

分析和幾何學中的約當結構研討會 2006

Workshop on Jordan structures in analysis and geometry

A ONE DAY TRIP TO KENTING NATIONAL PARK

2006/04/05 (Wed, 星期三)

07:15am NSYSU, Science Building

高雄中山大學理學院前集合出發

07:30 Kingship Hotel

高雄漢王飯店

08:40-09:00 A break at rest station 加祿(休)

10:30-12:00 Eluanbi Park 鵝鑾鼻

Eluanbi is the southernmost tip of Taiwan, and also the point where the Bashi Channel meets the Pacific Ocean. In Eluanbi Park, you will find huge coral reef rocks, unique coral reef plants, and tropical coastal plants. There is also the famous historical building – the Lighthouse (constructed in 1882), and a 5,000-year-old pre-historic site.

「鵝鑾」是排灣族語「帆」的譯音，因附近之香蕉灣有石似帆船，遂以之取名，加以該地形如突鼻，故稱「鵝鑾鼻」。

12:20-13:00 Lunch at Kenting 墾丁(午餐)

13:20-15:00 Kenting National Forest Park

墾丁國家森林遊樂區

The beautiful landscape boasted by Kenting National Park is divided into two parts by the long and narrow Hengchun Longitudinal Valley Plain that extends from north to south. With coral sea cliffs teemed with fringing reefs along the west coast, the park features a large number of mountains in the north,

and coral tablelands and foothills in the south. The plain, which is formed by fault valleys, has a vast lake called Longlyuantan, together with rising coral tablelands and limestone caves to the east. The east side of the coral tablelands features unique sand rivers and sand waterfalls formed by the combined effects of winds and rivers, as well as coral cliffs, sunken caves and stalactites. As a result, the park is gifted with diverse topography and geology, which can be divided into the following categories:

墾丁植物處熱帶季風雨林,植物組成種類多而豐富。

15:30-16:10 Baisha Bay 白沙灣

--which translates as "White Sand Bay"-- is one of the better known beaches along the coast. The bay is located between Linshanbi to the south and Cape Fuguei to the north. These rocky promontories are the result of volcanic activity from the Datuen Range that sent lava flowing directly into the sea some 800,000 years ago. The different minerals present in the rock have created a mottled rock surface. An interesting feature of the rocky waterfronts are the primitive fish traps made from heaped landsite and broken coral, where fish are stranded by the retreating tide. These fish traps can be seen along the coast between Baisha Bay and Cape Fuguei

16:50-17:10 Fok ON Temple 福安宮

The biggest temple of Fok On Baddish (in charge of household) in Taiwan.

堪稱全省最大的土地公廟,全年香火鼎盛,香客絡繹不絕,全省的各地大小福德正神都要來此進香,五層樓高的聖殿。

19:00 Kaohsiung 返抵高雄。

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Workshop on Jordan structures in analysis and geometry

**A HALF DAY PROGRAM AT NCKU AND A HALF DAY
SIGHTSEEING THE HISTORICAL CITY TAINAN**

台南成功大學研討會 暨 台南參訪

2006/04/07 (Friday, 星期五)

- 07:00am NSYSU, Science Building
高雄中山大學理學院前集合出發
- 07:15 Kingship Hotel
高雄漢王飯店
- 09:00-12:50 Academic Program at NCTS/South at NCKU
台南成功大學南區理論中心
- 12:50-13:50 Lunch 午餐
(a compliment of NCKU 成功大學安排)
- 13:50-17:30 台南參訪 Sightseeing Tainan

Anping Fortress 安平古堡 (又稱紅毛城,陳列台灣早期史料)

Built by the Dutch in 1624, Anping Fortress was originally known as Fort Zeelandia. It was the residence of the Dutch governor and a military center during the early period. After Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) also lived here after expelling the Dutch from Taiwan, which is why local people still call it the "King's Fort." The political center of Taiwan moved to

nearby Tainan City after the island was captured by the Qing Dynasty in 1683. British ships bombarded the fortress in 1871, setting off an ammunition dump inside. The Qing (Ching) authorities failed to repair the devastated fortress, and it gradually collapsed. Shen Pao-chen tore down part of Anping Fortress for bricks when building the Everlasting Fortress in 1875. The fortress that exists today was reconstructed by the Japanese during the first half of the 20th century.

Chihkanlou/The Chamber of Red Hill 赤崁樓

(陳列著鄭成功時代的地圖及海戰圖、古船隻模型..等)

During Dutch Colonization, Dutch people built a city with defensive functions called Provintia in Chihkan. The name Provintia means province in English. (The Han people called it Chihkan, Fanzailo or Hongmaolo). When Jheng, Cheng-gong defeated the Dutch and recovered Taiwan, he took over Puluominjhe and established the Chengtian Prefecture at Chamber of Red Hill. Later when Jheng moved to Provintia in Anping, Puluominjhe became a magazine until the Qing Government took over Taiwan. During the Qing Dynasty, locals built a Dashih Temple next to Provintia, it was the first Chinese architecture to appear next to a Dutch castle in Taiwan. When the Japanese took over Taiwan, Chihkanlo became an army garrison hospital. It was appointed as an important historical site in 1935. In the subsequent restorations after the restoration of Taiwan, the original wooden structure was changed to an RC structure, the front gate went from facing west to facing south. In 1971 it was listed as a Class I Historic Site.

Tainan Confucius Temple 孔廟 (又稱文廟,為台南早期的教育中心)

In 1665 Jheng, Jing accepted the suggestion of his staff officer Chen, Yong-hua to build the Supreme Teacher Temple in Gueizaipu of Chengtian Prefecture (today's Confucius Temple) with the Minglung Hall beside the temple. They were completed in 1666. During the Kangsi Reign of the Qing Dynasty, the temple was renamed Supreme Teacher Temple after repair, and the Taiwan Prefecture College was also established there. Emperor Kangsi even granted a tablet that read "exemplary teacher forever" (wanshibiao) to be hung in the main hall of the temple. The temple was renovated several times over the years, and the Dacheng Hall was reconstructed using a double-eave round hip roof in 1719. Having seen the splendor of the tall and huge archways in Shiuangfang, Magistrate Jiang

Yuan-shu purchased materials and hired artisans from Cuanjhou to make a new archway for the temple in 1777 and ship it to Taiwan for assembly. This archway is the surviving Bangong Archway. Unfortunately, the temple buildings were damaged in earthquakes during Jiacing and Tongjih Reigns of the Ching Dynasty. Taiwan Prefecture was renamed as Tainan Prefecture in September 1887. Two years later, the Taiwan Prefecture College was also renamed as the Tainan Prefecture College. After the Japanese Colonization, the temple buildings were used for other purposes. It was not until 1917 that the temple was completely renovated. As Wunchang Pavilion was slanting and unable to repair, the Tainan City Government decided to rebuild it in 1979. The temple was then appointed by the government as a Class I Historic Site in 1983.

Koxinga's Shrine 延平郡王祠 (建有台南市民俗文物館)

Koxinga passed away in the 16th year of the yung Liring of the Ming dynasty (1662). The Taiwanese people set up a temple called "Kai Shan King Temple" in commemoration of his expulsion of the Dutch and Recovery of Taiwan, his development of Taiwan, his loyalty to the Ming House, his accomplishments and his Spirit. General Shen Pao-cheng proposed to the Ching court the establishment of a shrine in honor of Koxinga. The construction was completed in the first year of the Kuang Hsu reign (1875). It was in Fukien-style architecture. In the wake of the Taiwan retrocession the government demolished the Fukien-style building and reconstructed the shrine in a north Chinese style. The reconstructed resulted in controversy over its ratification as a national site. However there is an abundance of cultural objects in the shrine, including a large number of couplets from the Ching dynasty. A couplet handwritten by the shrine founder Shen Pro-cheng with Strong stobes and profound meaning has a considerable historic value.

Erkunshen Fortress (Eternal Golden Castle) 億載金城 (城內建有 3 尊大砲台,及沈葆楨銅像,以紀念其台灣早年海防上的貢獻)

The fortress was called Big Anping Fortress to distinguish it from the Small Anping Fortess not so far away. As Shen, Bao-heng had put a tablet read "Yizaijincheng" (Eternal Golden Castle) on the entrance of the fortress, people thus called it Eternal Golden Castle. Built during the Guangsui Reign in Ching Dynasty due to the Mudanshe Incident, Shen, Bao-heng was assigned to take charge of the defensive affairs of Taiwan. When Shen

arrived in Anping, he immediately surveyed the geographic condition of the area. Then, he decided to build a big fortress there to safeguard Fucheng. So, he hired the French architect Bordeaux to design a fortress for defending against Japanese invasion from the sea. The first Western style fortress was completed in 1876. Shen thus wrote eight characters read “Yizaijincheng and Wanliudichu which turned out to be the tablets on the fortress. The fortress had since become the protector of Taiwan. During the office of Shen, the fortress remained unused. Yet, just before Taiwan was ceded to Japan, cannons on the fortress had fired twice to defend invasions of foreign races. The first time was during the Sino-French War of 1884 when the French fleet carried out armed provocation in Anping. When the Ching Army fired the cannons on the fortress, the French fleet dared not enter the area. The second time was just before Taiwan was ceded to Japan in 1895. Ching officer Liu, Yong-fu who stationed in Anping fired twice against the Japanese battleships which attempted to enter the area. These incidents had demonstrated the defensive function of the fortress. The Eternal Golden Castle is not only the first Western modern fortress in Taiwan, it is also Taiwan’s first fortress equipped with British Armstrong cannons. It was damaged and deserted during the Japanese Colonization. Later it was listed as one of the attractions of Fucheng and the restoration work began. Systematic restoration began after the restoration of Taiwan. Today, it is a Class I Historical Site.

19:00 Kaohsiung 返抵高雄。

Travel Agency: 魯安旅行社
高雄市中正四路 53 號 4 樓之 4、5
TEL:07-2824854 黃家惠
總經理 劉健魯