北部的島嶼：從臺灣島北端的東北方向170英里，是面積很小的一連串島礁，包括：Pinnacle (花瓶山)、Craig (棉花嶼)、Agincourt Island (彭佳嶼)、Hoa-pin-su (釣魚島)、Pinnacle (沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu (黃尾嶼)、Raleigh Rock (赤尾嶼) [圖38、圖39]。<sup>(38)</sup>無疑釣魚列島是臺灣所屬島嶼。

1884年，布魯克船長編，英國上議院海軍委員會下令出版《中國海指南》正式版，第三卷第五章把 Pinnacle (花瓶山)、Craig (棉花嶼)、Agincourt Island (彭佳嶼)、Hoa-pin-su (釣魚島)、Pinnacle (沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu (黃尾嶼)、Raleigh Rock (赤尾嶼) 列為“臺灣東北部島嶼”，而先島群島則列為另外一節 [圖40<sup>(39)</sup>、圖41、圖42、圖43、圖44<sup>(40)</sup>]。

1884年，上議院海軍委員會委員傑瑞德 (Frederick W. Jarrad) 編，英國上議院海軍委員會下令出版的《中國海指南》第四卷，談到 Pinnacle (花瓶山)、Craig (棉花嶼) 及相關島嶼說：“(這些島嶼) 位於臺灣島北端東北方向，過往的船舶經常看到，但截止目前尚未對它們進行介紹。”相關島嶼指的是：Hoa-pin-su (釣魚島)、The Pinnacle Group (沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)、Ti-a-usu (黃尾嶼) [圖45]。<sup>(41)</sup>可見釣魚島和臺灣北部三島同屬臺灣，是不可分割的同一地理單元。

1894年，英國海軍官圖局編，英國上議院海軍委員會下令出版的《中國海指南》第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”一節，把釣魚島列為臺灣所屬島嶼，並作詳細記載：

距臺灣島的北端，東北方向170英里，是一連串面積很小、地形險峻的島嶼和礁石，大部分相隔較遠，位於或接近於從中國 (大陸) 延伸出來的淺灘邊緣。在它們周邊，水深60至100英尺不等。看來它們是被尚未探測的深水溝同以東的琉球群島和先島群島 (Meiaco

## CHAPTER V.

### FORMOSA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS AND STRAITS, PRATAS ISLAND AND REEF. NORTH COAST OF LUZON. BABUYAN AND BASHEE ISLANDS; BASHEE AND BALLINTANG CHANNELS; FORMOSA; ISLANDS NORTH AND EAST OF FORMOSA; AND THE MEIACO-SIMA GROUP.

Pratas island and reef	-	-	-	-	-	-	247-249
North coast of Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-	250-253
Babuyan islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	254-257
Batan or Bashee islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	257-260
Gadd rock. Botel-Tobago sima. Vele-rete rocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	260-263
East coast of Formosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	263-271
West coast of Formosa. Tamsui	-	-	-	-	-	-	271-296
North coast of Formosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	296-301
Islands north-eastward of Formosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	301-304
Meiaco-simi group	-	-	-	-	-	-	304-313

[圖40] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第三卷目錄，第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”一節頁碼是第301-304頁，而先島群島則列為另外一節。





CHAP. V.]

KELUNG HARBOUR.—DIRECTIONS.

301

*Audacious rock* (described on page 297). Crag peak, a conspicuous landmark within the harbour, may be steered for on a S. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. bearing, and will lead in within the entrance clear of all danger. After passing Image point which it is preferable to hug, steer for the sandy bay to the south-east, getting the point on a N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. bearing, and anchor in 6 to 7 fathoms, mud, good holding ground, with the west extreme of Bush island, N. by E., or Crag peak S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. This anchorage is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables south of Inflexible reef, and if the buoys are in position the *red* buoy will bear north.

If proceeding into Junk harbour, round Ruin rock at 2 cables, passing outside the *white* buoy, and anchor with the rock S.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. A gun boat may proceed higher up.

A sailing vessel must use much caution in leaving this harbour during the N.E. monsoon, in consequence of the heavy sea rolling in, and there being no anchorage outside. With a light wind short tacks should be made, and the entrance kept open until an offing is gained.

**COAL HARBOUR, or Petaou bay**, a small inlet of the coast  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-eastward of Palm island at the entrance of Ke-lung and bearing from Ke-lung island S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., is so called from its proximity to the coal mines on the hill sides of the southern shore of Quar-see-kau bay. It lies open to the northward and is surrounded with reefs and rocks, and shoal at the head; it might, however, be available to a vessel in distress, if embayed to windward of it.

It offers anchorage and shelter for one or two vessels only, and should the mines ever be worked by Europeans, the coal could be conveyed to Harbour rock at its head by means of a railroad along the west shore of the bay, at the base of the hills. A short pier from the north side of the rock would enable a vessel to lie alongside, in 3 or 4 fathoms water, and receive or discharge her cargo.

#### ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

From the northern extremity of Formosa there extends for 170 miles in an E. by N. direction, a chain of rocks and islands of small size, bold of approach, and for the most part widely separated, lying on or near the edge of the bank of soundings extending from the coast of China. About them are irregular depths of 60 to 100 fathoms, and they appear to be separated by deep water, yet unsounded, both from the Luchu islands to the eastward, and from the Meiacu sima chain lying 60 to 80 miles in a parallel line to the southward.\*

\* See Admiralty Chart of the islands between Formosa and Japan, with the adjacent coast of China, No. 2,412; scale,  $d=3\cdot0$  inches.

[圖41] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第三卷第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”節指出，臺灣東北部諸島位於中國大陸架上，與琉球、先島群島之間有海溝相隔。

## 302

## ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

[CHAP. V.]

This chain comprises a group of three, Pinnacle, Craig, and Agincourt islands, 20 to 30 miles from Formosa, a second group, some 80 miles eastward, consisting of Hoa-pin su, the Pinnacles and Ti-a-usu; and 50 miles beyond, the Raleigh rock, which is the easternmost of the chain. These all lie in the strength of the Japan current, although the first-named group is within the influence of the tidal streams, but unlike the Meiacosimas, they have no coral formations.

**PINNACLE ISLAND**, called by the Chinese Tsaou su or the Chairbearer, owing to its resemblance to coolies carrying a sedan chair, bears N.E. by N. 19 miles from the entrance of Ke-lung harbour. It is a rugged mass of rock, 170 feet high, with perpendicular sides, and around it are three semi-detached pinnacle rocks about half the height of the island, two of which are visible in almost every direction. They all stand upon a low reef, the western point of which extends, probably, 2 cables.

**CRAIG ISLAND**, is 10 miles E.N.E. of Pinnacle island. Its eastern point is a steep cliff from the summit of the island, 240 feet in height, off which lie the two high craggy rocks, surrounded by a large reef, from which the island has probably received its name. The southern face is cliff-bound and steep, with a sandy bay on the west formed by the western point, a flat conical head with a low cliff. The northern face of the island is a gradual but broken slope, off which H.M.S. *Serpent* anchored in 9 fathoms, in June 1866. At this season the island is visited by a species of tern similar to the wide-awakes of the island of Ascension in the South Atlantic.

**AGINCOURT ISLAND**, 9 miles N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. from Craig island, is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ , long.  $122^{\circ} 5\frac{1}{2}' E.$  It has a round summit, 540 feet high, stretching out into high, bold headlands on the north and south, in the latter of which is an immense cavern. All the eastern face is very steep; the western is less so, and has a high, stony beach where stands a small village; and off the south-west point is a reef. Soundings of 20 to 45 fathoms were obtained around the island, within a mile, the western side being the shallower.\*

**HOA-PIN SU and the PINNACLE GROUP.**—Hoa-pin su, the north face† of which is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 30' E.$ ,

\* The above positions differ a little from those previously given. These islands were examined in June 1866 by Commander Bullock of H.M.S. *Serpent*, and their positions, as well as the height of Agincourt island, accurately determined.

† The above description of this group is from Captain Sir Edward Belcher's *Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang*, 1843 to 1846.

[圖42] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第三卷第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”節對釣魚島的介紹



CHAP. V.]

PINNACLE ISLAND TO TI-A-USU.

303

is an island 3 miles in extent. "The extreme height of Hoa-pin su was found to be 1,181 feet, the island being apparently cut away vertically at this elevation, on the southern side, in a W.N.W. direction;\* the remaining portion sloping to the eastward, where the inclination furnished copious rills of excellent water. That this supply is not casual is proved by the existence of fresh-water fish found in most of the natural cisterns, which are connected almost to the sea, and abound in weeds which shelter them. There are no traces of inhabitants, indeed the soil is insufficient for the maintenance of half a dozen persons."

The Pinnacle group, which is connected by a reef and bank of soundings with Hoa-pin su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms water between it and the Channel rock, presents the appearance of an upheave and subsequently ruptured mass of compact grey columnar basalt, rising suddenly into needle-shaped pinnacles, which are apparently ready for disintegration by the first disturbing cause, either gales of wind or earthquake. On the summits of some of the flat rocks long grass was found, but no shrubs or trees. The rocks were everywhere whitened by the dung of marine birds.

This group is of triangular form extending 6 miles eastward of Hoa-pin su, and within this space are several reefs; and although a safe channel exists between Hoa-pin su and the Pinnacle islands, it ought not (on account of the strength of the tides destroying the steerage), to be attempted by sailing vessels if it can be avoided. This is also very deceitful, and the slightest deviation of the course, which would change the current from the weather to the lee bow, would also most materially change the rate of sailing, particularly under the variables which prevail here; and from the reliance on what would be deemed a commanding breeze, the vessel would suddenly be found unmanageable.

These islands lie in the Japan stream, which in the S.W. monsoon flows steadily to the north-east at from 1 to 1½ knots per hour, and in the N.E. monsoon, at about the same rate, but in a direction generally more to the eastward, and sometimes even south-eastward.

**TI-A-USU** (or more probably Tiaou su), N.E. northerly, 15 miles from Hoa-pin su, appears to be composed of huge boulders of a greenish porphyritic stone. It is about 1½ or two miles in extent, and of irregular outline, bordered for the most part by a low dark cliff, with rocks off its

\* The south side is probably so scarped, but cannot be in a W.N.W. direction, for the south-west point, when seen on a S.E. by E. bearing, appears low and shelving. The western part of the island rises symmetrically to a sharp peak, and is separated by a deep gap from the eastern peak which is somewhat lower, very rugged, and steep on its southern side; the south-east point is a high cliff. The island might rather, therefore, be said to slope to the north-west.—Captain Chas. J. Bullock, R.N.

[圖43] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第三卷第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”節對釣魚島和黃尾嶼等島嶼的介紹

## 304

## ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

[CHAP. V.]

points. The summit is a round hill about 600 feet high, with a lower hill of similar shape on its north-east side, which both show very prominently when the island is first made from the eastward. The island is covered with low brushwood dotted with stunted trees, which have much increased since the time of Captain Belcher's visit.

**RALEIGH ROCK**, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 55' N.$ , long.  $124^{\circ} 35' E.$ , and 50 miles E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S., from Ti-a-usu, is a narrow, elongated mass of bare rock, rising abruptly from a reef to the height of 270 feet, and perpendicular on all sides. Its length is two cables, and its breadth, exclusive of the reef, half a cable. Its summit slopes, not quite evenly, from its eastern and highest part towards the west, with a small conical rise at the centre. Reefs stretch off its west, east, and north sides, the first extending 2 cables under water, and on the north reef stands a pinnacle rock, 100 feet in height. In clear weather Raleigh rock is visible 20 miles, and, when seen from east or west, makes like a square mass of rock rounded off at the top, with a detached pinnacle rock close to its north side. In the distance, on these bearings, it appears like a junk under sail.\*

**SOUNDINGS.**—The bank of soundings appears to terminate a little eastward of Raleigh rock, for at 12 miles N.E. by E. of it no bottom was obtained with 150 fathoms of line. In the vicinity of the islands, the depths were found very irregular, varying from 60 to 90 fathoms, over a bottom of grey sand, or rock, or stones, so that it would not be possible to determine a ship's position in thick weather by means of soundings, beyond the fact of her being on the bank.

## MEIACO SIMA GROUP.

The several groups which bear this name,† form the westernmost portion of the long chain of islands which extends in an easterly and north-easterly direction from Formosa to the southern extremity of Kiusiu, Japan. They lie between the parallels of  $24^{\circ} 0'$  and  $25^{\circ} 6' N.$ , and the meridians of  $122^{\circ} 55'$  and  $125^{\circ} 30' E.$ , and consist of two principal groups, Tai-pin san and Pa-chung san, and the solitary island of Kumi, extending in all nearly 150 miles. The Tai-pin san or eastern group possesses neither port nor anchorage, is surrounded with dangerous coral reefs, and ought to be care-

\* This rock and Recruit island, reported in 1861, are identical.

† See Admiralty chart of the Meiaco sima group, No. 2,105; scale,  $m=0.5$  of an inch. Sometimes written Majico sima, the pronunciation of which (the *j* being silent) is almost the same. The description of this group is from the surveys and writings of Captain Sir E. Belcher, R.N., H.M.S. *Samarang*.

For winds and weather, see page 6.

[圖44] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第三卷第五章之“臺灣東北部島嶼”節對黃尾嶼和赤尾嶼的介紹



CHAP. IV.] PINNACLE, CRAIG, AND AGINCOURT ISLANDS. 219

**PINNACLE, CRAIG, and AGINCOURT ISLANDS,** lying north-eastward of the north end of Formosa, have often been sighted by passing vessels, but as yet no description has been given of them; their positions are as follows:—Pinnacle (about 170 feet in height), lat.  $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ , long.  $121^{\circ} 58' E.$ ; Craig, 240 feet, lat.  $25^{\circ} 29' N.$ , long.  $122^{\circ} 9' E.$ ; Agincourt, 517 feet high, is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ , long.  $122^{\circ} 8' E.$

**Hoa-pin-su.**—The extreme height of Hoa-pin-su is 1,181 feet, the island apparently being cut away vertically at this elevation, on the southern side, in a W.N.W. direction; the remaining portion sloping to the eastward, where the inclination furnished several rills of excellent water. That this supply is not casual is proved by the existence of fresh-water fish found in most of the natural cisterns, which are connected almost with the sea, and abound in weeds which shelter them. The north face of the island is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 47' 7'' N.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}' E.$  There are no traces of inhabitants, indeed the soil is insufficient for the maintenance of half a dozen persons.

**The Pinnacle group,** which is connected by a reef and bank of soundings with Hoa-pin-su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms water between it and the Channel rock, presents the appearance of an up-heaved and subsequently ruptured mass of compact gray columnar basalt, rising suddenly into needle-shaped pinnacles, which are apparently ready for disintegration by the first disturbing cause, either gales of wind or earthquake. On the summits of some of the flat rocks long grass was found, but no shrubs or trees. The rocks were everywhere whitened by the deposit of sea birds, comprising the Booby, Frigate bird, and various Tern, the noise of which is almost deafening. The reef (as shown on the chart) on which these rocks are situated, extends 6 miles eastward, and 4 miles northward of Hoa-pin-su.

**Ti-a-usu,** about 15 miles to the north-eastward of Hoa-pin-su, appears to be composed of huge boulders of a greenish porphyritic stone. The top of this island from about 60 feet to its summit, which is 600 feet high, is covered with a loose brushwood, but no trees of any size. In addition to the sea birds mentioned on Pinnacle island, the Gigantic Petrel is found here. The centre of the island is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 58\frac{1}{2}' N.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 40' E.$

**RALEIGH ROCK,** in lat.  $25^{\circ} 55' N.$ , long.  $124^{\circ} 34' E.$ , rises abruptly from a reef to a height of 270 feet above the sea, is perpendicular on all sides, and appears in the distance as a junk under sail. The existence of this rock was considered doubtful before July 1837, when it was seen by H.M.S. *Raleigh*. It was afterwards visited by Captain Belcher in

[圖45] 1884年英國《中國海指南》第四卷對釣魚島的介紹

sima chain) 分隔開，先島群島在它們以南60至80英里，與之形成一條平行線。這串島鏈由三組群島組成，花瓶山 (Pinnacle)、棉花嶼 (Craig)、彭佳嶼 (Agincoourt Islands)，距臺灣20至30英里；第二組在它的以東約80英里，由釣魚島 (Hoa pin su)、沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島 (Pinnacles) 組成；在它的50英里遠即赤尾嶼 (Raleigh rock)，是這串島鏈的最東端。這些島嶼全都位於強勁的日本洋流上，儘管第一組群島受潮汐流的影響，但與先島群島不同的是，它們沒有珊瑚礁構造 [圖46]。<sup>(42)</sup>

以上記載表明，當時國際不僅認為釣魚島同花瓶山、棉花嶼、彭佳嶼都是臺灣所屬島嶼，而

且位於中國大陸架上，同琉球群島和先島群島之間有海溝分隔，而且地質構造上也完全不同。這就從主權、地理和地質方面證實了釣魚島屬於中國，而不屬於琉球。

### 法國文獻對釣魚島的記載

1787年5月7日，法國海軍軍官 Comte de la Pérouse (拉彼魯茲伯爵，1741-1788) 率領“羅盤”號 (Boussole) 和“星盤”號 (Astrolabe) 由馬尼拉往北航行到勘察加半島考察東亞海域的途中，對釣魚島進行了測繪。<sup>(43)</sup> 他把黃尾嶼命名為 Tiaoyu-su，而釣魚島及北小島、南小島等島礁則稱為 Hoapin-su。<sup>(44)</sup> 他所繪製的〈中華與韃靼海

272

FORMOSA.

[Chap. v.]

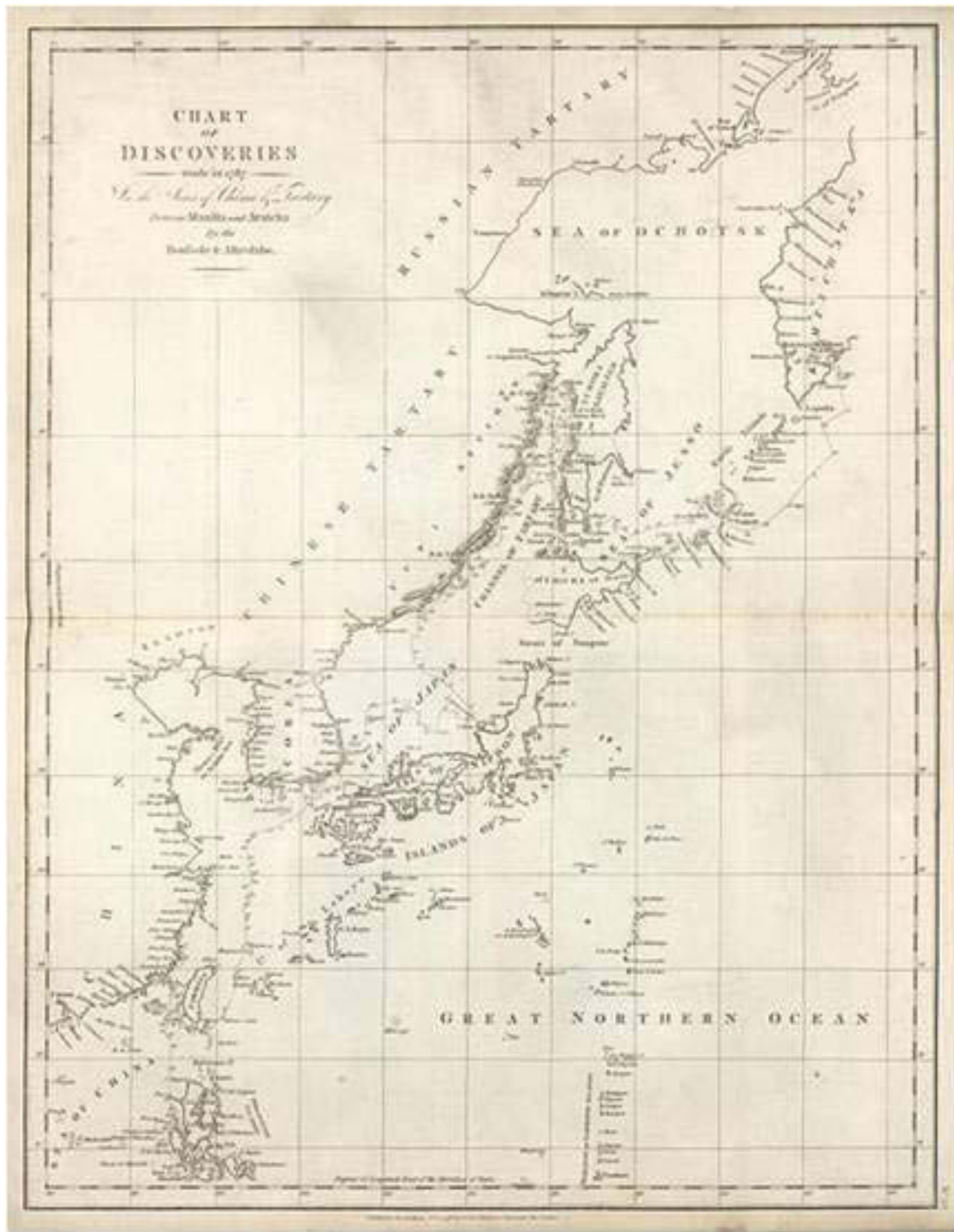
#### ISLANDS NORTH-EAST OF FORMOSA.

From the northern extremity of Formosa there extends for 170 miles in an E. by N. direction, a chain of rocks and islands of small size, bold of approach, and for the most part widely separated, lying on or near the edge of the bank of soundings extending from the coast of China. About them are irregular depths of 60 to 100 fathoms, and they appear to be separated by deep water, yet unsounded, both from the Luchu islands to the eastward, and from the Meiao sima chain lying 60 to 80 miles in a parallel line to the southward.\*

This chain comprises a group of three, Pinnacle, Craig, and Agincourt islands, 20 to 30 miles from Formosa, a second group, some 80 miles eastward, consisting of Hoa pin su, the Pinnacles and Ti a usu; and 50 miles beyond, the Raleigh rock, which is the easternmost of the chain. These all lie in the strength of the Japan stream, although the first-named group is within the influence of the tidal streams, but unlike the Meiao simas, they have no coral formations.

[圖46] 1894年英國《中國海指南》從主權、地理和地質方面證實了釣魚島屬於中國，而不屬於琉球。





〔圖47〕1787年法國〈中華與韃靼海域圖〉對釣魚島的描繪

域圖》(Chart of Discoveries, Made in 1787, in the Seas of China and Tartary) [圖47]<sup>(45)</sup>，圖中曲折的線即為此次航行的測繪。

La Pérouse 的船隊曾在臺灣 (Taywan) 附近停泊，然後折返沿臺灣東部北上，途經 Botel Tabaco Xima (蘭嶼)、I. Kumi (久米島)、I. Houpinsu (釣魚島) 北上往日本、俄國。在他的航海日誌中，對釣魚島有如下描寫：

這天拂曉，我望見北東方向的一個島和東方更遠一些的幾個岩礁，或者說是小島。我向該島 (Hoapinsu) 的西方行駛一段，這個島是圓形的，相對着我們的沿岸林木茂密。我航行時與它距離有一英里，沒有到達它的盡頭，也沒有發現任何人類居住的跡象。這個島如此陡峭，我甚至認為它不適於人類居住。它的範圍可能直徑有2英里，周長有許多里格。當我們考察它時發現了第二個同樣大小的島 (指黃尾嶼，Tiaoyu-su)，它同樣林木茂盛，幾乎同樣的形狀，雖然更高一些。這個島位於東北東

miles a-head of our reckoning. At day break I descried an island bearing N. N. E. and several rocks or small islands further to the eastward. I steered a course to pass to the westward of this island, which is circular, and well wooded towards that side. I passed it at a distance of a mile without finding bottom, and perceived no traces of any human habitation. It is so steep that I do not even think it habitable. Its extent may be two miles in diameter, or as many leagues in circumference. While we were abreast of it, we discovered a second island of the same size, equally woody, and nearly of the same form, though somewhat less elevated. It bore N. N. E. and between these islands were five clusters of rocks, round which hovered an immense number of birds. I have continued to this latter the name of *Hoapinsu*, and to that more to the N. N. E. that of *Tiaoyu-su*, which the same missionary has given to the islands lying east of the northernmost point of Formosa, and which are laid down in the chart much further to the southward than according to our observations\*, which place *Hoapinsu* in 25° 44' N. lat. and 121° 14' E. long. and that of *Tiaoyu-su* in 25° 55' N. lat. and 121° 27' E. long.

[圖48] 1787年 la Pérouse 的航海日誌對釣魚島的記載

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.		XI
Description des îles et passages compris entre la partie Nord de l'île Lapon et les îles du Japon ; différentes autorités.....		Pages.
		146
Îles Baboyannes.....		148
Îles Bashees.....		153
Île Formose.....		160
Île Majico-Sima.....		173
Archipel Lou-Tchou.....		181
Archipel Cécille.....		192

[圖49] 1857年法國《水文年鑒》第15卷目錄  
“臺灣島”一節頁碼是第160-173頁。

170 INSTRUCTIONS NAUTIQUES.  
*Hoa-Pin-Su*. Le groupe de petites îles qui comprend Hoa-Pin-Su, les roches Pinnacle et Ti-a-Usu, forme un triangle dont l'hypothénuse ou la distance qui sépare Hoa-Pin-Su et Ti-a-Usu a 14 milles de longueur, et le côté qui sépare Hoa-Pin-Su et le Pinnacle du S. 2 milles environ. En dedans de cet espace, il y

[圖50] 1857年法國《水文年鑒》第十五卷把釣魚島放在“臺灣島”節進行介紹，表明釣魚島屬於臺灣。

的方向，在這些島嶼之間是五個島礁組成的島礁群，大量的鳥圍繞着島礁飛翔。我繼續向名為花瓶嶼的島航行，再向北北東航行到 Tiaoyu-su 島，傳教士把這些島標在福爾摩沙 (Formosa，即臺灣) 最北端的東部。這些島在海圖上的位置要比我們觀察的要往南更遠得多 (原註：Gaubil 神父的海圖把 Hoapinsu 標在第三個名為 Pong kiachan 島的西北，離它幾乎相同的距離是 Tiaoyu-su)。Hoapinsu 位於北緯25°44'，Tiaoyu-su 位於北緯25°55'，東經121°27' [圖48]。<sup>(46)</sup>

1857年，法國《水文年鑒》第十五卷介紹世界各國家和地區的島嶼，把臺灣、先島群島和琉球群島分在不同的章節裡進行介紹 [圖49]<sup>(47)</sup>，其中臺灣這一節對臺灣歷史、地理及所屬各島的介紹尤為詳盡，釣魚島是列為臺灣所屬島嶼介紹的，見該書第170-171頁 [圖50]。<sup>(48)</sup>

1861年，法國地理學家 Alexandre Le Gras 編著《中國海》一書，按不同國家和地區分別敘述所屬島嶼。其中臺灣一節列舉了所屬各島，釣



XXX

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

ILE FORMOSE OU TAI-WAN.

	Pages.
Description de la côte Nord de Formose; baie Chimno; baie Pe-ta-ou, refuge au besoin; baie Masou; courants; Ile Kee-lung: aspect de la côte.....	19 à 21
Port Kee-lung; mouillages; ville; ressources; marées; instructions; Port Coal et mines de charbon de terre.....	22 à 26
Côte Ouest de Formose; port Tam-sui; ressources; mouillage, marées; instructions; port de Teuckham; instructions pour naviguer sur la côte Ouest de l'île; marées; banc Conception.....	27 à 31
Port Kok-si-kon; barre, ville, marées, reconnaissances; banc Wuyloy; marées; fort Zelandia; Tai-wan fu; eau; le mont Ape; port Ta-kau-kon; Ile Lamay; sondes; Pongli; baie Liang-kieu; cap Sud de Formose, violents remous devant.....	32 à 42
Côte Est de Formose; baie Black Rock, mouillage restreint; baie Chock-e-day; baie Sau-o, bon mouillage abrité; ressources; marées; instructions; rivière Kaleewan.....	43 à 47
Ile Steep; Ile Samasana; Ile Harp; Iles Pinnacle, Craig et Agincourt; instructions pour aller de Hong Kong à Shanghai en mousson de N. E.....	48 à 50
Ile Hoa-pin-su; groupe Pinnacle; Ile Ti-a-usu; rocher Raleigh; Ile Recruit.....	51 à 53

GROUPE MEJICO SIMA.

Description; ressources; Chun-chi; Hasyokan; Koumi; bancs douteux signalés par Horsburgh, l'Oriental et le Robur; Ile Kou-kien-san; Ile Pa-tchung-san; Ile Ty-pin-san; ressources; Yshama n'existe pas; instructions pour naviguer dans le groupe Mejico-sima; baie Broughton, eau; port Haddington, eau; de Port-Hadding-ton à Ty-pin-san.....	54 à 63
---	---------

[圖51] 1861年法國《中國海》把釣魚島列為臺灣島所屬島嶼。

[圖52] 1827年美國出版的《美國手冊》標註釣魚島位於廣東沿海。

魚島各島均為臺灣所屬島嶼，而先島群島和琉球群島則另作兩節 [圖51]。<sup>(49)</sup> 該書第51-53頁對釣魚島有非常詳細的介紹。釣魚島屬於臺灣無可置疑。

## 美國文獻對釣魚島的記載

再看美國方面的記載。美國1827年出版的介紹各國地理的《美國手冊》也標明釣魚島 (Tiaoyusu Island) 的經緯度：北緯25°55'，東經159°4' (經度與歐洲記載有偏差，可能是使用不同的零度經線)，並註明它位於廣東沿海 [圖52]。<sup>(50)</sup> 此“廣東沿海”即指中國領土範圍。

1853、1854年，美國東印度艦隊的司令官馬休·佩里 (Matthew Calbraith Perry, 1794-1858) 兩次率領軍艦遠征日本，強迫幕府簽訂《日米和親條約》，從而打開了日本的大門。返回美國途中，曾在臺灣的基隆登陸。隨同佩里出使日本的美國艦隊水兵 (Bluejackets)，在談到經過臺灣

198

THE AMERICAN COMPANION.

THO	TIN	Cl	Lat.	Long.	Bearing.	Dist.	D. N.
Thomas, St., a town of Guiana, - - -	- - -	1	7N 5	14E 43	S 22 43 E	2068	12 25
Thorn, a city of Prussia, - - -	- - -	10	53	6 96	1N 77 52 E	4060	16 43
Thorn, a town of England, - - -	- - -	10	53	40 76	19N 74 13 E	3259	16 49
Thorney, an island in the English Channel, - - -	- - -	9	50	45 76	23N 77 3 E	3296	16 17
Thornhill, a town of Scotland, - - -	- - -	11	55	23 73	40N 71 37 E	3140	17 12
Thorshaven, the capital of Feroe Island, - - -	- - -	15	62	10 70	19N 61 49 E	2959	19 22
Three Brothers, three islands in the Indian Ocean, - - -	- - -	1	3 S 45	139 44	S 71 47 E	8180	12 13
Three Brothers, three islands in the same Ocean, - - -	- - -	2	10 N 40	174 W 42	S 79 46 W	9733	12 38
Three Points, Cape, on the W. coast of Africa, - - -	- - -	1	4 48	75 E 58	S 63 45 E	4623	12 17
Three Points, Cape, on the NE. coast of Guiana, - - -	- - -	2	10 38	15 22	S 25 57 E	1889	12 37
Three Points, Cape, on the S. coast of New-Holland, - - -	- - -	5	33 S 27	130 W 59	S 59 17 W	8499	14 13
Thurmb Cap Island, in the Pacific O. - - -	- - -	3	18 35	62 29	S 45 36 W	4929	13 7
Thurlo's Island, on the NW. coast of America, - - -	- - -	9	50 N 23	48 9	N 71 20 W	2155	16 13
Thurso, a port of Scotland, - - -	- - -	13	58 30	74 E 1	N 67 47 E	3111	18 1
Thwart-the-way Island, in the Indian O. - - -	- - -	1	5 S 55	176 W 58	S 74 44 W	10207	12 21
Tiaoyusu Island, on the coast of Canton, - - -	- - -	4	25 N 55	159 4	S 84 35 W	8251	13 37
Tiber River, a large river of Italy, which							

### Bluejackets with Perry in Japan

105

2nd Pedro blanco Rock. A large conical Shaped Rock in Lat 22° 19' N Long 115° 08' E.

3rd The coast of China presenting a very barren and rugged aspect.

4th The Island of Formosa the Southern point situated in in [sic] Lat 21° 54' N Long 120° 55' E. This is quite a large island and looks quite green and pretty from a distance. It is quite fertile I expect. There is a large conical Sugar Loaf on the Southern point which is seen a good way off. This Island, like the others, we passed at a distance and so had only a distant view of it.

Hoapinsu is a small island near Formosa<sup>526</sup> presenting a very abrupt appearance but having a green appearance. It is uninhabited being very small and too rocky. We were not close enough to see it well.

5th Cleopatra Island is a small round rocky barren Island having a desolate appearance and inhabited merely by Sea birds.

[圖53] 1853年和1854年，隨同佩里出使日本的美國艦隊水兵（Bluejackets），在談到經過臺灣時說：“釣魚島（Hoapinsu）是臺灣附近的一個小島。”

Horsburg and the China Pilot No. 1, afford good sailing directions for the south and east coasts of China. If bound to Lew Chew, from Hong Kong, pass through the Formosa channel during the southwest monsoon, giving Agincourt, Crag, and Pinnacle islands, off the north end of Formosa, a safe berth, as there are said to be reefs among them not laid down on the charts, and the currents are strong and variable in the vicinity. Thence, shape a course so as to pass to the northward of Hoa-pin-san,\* Tia-usu, and Raleigh Rock, after which haul to the eastward, sight Koomisang, and pass either to the northward or southward of it, Karuma, and the small islet near the latter, but *not* between them, as reefs are said to have been seen there. If to the

[圖54] 1857年美國海軍中尉 L. MAURY, L. Maury 寫給在紐約的遠征日本辦事處的報告稱：“臺灣北部諸島在到達古米山之前都是屬於中國東南的範圍。”

時說：“釣魚島（Hoapinsu）是臺灣附近的一個小島，地形非常陡峭，但卻呈一片綠色。它非常小，多岩石，無人居住。我們並沒有太靠近它以仔細觀察。”[圖53]<sup>(51)</sup>顯然在他們看來，釣魚島是屬於臺灣的，與先島群島沒有任何聯繫。

1857年5月22日，另一美國艦隊成員、海軍中尉 L. Maury 寫給在紐約的遠征日本辦事處的報告稱：“霍爾斯布爾格和中國指南一號圖提供了中國東南沿海的航行指南。如果前往琉球，從香港乘西南季風穿過臺灣海峽，在彭佳山（Agincourt）、

棉花嶼（Crag）與花瓶嶼（Pinnacle）可以安全停泊，因為聽說它們之間有暗礁，並沒有在海圖中標出，附近的海灣洶湧而且多變。從那裡，決定航向以通過 Hoa-pin-san（釣魚島）、Tia-usu（黃尾嶼）和 Raleigh Rock（赤尾嶼）的北面，然後，轉而向東航行，就望見 Koomisang（古米山）[……]。”[圖54]<sup>(52)</sup>也就是說在到達古米山之前都是屬於中國東南的範圍。

美國學者兼外交官 Samuel Wells Williams（1812-1884，漢名衛三畏）1844年著《中國商業



## CHAPTER VIII.

Pratas Island and Reef, . . . . .	176
Formosa Channel, . . . . .	178
Formosa or Taiwan Island, . . . . .	179
Meiaco-sima Group, . . . . .	191
Lu-chu or Liu-kiu Islands, . . . . .	195

[圖55] 1844年美國學者兼外交官衛三畏著《中國商業指南》附錄〈中國沿海航海指南〉第八章把釣魚島列在“臺灣島”一節，表明釣魚島屬於臺灣。

指南》(A Chinese Commercial Guide)，書中附錄〈中國沿海航海指南〉(Sailing Directions for the Coast of China)對中國沿海的季風、海流、航線、港口、島嶼所屬及地理位置，均作了詳細介紹。其中第八章分為東沙島礁、臺灣海峽、福爾摩沙即臺灣島、先島群島和琉球群島五節[圖55]<sup>(53)</sup>，釣魚島列在第三節“福爾摩沙即臺灣島”中，為臺灣所屬島嶼。

他在書中介紹說：

釣魚島(Hoa-pin-su)、尖峰島(Pinnacle，指沖北岩、沖南岩、北小島、南小島)和黃尾嶼(Tiau-su)——這個群島構成了一個三角，這個三角的邊，或者說釣魚島與黃尾嶼的距離，長約15英里；釣魚島與南方的尖峰島的距離大約2英里。在這個三角區內有一些礁石，儘管釣魚島與尖峰島之間有一條安全的航道，對海船來說，如果能夠避開，就不應該試圖走這條航道(因為海浪的力量會使駕駛失去控制)。釣魚島最高1181英尺，在它的南面，西北西的方向，這個島看起來像刀劈一樣垂直地拔地而起。剩下的部分向東傾斜，斜坡上流淌着很多有優質淡水的小溪。這個島的北面位於北緯25°47'7"，東經123°30½'，沒有人類居住的跡象。

尖峰礁群通過一塊暗礁和淺灘同釣魚島連接，在它與航道石之間是約12英尋的通道，表面是隆起而又破碎大量的堅實的灰白圓柱狀的

玄武岩。在一些扁平的石頭的面上可以看到長得很高的草，但沒有灌木和樹。岩石上到處都是白色的海鳥糞便。

黃尾嶼位於釣魚島東北偏北方向15英里，似乎是由青斑岩的巨大石塊所構成。這個島海拔大約600英尺，從距海60英尺直至山頂都覆蓋着稀疏的灌木，但沒有任何樹木。( [圖56]<sup>(54)</sup>、[圖57]<sup>(55)</sup> )

該書還註明黃尾嶼是臺灣東部的島嶼。<sup>(56)</sup>

以上可見，從當時國際社會的認知來看，釣魚島屬於臺灣已是不容置疑的事實。

## 結語

綜上所述，甲午戰爭之前，西方文獻有關釣魚島的記載，都是把它作為臺灣的所屬島嶼進行介紹的。雖然西方文獻沒有明言釣魚島主權屬於中國，這是因為當時釣魚島的主權歸屬沒有發生爭議，所以把它列為臺灣所屬島嶼，就已經證明釣魚島主權屬於中國。正如他們介紹日本時，也介紹九州，不能因為沒有明言九州主權屬於日本而否認九州屬於日本。由此可見，釣魚島並非日本政府所稱的“無主地”，更不是琉球群島的屬地，而是臺灣的附屬島嶼，屬於中國的領土。這不僅為中國和日本的文獻所證明，也為西方的文獻所證明。釣魚島屬於中國，已經是當時國際社會的共識。

**Hoa-pin-su, Pinnacle, and Tiau-su Islands.**—This group forms a triangle, of which the hypotenuse, or distance between Hoa-pin-su and Tiau-su, extends about 15 miles, and that between Hoa-pin-su and the southern Pinnacle island about 2 miles. Within this space are several reefs; and although a safe channel exists between Hoa-pin-su and the Pinnacle islands, it ought not (on account of the strength of the tides destroying the steerage), to be attempted by a sailing vessel if it can be avoided.\* The extreme height of Hoa-pin-su is 1,181 feet, the island apparently being cut away vertically at this elevation, on the southern side, in a W.N.W. direction; the remaining portion sloping to

[圖56] 1844年美國學者兼外交官衛三畏《中國商業指南》附錄〈中國沿海航海指南〉第190頁對釣魚島的記載

the eastward, where the inclination furnished copious rills of excellent water. The north face of the island is in lat. 25° 47' 7" N., long. 123° 30½' E. There are no traces of inhabitants.

The Pinnacle group, which is connected by a reef and bank of soundings with Hoa-pin-su, allowing a channel of about 12 fathoms between it and the Channel rock, presents the appearance of an upheaved and subsequently ruptured mass of compact gray columnar basalt. On the summits of some of the flat rocks long grass was found, but no shrubs or trees. The rocks were everywhere whitened by the dung of marine birds.

Tiau-su, bearing N.E. northerly 15 miles from Hoa-pin-su, appears to be composed of huge boulders of a greenish porphyritic stone. The capping of this island, from about 60 feet to its summit, which is about 600 feet above the level of the sea, is covered with a loose brushwood, but no trees of any size.

[圖57] 1844年美國學者兼外交官衛三畏《中國商業指南》附錄〈中國沿海航海指南〉第191頁對釣魚島的記載

#### 【註】

- (1) <http://digiallibrary.usc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15799coll71/id/308/rec/16>.
- (2) <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g7400.ct000739/>
- (3) <http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21542~640034:Tartary,-Chinese-&-independent->
- (4) Christine Vertente、許雪姬、吳密察：《先民的足跡：古地圖話臺灣滄桑史》，臺北：南天書局，1991年，頁125。因為國務院新聞辦公室白皮書提到的這幅地圖，所以於此不能不加以說明。該圖是否原圖尚有存疑，臺灣歷史博物館收藏的這幅地圖（見呂理政、魏德文主編《經緯福爾摩沙：16-19世紀西方繪製臺灣相關地圖》，臺北：南天書局，2005年，頁22、104。）和 Pierre Lapie 同他的弟弟在1832年出版的地圖（<http://www.davidrumsey.com>）均無紅色的着色。Pierre Lapie 在1809年繪製的原圖是沒有着色的。《先民的足跡》的圖中紅色着色為何人所添加未詳，待查。
- (5) 鄭海麟〈從中外圖籍看釣魚島主權歸屬〉（《太平洋學報》2011年第12期，頁8）：“法國出版家暨地理學家皮耶·拉比（Pierre Lapie）所繪的〈東中國海沿岸各國圖〉（1809），將釣魚島、黃尾嶼、赤尾嶼繪成與臺灣及其附屬島嶼（包括澎湖列島）相同的紅色，而將琉球群島繪成綠色，日本繪成黃色。”張海鵬、李國強〈論《馬關條約》與釣魚島問題〉（《人民日報》2013年5月8日）：“1809年法國人皮耶·拉比和亞歷山大·拉比繪製了彩圖〈東中國海沿岸圖〉，圖中將釣魚嶼、赤尾嶼繪成與臺灣島相同的紅色，將八重山、宮古群島與沖繩本島繪成綠色。”
- (6) 呂理政、魏德文主編《經緯福爾摩沙：16-19世紀西方繪製臺灣相關地圖》，臺北：南天書局，2005年，頁22。
- (7) 呂理政、魏德文主編《經緯福爾摩沙：16-19世紀西方繪製臺灣相關地圖》，臺北：南天書局，2005年，頁106-107。亦見[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1815\\_Thomson\\_Map\\_of\\_China\\_and\\_Formosa\\_\(Taiwan\)\\_-\\_Geographicus\\_-\\_China-t-15.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1815_Thomson_Map_of_China_and_Formosa_(Taiwan)_-_Geographicus_-_China-t-15.jpg).





- (8) [http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~202302~3001036:Empire-Chinois-et-Japon-?sort=pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date&qvq=q:Adrien%2BHubert%2BBru%2C3%A9;sort:pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=202&trs=297](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~202302~3001036:Empire-Chinois-et-Japon-?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date&qvq=q:Adrien%2BHubert%2BBru%2C3%A9;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=202&trs=297)
- (9) <http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21329~620029:China,-Japan-?qvq=w4s:/what/Atlas/Map/where/China/Japan;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=6&trs=73>
- (10) [http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37182~1210159:China-and-Japan-?sort=pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date&qvq=q:Alexander%2BKeith%2BJohnston;sort:pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=255&trs=477](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37182~1210159:China-and-Japan-?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date&qvq=q:Alexander%2BKeith%2BJohnston;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=255&trs=477)
- (11) [http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37982~1210995:China-and-Japan-?sort=pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date&qvq=q:Alexander%2BKeith%2BJohnston;sort:pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=390&trs=477](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37982~1210995:China-and-Japan-?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date&qvq=q:Alexander%2BKeith%2BJohnston;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=390&trs=477)
- (12) <http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~22041~700073:Asie-Orientale,-Chine-&-Japon---Atl>
- (13) [http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~242216~5512916:China-und-Japan---China-and-Japan--?sort=pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date&qvq=q:Adolf%2BStiele%2B1866;sort:pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=14&trs=16](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~242216~5512916:China-und-Japan---China-and-Japan--?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date&qvq=q:Adolf%2BStiele%2B1866;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=14&trs=16)
- (14) [http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_4d052d5301001ba1.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4d052d5301001ba1.html)
- (15) 蘭德麥克納利公司是美國地圖、地圖集、地球儀以及旅行指南的出版商巨頭，它的總部設在伊利諾伊的斯科基。Founded in 1856 by William H. Rand and Andrew McNally and incorporated in 1873, it is the oldest firm of its kind in the country and one of the world's leading mapmakers. 它由威廉·H·蘭德和安德魯·麥克納利於1856年成立，註冊於1873年，是美國歷史最悠久的地圖出版公司，也是世界領先的地圖製作商之一。The company's first publication was an annual report of a railroad company in 1868, and the first map was issued in 1872.
- (16) [http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37466~1210340:China-?sort=pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date&qvq=q:Rand%2BMcNally%2BAnd%2BCompany%2B1889;sort:pub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_list\\_no\\_initialsort%2Cpub\\_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=207&trs=234](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37466~1210340:China-?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date&qvq=q:Rand%2BMcNally%2BAnd%2BCompany%2B1889;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=207&trs=234)
- (17) [http://cartlweb.geography.ua.edu:9001/StyleServer/calcrn?cat=Asia&item=/Asia1893k.sid&wid=500&hei=400&props=item\(Name,Description\),cat\(Name,Description\)&style=simple/view-dhtml.xml](http://cartlweb.geography.ua.edu:9001/StyleServer/calcrn?cat=Asia&item=/Asia1893k.sid&wid=500&hei=400&props=item(Name,Description),cat(Name,Description)&style=simple/view-dhtml.xml)
- (18) William Falconer, William Burney (ed.), *A New Universal Dictionary of the Marine*, Cambridge University Press, First published in 1813, CP1897, p. 707.
- (19) Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., C.B, *Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang, During the Years 1843-46*, London: Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, King William Street Strand, 1848, pp. 316-319.
- (20) William Robert Broughton, *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, 1795-1798*, London: T. Cadell & W. Davies in the Strand, 1804, p. 232.
- (21) William Robert Broughton, *Voyage de découvertes dans la Partie Septentrionale de l'océan Pacifique*, II, Paris: Dentu, 1807.
- (22) John Purdy, *Tables of the Positions, or of the Latitudes and Longitudes, of Places, Composed to Accompany the 'Oriental Navigator,' or Sailing Directions for the East-indies, China, Australia, etc. With Notes, Explanatory and Descriptive*, London: Rider and Weed, Little Britain, 1816, p. 156.
- (23) 天意暗礁，位於宮古島北部外海，長約5.5里格（1里格約3英里）。1797年，William Robert Broughton 的測繪船“天意”號曾在該暗礁的北端觸礁。參閱 James Horsburgh, *India Directory, or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the Interjacent Ports*, Vol. Second, Fourth edition, London, W.H.Allen and Co., 1836, p. 450.
- (24) James Horsburgh, *The India Directory*, Vol. 2, London: W. H. Allen, 1843.
- (25) *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle for 1853*, London: Simpkin Marshall and Co., 1853, p. 213.
- (26) *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle for 1853*, London: Simpkin Marshall and Co., 1853, p. 697.
- (27) Robert Loney, ed., *The China Pilot: Chiefly from the surveys of Captain Collinson*, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London: Hydrographic Department, 1855, Contents, p. VI.
- (28) Robert Loney, ed., *The China Pilot: Chiefly from the surveys of Captain Collinson*, published by order of



- the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London: Hydrographic Department, 1855, pp. 188-189.
- (29) *The Mercantile Marine Magazine and Nautical Record*, Vol. VIII, No. 85, January 1861, p. 191.
- (30) Great Britain. Hydrographic Dept, *The China Pilot: the Coast of China, Korea, and Tartary; the Sea of Japan, Gulfs of Tartary and Amur, and Sea of Okhotsk*, London: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, 1861, Contents, p. vii.
- (31) Great Britain. Hydrographic Dept, *The China Pilot: the Coast of China, Korea, and Tartary; the Sea of Japan, Gulfs of Tartary and Amur, and Sea of Okhotsk*, London, Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, 1861, Contents, p. viii.
- (32) Alexander Keith Johnston, *Index Geographicus: Being a List Alphabetically Arranged of the Principal Places on the Globe*, Edinburgh, London: W. Blackwood and Sons, p. 260.
- (33) Alexander Keith Johnston, *Index Geographicus: Being a List Alphabetically Arranged of the Principal Places on the Globe*, Edinburgh, London: W. Blackwood and Sons, p. 602.
- (34) British Association for the Advancement of Science, *Report of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, London: John Murray, 1868, Notices and Abstracts, p. 58.
- (35) Cuthbert Collingwood, *Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea*, London: John Murray, 1868, p. 116.
- (36) Cuthbert Collingwood, *Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea*, London: John Murray, 1868, p. 124.
- (37) Frederick W. Jarrad, Admiralty, *China Sea Directory*, Vol. IV, London: Hydrographic Department, 1873, pp. 141-142.
- (38) Alexander G. Findlay, *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Archipelago, China, and Japan: from the straits of Malacca and Sunda, and the passages east of Java to Canton, Shanghai, the Yellow Sea, and Japan, with descriptions of the winds, monsoons, and currents, and general instructions for the various channels, harbours, etc*, London: R. H. Laurie, 1878, pp. 1047-1048.
- (39) Captain Charles J. Bullock, *China Sea Directory*, Vol. 3, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London: J. D. Potter, 1884, Contents, p. vi.
- (40) Captain Charles J. Bullock, *China Sea Directory*, Vol. 3, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London: J. D. Potter, 1884, pp. 301-304.
- (41) Staff Commajitdee Feederick W. Jaread, R.N., *The China Sea Directory*, Vol. IV, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London: J. D. Potter, 1884, p. 219.
- (42) the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, *China Sea Directory*, Vol. 3, London: J. D. Potter, 1884, p. 272.
- (43) 井上清和學者們都認為英國軍艦“薩馬蘭”號對釣魚島的考察，是世界上的首次測量，誤。井上清的觀點見井上清《釣魚島・歷史與主權》，賈俊琪、於偉譯，北京：中國社會科學出版社，1997年，頁35。
- (44) Samuel Griswold Goodrich, *The Story of la Pérouse*, New York: J. P. Peaslef, 1835, pp. 190-191.
- (45) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:La-Perouse-Chart-of-Discoveries.jpg>.
- (46) *The Voyage of La Pérouse Round the World, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788*, London: John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1798, Vol. II, p. 13.
- (47) *Annales hydrographiques: Recueil d'avis, instructions, documents et mémoires*, Vol.12, Paris: Imprimerie Administrative de Paul Dupont, 1857, Table des Matières, p. VI.
- (48) *Annales hydrographiques: Recueil d'avis, instructions, documents et mémoires*, Vol.12, Paris: Imprimerie Administrative de Paul Dupont, 1857.
- (49) Alexandre Le Gras, *Mer de Chine: Instructions nautiques sur les îles et les passages entre les Philippines et le Japon*, p. XXX, Paris: Typographie de Firmin-Didot Frères, 1867, Table des Matières, p. XXX.
- (50) P. Hawkes, *The American Companion, or, a Brief Sketch of Geography: Which Points Out the Climate, Latitude, and Longitude, Bearing Per Compass, and Distance in Geographical Miles of Each Place, from the City of Washington Together with the Length of the Longest Day and Nights, and Conversely*, R. Desilver & R. H. Small, 1827, p. 198.
- (51) William Gerald Beasley, *The Perry Mission to Japan, 1853-1854*, vol. 1, p. 105.
- (52) Perry, Matthew C. and Francis L. Hawks, "Sailing Directions and Nautical Remarks," *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan*, Vol. 2, Washington: Beverley Tucker, Senate Printer, 1856, p. 373.
- (53) Samuel Wells Williams, *The Chinese Commercial Guide*, Hongkong: A Shortred & Co., 1863, Contents, p. XV.
- (54) Samuel Wells Williams, *The Chinese Commercial Guide*, Hongkong: A Shortred & Co., 1863, Appendix, p. 190.
- (55) Samuel Wells Williams, *The Chinese Commercial Guide*, Hongkong: A Shortred & Co., 1863, Appendix, p. 191.
- (56) Samuel Wells Williams, *The Chinese Commercial Guide*, Hongkong: A Shortred & Co., 1863, Appendix, p. 265.