

鵝鑾鼻燈塔屹立于臺灣南岬，是所有海客與舟子的守護之神
Eluanbi Lighthouse stands at South Cape, guarding all the boats and travellers on the sea.

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The Lighthouse of South Cape in Memory

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跳過一段小小的裂溝，再以雙手撥開小徑兩旁的五節芒、月桃、紅柴等叢灌，奮力攀上已廢棄的海防碉堡，眼前展開的是如畫冊卷軸般的山海勝景——白雲鑲嵌藍天，碧海溫柔相襯，尖聳的大尖山在群山層巒間脫穎而出，亮白頎長的鵝鑾鼻燈塔屹立在畫面的焦點位置上。

對於臺灣的民眾而言，鵝鑾鼻幾乎是燈塔的代名詞，遊客到墾丁國家公園也都不忘到鵝鑾鼻來看看著名的燈塔，但是卻少有人知曉鵝鑾鼻燈塔名聞遐邇的緣由。恆春半島三面環海，素以豐富的海洋資源及美麗的珊瑚礁聞名，然而這對往來航行的船隻而言卻是潛伏的危機；加上夏季颱風、冬季落山風的興濤作浪，自19世紀中葉開始，歐美船隻往來南中國海時，難船事件頻仍，因而改寫了恆春半島百餘年來的歷史命運，也開啟了鵝鑾鼻燈塔的歷史扉頁。

清同治六年（1867）3月，美國三桅帆船「Rover」（音譯為「羅發號」或意譯為「遊歷者號」），遇暴風雨在七星岩附近觸礁，船長韓特夫婦和水手乘小艇逃生，欲在琅嶠龜鼻山（今潭仔灣）登陸，遭龜仔角（今社頂）原住民襲擊，僅有兩名華人倖存。當時廈門的美國領事李善德聞報即向清廷要求查辦，清廷卻以「生番不歸地方官管轄」的理由推拖延宕；6月美國軍艦兩艘抵現地直接行動，卻失利受挫。美國公使屢向總理衙門交涉，李善德也揚言親自視察番境。直到9月清廷迫於外交壓力，劉明燈才率兵勇五百名進至琅嶠（恆春半島舊稱，泛指枋山以南的區域）。

劉明燈率軍南下琅嶠，李善德受邀同往觀察，李氏並邀請任職英商怡記公司經理、精通華語的必麒麟隨行擔任通譯，與十八社頭目卓杞篤會晤，締結「南岬之盟」。曾遊歷臺灣各地、極富冒險精神的必麒麟，將他在臺灣的遊歷經歷紀錄出版「Pioneering in Formosa」（譯為「老臺灣」或「歷險福爾摩沙」），其中就詳載著「南岬之盟」的折衝過程。書中描述，他向李善德獻計，請李氏掏出假眼珠，以威嚇原住民頭目簽訂條約；劉明燈感謝他在締結盟約時居中斡旋有功，特別賜名漢名：「必麒麟」。

羅發號事件後來在雙方協議下結束紛爭，當時李善德曾要求清廷在臺灣南端建礮台，在南岬建燈台，但清廷當局託故並未認真實行。後因難船事件層出不窮（1871年琉球船民遇難，引發1874年日本進攻臺灣的牡丹社事件），在美、日、英等各國的外交壓力下，於是清廷委託英國皇家學會的畢齊禮來此尋求建塔地點。

光緒元年（1875）6月，畢齊禮自打狗出發前往琅嶠地區勘察燈塔建地，一行八十餘人浩浩蕩蕩順著旗后

Jumping over a coral reef groove, pushing aside bushes along the path, and climbing up the deserted coastal defense fort, one would see a splendid panorama emerge like a scrolling painting, with white-cloud-dotted azure sky and blue ocean as the background. Mt. Dajian is distinguishable from surrounding mountains, while at the center stands out the slender and brightly white Eluanbi Lighthouse.

While Eluanbi Lighthouse is a must-see scenic spot for tourists to Kenting National Park (KTNP), very few people know why it is so famous. Hengchun Peninsula, where the lighthouse is located, is bordered by sea on three sides and is well-known for its abundant marine resources and spectacular coral reefs. However, hidden reefs, summer typhoons, and wind blowing down from the mountain in winter caused frequent shipwreck accidents on South China Sea since mid-19th century. Since then, the history of Eluanbi Lighthouse began.

In March 1867, the American merchant ship the Rover struck Qixingyan. The captain couple and the crew escaped in lifeboats and managed to go ashore on Guibishan (now Tanzih Bay) in Langqiao (now Hengchun), but were attacked by aborigines in Guizijiao (now Sheding). Only two Chinese survived. The American Consul to Amoy, General Le Gendre, immediately requested the Qing government to intervene but was rejected. In June, the U.S. sent a military expedition against the tribe members responsible but was defeated. After several negotiations, the Qing government finally sent General Ming-deng Liu with 500 soldiers to Langqiao (now Hengchun Peninsula, referred to the area south of Fangshan) to resolve the issue in September.

With the aid of a translator, W. A. Pickering, who was fluent in Chinese, Liu and Le Gendre negotiated an effective treaty with Tauketok, the chief of 18 aboriginal tribes in Langqiao, guaranteeing the safety of shipwrecked American and European sailors. In Pickering's book, Pioneering in Formosa, he recorded his adventures in Taiwan in detail including how he advised that Le Gendre intimidate Tauketok to sign the treaty by using fake eyeballs. To appreciate Pickering's contribution, Liu bestowed him a Chinese name meaning auspiciousness and prosperity.

Following the Rover Incident, Le Gendre once proposed the Qing government to build an artillery battery at the south point of Taiwan and a lighthouse at South Cape, but the proposal was not accepted. In 1871, the massacre of Ryukyu people whose ship was shipwrecked triggered Japan's invasion into Taiwan, the so-called Mudan Incident, in 1874. Under diplomatic pressure, the Qing government hired W. F. Spindey, a member of Royal Geographical Society, to build a lighthouse.

In June 1875, Spindey led a team of over 80 people from



鵝鑾鼻燈塔是清領時期在臺灣本島興建的第一座西式燈塔 / 翻攝於南天書局
Eluanbi Lighthouse was the first western-styled lighthouse in Taiwan during the Qing occupation era. / Copied from archive photos at SMC Publishing Inc.

半島南行，涉過下淡水溪(今高屏溪)，經東港至枋寮，在此與恆春縣的首任縣令周有基會合，繼續南下的旅程。越過形勢險要的楓港，抵達車城；經牡丹至滿州，穿越鬱密的原始叢林，並歷經一段與原住民的溝通折衝後，終於抵達鵝鑾鼻岬角。畢齊禮在他的探查報告上寫著：「這塊地非常漂亮，未親眼看見前實在無法想像。短草密生而完好，不全然是荒廢之地，反而像保養很好的草皮。兩邊皆有濃密的林子，在坡腳，一處高聳的樹林像棕櫚樹般，隔開了最南端的低地海邊。黑檀樹在此長得十分高大，森林由許多種硬木組成。獼猴數量很多，雉雞的叫聲從林叢傳來。我們量完土地所需的建塔尺碼，以及必須的角度後才離去。」回程中，畢齊禮與原住民頭目及其他首領商討價錢，最後以一百銀元買下鵝鑾鼻岬角，作為興建燈塔的預定地。

光緒七年(1881)鵝鑾鼻燈樓開工起建，由英國人哈爾定設計，翌年燈塔落成，共花費二十餘萬銀兩。光緒九年(1883)燈塔開燈啟用，為防止原住民的侵擾，燈塔築成砲壘形勢，以塔基作為砲台，圍牆上設有槍眼，牆外四周設壕溝並派駐武裝士兵守衛，為世界上少見的武裝燈塔，也是清領時期在臺灣本島興建的第一座西式燈塔，紛擾近半世紀的船難事件也在此告一段落。

Takau to Langqiao for land inspection. They went southward along Chi-hou Peninsula, crossed Xiadanshui River (now Gaoping River), passed through Donggang to Fangliao, where they first met with the first magistrate of Hengchun, You-ji Zhou, then their journey continued from Fonggang, Checheng, Mudan, to Manjhou. After repeatedly cutting across primitive forests and communicating with aborigines, they arrived at Cape Eluanbi. Spindey wrote in his inspection report: "(paraphrased) This is an unimaginably beautiful land with neat and short grass. Forests on both sides are composed of various hardwoods, such as ebony trees, with sounds of Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) and presence of Formosan rock monkeys (*Macaca cyclopsis*). We measured the land and angles needed for the lighthouse before we left." On their way back, Spindey bargained with the chief of aborigines and eventually bought the land with a low price of 100 silver dollars.

The construction of Elunabi Lighthouse, designed by the Englishman J. Reginald Harding, started in 1881 and was completed the next year, costing around 200,000 silver dollars. It was first lit in 1883. To prevent frequent raids by local aborigines, Eluanbi Lighthouse had a trench surrounding it and many gun holes on its walls. Extra fortifications were also required, making it one of the few armed lighthouses in the world. It was also the first western-styled lighthouse in Taiwan during the Qing occupation era. Shipwreck accidents at last came to an end.

光緒廿一年(1895)，清廷簽訂馬關條約，臺灣割讓給日本後，恆春知縣歐陽萱奉令於清軍撤離時，將燈塔炸毀；明治三十一年(1898)，日人撥款修復重建。日昭和二年(1927)「臺灣日日新報」舉辦票選活動，『鵝鑾鼻燈塔』經投票初選，被定為臺灣八景之一。1929年經審查委員視察確定，同年12月，「臺灣八景鵝鑾鼻碑」豎立，目前此碑仍立於燈塔南側。

日本昭和四年(1929)，日人於燈塔左側山丘上興建日本神社，與燈塔毗鄰而立。1930年2月，設於大板埕(今南灣)的「日本捕鯨株式會社」，將捕獲的「白長鬚鯨」骸骨奉獻作為神社鳥居。二次大戰末期，因地形地勢重要，燈塔與神社遭盟機炸毀。戰後燈塔整修工程完成於民國39年；民國51年改建並換裝新式大型四等旋轉透鏡電燈，每10秒一閃，光力180萬燭光，是目前臺灣環島所有燈塔中光力最強者，有「東亞之光」之稱。民國71年，劃為墾丁國家公園的史蹟保存區。

2011年的仲夏，墾丁國家公園的解說志工在燈塔周圍進行著解說演練，準備迎接暑假洶湧的人潮。絡繹不絕的遊人之間傳來陣陣高亢、字正腔圓的北京話，偶爾也聽聞內斂含蓄的日本語，來自各國的人們交會在這座歷史的意象前。昔時已遠，21世紀的船難事件不再引發爭戰，而是國際仲裁的海洋汙染環境議題，不變的是，「臺灣八景」的山海勝景仍深深吸引著各方遊人；「東亞之光」依然屹立臺灣南岬，守護著所有的海客與舟子。🌀

In 1895, the Qing government signed the Treaty of Maguan, agreeing to cede Taiwan to Japan. Eluanbi Lighthouse was bombed out by Qing soldiers before they retreated. In 1898, the Japanese rebuilt the lighthouse. In 1927, Eluanbi Lighthouse was voted as one of The Eight Magnificent Sceneries of Taiwan in an activity held by Taiwan Daily News. In December 1929, a monument in memorial of this honor was erected at the south side of the lighthouse and has existed till today.

In February 1930, a Japanese whaling company at Dabanle (now South Bay) dedicated whale bones to building the torii for a Shinto shrine, which had been built next to the lighthouse one year earlier. Unfortunately both the lighthouse and the shrine were seriously damaged in WWII. In 1950, the lighthouse was again rebuilt; and in 1962, it was equipped with rotating fourth order Fresnel lenses, flashing once every seconds with an intensity equivalent to 1,800,000 candlepower. Eluanbi Lighthouse, the most powerful lighthouse in Taiwan, has been called “the Light of East Asia.” In 1982, it was included in the heritage areas of KTNP.

In midsummer 2011, volunteer interpreters of KTNP gathered around Eluanbi Lighthouse practicing, preparing to welcome tourists from all around the world, including China and Japan. Foreign tourists visit and pay their respect to the lighthouse deemed as a historic symbol. The shipwreck history is long gone. What needs international arbitration in the 21st century is the issue of ocean pollution. What lasts forever is that “the Light of East Asia” still stands majestically at South Cape of Taiwan, guarding all the boats and travellers on the sea. 🌀

1929年，日本人於燈塔左側山丘上興建日本神社，與鵝鑾鼻燈塔毗鄰而立 / 翻攝於日治時期的明信片

In 1929, the Japanese built a Shinto shrine at the left side of Eluanbi Lighthouse. / Copied from a postcard of the Japanese Occupation Era.

