

澳門研究簡報

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從地圖和繪畫中研究澳門 Studying Macao from Maps and Paintings

地圖和繪畫也是重要的澳門研究文獻。本期《澳門研究簡報》向大家介紹 QingMaps（大清地圖）數字人文平台、《全球地圖中的澳門》及其同名網上電子資料庫，以及楊斌教授新發現的一幅新加坡藏澳門山水長卷，冀為相關研究人員提供參考。

Maps and paintings can provide valuable information for Macao studies. This issue of *Macao Studies Bulletin* introduces the QingMaps digital humanities platform, *Global Mapping of Macao* and its online database under the same name, and a newly discovered landscape scroll of Macao in the Singapore Collection by Prof. YANG Bin, with the hope of providing reference for researchers.

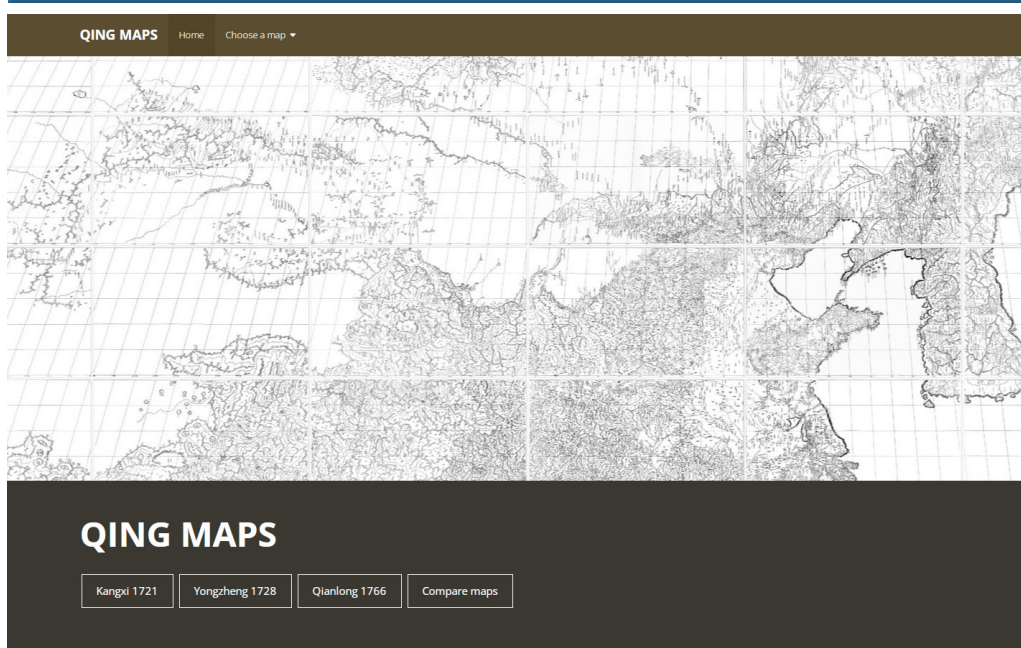
1 QingMaps（大清地圖）數字人文平台 Digital Humanities Platform

QingMaps 是一款用作地圖分析和研究的可視化交互式工具，其主要對象為學生和研究人員。該平台依據汪前進、劉若芳《清廷三大實測全圖集》收錄的三幅清朝宮庭製作的龐大地圖為底本，即康熙（1721年）的《皇輿全覽圖》、雍正（1728年）的《雍正十排圖》和乾隆（1766年）的《乾隆十三排圖》，將它們電子化並研發出搜查功能。該平台提供超大比例的地圖，現有至少 69,450 個地名從中亞和東亞的多種語言轉錄為滿文和漢字，並且編入索引；共 23,595 個地方名稱能在上述的 3 幅地圖的其中兩幅中同時顯示出來，使用者也可在地圖上的任何位置添加書籤並保存以備後用，學生及研究人員可把三幅巨大的地圖進行即時對比。

QingMaps（大清地圖）數字人文平台歷時長達 5 年，由澳門大學人文學院歷史系副教授康言（Mario Cams）統籌，在 12 名歷史系學生及荷蘭萊頓大學團隊（Leiden University）的協助下完成。

QingMaps is an interactive map analysis and research visualization tool for students and researchers. The platform is based on the three enormous multi-sheet maps produced during the Qing dynasty, namely, the “Huangyu quan

QingMaps（大清地圖）數字人文平台 Digital humanities platform
網址 website: www.QingMaps.org.



lan tu” (《皇輿全覽圖》) of Kangxi (1721), the “Yongzheng shi pai tu” (《雍正十排圖》) of Yongzheng (1728) and the “Qianlong shi san pai tu” (《乾隆十三排圖》) of Qianlong (1766), which were collected by WANG Qianjin and LIU Ruofang in the *Qing ting san da shice quan tu ji* (《清廷三大實測全圖集》). The maps were digitalized with search functions. The platform provides enormous maps with at least 69,450 place names indexed in Manchu and Chinese scripts, which were transcribed from many languages of Central Asia and East Asia. The three maps can also be easily compared with a single query, as 23,595 place names are present on at least two of the maps and any position can be easily bookmarked and saved for later. Students and researchers can compare the three enormous maps in real time.

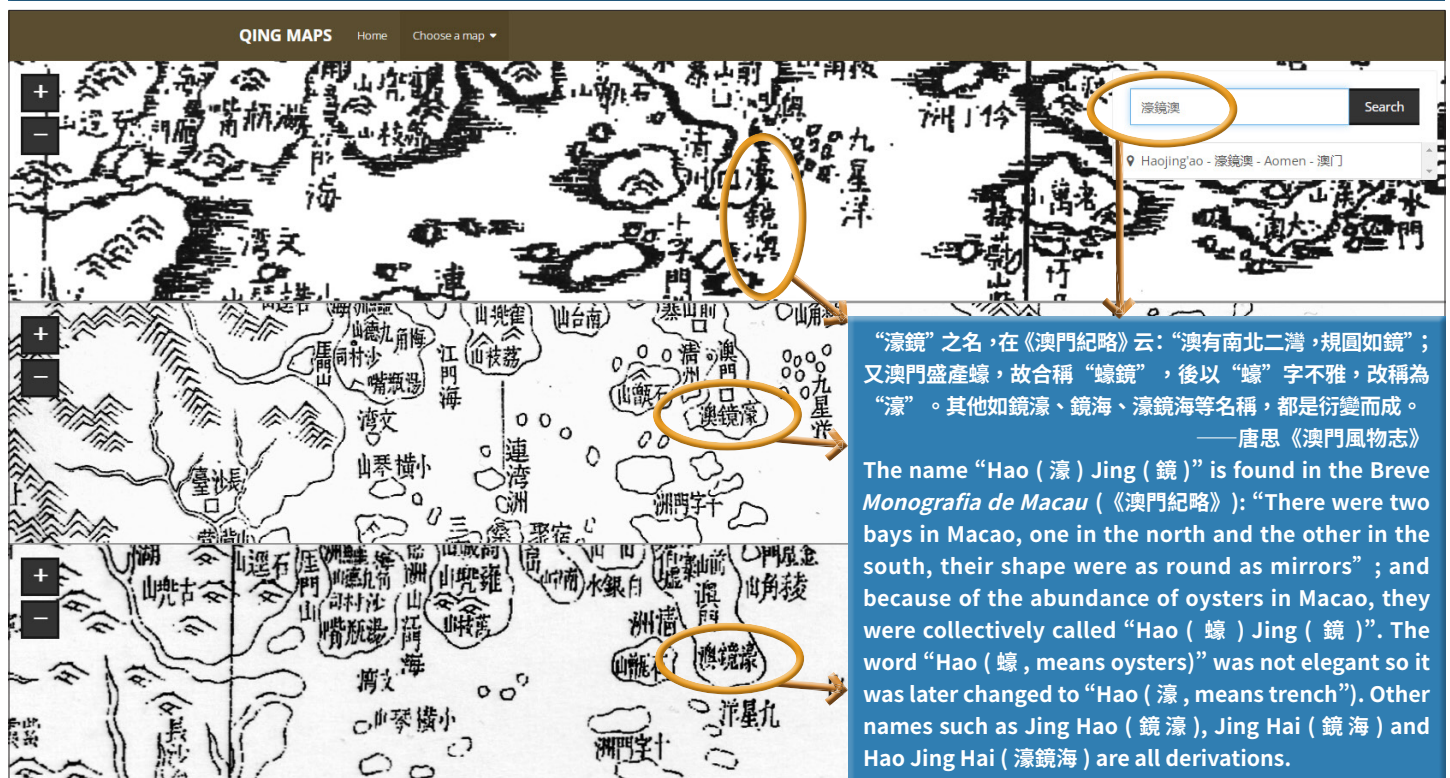
The QingMaps digital humanities platform took five years to complete. Mario Cams, associate professor of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universities of Macao is in charge of the project, which he created with the help of 12 UM students and colleagues from Leiden University in The Netherlands.

使用者可在 QingMaps 地圖上尋找特定地點，如「澳門」、「濠鏡澳」等。
Users can find specific locations on the QingMaps's maps, such as “Macao”, “Hao Jing Ao” (「濠鏡澳」) and so on.



特定地點能在 QingMaps 三幅地圖的最少兩幅中同時顯示出來，以便使用者作出對比和研究。

Specific locations can be displayed in at least two of the three QingMaps's maps at the same time, allowing users to make comparison.



II 《全球地圖中的澳門》第一、二卷 *Global Mapping of Macao, V.1 & 2*

戴龍基及楊迅凌編 DAI Longji & YANG Xunling (eds.)

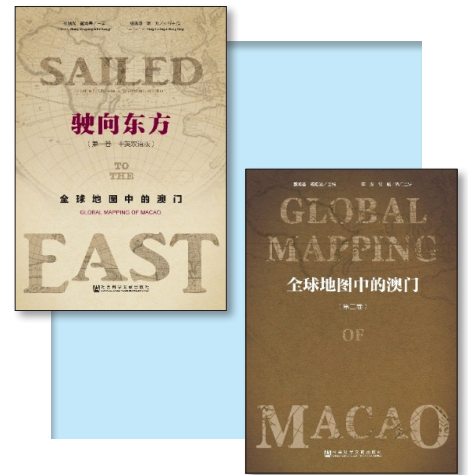
社會科學文獻出版社 Social Sciences Academic Press (China), 2015 & 2017

語言 Language: 中英對照 Chinese & English

大英圖書館的地圖學專家曾指出：地圖「暗藏信息」，
不經意間透露着關於「地圖繪製者或不同歷史階段對世界的認識」，
這些信息「常常出人意料」。

The cartographers of the British Library have pointed out that maps carry
“hidden messages” that inadvertently reveal some “unexpected information
about their makers or the world at the time”.

本著作第一卷「序言」引 British Library, “The Role and Function of Maps”,
as quoted in the preface to the first volume of this book.



兩本著作以明清時期西方人士繪製的世界和中國等地圖為視角，討論和展現澳門在中西文化交流史中的不同問題。它們並非僅僅研究地圖製圖或地圖學，也不是簡單地描述地圖的歷史，他們關注早期地圖的各種用途，並嘗試當中問題作出多樣化的討論和分析，如「亞洲概念的傳入及其在中國的反響」、「關於彩繪本《坤輿萬國全圖》的幾個問題」、「博卡羅的《要塞圖冊》及其關於澳門的若干記述」等。兩本著作企圖把澳門放在全球史的視野中進行研究——正如其書名所表示的一樣。

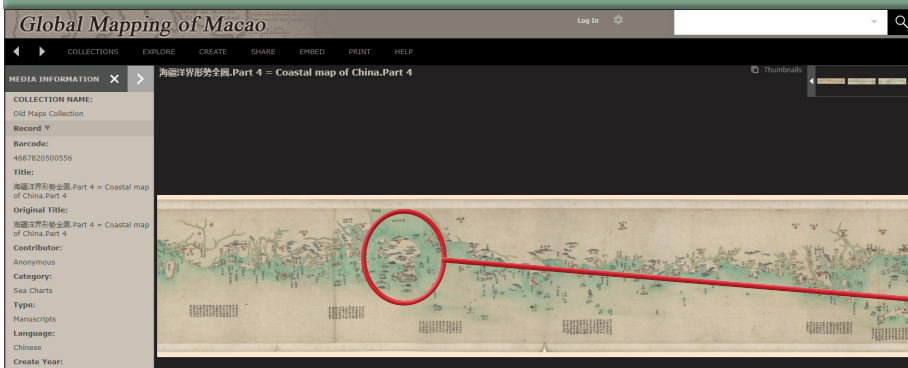
These two books discuss and present the different aspects of the history of cultural exchange between the East and West in Macao from the perspective of maps of the world and China made by Westerners during the Ming and Qing dynasties. They do not simply study mapmaking or cartography, nor do they simply describe the history of maps. They focus on the various uses of early maps and attempt to discuss and analyse a variety of issues, such as “The Introduction of the Asian Concept and its Repercussions in China”, “Some Questions about the Kunyu Quantu (《坤輿萬國全圖》)”, and “Bocarro’s *Livro das Plantas de Todas as Fortalezas, Cidades e Povoações do Estado da Índia Oriental* and Some of its Descriptions of Macao”. The two books attempt to place Macao in the context of global history as their titles suggest.

《全球地圖中的澳門》一書的相關地圖已被收錄於同名網上電子資料庫「全球地圖中的澳門」中。
Maps from this book *Global Mapping of Macao* are included in the online database under the same name,
“Global Mapping of Macao”. <http://gmom.must.edu.mo/>.



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「全球地圖中的澳門」電子資料庫收集超過 2000 張世界各地與澳門研究相關的古地圖，如《海疆洋界形勢全圖》-[S.l.], [1787-1801]. The “Global Mapping of Macao” online database contains over 2,000 antique maps from around the world that are relevant to the study of Macao, such as the “Coastal map of China” (《海疆洋界形勢全圖》)-[S.l.], [1787-1801]. (原件收藏機構 / Provenance: Library of Congress, G7822.C6A5 1801)



該圖繪製澳門及附近的地標，如前山寨、香山縣、附近的島嶼等。

該圖並沒有按地圖實際比例繪製，突出了澳門的大小，表明了澳門在當時的重要性。

The map depicts Macao and nearby landmarks, such as Qianshanzhai, Xiangshan County, and the nearby islands. The map is drawn in a schematic way and without actual proportion, highlighting the size of Macao and indicating the importance of Macao at that time.



III 楊斌：《「百里江山圖」——新發現的一幅新加坡藏澳門山水長卷初探》，《文化雜誌》（中文版）第 113 期。

YANG Bin: “A Hundred Miles of Rivers and Mountains - A First Look at a Newly Discovered Landscape Scroll of Macao in the Singapore Collection,” *Review of Culture (Chinese Edition)*, No. 113.

作者楊斌是澳門大學歷史系教授，他 2017 年在新加坡國立大學李光前博物館發現了一幅清代澳門山水長卷，大小為 30x318 厘米，未曾被收錄於有關澳門地圖或繪畫的任何著錄中。作者根據其主題、內容、繪畫特色進行分析，認為其創作時間約為清乾隆中後期，長卷中雖然繪有關關等地，保留了清代汛消所的軍事地名，但不同於清代的海疆形勢圖，沒有軍事用途；雖然有地名和漁船，但本身並非航海圖，其最突出的部分是大三巴教堂和澳門的城市景觀和生活。因此，作者認為此長卷是一幅受西洋畫法影響的關於澳門地貌、風光和民居最宏大的中國山水畫和地誌畫，具有不可比擬的歷史、文化和藝術價值，值得進一步的深入研究。

The author, YANG Bin, professor of the Department of History at the University of Macau, discovered a Qing Dynasty landscape scroll of Macao in the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum of the National University of Singapore in 2017. The scroll, measuring 30x318 cm, has not been included in any records on maps or paintings of Macao. The author analyzed the theme, content, and characteristics of the painting, and concluded that it was created around the mid-to-late Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty. Although the scroll was painted with places such as the Portas do Cerco, which retained the military names of the xun xiao suo (汛消所) of the Qing Dynasty, it was different from the coastal maps as it was not used for military purpose. Although there were geographical names and fishing vessels, it was not a nautical chart per se. The most prominent part was the Ruins of St. Paul's and the cityscape and life in Macao. Therefore, the author believed that this scroll which depicted Macao's landscape, scenery, and dwellings is one of the most ambitious Chinese landscape paintings that was influenced by Western painting methods. It has incomparable historical, cultural, and artistic value and deserves further in-depth study.



澳門山水長卷（圖片由楊斌教授提供）

Qing Gynasty landscape scroll of Macao (Th pictures are provided by Prof. YANG Bin)



李憑教授獲「廣東省優秀社會科學家」殊榮 Prof. LI Ping received the honor of “Outstanding Social Scientist of the Guangdong Province”



李憑教授獲得第四屆廣東省優秀社會科學家暨第九屆廣東省哲學社會科學優秀成果獎「廣東省優秀社會科學家」榮譽稱號，該活動於 2022 年廣州舉行。

李憑教授為澳門大學榮休教授、現任澳門大學澳門研究中心客席教授，曾任中國社會科學院歷史研究所魏晉南北朝研究室主任、研究生院教授，浙江大學歷史系教授，華南師範大學二十四史研究中心主任，是我國著名的魏晉南北朝史專家，連續三次當選中國魏晉南北朝史學會會長。現時，李憑教授被禮聘為《文化雜誌》顧問編輯，主持該刊的編輯和出版工作。

The 4th Guangdong Outstanding Social Scientist and the 9th Guangdong Outstanding Achievement Award in Philosophy and Social Sciences was held in Guangzhou. Prof. LI Ping received the honorary title of “Outstanding Social Scientist of the Guangdong Province”.

Professor LI Ping is a professor emeritus of the University of Macau and is currently a visiting professor of the Centre for Macau Studies of the University of Macau. He was formerly the director of the Wei-Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties Research Department and professor at the Graduate School of the Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, professor of the Department of History of Zhejiang University, and director of the Research Center of the Twenty-four Histories of South China Normal University. He is a renowned expert in the history of the Wei-Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties and has been elected president of the Historical Association of Wei-Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties of China for three consecutive terms. Currently, Prof. LI Ping is appointed as a consultant editor of the *Review of Culture*, presiding over the editorial and publication work of the journal.

澳大發表 2022 年最新宏觀經濟預測 UM released the 2022 Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao

澳門大學澳門研究中心及經濟學系於 1 月 26 日發表 2022 年最新宏觀經濟預測，預計 2022 年的經濟增長處於 3.6% 至 37.9% 之間；服務出口增長為 5.8% 至 64.7% 之間；澳門特區政府最終收入維持在 512 億元至 659 億元左右。2021 年新型冠狀病毒在全球仍未完全受控，訪澳旅客全年數目為 771 萬人次，僅為 2019 年的 19.6%。因此 2021 年首三季，總體經濟雖然從 2020 年低位反彈，但力度仍然不足，增長僅為 27.5%，相比 2020 年同期，收縮 58.0%，仍有一段距離。去年 9 月底澳門出現疫情個案，更令旅遊管制措施進一步收緊，導致“黃金周”假期旅客大幅減少，2021 整年經濟增長並不樂觀。基於以上情況，澳大澳門研究中心及經濟學系組成的《澳門宏觀經濟模型課題組》對 2022 年澳門經濟作出以下預測：

The University of Macau's (UM) Centre for Macau Studies (CMS) and the Department of Economics released the 2022 Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao on January 26, estimating that the economy will grow between 3.6% and 37.9% in 2022; the exports of services will grow between 5.8% and 64.7%; and the government revenue of the Macao SAR government (transfer from government reserve excluded) will remain at around MOP 51.2 billion to MOP 65.9 billion. In 2021, COVID-19 pandemic was still not fully under control globally. The total number of visitors to Macao was 7.71 million, which was only 19.6% of the 2019 figure. In the first three quarters of 2021, although the overall economy has rebounded from its low point in 2020, the strength was still insufficient. The year-on-year growth was only 27.5%. Compared to the same period in 2020, with GDP shrinking by 58.0%, the recovery was still far away. Amid the outbreak of the pandemic in Macao at the end of September last year, the SAR government further tightened

travel restrictions. As a result, the number of mainland visitors dropped substantially during the 'Golden Week' holiday period. The economic growth of 2021 was not optimistic. In this context, UM's CMS and the Department of Economics released the 2022 Macao Macroeconomic Forecast, which was based on the Macroeconometric Structural Model of Macao. The specifics of the forecast are as follows:

因應可能的疫情變化和政府政策，課題組就全年訪澳旅客的數目作出不同的情景預設，顯示不同復甦速度的可能性。情景預測全年旅客數目分別是：情景一：0.99 千萬人次（2019 年的 25%）、情景二：1.38 千萬人次（2019 年的 35%）、情景三：1.77 千萬人次（2019 年的 45%）、情景四：2.17 千萬人次（2019 年的 55%）。

In response to possible changes in the pandemic and government policies, the research team of the Macroeconometric Structural Model of Macao developed four different scenarios for the number of visitor arrivals in 2022, indicating the possibility of different recovery speeds. The number of visitor arrivals in 2022 will be 9.9 million (25% of the number in 2019) under scenario 1, 13.8 million (35% of the number in 2019) under scenario 2, 17.7 million (45% of the number in 2019) under scenario 3 and 21.7 million (55% of the number in 2019) under scenario 4.

基於以上 4 個情景，主要經濟變數預測如下：

Based on the above four scenarios, the forecasts of major economic variables are as follows:

經濟增長的基線預測分別是 3.6%、15.3%、26.2%、37.9%。

服務出口增長的基線預測分別是 5.8%、26.7%、45.1%、64.7%。

私人消費增長的基線預測上升約為 1%。

固定資產形成的基線預測分別是 8.0%、9.3%、11.3%、12.9%。

物價變動（本地生產總值平減指數和消費物價指數）的基線預測維持在 1.8% 至 2.9% 之間。

每月工作收入的基線預測上升在 1.8% 至 3.8% 之間。

失業率的基線預測在 2.6% 至 3.0% 之間，而本地居民失業率則在 3.5% 至 3.9% 之間。

- The baseline forecast of Macao's economic growth is 3.6%, 15.3%, 26.2%, and 37.9% respectively.
- The baseline forecast of the growth in the exports of services is 5.8%, 26.7%, 45.1%, and 64.7% respectively.
- The baseline forecast of private consumption growth is up about 1% in all four scenarios.
- The baseline forecast of total gross fixed capital formation grows by 8.0%, 9.3%, 11.3%, and 12.9% respectively.
- Inflation rate measured by GDP deflator or consumer price is expected to increase by 1.8% to 2.9%.
- Median monthly employment earnings are projected to increase by 1.8% to 3.8%.
- Unemployment rate is projected to be between 2.6% to 3.0%. Excluding non-resident workers, the unemployment rate of residents is expected to be 3.5% to 3.9%.

預計本年度澳門特區政府最終收入（不包括財政調撥）維持在 512 億元至 659 億元左右。

Government revenues (transfer from government reserve excluded) are expected to be between MOP 51.2 billion and MOP 65.9 billion.

澳門在 2020 年經歷一次極嚴重的經濟收縮，雖然 2021 年有所復甦，但力度不足，澳門政府在不同方面實施各種政策，尤其對中小企業，作出援助。但企業面對的是需求不足，沒有穩定的客源，便無法獲得穩定的收入。因此澳門如何加快接種疫苗，從而盡快放寬旅遊管制措施，讓旅客重臨，仍是政府要面對的課題。

Macao experienced a severe economic contraction in 2020. Although there was a recovery in 2021, the strength was still insufficient. The Macao SAR government has implemented various policies, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, to support them through the crisis. However, enterprises are facing a lack of demand, and cannot earn stable revenue without a steady source of customers. Therefore, the government still has to face the issue of how to speed up the vaccination process in Macao, so that travel restrictions can be relaxed and tourists will come back as soon as possible.



主要經濟指標預測 (2022)

Forecasts of Major Economic Variables in 2022

與去年同期比較變動率 (%) Year-on-Year Growth Rate (%)		情景一 Scenario 1	情景二 Scenario 2	情景三 Scenario 3	情景四 Scenario 4
本地生產總值 Gross Domestic Product	最低 Lower	-11.2	-1.5	7.1	16.7
	基線 Baseline	3.6	15.3	26.2	37.9
	最高 Upper	18.4	32.1	45.3	59.1
私人消費支出 Private Consumption Expenditure	最低 Lower	-5.3	-5.3	-5.2	-5.1
	基線 Baseline	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
	最高 Upper	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3
固定資本形成總額 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	最低 Lower	-19.7	-19.4	-18.3	-17.3
	基線 Baseline	8.0	9.3	11.3	12.9
	最高 Upper	35.6	38.0	40.9	43.2
貨物出口 Exports of Goods	最低 Lower	-24.9	-24.8	-24.7	-24.2
	基線 Baseline	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5
	最高 Upper	30.3	31.0	31.5	31.6
服務出口 Exports of Services	最低 Lower	-11.3	5.6	20.0	35.6
	基線 Baseline	5.8	26.7	45.1	64.7
	最高 Upper	22.9	47.8	70.2	93.8
貨物進口 Imports of Goods	最低 Lower	-7.3	-5.7	-4.8	-4.2
	基線 Baseline	6.2	8.4	9.4	10.2
	最高 Upper	19.7	22.4	23.6	24.6
服務進口 Imports of Services	最低 Lower	-4.2	-3.0	-1.6	0.3
	基線 Baseline	6.0	8.0	9.8	11.3
	最高 Upper	16.2	19.1	21.3	22.4
本地生產總值平減物價指數增長率 GDP Deflator Growth Rate	最低 Lower	-2.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7
	基線 Baseline	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7
	最高 Upper	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1
消費者物價指數 (綜合) 通脹率 CPI (Composite) Inflation Rate	最低 Lower	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9
	基線 Baseline	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.9
	最高 Upper	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.9
每月工作收入中位數 Median Monthly Employment Earnings	最低 Lower	-5.3	-4.4	-3.8	-3.3
	基線 Baseline	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.8
	最高 Upper	8.9	9.3	10.4	10.8
失業率 Unemployment Rate	最低 Lower	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
	基線 Baseline	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
	最高 Upper	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
本地居民失業率 Unemployment Rate (Residents)	最低 Lower	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8
	基線 Baseline	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5
	最高 Upper	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1
政府總收入 (億澳門元) * Government Revenue	最低 Lower	404	442	481	521
	基線 Baseline	512	560	606	659
	最高 Upper	619	677	732	797

* --- 不包括財政調撥

* --- Transfer from government reserve excluded



論文徵集：澳門研究年會 2022
暨《當代亞洲》、《國情導報》、《澳門研究》聯合研討會
Call for Papers: The Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022
Jointly Convened by *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *China Information*, and *Journal of Macau Studies*

「澳門研究年會 2022」已訂於 11 月 28 日至 12 月 2 日舉行，屆時，本地期刊《澳門研究》將聯同 SSCI 期刊《當代亞洲》和《國情導報》舉行聯合研討會。本研討會誠邀各有致於亞洲、大中華和澳門研究的國際和本地學者申請參會及提交論文計劃書，獲選之申請者將會於研討會上進行交流討論，經評審後，其提交之論文有機會刊登於上述期刊。

基於新冠疫情，本研討會將以混合形式舉行，粵港澳大灣區的參加者將假澳門大學澳門研究中心進行會議，大灣區以外、國外和有需要的學者可以線上形式參會。

The Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022 will be held from November 28th to December 2nd. It will be jointly convened by the local journal, *Journal of Macau Studies*, and two SSCI journals, namely *Journal of Contemporary Asia* and *China Information*. We are pleased to invite international and local scholars who are interested in the study of Asia, Greater China, and Macao, to submit paper proposals for the conference. The selected applicants will be invited to share and discuss their papers at the conference, and their papers will be considered for publication in the above-mentioned journals.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference will be held in a hybrid mode. Participants from the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area will meet at the Centre for Macau Studies (CMS) of the University of Macau, while other scholars can join the conference online.

會議主題、申請方法及相關資訊可詳閱澳門研究中心網頁 The conference themes, application and related information can be found on the CMS website:

<https://cms.um.edu.mo/call-for-papers-the-annual-conference-of-macao-studies-2022/>

本簡報刊登有關澳門的研究，如欲投稿，可透過以下方式聯絡本中心：
Macao Studies Bulletin will share various studies provided by scholars or researchers. Please feel free to contact us as below:

電郵 Email: cms.info@um.edu.mo

網址 Website: <https://cms.um.edu.mo/>

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本研討會期待各位的參與！謝謝！

We look forward to your participation in this conference!

Thank you!

舉辦機構 Organizers :

《當代亞洲》 *Journal of Contemporary Asia*

《國情導報》 *China Information*

《澳門研究》 *Journal of Macau Studies*

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