

歷史與景點

和平島

Heping Island



序

嚴佳代

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國立臺灣海洋大學(以下簡稱臺海大)創立於 1953 年,與和平島相鄰將近 70 年的時間,和平島的產業興衰發展也與臺海大互相影響,但居民似乎感受不到臺海大與和平島的共生關係。臺海大 USR 計畫從 2017 年開始執行並提出「打造和平島國際旅遊島」願景,在許多老師與同仁的努力投入下,讓和平島豐富的歷史人文資源漸漸被看到。因此兩年多的執行,我們團隊從「觀光資源景點盤點」、「製作中英文版旅遊手冊」、「公車站牌旅遊資訊更新」、「旅客旅遊需求調查」、「成立和平島大小事」、「輔導地方商家升級」、「推動和平島團結抗疫商品券」、「辦理社區座談會」、「規劃和平島藝術展」、「規劃人行專用道」、「交通改善方案」、「進行和平島原民歌舞再造計畫」、「辦理和平島聖誕晚會」、「拍攝多部和平島品牌形象影片」、「規劃南岸製冰廠再生方案」、「辦理天后宮禮斗導覽活動」、「發放和平島設計紅包」、「協助環境教育課程規劃」、「辦理和平島英文導覽」、「辦理產品推廣試賣活動」、「辦理多次旅行業及投創公司踩線」、更安排主管機關與國際教育領袖深入和平島。兩年多以來團隊成員進入和平島超過 300 次,開設和平島相關課程與培育學生超過 200 人次,到全國各大專院校分享和平島資源與 USR 投入,也奠定了許多和平島發展國際觀光的能量。

本書匯集和平島重要的歷史與景點,除了可以讓更多人了解和平島豐富的歷史人文及觀光景點外,也期望透過本書讓更多旅行業同仁規劃深度和平島體驗行程,讓和平島被全球看到,也讓和平島成為基隆的驕傲,更成為臺灣人的驕傲。感謝教育部 USR 經費支持,基隆市政府與臺海大的行政支持與指導,更感謝和平島居民的支持與體諒,另外也特別感謝黃麗生教授與潘江衛老師的審閱。歡迎各位到海大 USR/B 和平島國際旅遊島網站指導,期待和平島實現國際旅遊島的願景。

序

黃麗生

臺灣海洋大學海洋文化研究所教授、教育部 109-111 年大學社會責任實踐計畫 (USR/B) 「打造國際旅遊島—和平島及其周邊之地域創生與永續發展」共同主持人 / 子計畫五「和平島數位圖像故事館」計畫主持人

和平島位於基隆港的東北方，不但有美麗的自然景觀，也具有豐富的國際歷史故事與人文底蘊。和平島與附近的山嶺地區，古來就是東洋航線的中繼站—從福建向北到琉球、日本，向南到呂宋（菲律賓群島），以及由呂宋到日本的航線地標。16 世紀中葉，和平島逐漸以海港面貌聞世並名為「雞籠」，而且一直到 19 世紀初以前，明清文獻中的「雞籠港」實指和平島而言。

和平島出土的考古文物，使島上歷史可追溯至 4500 年前，並具有多元民族登場的歷史進程。現存島上最早的原住居民凱達格蘭巴賽族，其祖先約 2000 年前由菲律賓一帶沿臺灣東岸北移逐漸定居於此，並擅於海洋貿易。華商在宋元時代就曾到此與巴賽人的祖先互動。16 世紀下半葉，中國漁商與日本海商來此活動愈多並往來居住。17 世紀初，日本倭寇欲南下進攻雞籠和澎湖，明朝乃將雞籠納為閩浙海防的戰略要地。1626 年，西班牙人占領雞籠，將其整合到「大帆船貿易」中，並在漢人的協助施工下，在島上建立薩爾瓦多城堡和修道院。1642 年荷蘭人取代西班牙人占有雞籠，並將薩爾瓦多城堡改稱「北荷蘭城」，唯後不免於 1668 年因明鄭軍隊北伐而離去。明鄭統治重心在南臺灣，雖未著意經營雞籠，但仍視之為海防重要據點。

1683 年明鄭降清後，清朝實施兩岸對口貿易政策，「雞籠港」逐漸擴展於今基隆港，至清末和平島有了新地名叫「社寮庄」，已退居為漁港及運礦砂碼頭的角色。仍持續吸引眾多漢人包括泉州、漳州、客家、溫州人遷入定居繁衍，奠定和平島漢人海洋文化的根基。1895 後，日人在和平島發展造船、漁業，進行都市街道、基隆橋、造船廠、水產試驗所、運礦砂鐵道與隧道等建設。但前此西、荷、明、清時期的建物，如薩爾瓦多堡及

其他堡壘也全被拆除殆盡。光復後，和平島續為造船與漁業基地，並吸引新的族群移入，包含大陳人、其他外省軍公教人口，以及從事漁工、船工及其他勞工的阿美族，使島上多元文化的特質更為鮮明。

當前和平島的漁業、造船產業皆趨於式微，並為基隆市人口流失、老化最嚴重的地區，亟需以社區再造型塑地方共識，發展特色產業，庶幾人口回流，社區永續發展。和平島多元民族在此交錯的人文光景與歷史敘事，乃是臺灣海洋文化的重要遺產，如能經由適當的創生與再現，當有助於該島發展文創、觀光、休閒產業，進而共創和平島地域新價值，再造島上永續宜居的前景，乃至於成為整個基隆地區進行國際觀光轉型的基地，為基隆港的國際旅遊和觀光轉型，以及再度為北臺灣融入東亞乃至世界的海洋網絡而付出貢獻。

本計畫團隊著眼於和平島獨特的海洋環境、自然景觀以及豐富的歷史人文底蘊，期能藉由大學社會責任實踐計畫的執行，建立增進產官學社的合作對話的溝通平臺，以「打造國際旅遊島」願景，推動地方文化保存應用與觀光旅遊、運動休閒、文創設計等連動產業，並提升地方文化與人才培育效能。嚴佳代老師兼具海洋教育與觀光旅遊專長，並富於實務經驗。其執行計畫用心積極而具創意，《和平島歷史與景點》正是其邁向計畫目標的階段性成果，必將有助於和平島文化觀光與深度旅遊的發展。茲為序。

黃麗生

2020.04.30

序

潘江衛
社寮島文史工作室負責人

古早的人在講台灣頭在雞籠(基隆)，雞籠頭(基隆頭)在社寮。和平島在清國時代稱為基隆社寮，是一個有原住民的社居與漢人漁寮的地方，在大航海時代，這裡是海圖有標記的勝地，許多人從海上不斷來此，留下很多東西與故事。

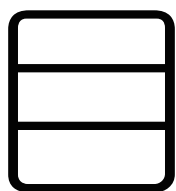
這本和平島歷史與景點手冊，是國立台灣海洋大學執行打造和平島成為國際旅遊島計畫中的出版作品，與和平島地方耆老、專業達人、營業店家等，共同彙編。能夠讓遊客與本地鄉親有更深入的了解與體驗，和平島是台灣有名造船產業基地，也是古大寮層海岸生態，潮間帶以海藻聞名於世，島上人文，到處在廟宇、教堂、碼頭、砲台都可以遇上，正如相逢的剎那，正是重回古早的台灣的舞台，再一次擁有著意外與驚奇。從和平島可以閱讀十分之七的地球表面，學習藍鯨的吐納，擁抱海洋的身體。在和平島最熱鬧的一條街上，會遇上雨都最美的彩虹！在和平島最熱鬧的一艘船上，也會遇上台灣最美的快樂！希望能從和平島海洋的渴望，拍打整個世界上岸，同時也能在和平島上漫步雲端中的砲台，讓每個人來到這裡都能幸福起來。

這是打造和平島成為國際旅遊島的初想念頭，希望藉由本手冊伴你來和平島，書寫自己的歷史與留影紀念的景點。

靜態的手冊只是來和平島生活的護照，如果能夠在和平島旅遊，會是一場有獨特海島故事與夢想的體驗。在台灣只有基隆有，一個讓你忘返的和平島，正等著你來！

潘江衛

2020.04.29



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吃貨這樣吃



01

和平島歷史沿革
HEPING ISLAND HISTORY

基隆名稱的來源

明初的文獻和海圖稱北臺灣為「小琉球」，明中葉以降又再改稱為「雞籠」。其中「雞籠」或「雞籠山」即指和平島及鄰近山嶺地區；一直到 19 世紀初以前，明清文獻中的「雞籠港」實指和平島。而雞籠一詞的由來，有許多種說法，較為可信的說法是在 1870 年修訂的《淡水廳志》中稱今和平島山勢形狀頗似雞籠，故有雞籠之名。1876 年 1 月 16 日（清光緒元年），清廷依沈葆楨奏請，新設臺北府下轄宜蘭縣、淡水縣、新竹縣、基隆廳以基地昌隆取代雞籠名稱。

The original name of Keelung

Keelung was originally known as “The Chicken Cage”. There are many stories about the origin of the name. The more credible statement is that the Heping Island got its name in 1870 from being shaped like a traditional chicken cage. On January 16, 1876, the Qing Dynasty established Taipei City with jurisdiction for Yilan, Danshui, Hsinchu, and “The Chicken Cage”. The Emperor Qianlong replaced the name “Chicken Cage” to Keelung.

三島成一島

和平島是離台灣本島最近的島，只有靠 75 公尺的和平橋與本島相連，和平島全島原分為和平島本島（舊社寮島）、桶盤嶼、中山仔島三大部分，在日據時代建設和平島時三島嶼已全部連為一體。

Three small islands

Historically, Heping Island is made up of three small islands before becoming one main island. Originally, Heping Island is the closest small island to the coast. Heping Island was originally divided into three parts: Heping Island, Tongpanyu Island, and Zhongshanzai Island. The three islands were all integrated into one during the Japanese occupation.

和平島 4500 年前的新石器文化

2011 年在和平島台船停車場發現的貝塚與圓山文化發現的遺址同期,圓山遺址是位於台灣台北市中山區圓山西邊(台北盆地西邊)緩坡,為全台灣最珍貴的史前遺址之一,也是罕見的多文化層遺址,也稱圓山貝塚。依照國際通行辦法,從圓山遺址發現的新石器時代人類活動紀錄統稱圓山文化,也稱貝塚文化,該文化存在時間則約在距今 3300 年至 2500 年前。而和平島發現的圓山文化遺址則被認為是 3000 年前左右的。另外在臺西班牙教授鮑曉鷗等人的研究也指出和平島考古的遺址可以發現和平島的人類活動在距今 4500-3500 年前的訊塘埔文化就開始。

4500 years of history of Heping Island

The ruins discovered on the present site of the China Ship Building Corporation, now CSBC in 2011, coincided with the ruins discovered of the Yuanshan Culture. This is also a rare multicultural site, known as the Yuanshan Shell Mound. Neolithic human activity records are collectively referred to the Yuanshan culture, which existed from about 3300 years to 2500 years ago. In addition, research by the Spanish Professor Bao Xiaouand others in Taiwan pointed out that the archaeological site of Heping Island shows that human activity of Heping Island started in the Xingtangpu culture as early as 4500-3500 years ago

在基隆超過 500 年的平埔族巴賽人

現存最早定居和平島的原住民是凱達格蘭族巴賽人 Basai, 很早以前從臺灣外海的 Sansai 遷入, 於貢寮雙溪河口形成「舊社」後個別擴展於今基隆、金包里、淡水一帶。

《基隆市志》:「距今約一千年前,在舊基隆郡貢寮庄新社,住有府那賽島族人…於六百餘年前率眾遷基,擇居於和平島八斗子及金包里一帶」。「所言『府那賽島族』應即指巴賽人。

語言學家將台北基隆沿海以及蘭陽平原的族群都視為平埔族的巴賽人,也用馬賽語 (Bacay) 進行溝通,而和平島的大雞籠社

(Quimaurri) 原住民即為巴賽人聚落,另外荷蘭人紀載馬賽聚落還包括三貂部落以及金山萬里一帶的金包里社。巴賽人也是和平主義的原住民族,擅長貿易而不好戰的巴賽人多次的戰爭都是由他族所引起,而且大多數都是巴賽人死傷較多。西班牙人初到和平島時,巴賽人為了避戰而選擇避戰到山上。後來 1646 年荷蘭人攻打西班牙人時,巴賽人還派出 1000 名勇士持弓箭協助荷蘭人攻打西班牙人。十三世紀初的巴賽人雖散居海岸河口,但村舍間維持婚姻交易的聯繫,從事地區性工藝、貿易與服務,甚至與歐洲人頻繁互動,包括通譯、仲介、貨品交易、採金、開煤以及伐木等屬於典型的貿易種族。(引伸閱讀:康培德(2003)十七世紀上半的巴賽人,臺灣史研究,第十卷第一期,第 1-31 頁。)



圖 凱達格蘭族聚落分布

The Pingpu Basai, Heping Island's Indigenous people

The Indigenous people of Heping Island are the Masai and they communicated by the Bacay language. The Masai people were also a pacifist indigenous people. The Masai people were good at trade but not warlike, When the Spaniards arrived on the island, the Maasai escaped to the Keelung hills in order to avoid war. The Masai were engaged in regional craftsmanship, trade and services, and even interacted frequently with early European traders.

西荷時代遺址考古

2016 年和平島平一路停車場第三次考古挖出 3 具歐洲人遺骸,1 具原住民小孩甕棺,2019 年 5 月開始的第四次考古挖掘計畫,清華大學人類學研究所長臧振華團隊、西班牙考古學者 Maria Cruz Berrocal 團隊合作和平島聖薩爾瓦多城修道院考古團隊,在平一路停車場建築遺構周邊又新發現 20 具遺骸,包括有西班牙人以及漢人的遺骸。

Archeology of Spanish and Dutch settlement

In 2016, archaeological surveys excavated three European remains and an indigenous child's coffin on Heping Island. The fourth archaeological excavation project started in May 2019, collaborating with the archaeological team from The University of Qinghua. 20 new human remains were found around the structure of the parking lot on Pingyi Road, including the remains of Spanish and Han Chinese Han people.

大航海時代

● 1371-1644 明朝海禁與弛禁

「海禁」是明朝的一項鎖國性質的基本國策，從洪武年間到隆慶年間，實行了近 200 年，縱貫大半個明朝。明朝海禁嚴格禁止人民對外通商貿易，限制外國人到中國進行貿易。明朝洪武四年(1371 年)十二月頒布「禁海令」，規定：「禁瀕海民不得私出海」。1433 年永樂皇帝鄭和七度下西洋，但仍實施海禁。海禁政策主要原因為 (1) 日本內亂的武裝部隊倭寇擾亂沿海 (2) 走私貿易猖獗 (3) 壟斷海上貿易。明中葉後解除海禁後漢人來臺增加，連帶影響和平島的漁商活動。

1371-1644 Ming Dynasty

The “Sea Ban” was a basic national policy of the Ming Dynasty. It was implemented for nearly 200 years, forming a sea ban policy and concept. The Ming Dynasty’s Sea Ban strictly prohibited people engaging in international trade, and restricted foreigners from trading in and with China. The main reasons for the sea ban policy were (1) Japanese pirate’s threat (2) rampant smuggling trade (3) monopolize maritime trade. After the lifting of the Sea Ban, the flow of Han people coming to Taiwan from China increased which affected the activities of fishermen on Heping Island.

● 16 世紀中葡萄牙人到亞洲殖民

- 16 世紀葡萄牙與西班牙在大航海時代建立海上權威後，
- 1511 年越過非洲控制麻六甲海峽，1542 年到達日本與日
- 本進行貿易。1571 年建立澳門與長崎的貿易據點，當成明
- 朝海禁時期唯一與日本貿易的管道。當時長年在澳門與長
- 崎間的貿易，航行過台灣看到翠綠的島嶼因此喊出「Ilha
- Formosa」，因此台灣在歐洲地圖廣泛被以 Formosa 稱呼。

15th Century Portuguese expansion in Asia

- In the 15th century, Portugal and Spain established the maritime
- authority in the era of the great navigation, crossing Africa to
- control the Straits of Malacca in 1511 arriving in Japan in 1542 to
- trade with Japan. They established trading bases in Macao and
- Nagasaki in 1571. When the Portuguese sailed across to Taiwan
- and saw the green land, they named Taiwan “Ilha Formosa”
- (Beautiful Island). Therefore, Taiwan was widely called Formosa
- in Europe.



圖 西班牙人所繪 Formosa 上雞籠港與周遭地區形勢圖

● 1521 年西班牙殖民菲律賓

16 世紀初大航海時代的強權西班牙在 1521 年到達菲律賓，與另一強權葡萄牙相抗衡，1571 年占領馬尼拉並築城形成亞洲權力中心，並與明朝及日本貿易絲綢與雜貨。同時也航行跨過太平洋搭著黑潮與北太平洋環流到北美洲與墨西哥交易大量白銀到亞洲進行貿易。

Spanish colonization of the Philippines

At the beginning of the 16th century, Spain reached the Philippines in 1521, ahead of Portugal. In 1571, The Spanish occupied Manila and fortified the city to form the center Spanish control in Asia. Rapidly, trading of silk and commodities with the Ming Dynasty in China and Japan commenced.

● 16 世紀末日本人南下

十六世紀末期 1593 年豐臣秀吉統一日本，兵力強大的豐臣秀吉想改變東亞秩序，要求各國向日本朝貢，也大規模興兵海外，目標直指台灣。當時的台灣在日本眼中只有鹿皮（鹿港的興起）以及野人會出草（殺人），因此早期日菲貿易興盛期都會跳過台灣。當時台灣因為尚未開發，因此也是海盜主要的據點。當時豐臣秀吉對台灣提出招降書，內容主要是以目前日本國力，可以成為東亞的共主，但當時因為台灣沒有統一的王國，所以招降書不知道要送給誰而作罷，再加上 1598 年豐臣秀吉死亡，接班的德川家康一改豐臣秀吉強勢作為，改與各國和平貿易。但明朝在這個事件後感受到日本的威脅，因為台灣離明朝的領土澎湖太近，如果台灣被日本佔據，將威脅明朝重要的貿易據點澎湖，西班牙人也擔心日本人勢力到了台灣後會威脅菲律賓的西班牙據點，因此台灣在 16 世紀末漸漸受到各界的重視。

Japanese went south in the late 16th century

In 1593, Toyotomi Hideyoshi unified Japan, and demanded that all countries pay tribute to Japan and also sent many troops overseas. The goal was directed to Taiwan. Since Taiwan had not yet been developed, it was also the main stronghold for pirates. Toyotomi Hideyoshi demanded the reunification of Taiwan,

but at that time Taiwan did not have a unified kingdom. In 1598, Toyotomi Hideyoshi died, and Tokugawa Ieyasu, who succeeded him changed to peaceful trading with other countries. However, the Ming Dynasty felt the threat of Japan. If Taiwan was occupied by Japan, it would threaten the important trade strongholds of the Ming Dynasty. The Spaniards also worried that the Japanese might threaten the Spanish stronghold of the Philippines when they arrived in Taiwan.

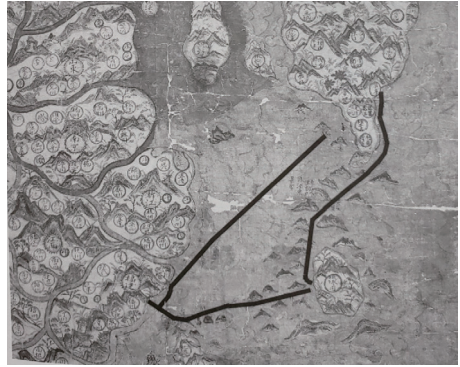
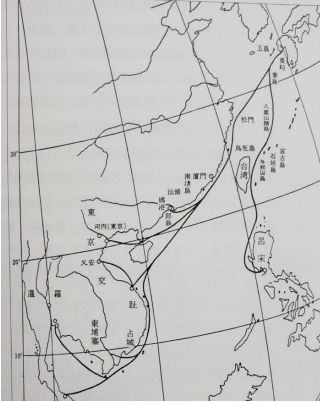


圖 明朝與日本在東亞的航線

17 世紀初 VOC(東印度公司)

1597 年第一艘東方船隊回到荷蘭阿姆斯特丹, 香料、絲綢、陶瓷器引起歐洲人對於東方的狂熱。1600 年英國成立東印度公司 (EIC), 感受到威脅的荷蘭隨即在 1602 年成立荷蘭東印度公司 (VOC), 也獲得荷蘭聯省議會特許權, 可以簽訂合約及發動戰爭。VOC 十七世紀初到亞洲後對西班牙與葡萄牙造成威脅。1605 年荷蘭將領韋麻郎抵達澎湖, 並與明朝將領沈有容談判, 明朝希望荷蘭人不要在明朝重要貿易島澎湖, 而去蠻荒之地無人所管的台灣, 而荷蘭則轉向印尼巴達維亞 (現雅加達) 建立亞洲總部。

1619 年巴達維亞總督燕坤得知西班牙對台灣有企圖, 加上葡萄牙在澳門貧弱, 因此燕坤派雷理生率領 12 艘船 1200 人前往攻打澳門, 主要政策則是 (1) 取代葡萄牙接管明朝與日本的生絲貿易 (2) 切斷西班牙語明朝的航道 (3) 取得明朝沿岸的據點。但屢攻澳門不下的 VOC 則在 1622 年 7

月前往澎湖並在風櫃尾建築荷蘭城，而明朝則再度希望荷蘭前往台灣，中間兩年明朝與駐守在澎湖的荷蘭人談判兩年，直到 1624 年荷蘭人才拆城撤守澎湖前往大員（台灣）。

Early 17th century Dutch East India Company

In 1597, the first Eastern fleet returned to Amsterdam, Netherlands. Spices, silk, and ceramics aroused European enthusiasm for the East. In 1600, the United Kingdom established the East India Company (EIC), and the Netherlands, which felt threatened, immediately established the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1602. When VOC arrived in Asia in the early seventeenth century, it threatened Spain and Portugal dominance. The Ming dynasty hoped that the Dutch would not go to Penghu which was an important trading island for the Ming dynasty. Eventually the Dutch went to Taiwan, where no one was in control, while the Netherlands established Batavia in Indonesia

In 1619, Batavia forces led 12 ships and 1200 people to attack Macau. The main policy was to (1) replace Portugal to take over the silk trade between Ming Dynasty and Japan (2) cut off the waterway between Spain and Ming Dynasty (3) obtain the Ming Dynasty stronghold along the coast. However, the VOC went to Penghu in 1622 and built a Dutch town on Penghu. In 1624 Dutch forces demolished the city and withdrew to Taiwan.



圖 荷蘭時期的地圖



圖 荷蘭東印度公司旗

1626-1637 西班牙人佔領雞籠、淡水

西班牙認為台灣是重要的據點因為如果掌握台灣，將可以 (1) 透過大員（台南）與漳州進行貿易 (2) 打擊荷蘭人 (3) 掌握主權不必受明朝約制。因此在 1626 年從馬尼拉航向

台灣,1626年5月11日首先登陸台灣最東點並命名為Santiago,也就是現在的三貂角。5月12日登陸雞籠島(位於今和平島的本島社寮島南岸),5月16日宣示佔領福爾摩沙,並在島上建立聖三位一體城(又稱為聖救主城、聖薩爾瓦多城),為了強化在島上的防禦,除了聖薩爾瓦多城外還分別建立與本島最近的聖路易堡(桶方堡)、制高點的聖安東堡及撤守堡。



圖 西班牙人在今社寮島的防禦工事

西班牙佔領雞籠後馬上就陷入困境,因為雞籠的金包里社以及大雞籠社原住民逃到內山,拒絕提供食物,剛到雞籠的西班牙人陷入糧食不足的問題。隔年(1627年)得知淡水米糧豐富,因此西班牙船艦從北海岸進入淡水奪取米倉,並在1628年為了擴張滬尾(淡水)勢力而建立聖多明尼哥城(現淡水紅毛城),直到1637年因為發生淡水林仔社原住民攻擊西班牙人並殺死神父事件,因此西班牙人撤守淡水。

1626-1664 Spanish occupy Keelung and Danshui

Spain believed that Taiwan was an important stronghold, because (1) trade with Zhangzhou through Tainan (2) fight against the Dutch (3) control of sovereignty without having to be restrained by the Ming Dynasty. Therefore, Spanish ships sailed from Manila to Taiwan in 1626, landing on the easternmost of Taiwan on May 11, 1626 and named it Santiago. On May 16, Spanish forces landed on Heping Island, and established Fort San Salvador. In order to strengthen the defense on the island, the Spanish also established Fort Saint Louis and Fort San Anton. However, Spain was in trouble immediately after occupying Keelung, because the indigenous people on the island fled into the mountains and refused to provide food, and the Spanish who

had just arrived in Keelung were suffering from food shortages. The next year (1627) learning that freshwater rice was abundant, Spain forces seized grab rice silos, and in 1628 established San Domenico City to expand freshwater rice production. In 1637 because of attacks on Spaniards and the killing of the priest by the indigenous people, Spanish forces withdrew from the area.

1626-1642 西班牙統治

這段期間總共經歷 8 位長官，分別是第一階段的鞏固時期 (1626-1629) 卡冷貓長官時期，除了建立聖薩爾瓦多城以外，還有建立淡水聖多明尼各城；第二階段則為發展時期 (1629-1637) 五位行政長官時期，勢力從雞籠擴張到淡水河流域的台北及噶瑪蘭 (宜蘭)；第三階段衰退期 (1637-1642) 因為菲律賓總督認為台灣在日本鎖國下以及沒有太多價值，因此開始拆除聖薩爾瓦多城，也造就 1642 年荷蘭人攻打西班牙的福爾摩沙古戰役中，西班牙在優越的戰略位置中快速的戰敗。



圖 荷蘭人佔領時期的和平島地圖

1626-1642 Spanish colonization

The consolidation phase (1626-1629), in addition to establishing San Salvador, they also built Tamsui Santo Domingo. The second phase was in the development period (1629-1637) which included the expansion from Keelung to Taipei and Yilan. The third stage (1637-1642) the Governor believing that Taiwan was not much value began to demolish San Salvador. This led to the quick defeat by the Spanish in the Battle of Formosa in 1642 when Dutch forces attacked Spanish forces.

● 西班牙傳教目的

有別於荷蘭 VOC 以貿易為主要目的，西班牙人海外殖民除了政治與經濟外，還有傳佈天主教的使命，因此在雞籠統治的 16 年內建立許多教堂進行傳教。首先 1626 年在今社寮島建立服務西班牙人的諸聖教堂，也是全台第一座大規模教堂，之後在附近建立聖多鐸教堂讓西班牙士兵使用，並在漢人聚落澗內（「巴利安」Parián，位於西班牙人所建薩爾瓦多堡的後面，一說位於與西班牙人社區隔著狹窄海灣的對岸）建立澗內教堂，也在和平島 Quimaurri 原住民部落（現海產街後）建立聖若瑟教堂（一說為聖路易斯 San Luis 教堂）。在雞籠傳教的神父學習凱達格蘭族的馬賽語，並設立學校教導漢人、原住民與日本人當傳教士，因此神父在當時也獲得許多居民的高度尊重，也是西班牙人與地方溝通重要的管道。

Purpose of Spanish missionary missions

Spanish colonization had the mission of spreading Catholicism and Spanish politics and commerce. As a result, many churches were established in Keelung for missionary work. In 1626, the Spaniards established the All Saints Church on Heping Island, which was the first large-scale church in Taiwan. Later, Spanish communities established many churches nearby. The priests learned the local Ketagalan language and set up missionary schools to teach the Han Chinese, Aboriginal and Japanese the Catholic religion. The priests were highly respected by many residents at the time, and were also an important source of Spanish communication with the local communities.

● 1642-1668 荷蘭人統治

1637 年，菲律賓總督科奎拉下令拆除淡水的聖多明哥城，以及聖薩爾瓦多城上的看守堡、撤守堡、桶方堡，只保留主城聖薩爾瓦多城，最後只留下桶方堡未被拆除。聖薩爾瓦多城駐軍也縮減至百餘人，且科奎拉每年都會把部份士兵調回菲律賓。西班牙人裁軍的消息傳到大員後，荷蘭人認為征服北台灣西班牙人據點聖薩爾瓦多城的時機已經到來。1641 年 8 月，VOC 派遣 205 位荷軍士兵及約 500 位淡水

原住民組成的聯軍，試圖進攻社寮島。只是荷軍偵查過社寮島上的據點後，判斷火炮數量不足以攻破城堡，勸降對方失敗後、即返回大員。

1642年8月19日荷蘭將領哈魯斯率396位士兵抵達雞籠島水域，岸時因受潮流影響及西軍火炮壓制，只得退回船上，8月20日荷軍迂迴至雞籠島東側之八尺門水道附近，打算奪取島上的制高點，亦即原為看守堡所在之山丘。荷軍搶灘時，與20位西班牙士兵交戰，因西軍欠缺後援，不久後就退回撤守堡，讓荷軍成功上岸，並攻下了山丘由於雙方戰力相差過大，西班牙軍對抗荷軍僅6日就投降，進而結束了台灣西班牙統治時期。

1642年荷蘭人佔領基隆，則將聖薩爾瓦多城改名為北荷蘭城，並將陵堡拆除，只留下聖安東陵堡，石材則移到淡水重建聖多明尼各城。看守堡（今社寮西砲台）則改為維多利亞堡。荷蘭人佔領雞籠港26年間，與明朝形成密切的貿易關係，而雞籠也是跟福州最近的港口，因此有許多福州人來到雞籠為荷蘭人進行貿易，也漸漸形成所謂的社寮島的福州街，直到1668年荷蘭人撤出雞籠福州人仍然與日本人持續進行貿易。



圖 荷蘭與西班牙於雞籠的海戰圖

1642-1668 Dutch Colonization

In 1637, the Spanish governor removed Santo Domingo in Tamsui and the caretaker at San Salvador. The garrison at San Salvador was also reduced to little more than a hundred. After news of the disarmament reached Tainan, the Dutch thought that it was time to conquer San Salvador, a Spanish stronghold in northern Taiwan. In August 1641, the VOC dispatched a coalition of Dutch soldiers and Tamsui aborigines to try to attack Heping Island, but returned to Tainan after failure. August 19, 1642, the Dutch forces arrived at Heping Island again, but were attacked by Spanish forces. August 20, the Dutch forces landed near the Bachimen waterway of Heping Island, and engaged with 20 Spanish soldiers. Due to the great difference in combat power between the two

- sides, the Spanish forces army surrendered to the Dutch army in just 6 days, which ended the Spanish rule in Taiwan.
- In 1642, the Dutch occupied Keelung and changed San Salvador to North Holland. The caretaker fortress (in the west Sheliao Fort) was changed to Fort Victoria. The Dutch occupied Keelung for 26 years and had close trade relations with the Qing Dynasty. Many Fuzhou people moved to Keelung to trade with the Dutch. Until the Dutch withdrew their troops in 1668, the Fuzhou people continued to trade with the Dutch and Japanese.

鄭氏家族與荷蘭人的紛爭

1640年海盜鄭芝龍認為日本生絲貿易獲利大，因此自行由中國運生絲到日本，荷蘭人為了保障生絲的貿易，因此與鄭芝龍協議由鄭芝龍運生絲到大員，再由荷蘭人從大員運生絲到日本長崎做生意。但鄭芝龍未遵守協議，自行與日本貿易，但因為鄭芝龍海上船艦勢力龐大，弱勢的荷蘭人也只能轉而買品質較低的越南生絲銷往日本。

1644年崇禎皇帝上吊自殺明朝滅亡，闖王李自成自立大順政權，引清兵入關，清太祖多爾袞進入中原。1651年鄭成功為了鞏固財源，與東南亞進行胡椒貿易，但馬尼拉的西班牙人以及巴達維亞的荷蘭人對鄭成功船隊多番阻撓，因此在1656年公告台灣禁航令，也種下雙方衝突的導火線。1661年開始受到清軍進逼的鄭成功開始攻打大員，改普羅民遮城為『東都明京』，設承天府及天興、萬年二縣。當時駐守在雞籠和淡水的荷軍聞風而逃，但不久又在鄭經的默許下於1664年重返雞籠和淡水，直到1668年鄭軍北上才又離去。1680年鄭經從廈門撤回台灣，風聞清軍要攻打雞籠，因此自毀雞籠城，但隨後又為了鞏固雞籠城而再度修建雞籠城。1681年鄭經死亡後，施琅趁鄭克爽剛從鬥爭中繼位，大舉進攻，鄭氏政權滅亡，臺灣從此納入清朝版圖。



Zheng Chenggong's war with the Dutch

In 1640, the pirate Zheng Zhilong thought that the silk trade was profitable, so he transported silk from China to Japan. In order to protect the silk trade, the Dutch agreed with Zheng Zhilong to transport silk from Qing Dynasty to Tainan, and then the Dutch transported silk from Tainan to Nagasaki. However, Zheng Zhilong did not abide by the agreement, but due to Zheng Zhilong's maritime power, the weak Dutch could only turn to buy lower-quality Vietnamese silk and sell to Japan. In 1651, Zheng Chenggong started the pepper trade with Southeast Asia in order to consolidate financial resources. This resulted in the Spaniards and the Dutch in Manila obstructing Zheng Chenggong's fleet many times. Therefore, announcement of the Taiwan embargo in 1656 planted the seeds of future conflict. In 1661, Zheng Chenggong began to attack Taiwan, and changed the name of Fort Proventia to "Dongdumingjin". The Dutch troops in Keelung and Tamsui fled. Before escaping, they left some words in "Fanzi Cave" on the Heping Island Park. After Zheng Jing's death in 1681, Shi Lang launched a war with Zheng Keshuang. Zheng's army was destroyed, and Taiwan became the territory of the Qing Dynasty.



CF在入口の北と南壁部内の洞字番
圖 番字洞内荷蘭文字

1681-1895 清領時期

清領時代初期時，基隆大部分地區還是蠻荒之地，只有今日的和平島有較多的漢人聚集，以及一些平埔族原住民部落分布於雞籠港周圍。滿清雍正元年(1723年)，來自福建漳州的移民開始入墾基隆港區，並於南岸興建坎仔頂街，此乃今日基隆市街創建之始。後來又陸續興建了暗仔街及新店仔街，此後陸續有漢人移民移入，開墾的區域也逐漸深入較內陸的地區，而不只侷限於港區周圍。

1681-1895 Qing Dynasty

At the beginning of the Qing dynasty, most of Keelung was still a barren land. Only Heping Island had more Han people and some indigenous tribes were disbursed around the local area. In the Qing Dynasty in 1723, many people immigrated from Zhangzhou and began to reclaim the Keelung Port area, and built “Kanzaiding Street” in the south. This was the beginning of the creation of today’s modern Keelung City. Since then, there have been many Han Chinese immigrants whose families gradually spread throughout the area.

1884 年清法戰爭

光緒十年(1884年),中法戰爭台灣戰事(西仔反)爆發,法國軍隊曾多次攻佔基隆以作為封鎖中國大陸的跳板。戰事肇始於法國冀取得基隆煤礦為戰艦提供能源,以便封鎖東南沿海,進而威脅中國沿海各大城市,也藉機佔領台灣,增加日後談判的籌碼。

清朝了解到臺灣的戰略重要,故派欽差大臣兼福建巡撫劉銘傳前來督戰。1884年10月1日法軍司令孤拔命令各艦開始砲轟基隆岸上,隨後派遣千餘人自港口西側仙洞山東南海濱登陸,劉銘傳考量滬尾往台北城路途平坦難守,不若基隆往台北則是多山易守,權衡之下,乃抽調大部分基隆兵力馳援滬尾,僅留下300餘人退守基隆南方的獅球嶺砲台。10月8日法軍佔領獅球嶺各堡壘,基隆全面失守。但劉銘傳率領清軍成功守住滬尾,也保住台北城。同年11月11日孤拔再度請求3000援軍,打算由基隆進攻台北,清軍團練則成功守住暖暖(暖暖戰役),直到1885年6月11日,孤拔於澎湖馬公因病去世後清法戰爭才陸續結束。

基隆中正路的法國公墓則是安葬戰爭中罹難的七百名法國海陸軍官兵的墓地所在,裡面有兩座碑文,一為日據1909年所立之「佛(法)國陸海軍人戰死者紀念碑」以及1954法國政府所立的碑文。法國公墓旁則有清國人之墓(民族英雄墓)紀念清法戰爭時陣亡的清國官兵所建,但最為特別的是,此紀念碑卻不是官方所修築,而是清法戰爭過後歷經數十年,在日治時代,由地方仕紳號召,將因開設馬路而被挖出,暴露野外的清人骨骸遷移至墓塚,並立「清國人之墓」以資紀念。



圖 9 法國人公墓



圖 10 民族英雄墓

China-France War in 1884

1884, the Sino-French War in Taiwan broke out. The war began when France sought to obtain the Keelung coal mine to provide energy for warships in order to block the southeast coast, and threaten China's coast. It also took the opportunity to occupy Taiwan and increase bargaining chips in negotiations. The Qing Dynasty learning that Taiwan was important sent the Governor Liu Mingchuan to join the battle. Most of Keelung's troops were deployed to support Taipei, leaving only 300 people to retreat to the Shiqiulin Fort. On October 8, the French army occupied the forts, and Keelung fell completely. However, Liu Mingchuan successfully protect Taipei City. On November 11th, French forces attacked Taipei from Keelung, which the Qing Army successfully defended. Conflict continued until June 11, 1885, when the French general died due to illness resulting in the end of the war. The French cemetery in Keelung holds the remains of about 700 French soldiers who died in the war. There are two inscriptions at the cemetery of note. One is to commemorate French Army and Navy forces and the other to the Tomb of the Qing Dynasty, which was built to commemorate the Qing Dynasty soldiers. Interestingly, the inscriptions were built during the Japanese occupation.

1895-1945 日本時代

日據時代從 1899 年開始到 1935 年，在基隆共進行四期的基隆港築港工程，在和平島及八尺門一帶，也設置了漁港區、水產試驗場及造船廠。基隆也是日本海軍的重要基地，當時被總督府劃為要塞地帶管制，並設立「基隆要塞司令部」，使得基隆港成為一座軍、

商、漁三用途的港口，也使基隆正式取代淡水，成為台灣北部的主要門戶。太平洋戰爭爆發前的 1940 年，基隆市計有 9.5 萬人，僅次於臺北市 32.8 萬、臺南市 14 萬、高雄市 12.7 萬，為臺灣第四大城。其中市內就有 2.3 萬為日本人。1941 年，太平洋戰爭爆發，基隆由於其主要物資吞吐港及海軍基地的地位，在戰爭末期首當其衝，成為美軍轟炸的首要目標，港區幾成廢墟。

1895-1945 Japanese occupation

During the Japanese occupation from 1899 to 1935, they started to build Keelung Port. A Fisheries Research Institute and shipyard were set up in Heping Island. Keelung at the time was an important base of the Japanese Navy. At that time, it was designated by the Governor as a fortress, making Keelung a port for military, commercial and fishing, and also Keelung was the main gateway to northern Taiwan. In the 1940s, Keelung was the fourth largest city in Taiwan. In 1941, the Pacific War broke out. Because Keelung was a major material port and navy base, Keelung took the brunt of the war and became the primary target of US bombing. The port area was almost ruined.

1947 年二二八事變社寮島變和平島

1947 年發生二二八事件時，基隆成為受創最嚴重的地方之一。1947 年 3 月 11 日國軍前往基隆市社寮島進行無差別掃蕩並逮捕民眾，除了逮捕約 30 名琉球人，還連同當地船寮的台灣籍工人和居民、及五分車的乘客帶走。3 月 13 日，部分民眾遭遇部隊槍決喪生。然而只有 7 人至 8 人最後有在海邊尋獲屍體，其餘大部分民眾從此失蹤，該次事件被稱為社寮島事件。事件結束後，基於相互提醒不讓衝突再度發生、且用和平相互期許，人們於是改社寮島名稱為和平島。琉球遺族在祭祀琉球人的社寮萬善堂建有琉球漁民慰靈碑。但這個時段有爭議，因為日本人在第二次世界大戰後即將被炸毀的基隆橋改名為和平橋，因此和平島的名稱很可能是當時依照四維八德從市區忠孝、仁愛、信義衍伸後的和平區域。

February 28th, 228 Incident

When the February 28 incident occurred in 1947, Keelung became one of the worst-hit places. On March 11, the Chinese National Army went to Heping Island to conduct indiscriminate raids and arrested many people for no reason, including 30 Ryukyu's Aborigines. On March 13, some

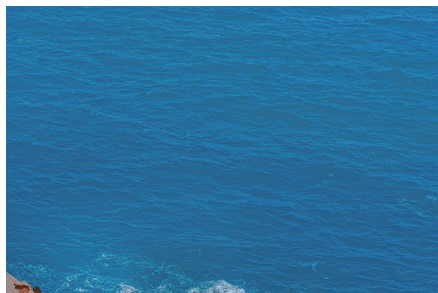


圖 11 和平島公園內琉球人慰靈碑

people were killed by troops and many people disappeared. This incident is called “the Sheliao Island incident”. After the incident, to prevent conflicts from happening again and expectations of peace, people changed the name of the Sheliao Island to Heping Island. The Ryukyu survivors built Ryukyu fishermen's monument.

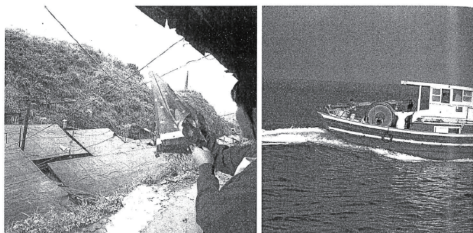
1950 年阿美族原住民來基隆

1950年代台灣光復不久,花蓮台東原住民因為生活困苦求職無門,因此跨過蘇花公路來到基隆,首先在和平島八尺門附近一塊軍事保留地山坡蓋起簡陋的木造房舍,開始基隆生根發展,多數人當礦工或是遠洋漁民。原本原住民傳統習俗是不容人口外流及與外族通婚,但隨著基督教與天主教的傳入,部落約束力足見動搖,因此原住民開始離開家鄉到外地打拼。

和平島最早是由台東成功鎮一群年輕人在水試所受訓後到基隆來從事漁業,剛到的時候很不能適應漁業生活,但因為出海捕魚有豐厚的利潤,因此仍持續吸引大批花蓮台東原住民前來,尤其早期基隆盛行鏢旗魚,原住民的勇猛適合鏢旗魚手,也有大批人進到八尺門一代搭建木屋定居。而台東泰源阿拉寶望部落一批原住民則進駐到社寮島內,因為該地山谷與阿拉寶望部落相似而將該部落稱為阿拉寶望部落,也是現在所稱的阿拉寶灣。

【阿美族群系列報導之二】

和平島的 阿美



▲阿美族群系列報導之二

1950 Amis came to Keelung

Not long after Taiwan's recovery in the 1950s, the natives of Hualien and Taitung in the South couldn't find work, so they travelled North via the Suhua Highway to Keelung. Most people become miners or fishermen. The first group of young people from Taitung who came to Keelung worked at the Fisheries Research Institute after training. When they first arrived, they were not able to adapt to fishery life after a mountain life-style. As a result of the huge profits in fishing at the time, many aboriginal people moved north to Keelung. Many Aborigines become famous for their skills in fishing for swordfish. Eventually group of aboriginals from the Taiyuan Alabaowang Tribe settled in Heping Island. Because the name is similar to the Alabaowang Tribe, the area is now called Alabao Bay.

1970 年十大建設台船時代

1937 年 6 月，台灣日治時期，由日本三菱重工業株式會社為首，結合台灣銀行、台灣電力株式會社、日本郵船、大阪商船以及基隆顏欽賢等團體資本，收購虧損甚鉅的基隆船渠，成立「台灣船渠株式會社」，設廠於基隆社寮島，為台灣第一家現代化造船廠。當時開始填補碼頭，連結桶盤嶼及中山仔嶼讓社寮島從三個島變成一個島。1970 年代初期，台灣經濟建設快速發展，對外貿易與海運日益成長，政府開始規劃大型造船廠的建立。1973 年 12 月 16 日，當時任職行政院長的蔣經國先生，正式提出國家十大建設計畫，因此吸引非常多的人搬到和平島，台船當時最高員工人數高達 7000 人，和平島是非常繁榮的地方。

The era of ship construction in 1970

The Taiwanese government decided to rapidly expand the industrial base of Taiwan. A number of major projects started including the expansion of the ship building industry on Heping Island. Due to availability of an established and skilled work force combined with an excellent geographical location Heping Island expanded rapidly. This led to massive economic growth for Heping Island and the Keelung area.



2000 和平島沒落時代

隨著航運的起起落落，台船營運多半在艱辛的環境下成長；尤其是 1999~2001 年因市場低迷而船價下跌，加上生產成本不斷增加而造成巨額虧損，幾面臨關廠的危機。2001 年因中國造船公司面臨巨額虧損，行政院介入營運，執行「再生計畫」，推進國營事業民營化。但造船市場並沒有復甦，在船舶大型化以及自動化的趨勢下，基隆的台船造船廠漸漸無法符合國際造船趨勢，因此員工人數也大幅衰退，目前僅剩下約 500 名員工。加上漁業資源大減，漁業人口大規模減少，也造成和平島一代就業機會減少，在 2017 年扶養比高達 137%，變成一個老化的漁村。

Heping Island decline in the 2000s

With the upturns and downturns of shipping, ship prices fell, leading to increases in production costs and the local ship building industry faced bankruptcy. In 2001 the Executive Yuan implemented a “regeneration plan”, promoted the privatization of state-owned enterprises. However, the shipbuilding market had not recovered. The local ship builders were unable to compete internationally causing many to lose their jobs. Currently only about 500 employees remain. With the large reduction in fishery resources nationally there has been a reduction in employment opportunities of Heping Island locals.



2019 年新興的時代

2016 年和平島公園收歸觀光局北觀處管轄，2018 年和平島公園重新開幕，加上正濱漁港色彩計畫的實施，和平島周圍再度受到全球的重視，正濱漁港也在 2019 年 11 月獲得國際景觀大賞，和平島公園的營運廠商也在 2019 年 11 月獲得金點設計獎年度最佳設計獎。而臺灣海洋大學執行教育部大學社會責任 (USR) 計畫之第一期「打造國際旅遊島—社寮文化再現與地方產業佈建」以及第二期「打造國際旅遊島—和平島及其周邊之地域創生與永續發展」之相繼實施，也帶動地方的發展。但隨著和平島漸漸受到重視，2019 年 10 月時任立法委員蔡適應與市長林右昌提出和平島

台船造船廠建立潛艦製造基地的議題，引發民眾的熱議，尤其台船造船廠底下有聖薩爾瓦多城的遺址，加上和平島道路狹小與房屋老舊，在經濟與環境人文的衝突下，也期待基隆市政府能提出一個對和平島未來有永續發展的方針。

Emerging era in 2019

In 2017, Heping Island Park was under the jurisdiction of the North Coast National Scenic Area. In 2018, the Heping Island Park was re-opened. It has once again received global attention. The Zhengbin fishing Port won the international landscape award in January 2018, and Heping Island Park also won the Golden Dot Design Award for Best Design Award in November 2019. The Heping Island Tourism Board plans to drive local development. In October 2019, the Legislator and Mayor of Keelung raised the issue of establishing a submarine manufacturing base at Heping Island, which has aroused huge discussion among the public. The ruins of the Fort San Salvador, and the narrow roads and old houses remain and the opportunities for Heping Island now are looking towards a bright and successful future.



02

和平島景點推薦

HEPING ISLAND ATTRACTIONS

Attraction

基隆三黑 Keelung



房子黑 (漁業)

因為基隆早期以漁業為主，沿近海漁業以捕撈小卷跟白帶的燈火漁業為主，因此漁民大多在下午三四點出海，航行二至三小時後至北方三島等漁場準備，待天黑後打開電燈開始捕撈作業，持續到凌晨一兩點返航，凌晨三四點回到港口進行魚貨處理與交易。除了出海捕魚的漁船外，在魚寮工作的人也都在天黑後早早休息，準備隔天凌晨三點起床工作，因此在早早熄燈就寢的狀況下，也有了房子黑的狀況。

Black House (Fishery)

In the early days, the main industry in Keelung was fishing. The fishermen mostly went to sea from 3 pm until 1 am in the morning, returning to port at 3 am for fish trading. Because the fisherman were at sea during the night, no lights were on in their buildings, hence the name "Black House".

人黑 (礦業)

臺灣煤礦的歷史自 1876 年清朝政府在基隆八斗子的第一個官方經營的煤礦，到 2000 年左右關閉了最後一個煤礦，共經歷了約 125 年。而台灣煤礦的分布，北起基隆，南至南投集集大山、嘉義阿里山和澎湖群島，但因交通與煤礦品質 等問題，台灣煤礦的主要開採地集中於苗栗以北的地區。早期基隆除了漁業以外，礦業是主要的產業，許多人投入礦業工作，在礦坑工作的工人身上跟臉上都有黑黑的碳，也是基隆早期的一個象徵。

Black People (Mining)

Compared to workers who worked above the ground, coal mining was dirty and dangerous work. Since 1876, when the first official operating coal mine in Keelung started, mining has existed in Keelung for over 125 years. In addition to the fisheries industry in early Keelung, mining also was a major industry. Workers who worked in the mine pits were covered in black coal dust covering their bodies which is the reason for the name “Black People” (Mining).

天黑 (天氣)

基隆市位於臺灣東北部，以深水谷灣之天然港灣著名，乃臺灣最北端的都市。古名「雞籠」，位於市中心的基隆港又是北臺灣首要航運樞紐，因而有「臺灣頭」、「臺灣北玄關」之稱，亦因氣候多雨而別稱「雨港」、「雨都」，與南臺灣的高雄並列為臺灣兩大港都。尤其是每年 10 月冬季東北季風到來後，因為冷風加上長年黑潮暖流，造成基隆北海岸常常陰雨綿綿，天氣也常常陰陰暗暗，因此天黑之名由此得名，這種陰陰暗暗的天氣通常要到隔年的四月寒冷的東北季風轉為溫暖的西南季風時開始撥雲見日。

Dark Sky (Weather)

Keelung is located in the northeast of Taiwan and was known as the natural harbor of “Deepwater Valley.” Keelung was also named “Rain harbor” and “Rain city. In October after the arrival of the monsoons, the cold air of the Kuroshio current brings rain and overcast weather resulting in a dark sky. The darkness will continue until April. That’s why Keelung locals call it “Dark Sky”.

基隆八景

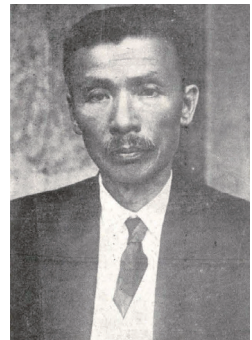
Keelung



許梓桑

日治時期，地方最具聲望的邑紳許梓桑會選出「基隆八景」。

許梓桑出生於 1874 年，父許福壽早亡，幼年由母親胡教導識字，並成為淡水縣庠生。大正九年（1920 年）任基隆市協議會員、基隆街協議會員。除了擔任公職之外，崇奉儒家學說與佛教的他亦積極推廣基隆的文教，曾擔任過慶安宮的管理人與倡建大竿林代天宮，鼓吹詩學成為臺北瀛社中堅。此外他還擔任過吟稿合刊詩報社社長、大同吟社社長。



許梓桑

Xu Zisang

During the Japanese colonization period, Xu Zisang, the most prestigious elder gentleman in the region, chose “Eight Scenic Spots in Keelung.” Born in 1874, his mother taught literacy for local students. He was a member of the Keelung city local government and a Buddhist promoting Keelung culture and education. He served as Qing’an Palace of managers and actively promoted poetry and classics.

海門澄清

門開八尺本天成，萬古常流一色清；好是晚來霞爛熳，魚穿雲錦漾分明。



八尺門漁港

海門就是位於和平島與正濱里之間一水道，水域十分之狹小，寬約八尺，俗稱八尺門，為漁船出入之重要門戶，因為其海水十分之澄清可見底，所以可以在此觀察海中之生物之生態，十分之有趣。開門八尺本天成 萬古常流一色清 好是晚來霞爛熳 魚穿雲錦漾分明。八尺門也就是

今天中正區的正濱里。以短短的一座橋，連接了和平島與基隆間唯一的陸上交通。橋下是漁船出入的八尺門的漁港，因為和平島間的港灣寬度近約八尺，如同海門一般，因而得名。

Haimen Chengqing

Haimen is a waterway between Heping Island and Zhengbinli. The water area is very narrow and about eight meters wide. It is commonly known as the eight-foot gate. It is an important gateway for fishing boats to enter and exit Bajimen Fishing Port. Because its seawater is very clear and visible fish can be observed here. A short bridge connects the only land transportation between Heping Island and Keelung.

杙峰聳翠

萬水星羅繞杙峰，杙峰不與眾山同；孤高千仞凌霄漢，一望蒼茫鎮海東。

基隆嶼地質上屬火山島，岩石之形狀與基隆山之石英岩塊相似，四周皆為斷崖，山勢極為陡峭，海拔高度都在 100 公尺上，大部份的土地皆山坡地，因受東北季風及海浪沖擊，故東北方大多為峭壁，並造成十分少見的海蝕洞及岩礁，在高處之岩壁還可見海蝕遺蹟，由此可知，此座



基隆嶼

島會因地盤之上而隆起過。而也早在 82 年 9 月 17 日正式地開放局部地區供遊客觀光，島上因受風力及地質關係，加上沒有充足的水和土可供植物生長，所以並無大片之植物林，島上之植物為典型海島植物為多，島上設施以步道及涼亭為主。

Yifong Songchui

The geology of Keelung Island is a volcanic island. The shape of the rock is similar to the quartz rock blocks of Keelung Mountain. It is surrounded by cliffs and the hills are extremely steep. With the northeast monsoon and the impact of the waves, the northeast is mainly cliffs. Due to the wind and geological relationship on the island there is insufficient water and soil for plant growth.

雞山驟雨

雞山屹立冠群峰，風雨蕭蕭驟幾重；極目微茫迷鳥道，高低雲樹匝陰濃。

基隆市東南方的雞籠山是基隆火山群的一部分，但特別的是雞籠山自成一格，山形類似金字塔，更似傳統的雞籠，在東北角海岸中是相當突出的地標。傳統上屬於老基隆地區，因此將其列入基隆八景之中，其下雨頻率之高，不下於基隆。如果從基隆方向望過去，一派煙雨濛濛，頗有一番滋味，雞山驟雨，風情萬種。



基隆山

Jishan Zhouyu

Keelung Mountain in the southeast of Keelung is part of the Keelung volcano group. The mountain shape is similar to a pyramid and more like a traditional chicken cage. It is a prominent landmark on the northeast coast, so it is one of the eight scenic spots of Keelung.

獅嶺匝雲

指顧獅峯曙色分，朝朝嶺上匝浮雲；山容隱約誰能辨，絕巘高岩盡綺紋。

獅球嶺位於基隆市區的南端，前頭有座小山頭，形似獅子戲球，故名之。山頂有座獅球嶺砲台，中法戰爭時這裡曾是重要戰場，中山高從其下穿鑿而過，由於山勢面海，迎面而來的水氣會因凝結而盤聚山頭，形成相當有趣的景象，「獅嶺匝雲」因以得名。如此景觀或許並不是獅球嶺獨有，但自有她秀麗的一面。



獅球嶺砲台

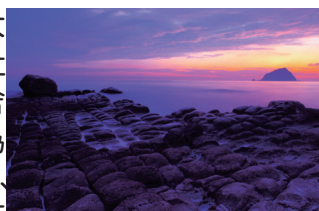
Shiling Zhayun

Ridge is located at the southern end of Keelung City. It has a small hill in front of it, which resembles a lion playing with a ball. There is the Lion Ball Ridge fortress on the top of the mountain. It was an important battlefield during the Sino-French war. Because the mountains face the sea, the oncoming water and gas will condense on the mountain due to condensation, forming a very interesting event.

社寮曉日

旭日東昇彩鳳鳴，雲霞散漫曉風生；天開曙色矔矔映，水國清光入畫明。

和平島在清朝前期時稱做『雞籠嶼』或『大雞籠嶼』，在 1870 年時更名，後來改名社寮島，意思即為凱達格蘭人。大雞籠是房舍聚集在島嶼的意思，直至光復後才更名為和平島，因四面環海，島上岸邊的浪花翻滾、潮水奔騰、銀白相間、層層疊疊，自古就有「社寮銀瀾」之名。



和平島豆腐岩日出

Sheliao Xiaorih

Heping Island in the early Qing Dynasty was called “Cages island” or “Large cages island in the local Ketagalan language. Large cages were houses on the island, surrounded by the sea.

鸞嶼凝煙

雌雄鸞嶼海西東，毓秀鍾靈氣象同；樹色迷濛疑斷雨，憑欄一望碧煙籠。

鸞島分為鸞公及鸞母島，在日人炸沉以前，一直雙雙屹立在基隆港內。鸞魚是一種甲殼類水族，許多海產店都可以看到，鸞公島位於今牛稠港出口處，鸞母島位於今基隆市政府附近。由於阻隔大船航道，不利船隻進出迴轉，故基隆港擴建時隨之炸光。

Houyu Ningyan

Limulus island is divided into horseshoe crab male and horseshoe crab mother islands. Sturgeon is found in a local aquarium. Many seafood shops are here, and the island is located at the exit of Jinniu Port near Keelung City Government.

魴頂飛瀑

雙龍飛瀑落岩中，入耳泉聲玉韻通，任爾狂風吹不斷，銀河遠瀉上天空。

位於新台五線的南榮公墓旁。原本這裡是片峭壁，魴頂瀑布分兩道從峭壁頂端飛躍而下，垂直落差約五十公尺。每當豪雨過後，宛如兩條白色巨龍，氣勢壯觀。後來省道開闢，地表填高，瀑布氣勢不再，僅剩其中之一；近年上游又被截流改道，以免破壞路面，魴頂飛瀑終於消失在基隆的地圖上。



魴頂瀑布

Fangding Waterfall

Located next to the Nanrong Cemetery on the fifth line of Xintai. Originally there was a cliff which was also a waterfall with a vertical drop of about 50 meters. Whenever the heavy rain passed it looked like two white dragons. Water in recent years has been diverted upstream, so as not to damage the road surface.

仙洞聽濤

空留石洞隱仙蹤，髣髴桃源一樣同；海國波濤長擾夢，聲聲入耳聽玲瓏。

仙洞在基隆港西岸，因為當地有個海蝕洞因地表上升而露出地表，洞深八十公尺以上，曾有修行者在此修練成道，故稱仙洞。以前基隆港西岸碼頭尚未填築時，這裡是個岩岸，如果身在仙洞裡頭，每當海浪拍岸時，驚心動魄的聲響傳至洞內，經過牆壁之間的回音，或可稱之為蕩氣迴腸。如今碼頭作業的機器聲取代拍岸的浪濤，仙洞內也早已建成廟宇，香煙繚繞，壁刻豐富，另有一縷梵韻。



仙洞巖

Xiandong Tingtao

In the West Bank, there are local sea caves due to the rise in surface outcrops over 80m in depth. If you are inside the Xiandong cave, whenever the waves hit the shore, thrilling sounds will reach the cave, passing through as echoes between the walls, There is also a cave temple.



和平島公園 Heping Island

和平島公園

和平島濱海地區因長期受東北季風迎面吹襲及海蝕影響，造就許多特殊的地形景觀，有海蝕平台、豆腐岩、海蝕溝、燭台石、萬人堆、千疊敷、海蝕洞、蕈狀岩等。除了奇特的地形外，公園內露出地層的生物本體化石和生痕化石也是本區地質上的瑰寶，和平島地層為 2300 萬年的大寮層，大部分是塊狀砂岩，少部分頁岩及粉砂岩互層，為海相地層，常可發現生痕化石，和平島間名地質景觀的有下列地質景點：和平島海蝕平台、海蝕溝。

北部沉降海岸指三貂角至淡水間之海岸，全長約 85 公里，以半島與海灣之交替循環出現，係早、幼年期之鋸齒狀海岸。因地層之構造線走向與海岸線相交，故山地逼近海岸。海崖下只有狹小之海灘斷續分布，有時海崖臨海直接受波浪侵襲。但海岸大致為廣闊之海蝕臺，一部分浮出水面。因岩石以硬、軟地層之互層而成，故海蝕臺低平呈鋸齒狀，是為奇觀。海岸線附近，海孔、石門、波蝕凹壁地形甚發達，沿海亦有大小之顯礁。

大體上本海岸之地貌為沉降海岸，但實際上，亦有地盤上升之確證，例如海岸段丘、隆起珊瑚礁、隆起海層、隆起波蝕凹壁、隆起海蝕蕈岩以及如日本人所稱之萬人堆等蜂窩狀小地形和隆起石門等，海岸侵蝕與抬升隆起地貌，在此處時常可以見到。

亦有十顆樣貌似動物的「十大守護岩」，歡迎各位細細找尋。

Heping Island Park

Heping Island coastal areas, due to long-term erosion by the northeast monsoon winds and sea affecting the island coast creates many special terrain landscapes, In addition to the strange topography, the bio-fossils and bio- trace fossils exposed in the formations in the park are also geological treasures of the area.

The Heping Island stratum is a 20-million-year-old large stratum, The famous geological landscape of Heping Island has the following geological attractions: Heping Island sea erosion platform and sea erosion ditch.

Northern Shen down the coast to coast between Sandiaojiao refers to fresh water. Because the tectonic line of the stratum intersects the coastline, the mountains approach the coast. Near the coastline, the topography of sea holes, stone gates, and corroded concave walls is well developed, and there are also large and small reefs along the coast.

北方三島

北方三島是台灣基隆北方海域 3 個離島的合稱，皆屬基隆市中正區管轄：棉花嶼、花瓶嶼、彭佳嶼三座島嶼中，棉花嶼與彭佳嶼因面積較大，清代與日治時代曾有人定居，現今僅彭佳嶼有海巡署部隊駐紮。除去有主權爭議的釣魚臺列嶼，北方三島是臺灣最北端的附屬島群。由於生態資源豐富，中華民國政府在馬政府時期開始著手規劃將北方三島設為海洋國家公園。唯後續因有部分漁民反對，仍在溝通中。



Northern Three Islands

North of Keelung are three outlying islands known as Cotton Island, Vase's Island and Pengjia Islet. Except for the Diaoyutai Islands, which are subject to sovereignty disputes, the three northern islands are the northernmost island group of Taiwan. Due to the rich ecological resources, the government is planning to make these marine reserves.

琉球人慰靈碑



琉球人慰靈碑

1905年前後，琉球人遷居至基隆，形成一處多達560人的聚落。台灣人提供琉球人居住的地方，琉球人也相對地將捕魚、造船和修理漁具等漁業技術，毫不吝惜地教導給基隆居民。台灣人曾經和琉球人互相合作，宛如兄弟姊妹般地生活在一起，這是一個光輝燦爛且令人驕傲的史實。

琉球聚落雖已消逝在戰火與重建的過程中，基隆居民費時勞心，收集起分散在社寮島（今和平島）附近的西班牙人、荷蘭人、原住民和許多琉球人的遺骸，連同對琉球人的記憶，祭祀在萬善公廟內。琉球各眾有志之士為感謝基隆市民祭祀其先祖，藉此機會表達感謝意，並祈求兩國千秋萬世之和平，故立本座石像於此。

Ryukyu comforting monument

Around 1905, a large number of Ryukyu people moved to Keelung, forming a settlement of up to 560 people. The Taiwanese provided a place for the Ryukyu people to live, and the Ryukyu taught the local people fishing techniques such as fishing, shipbuilding, and repair of fishing gear. Although the Ryukyu settlement disappeared during the Second World War, the Dutch, and many Aboriginal remains, together with the Ryukyu are remembered in Wanshan Temple.

基隆嶼

基隆嶼，又稱基隆島，是位於台灣東北方的東海海域之島嶼，古稱雞籠嶼、雞籠杙，與和平島直線距離約3.3公里、基隆港口距離約4公里。其為無人島，行政區屬基隆市中正區。由於孤懸海上，故成為基隆與北海岸地區明顯的自然地標，現亦開放登島觀光。

Keelung Island

Keelung Island is an island in the East China Sea in the northeast of Taiwan. It was known as Jilongyu and Jilongyu in the ancient times. It is approximately 3.3 kilometers from Heping Island in a straight line and approximately 4 kilometers from Keelung Port. It is uninhabited. It has become an obvious natural landmark in Keelung and the North Coast. It is also now open for sightseeing on the island.

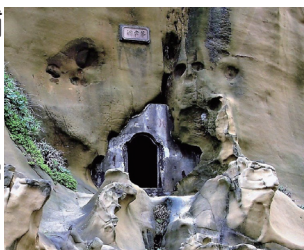
番字洞

1668年，鄭家軍從金山、野柳附近的國聖埔登陸，討伐流竄在台灣北部殘餘荷蘭人。

當年荷蘭人要離開最後據點時，先是炸毀了他們的根據地聖薩爾瓦多城，同時也在今日本和平島公園內，迎東北海風面的一處厚層砂岩有一海蝕洞，洞內的石壁上，鑿刻留下一些古荷蘭文痕跡，現已隨自然風蝕消逝，

後人就把這海蝕洞稱之為番字洞。

番字洞並不大，它卻是貫穿小山丘砂岩地質，深約 20 餘公尺，在地形上，這種山洞稱之為海蝕洞。



番字洞

Fanzi Cave

In 1668, Zheng Jiajun from Jinshan, China landed in northern Taiwan. The Dutch, as they left, blew up their base city of San Salvador leaving a number of traces of Dutch writings and ruins on Heping Island. Fanzi Cave is not large, but it runs through the sandstone geology of the hills and is about 20 meters deep.

千疊敷

千疊敷是由新第三紀層的砂岩所形成的岩盤。由於砂岩是由砂子凝固而成的岩石，因此質地非常軟，受到海浪經年累月的侵蝕之後，終於形成今日複雜而且獨特的景觀。

和平島的千疊敷之名，來自日本時代日本人看到社寮島與中山仔島的海蝕平台，在春天時長滿綠色海藻，看起好似千張榻榻米平放，所以有千敷疊翠之美。

千疊敷的「疊」在日文念成「榻榻米」，「敷」是舖的意思。所以千疊敷的意思，就是把 1 千張的榻榻米平舖在地上。岩盤有大約 4 公頃之大，足以放 1 千張的榻榻米之大，因而得名。



千疊敷

Qiandiefu

Senjojiki is a new Tertiary layer rock sandstone. Because sandstone is a rock solidified by sand, its texture is very soft. After being eroded by the waves over the years, it forms today's complex and unique landscape. Senjojiki "stacked" in Japanese pronounced "tatami" is about 4 hectares in area providing a magical landscape.

基隆海檻 (海浪打架)



波浪的交會處

基隆嶼到和平島中間海底有 10 公尺深的稜線，潮流往返時，會加速產生湧浪，海面會呈顯兩種顏色像被分成兩半兩股浪像在打架，形成強烈對比，這就是傳說中的「基隆海檻」。

Keelung Sea Sill (Wave fight)

From Keelung Islet peace to the middle of Keelung Island, there is seabed 10-meter-deep ridge producing a spectacular sight as the tide changes. Appearing in two colors, the sea will appear to be split in half. This is The legendary "Keelung sea threshold".

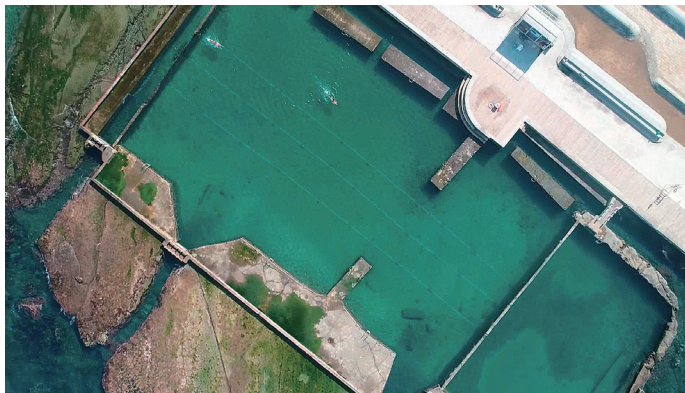
海水泳池

「藍海水池」為天然海水泳池，在池內有豐富的海水魚類，游泳時便有小魚一同共游。在民國 78 年由前台灣省旅遊局頒發為風景區，當時的管理者竟將自然資產出租給養殖業者，形成「風景區內有九孔養殖池」的不協調畫面。然而錯誤已經造成，基隆市政府只能將九孔養殖池收回，以水道引進天然海水，變身成海水游泳池。天然水池，池邊及池底有礁石。

「親親水池」則是和平島公園特別設計天然水池，水深只到膝蓋的親親水池，約 60 公分，就是為了給小小朋友們來公園時也能親近海水與自然生態，水中有小魚苗們跟您一起悠游。

Saltwater swimming pool

“Blue Water Pool” Heping Island Park has specially designed natural sea water pools. There are reefs near the pool and coastline. The depth of the children’s pool is only about 60 cm deep. It is for children who come to the park to get close to Heping’s island natural ecology. The adult pool is much deeper and popular with morning swimmers.

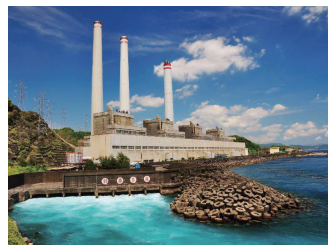


藍海水池

協和火力發電廠

協和發電廠是位於台灣基隆市中山區的火力發電廠，地處基隆港外港口西側，東側緊鄰白米甕砲台，並與外港口東側的和平島相望。該廠由台灣電力公司興建與經營，廠區面積 59.7 公頃。

廠內 4 部機組以重油為燃料，為全臺唯一使用重油做為燃料的火力發電廠，總裝機容量 200 萬千瓦，二氧化碳年排放量約 1,597,484 公噸。



協和火力發電廠

Xiehe Thermal Power Plant

Concord Power Plant is located in the mountains of Keelung, located outside the port of Keelung. The plant was built and operated by Taiwan Power Company. The four units in the plant use heavy oil as fuel and is the only thermal power plant in Taiwan that uses heavy oil as fuel. The total installed capacity is 2 million kilowatts.



廟宇歷史

和平島天后宮原名大雞籠港口天后宮，起源於明末清初雞籠（即今和平島）上的漢人漁商以草寮安奉媽祖，祈求安瀾，為往來行船漁夫與沿岸居氏所共同膜拜。清乾隆十二年（1747年），「雞籠潘、陳、涂、謝、池、顏等諸姓宗族，仰賴天后昭明有赫、威靈顯著，對媽祖印之地建造廟宇，於以妥神靈而昭誠敬。天后宮位在平一路和平國小東側，主祀媽祖。相傳於明萬曆年間有海盜船停靠於雞籠，船上媽祖示意要留在雞籠，居民乃在雞籠城背尾一地蓋了一間草寮奉祀。又傳說此天后宮曾有萬曆年間的御賜匾額『海波不揚』，唯今已不傳。雍正以後媽祖宮成為民間主神，乾隆十二年各姓宗族集資遷建為大基隆港口天后宮。此後居民凡事都求於廟堂。民國26年日本政府重劃道路，拆除宮廟，只剩下偏殿。民國38年重建於現址，民國85年重修成現狀。

Temple history

Formerly known as Tianhou Temple, Tin Hau Temple harbors large buildings worshipping the sea goddess Matzu. These are still used by fisherman sailing along the coast. Tianhou Palace is located on the east side of Heping Elementary School on Pingyi Road and is dedicated to worshipping Mazu. In the twelve years of Qianlong, the local clans raised funds to build the Tianhou Palace at the port of Grand Keelung. Since then, residents have asked for everything in the temple.

木雕

「對場作」，也就是台語所說的「拼場」，係台灣傳統建築在建造過程中，左右兩邊由不同的建築師傅分別獨自建造，合力完成這一座建築。特色就是建築左右兩邊相對應之元件，尺寸相似，但形狀、樣式、手法卻各異；形式則可分為左右對場或前後對場。國家薪傳獎大師黃龜離與 25 歲少年師黃土旺拚場。

Woodcarving

“Field work”, that is, the Taiwanese say “fight games” of Taiwan’s traditional architecture used in the construction process. The characteristic is that the corresponding elements on the left and right sides of the building are similar in size, but different in shape, style, and technique. The form can be divided into left and right or front and back.



天后宮的木雕



天后宮的藻井

石雕

和平島天后宮石雕除了門口的石獅（看門的石獅子的擺放是有規矩的，成雙成對的，而且一般都是左雄右雌，符合中國傳統男左女右的陰陽哲學。放在門口左側的雄獅一般都雕成右前爪玩弄繡球或者兩前爪之間放一個繡球；門口右側雌獅則雕成左前爪撫摸幼獅或者兩前爪之間臥一幼獅），石鼓（又稱椒圖），面目猙獰，性好閉，負責看守門戶，門上口的鋪首神獸就是他，口銜鐵環，恪盡守衛之職，門口的石鼓也是椒圖，也是龍生九子的老么。門口石雕左青龍右白虎，青龍進白虎出。廟內石雕文武殿分別雕塑文武故事，除了立體石雕外，大理石壁畫也是天后宮的一大特色。

Stone carving

In addition to the peaceful island Palace, stone lions guard in front of the temple. (Stone lions rule in pairs, and generally left male and right female in line with the traditional Chinese philosophy of yin and yang). In the temple, the stone carvings of the Wenwu Palace separately sculpt cultural and military stories. In addition to three-dimensional stone carvings, marble murals are also a major feature of the Tianhou Palace.



天后宮的石雕



天后宮的石雕

剪粘



天后宮屋簷上的剪黏裝飾

和平島天后宮除了石雕木雕的工藝外，另一個亮點是剪黏，除了正殿門口雄偉的門神秦叔恭與尉遲寶（傳說涇河龍王犯天規，玉帝命魏徵將之處斬，龍王向唐太宗求情，太宗答應要將魏徵留在身旁來拖過處斬時辰，不料魏徵入睡元神出竅，執行玉帝交代

任務將龍王斬首。從此，太宗每夜夢見龍王提頭索命，驚嚇而無法入眠，後請秦、尉遲二將為太宗守門，龍王自此不敢再入內騷擾。）外，武殿與文殿分別有溫將軍、馬將軍、趙將軍、及康將軍四位將軍的交趾陶門神，工藝及色彩都是彰顯台灣廟宇文化的美妙特色。另外正殿偏門四個文將門神，分別手持帽子、鹿、牡丹花、及酒。象徵加官進爵以及富貴九九的意涵。而屋頂的交趾陶也是廟宇文化重要的工藝，除了福祿壽（又稱財子壽，象徵財富、子孫、長壽，歲星又稱福星，其形象多為手持如意、元寶的長者。祿星又稱子星，北斗

七星中第六星就是祿星，執掌文運官祿。但是五代十國之後，受到送子張仙的影響，祿星從升官發財加上送子的功能。壽星南極仙翁，比起其祂二位夥伴祂的形象較為鮮明，拄著拐杖或是拿仙桃，坐騎為白鹿或白鶴，活了八百多歲的彭祖就是南極仙翁的化身。)

Cut stick

In addition to the island temple stone carvings, another highlight are the cut sticks, Process and highlight colors are wonderful characteristics of Taiwanese temple culture. In addition, there are four literary gate-keepers at the main hall, holding hats, deer, peony flowers, and wine. These symbolize the implication of Jiaguanjinjue and the wealth and wealth. The roof of the cross- toe Tao temple culture is an important process, in addition to the Gods (also known as the financial sub-life).

主祀神明

天后宮主殿主祀媽祖。武聖殿主祀恩主公關聖帝君，儒教以文衡帝君、佛教以伽藍護法、道教則以盪魔真君來尊稱關羽。身旁神明則包括副將周倉、義子關平以及國姓爺鄭成功。文殿主祀文昌帝君即文昌武烈梓潼帝君，簡稱梓潼帝君、文昌君，是保護文運與考試的神祇。中國有「北孔子、南文昌」之說，可見南方文昌帝君信仰之盛。文昌帝君是蜀王張育、梓潼神亞子與文昌星君等三個神靈合併而成的神明。一樓後殿圓通殿主祀三尊道教主神，分別是道教八仙的呂洞賓，也稱為孚佑帝君；兩旁分別祀奉水神或海神大禹水仙尊王；以及麻張上人的清水祖師，又稱為烏面祖師。



清水祖師



田督元帥



孚佑帝君

Worship the gods

The main hall of the main hall of the Tianhou Palace worships Mazu. Mazu who came to Taiwan during the Wanli period of the Ming Dynasty. China has the saying of “North Confucius and South Wenchang”, which shows the prosperity of the emperor Wenchang in the south. The Wenchang Emperor is Wangzhang Yu Shu , On the first floor are the Eight Immortals of Taoist Lu Tung-pin, also known as the Fu Yu Emperor.

狻猊 (ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄇㄞˊ ㄌㄩˊ ㄩㄥˋ)

又稱金猊、靈猊。狻猊本是獅子的別名，所以形狀像獅，好煙火，又好坐。廟中佛座及香爐上能見其風采。獅子這種連虎豹都敢吃，相貌又很軒昂的動物，是隨著佛教傳入中國的。由於佛祖釋迦牟尼有“無畏的獅子”後來人們便順理成章地將其安排成佛的座席，或者雕在香爐上讓其款款地享用香火。

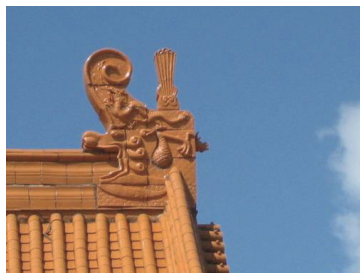


天后宮三樓香爐的狻猊

Suanni

Also known as the golden urn and the spiritual urn, it looks like a lion. The Temple of the Buddha seat and the incense burner can be seen in its style. The lion is very imposing.

螭吻



螭吻

也叫鸱吻、鸱尾、好望，等。形狀像四腳蛇剪去了尾巴，這位龍子好在險要處東張西望，也喜歡吞火。相傳漢武帝建柏梁殿時，有人上疏說大海中有一種魚，虬尾似鸱鳥，也就是鸱鷹，能噴浪降雨，可以用來厭辟火災，於是便塑其形象在殿角、殿脊、屋頂之上。

Liwen

Shaped like a four-legged snake with its tail cut off, the dragon looks out for danger. According to legend, Emperor Wu of Han had the house built of cypress wood. Its image is in the temple ridge above the roof.

椒圖

形似螺蚌，好閉口，因而人們常將其形象雕在大門的鋪首上，或刻畫在門板上。螺蚌遇到外物侵犯，總是將殼口緊合。人們將其用於門上，大概就是取其可以緊閉之意。

JiaoTu

Snails mussels often had their image carved in the door of the first shop or portrayed in the door. When encountering foreign objects, snail mussels always close their shell mouth. People use it on the door, presumably to mean that it can be closed tightly.



天后宮三樓椒圖

贔屭 (ㄅㄧˋ ㄩˋ)

也稱龜趺。形狀像烏龜，好負重。長年累月地馱載著石碑。人們在廟院祠堂，隨處可以見到這位任勞任怨的大力士。據說觸摸它能給人帶來福氣。

Bixi

Also known as turtle tablets. The tablet looks like a tortoise. People in the temples and shrines everywhere can see this powerful animal who works hard. It is said that touching it can bring blessings.



天后宮左側贔屭

天公爐

天公即為玉皇大帝，由於其為神明界地位最高者，故臺灣民間天公信仰多不塑神像，而改以天公爐代表，天公爐三條鏈條懸掛，象徵請掌管天、地、水三界的三官大帝為代表，遙拜玉皇大帝，又稱之為「三界爐」或「三界公爐」。爐腳為狻猊，爐身則以左右輔以呼應之降龍爐耳紋。



天后宮正門口天公爐

Tiangonglu

The Jade Emperor is recognized as the highest God. Taiwanese folk religion recognizes heaven, earth, water known as the three realms of the Prostrating Jade Emperor. Also known as the “three circles oven” or “three circles of public furnace.”

得義堂

得義堂在天后宮旁側殿，主祀田都元帥，是和平島著名的北管社團。在清朝由宜蘭傳入，咸豐年間於天后宮成立亂彈藝團。光緒年間，和平島的北管子弟班開始以海船到臺灣本島表演廟會助陣。日據時期曾為百人大社，2007年登入基市府文化保存團體。



得義堂門口

Deyi Hall

Introduced from Yilan in the Qing Dynasty, the Xianfeng Art Troupe was established in Tianhou Palace during the Xianfeng years. During the Japanese occupation period, the troupe had a hundred people. In 2007, it became part of the prefectural culture preservation group.



社靈廟

SheLin Temple

三府王爺

社靈廟主祀三府王爺，最早是乘王船靠岸。據傳在清乾隆四十三年（西元一七八八年）便有創建廟宇奉祀三府王爺。另外，在社寮天后宮內的“社寮小誌”中亦有記載：乾隆四十三年，三府王船曾泊社寮，庄民擇媽祖婆印石，北面築寮，恭迎三府王爺。

由林溫傅三個姓氏所組成，中間主位戴帝帽，粉臉五步鬚的是林府王爺，龍邊戴帝帽，黑面五步鬚的是溫府王爺，虎邊戴王帽，也是黑臉五步鬚的是傅府王爺。林王是紅臉黑鬚，溫王則是青面紅鬚。而三府王爺統一於每年的六月十五日做聖誕，連同王船出巡，繞境，足跡遍及北海岸非常盛大。

Lord of the Three Provinces

During forty-three years of the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty (1788 AD), a temple was created to worship three kings. The three kings' birthday is on the 15th June. They travel around the border with the kings' boat spreading well wishes, The trip is very elaborate and a wonderful event.

王船

王爺是海濱漁民最常供奉的神靈之一，東港有燒王船的祭典，在基隆和平島則是「王船遊江」祭典，習俗上王爺是瘟王，在瘟疫流行時，居民會製作「王船」，載放各種生活用具、雞鴨祭品，放到海上任其漂流盼驅逐瘟疫。

早年三府王爺誕辰期間，王爺公都會乘坐廟內的永祀王船遊江巡海，以生肉等牲禮祭海上好兄弟，保佑漁民海上作業平安豐收。



在岸上的王船

Wang Boat

Lord Wang is one of the most commonly worshipped deities by the fishermen. There is a festival of the king-burning ship in Donggang, and the Kings' Boat Tour festival in Heilongjiang. The kings' boat contains various living utensils, chicken and duck sacrifices, and is placed on the sea to allow it to drift and expel the plague. This event also blesses the fishermen with a safe harvest at sea.



天顯宮

Tianxian Temple

天顯宮

天顯宮位於和平島龍仔頂之最頂端，當時由島上的謝姓祖先—謝子龍三兄弟自浙江寧海奉迎伍顯靈官大帝金身於澎佳嶼，不久即恭迎至島上現址，距今約近兩百年。天顯宮不僅是和平島民眾的信仰中心，在基隆也是非常有名的道教寺廟。日人據台時期，廢廟除神，天顯宮一度被迫遷徙，迨至台灣光復後信徒日增。

Tianxian Palace

Tianxian Palace is located at the top of hill in Heping Island. At that time, the ancestor of Xie brought the Wuxian emperor from Zhejiang. Tianxian Palace is not only the center of Taoist faith on Heping island but also a very famous Taoism temple in Keelung. During the Japanese occupation period, the temple was abolished, and the Tianxian Palace was forced to move.

伍顯大帝

伍顯大帝相傳成道於商末周初，由於年代久遠加上多次的轉化救世，在歷代君王下詔敕封或是民間百姓感念恩德而建廟祭祀之下，其名號也日益眾多，如：五顯大帝、五行大帝、五福大帝、五瘟大帝（亦即五靈公）、五通大帝、華光天王、伍顯靈官華光大帝、五方五帝、五福財神大帝等。

世人常常誤解，以為『伍顯大帝』是一位神祇的封號，然而事實上祂是一個統稱，實際是由五位神尊轉化而成。伍顯大大帝尊號文殊師利菩薩，伍顯二大帝尊號長眉尊者，伍顯三大帝尊號韋馱菩薩，伍顯四大帝尊號華光天王，伍顯五大帝尊號夜遊神。

Emperor Wu Xian

Lord Wang is one of the most commonly worshipped deities by the fishermen. There is a festival of the king-burning ship in Donggang, and the King Boat Tour festival in Heilongjiang.

印尼皇宮古文物

位於天顯宮虎邊大樓地下一樓文物館，由前主任委員吳龍雄先生自印尼購回並捐獻給本宮以成立文物館。該批文物為十七世紀末至二十世紀初(1846~1915)印尼王宮所陳列之傢具擺設，皆為皇室成員日常所用。此批文物在天顯宮重新組合後展示。



天顯宮珍藏印尼皇宮古文物

Antiquities at the Royal Palace of Indonesia

The Cultural Relics Museum, located on the ground floor of the Tiger Side Building in Tianxian Palace was bought back from Indonesia by former chairman Mr. Wu Longxiong. He donated this palace to establish the Cultural Relics Museum. The relics are now on display.

五百羅漢公園

自和平街沿路而上，天顯宮在道路的兩旁以及停車場的周邊皆安置了羅漢石像，一直延伸至廟宇的後花園，規模宏偉而壯觀。依照規劃共計有五百尊，故稱「五百羅漢」。羅漢石像是由整塊青斗石採洞穴方式雕刻成型，其大小與真人同高，聘請大陸名師巧匠雕刻而成，造型栩栩如生、面容無一重複。善男信女可挑選與前世本身有緣之羅漢供奉，可讓自己與家人之名與五百羅漢之神像永留千世。



500 羅漢公園

Five Hundred Lohan Park

From Heping Street along the road, Tianxian Palace has placed Luohan stone statues on both sides of the road and around the parking lot. These extend to the temples' back garden, which is grand and spectacular. According to the plan there are a total of five hundred statues, so it is called "five hundred Lohan".

四面佛

伍顯三大帝為韋馱尊天菩薩轉化亦即五福財神大帝、五路財神，為道教中的財神爺。韋馱菩薩與伽藍尊者同為佛教護法神，負有驅邪鎮魔之重責。韋馱菩薩生而聰慧，早離塵欲，修清靜梵行童真之業。其神像身著冑甲、手捧金剛降魔杵，為表其心地純潔故貌作童子像。並由於時空的不同，韋馱菩薩（伍顯三大帝）也曾轉化為泰國最多人崇拜的四面佛菩薩，因此天顯宮特地在虎邊建造一座四面佛殿，恭敬禮拜。



四面佛

Erawan Shrine

Wu Xian transformed into the Wei Bo Zun Tian Bodhisattva, that is, the Five Gods of Wealth and the Five Gods of Wealth, and the God of Wealth in Taoism. Bodhisattva Bodhisattva and Lord Galan are both Buddhist law-protecting gods, and bear the heavy responsibility of exorcising evil spirits. This shrine remembers them.

社寮西砲台

西砲台位於基隆市中正區社寮島天顯宮後方山頭。清光緒十年（西元 1884 年）六月中法戰爭波及台灣，法國軍艦擊毀社寮砲台，因此劉銘傳任台灣巡撫，請外國工程師、購置西式大砲，在大沙灣與二沙灣之間的山上跟社寮島，增築西式砲台，著實強化了基隆的海防實力。據史料記載，社寮西砲台建於 1907 年，配備有四門 27cm 加農砲，而重建的社寮西砲台在民國七十幾年改建為飛彈基地。目前為國軍的軍事重地。

Sheliao West Fort

On the highest hill on Heping Island is the original fortification for San Salvador. Because of its strategic location, it remains an important part of the defense of the north coast and Keelung. This area is closed to the public.

雄風二型飛彈

在和平島最高的山頭上，荷西時代是聖薩爾瓦多城重要的防禦堡看守堡，也是社寮西砲台的所在，由於重要的戰略位置，可以防禦北海岸以及基隆港入口，因此一直以來都是軍事要塞。目前國軍部署海軍地對地雄風二型飛彈以及海軍陸戰隊地對空飛彈。

Hero II Cannons

West Fort Club is located in Keelung Liu Island. As the Sino-French War spread to Taiwan, a French warship destroyed Social Liu fort, so Liu Ming-chuan, then Taiwan governor, purchased Western-style cannons strengthening the Keelung coastal defense.

社寮東砲台

Sheliao East Fort



社寮東砲台

社寮即今日所稱之和平島，由於戰略位置極為重要，從十七世紀起，便為防守基隆港灣的重要軍事據點。

早於西元 1626 年，西班牙人便創建砲台，現社寮西砲台的位置很可能是西班牙人所建模堡的位置，後於西元 1642 年遭荷蘭人佔領，改名維多利亞堡。清領初期遭到毀棄，直到清法戰爭前劉銘傳才於此地建砲台，但砲台未完成就發生戰爭。

社寮島砲台配置阿姆斯特丹式 (Armstrong gun) 12 吋 1 台、10 吋 2 台、8 吋 2 台，日本人接收清國基隆要塞砲台守備，1897 年 4 月 30 日日本軍隊完成砲台修築工事，但隨著戰爭模式的改變，1902 年 11 月 12 日社寮東砲台改為「社寮電燈所」並與「木山電燈所」共同防禦基隆港入口，防禦工事於 1903 年 10 月 26 日完成。而社寮島電燈所，其建物包括 1930 年安裝的速射砲座、砲側庫、砲具庫及射光機、探照燈收納庫、探照燈移動軌道。

Sheliao East Fort

Sheliao East Fort is today called Island of Peace, due to its strategic position. Since the seventeenth century, it has been important for the defense of Keelung harbor and an important military stronghold. The Sheliao East Fort was equipped with an Armstrong gun and 12-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch cannons. With the end of the war, the Sheliao East Fort was changed to "Sheliao Electric Light Station" on November 12, 1902

and jointly defended the entrance of Keelung Harbor with the “Mushan Electric Light Station”. The fortification work was completed on October 26, 1903. The construction of Sheliiao Island Electric Light House included a rapid-fire gun mount, gun-side storage, gun storage and spotlight, searchlight storage and searchlight moving track installed in 1930.



社寮東砲台探照燈收納庫與軌道

基隆砲台群

昔日在基隆曾經發生過的幾場激烈戰役，包括西班牙以及荷蘭人的入侵，道光年英艦來犯，咸豐年黃位小刀會作亂，光緒 10 年之清法戰爭，和光緒乙未年的清日軍戰事。西班牙與荷蘭的聖薩爾瓦多城遺蹟在和平島，現今只是剩下番字洞一點遺蹟，其餘的均無存完全埋沒在中船的廠房中。

1884 年法國進犯基隆後，劉銘傳全面購買英國製阿姆斯特朗火砲，所積極修建的砲臺有二沙灣海門天險 砲臺，社寮砲台〈和平島〉，頂石閣砲台〈正濱國中〉，獅球嶺砲台 等幾處。在光緒 21 年乙未年日本人來臺後，因為基隆港 距離日本本土的港口最近，因此在防衛需求上，也就凸顯出其重要性質出來而築建了多處砲台，如今尚保存完好且經開發整建完成的有大武崙砲台，白米甕砲台，槓子寮砲台，社寮東砲台，以及新臺北市的四腳亭砲台。

Keelung Fort

The fort was part of the defense in several fierce battles in Keelung. Used by the Spanish and the Netherlands in the invasion of 1884 after the French invaded Keelung. The active construction of the fort includes the two Shawan Hai Men natural barrier fort, Social Laos fort <Heping Island. Capstone Court fort <Cheng Bin country> Lion Ridge Fort .



大武崙砲台



頂石閣砲台



槓子寮砲台



二沙灣砲台



白米甕砲台

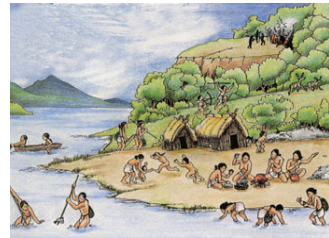


考古現場

Archaeology

圓山文化

圓山遺址位於台灣台北市中山區圓山西邊(台北盆地西邊)緩坡,面積約有 2.7 公頃,為全台灣最珍貴的史前遺址之一,也是罕見的多文化層遺址,也稱圓山貝塚。依照國際通行辦法,從圓山遺址發現的新石器時代人類活動紀錄統稱圓山文化,也稱貝塚文化,該文化存在時間則約在距今 3300 年至 2500 年前。



圓山文化時期模擬圖

Yuanshan Culture

Maruyama ruins are located in Yuanshan west (west of Taipei Basin) on a gentle slope. The area of about 2.7 hectares, is one of Taiwan's most precious prehistoric sites. A rare multicultural layer sites, also known as Round Hill shell mounds are found there.

According to international practices, the records of human activities in the Neolithic period found at the Marble Mountain site are collectively referred to as Marble Culture, also known as the Beizuka Culture, which existed from about 3300 BC to 2500 ago.

十三行文化



十三行文化時期模擬圖

十三行遺址，是臺灣北部重要的考古遺址之一。該遺址位於今新北市八里區淡水河出海口交界處的南岸，挖掘出陶器、鐵器、墓葬等各類豐富的史前遺物。該遺址的主人生存於距今約 1800 至 500 年前，在文化上屬於臺灣史前時期的前鐵器時代，是目前臺灣確定擁有煉鐵技術的史前居民，很有可能是臺灣原住民凱達格蘭族的祖先。該遺址被中華民國內政部訂為國家二級古蹟，目前保留遺址面積約一公頃，並在遺址旁設立十三行博物館，是臺灣第一座縣立（今為新北市市立）考古博物館。

Shisanhang Culture

These sites are important archaeological sites in northern Taiwan. The site is located on the south bank of the junction of the Danshui River estuary in Bali District, New Taipei City. Various prehistoric relics such as pottery, ironware, tombs, etc. have been excavated. It belongs to the pre-Iron Age of Taiwan's prehistoric culture. It is a prehistoric resident who is currently determined to have had iron-making technology in Taiwan. They are believed to be the ancestors of today's aborigines. At present, the site has an area of about one hectare. It is Taiwan's first county (now New Taipei City) archaeological museum.

鐵器文化

臺灣由新石器時代進入以鐵器為主的金屬器的鐵器文化時代，是以十三行文化作為開端。在這個時代重要的文化遺址，包括了十三行文化、番仔園文化、靜埔文化等等，文化時間大約距今兩千年到四百年之間。其中以十三行文化遺址及番仔園文化最具代表性。十三行遺址出土的鐵渣、礦石、煤以及煉鐵作坊，證實了這個文化的主人不僅已經知道煉鐵的技術，並且在聚落中進行煉鐵，他們的生活型態以農業為主，漁業也相當發達。而且十三行文化的商業行為也十分熱絡，與東南亞及中國大陸都有一定程度的往來，因此在遺址中也發現包括瓷器及中國十陸錢幣等考古資料。

Iron culture

From the Neolithic Age, Taiwan entered the era of ironware culture, which mainly consisted of ironware. Important cultural sites in this era include Shisanxing, Fanziyuan and Jingpu from 2,000 to 400 years ago. Among them, the Shisanxing Cultural Site and Fanziyuan culture are the most representative.

The iron slag, ore, coal, and ironmaking workshops unearthed at the Shisanhang site have confirmed that they not only knew the technology of ironmaking, but also conducted ironmaking in settlements. Their life style was mainly agricultural and fishery. Also quite developed, they had a certain degree of contact with Southeast Asia and China. Therefore, archeological data including porcelain and Chinese decanter coins are also found in the site.



鐵器文化出土文物



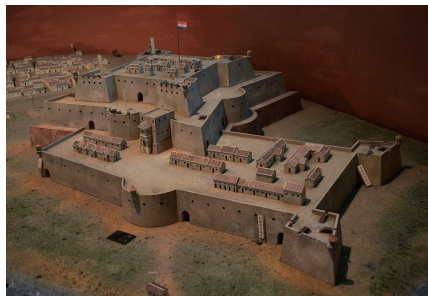
鐵器文化時期模擬圖

西荷文化

臺灣歷史上的荷西統治時期(1624年—1662年),荷蘭統治臺灣前後共約38年

1624至1662年間臺灣荷蘭統治時期,遺留古蹟:熱蘭遮城。

1626至1642年間臺灣西班牙統治時期,遺留古蹟:淡水紅毛城



熱蘭遮城模型



淡水紅毛城

Spain and Holland Culture

Dutch and Spain reign in the history of Taiwan (1624 Year - 1662 years), the Dutch ruled Taiwan for a total of about 38 years.

In 1624 to 1622. During the Dutch ruled period includes the legacy sites, Zeelandia.

During the Spanish rule of Taiwan from 1626 to 1642, the remaining monuments are Fort San Domingo.

大基隆歷史場景再現整合計畫

文化部為落實「厚植文化力，帶動文化參與」之核心理念，打破過去單點、單棟的、個案式的文化資產保存，提出以「再造歷史現場」為「重大公共建設投資計畫」，透過結合文化資產保存與地方空間治理，整合地方文史、文化科技，並跨域結合各部會發展計畫或各地方政府整體計畫，重新「連結與再現土地與人民的歷史記憶」、「深化社區營造，發揚生活『所在』的在地文化」、「以提升文化內涵來提振文化經濟」，建立從中央到地方的文化保存整體政策，落實文化保存於民眾生活。將古蹟、歷史建築與聚落，納入國家整體空間治理策略，並依此擬定永續性之維運計畫，讓歷史現場回應當代生活，此外，運用新興數位科技引領人們走進多元的歷史記憶，使文化資產加速創意生成。

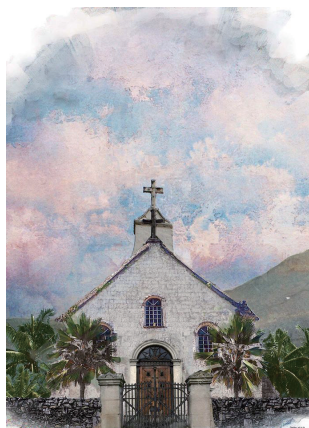


Grand Keelung Historical Scene Reconstruction Integration Project

The Keelung government has actively promoted the restoration of Heping Island and its surrounding areas. To record and preserve the history, local and national government have worked with industry, academia, museums and local historical groups to ensure the past is not lost. This ensures the history of Heping Island and Keelung is being preserved for future generations.

諸聖堂

西班牙人來和平島，西方天主教信仰也隨著傳教士，進入了和平島，於是在島上建立全台灣第一座天主教教堂兼學校 - 諸聖堂，稱為托多士聖得 (Todos-los-Santos)，島上原民凱達格蘭族因是母系社會緣故對天主教信奉的聖母瑪利亞特別的感到親切，西班牙人在雞籠設立學校，課程以天主教理、拉丁語、文藝、神學等本島凱達格蘭族生活進入西班牙文化影響，開始使用流利的西班牙語、西班牙槍砲、信仰天主教及服裝習慣朝歐式村落生活作調整改變。



諸聖堂模擬圖 / 姚開陽 繪

All Saints' Church

The Spanish came to Heping Island, Catholic faith also entered Heping Island with the missionaries, setting up the island's first Catholic church and school called Todos-los-Santos. The Spanish set up a school in local buildings, and taught Catholicism, Latin, literature and theology to both Spaniards and locals.

聖薩爾瓦多城

聖薩爾瓦多城周長共約 400 公尺左右，為下寬上窄堡壘，督軍堅造者為首任雞籠淡水長官伐爾得斯，1626 年至 1634 年之前，西班牙統治者還陸續擴建該堡，於城四周興蓋四座圓形稜堡。1642 年發生雞籠之戰，荷蘭軍隊攻打聖薩爾多城，經過激烈砲擊後，該城僅剩西邊稜堡。1664 年，在南台灣失利的荷蘭人重新轉進北台灣，並修復原城成為北荷蘭城 (Noord Holland)。其後在鄭氏王朝鄭經的攻打下，1668 年荷蘭人炸燬北荷蘭城，並自雞籠退卻。聖薩爾瓦多城今日已完全不復見，原址為台灣國際造船基隆廠位於和平島的船塢。



聖薩爾瓦多城模擬圖

San Salvador city

The San Salvador city perimeter was about 400 meters in length. After 1634 the Spanish rulers gradually expanded the fort. In 1642, the Dutch army attacked the city of Saint-Sardos, in 1664, the Dutch were again defeated. Today, San Salvador city is completely gone. The original site is the dockyard of Taiwan International Shipbuilding Keelung on Heping Island.

考古成果

大基隆歷史場景再現計畫中的聖薩爾瓦多考古計畫，委託中研院院士、清大人類學研究所所長臧振華率領西班牙研究團隊，在和平島的兩處停車處預定地進行考古發掘，經過兩次的考古挖掘，除了發掘出修道院的結構外，也發現許多珍貴文物，包含西式皮帶扣、十字架、疑似子彈鐵球、克拉克瓷等西方文物，初步估計年代推進到圓山文化及鐵器時代。另外也開挖出 20 具的遺骨，許多遺骨出土時呈現典型雙手合十頭面向西邊的埋葬方式，初步判斷應該是西班牙的成人。另外還有兩具雙腳綁住，向後以跪，應該為當地漢人或原住民的墓葬。

The archeology

Zhang Zhenhua, director of the Anthropology Institute of Qinghua University lead the Spanish research team to conduct archaeological excavations at two parking spots on Heping Island. Archaeological excavations, in addition to excavating the structure of the monastery also found many precious cultural relics. In addition, 20 skeletons were also excavated. Many skeletons were unearthed in a typical burial method with hands together and facing west. The preliminary judgment was this was the burial position of an adult in Spain. Others also had their two feet tied, kneeling backwards, which should be the tombs of the local Han or indigenous people.



西班牙成人遺骨



西班牙成人遺骨

龍目井

LongMu Well



龍目井

相傳龍目井是 1626 年西班牙佔領時期所開鑿的，因為位處和平島龍仔頂山的位置，所以稱為龍目井，是和平島上少數的淡水井。井內佈滿抽水的馬達及水管，水井上方處建有半圓形掩體，是 1935 年日本為了防範美中空襲以保護水源。一口小井曾經提供西班牙聖薩爾瓦多城堡與周邊幾百人之需求，甚至開鑿 400 多年後依然能提供現今附近阿拉寶灣聚落的生活用水之需。並於 2006 年登錄為基隆市歷史建築。

諸羅縣志第 12 卷：龍目井在雞籠山麓，下臨大海，四周斥鹵；泉湧如珠，瀆地而起，獨甘冽冠於全臺。

Longmu Well

Longmu Well was excavated during the Spanish occupation in 1626. Because it is located on the top of Longzai Mountain in Heping Island, it is called Longmu Well, and it is the only freshwater well on Heping Island. Used by the Spanish in San Salvador fort, it still supports the needs of domestic water in the nearby Alabo Bay settlement. It was registered as a historic building in Keelung in 2006.



© BINGZHANG LIN

阿拉寶灣

Alabao Bay

阿拉寶灣

「阿拉寶灣」為從台東泰源村遷移北上的阿美族人，覺得眼前這一小片海灣像似家鄉的阿拉寶部落而命名的。阿拉寶灣其中也帶有，50年代阿美族人開始大量到外地討生活，族裡的頭目就告戒離開家鄉的他們說，出到外地以後不要迷失，不要忘了自己的故鄉要時時想念自己是阿美族人，阿拉寶灣是你的故鄉之含意存在。阿拉寶灣位於和平島公園的東側，因為環境是屬易落石地區，因此被封閉了七年多，近日解開封令開放，當中有不少絕色美景，還有十個隱藏版奇岩巨石。

Alabo Bay

Aborigines from the south of Taiwan in Taitung settled in Alabo Bay. They have worked as fishermen and supporting the local marine industries. Many of them made their homes and raised their families close to Alabo Bay. Alabao Bay is located on the east side of Heping Island Park. There are many beautiful scenery and ten hidden rocks with special meaning.

豆腐岩

而阿拉寶灣內最知名的就屬豆腐岩景觀，在日出時黃金般的陽光灑落在，因自然海蝕而形成一格格の塊狀岩石，美得不可方物，也因而被「美國中文網」獲選為「全球 21 個最美日出觀測點」之一。在冬末春初長滿了石蓴的豆腐岩，就像是抹茶豆腐般，吸引許多人來朝聖攝影。尤其每年 3 月到 6 月石花菜盛產季節，在這裡可以找到許多種類的海菜及海藻，是昔日和平島居民口中的「青菜埕」。

Tofu Rock

The most well-known in Alabao Bay is the tofu rock landscape. At sunrise, the sunlight shines on it creating a magical view. In particular, every year from March to June, the Yue seaweed is in season. “Locals call this the “green garden” using it in cooking and drinks.



冬末春初時的的豆腐岩

花豹岩

和平島公園十大守護岩中最難看到的就是這個在海浪中時隱時現的花豹岩,要看到它的全貌要先確認潮汐的時間,因為要在退潮時才能看到全貌,一天最多只有兩次機會。

Huabao Rock

The rarest of the top ten rocks in Heping Island Park is the hidden leopard rock. Only seen at low tide, you can only see it twice a day.



退潮時顯現的花豹岩



和平島公園十大守護岩

八尺門隧道

BaChiMen Tunnel



八尺門車站

日治時期 1936 年由日本礦業株式會社完工營運軌距為 762mm 輕便鐵路之金瓜石線起點車站，也就是現在阿根納造船廠遺跡一帶出發，終點站為濂洞站，那時叫做金瓜石線。後於 1962 年 8 月 26 日金瓜石線客貨運服務廢止。這個隧道不僅見證了八尺門的歷史，也是現今台鐵深澳支線鐵路的前身，更是現今基隆唯一的五分車隧道遺址。

Bachimen Station

During the Japanese occupation in 1936, the Japanese Mining Co. built a light rail system to transport materials. After 1962, it was closed down. This tunnel has not only witnessed the history of Bachimen, it is also the predecessor of the Shenao Branch Railway, and it is also the only five-carriage tunnel site in Keelung today.

鐵路金瓜石線

金瓜石線，是一條日治時期昭和 11 年（1936 年）由日本礦業株式會社完工營運的礦業鐵路，用來將金瓜石產的金銅等礦砂運送至八尺門的港口，駁船轉送至基隆牛稠港裝船，運往日本提煉，路線經基隆八尺門、八斗子、深澳至水湳洞，為臺灣鐵路管理局經營的鐵路支線深澳線之前身。

Jinguashi Railway

The Jinguashi Railway line was built to transport gold and copper ore to Keelung Niujiu Port for shipment to Japan for refining. The line passes through Keelung's Baojimen, Badouzi, and Shamao to Shuiyudong. It is the predecessor of the railway branch line operated by the Taiwan Railway Administration.



八尺門車站



八斗子車站



阿根納造船廠

Agenna Shipyard

阿根納造船廠

阿根納造船廠歷經從黃金茂貯碳場(1917 ~ 1936)、礮砂裝船廠時期(1936 ~ 1945)、台灣金屬時期(1945 ~ 1966)、阿根納造船廠時期(1966 ~ 1987)及阿根納造船廠荒廢時期(1987 ~ 迄今)。阿根納造船廠遺構，為基隆市中正區的舊造船廠遺構，其最初為礮物運送的裝運碼頭，隨著日本殖民結束，原先的運礮產業也跟著結束。直到 1966 年，美商薛國航的阿根納造船廠向臺金承租此場地，作為遊艇及帆船造船之用，1987 年停業，部分鋼筋混凝土出挑構造物留存至今。土地在之後由台糖得標。2014 年 11 月，飾演美國隊長的克里斯在此拍攝廣告取景後，使阿根納造船廠遺構成為熱門景點。2016 年 2 月 15 日遭遇拆除危機，於後基隆市府將其緊急列為「暫定古蹟」，並於 2016 年 7 月 28 日登錄基隆市歷史建築。

Agenna shipyard

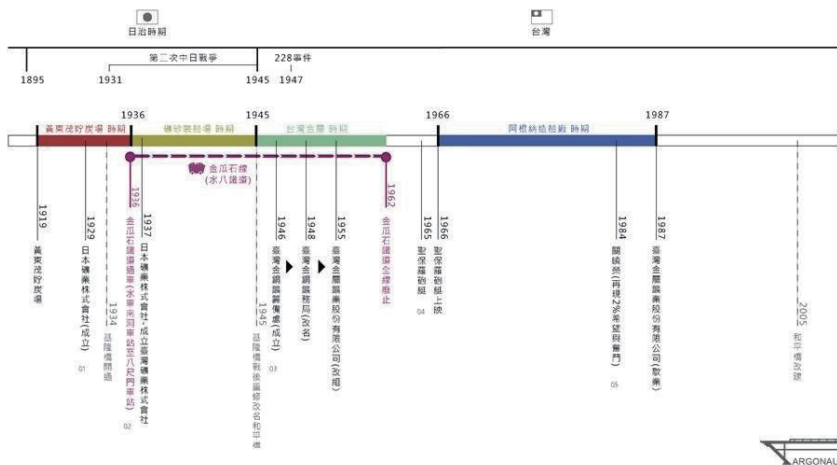
The structure of the Agenna Shipyard is an old shipyard. With the end of Japanese period, the original mining industry also ended. The reinforced concrete structure overhangs remain from the original building. Due to the buildings historical significance, the city government has protected the original area while allowing some areas to remain open for commercial use.

台金公司到台糖

戰後國民黨政府在 1946 年成立經濟部臺灣金銅鑛籌備處接收日產，1948 年成立臺灣金銅鑛務局，然後再設立臺灣金屬鑛業股份有限公司，簡稱「臺金」。只是這家公司拙於經營，因業務不佳，導致金瓜石鐵道於 1962 年一度停擺，後來因深澳火力廠及沿線鑛坑業者需要，再令台鐵改建鐵路，於八斗子附近接上瑞芳站，就是今天的深澳線了。

Taiwan Gold Company to Taiwan Sugar Company

In 1948, the Taiwan Gold and Copper Mining Bureau was established, changing its name to Taiwan Metal Mining Co., Ltd., referred to as “Taiwan Gold.” In 1962, due to difficult economic times in the gold industry, the gold industry closed. You can still see the rail network that connected the pits such as today’s Rueifang Station.



阿根廷造船廠遺構各時期產業使用年表；圖片來源 / 十禾設計 - 吳聲明



臺灣國際造船廠

China Shipbuilding
Corporation

日本造船株式會社

1937 年日治時期，由日本三菱重工業株式會社為首，結合台灣銀行、台灣電力株式會社等團體資本，收購虧損甚鉅的基隆船渠，成立「台灣船渠株式會社」，設廠於基隆社寮島，為台灣第一家現代化造船廠。台灣船渠在初期曾建造小型鋼殼船舶，但因第二次世界大戰爆發，業務主力轉為修理船隻為主。

China Shipbuilding Corporation (CSBC)

China Shipbuilding Corporation facing the lowest point of the shipbuilding industry aims to transform itself focusing on three major businesses: offshore wind power, national shipbuilding and commercial shipbuilding. In addition, it is also aiming to cooperate with the government to promote the submarine shipbuilding plan and use the Keelung site to revitalize the Taiwan shipbuilding industry.

十大建設與和平島興起

政府為發展經濟、建立重工業與國防工業，遂將籌建大造船廠列為國家十項重要經濟建設之一。就台船基隆場，最大可造三十萬噸級的油輪，不僅擴大造船能力，可由當時世界造船名次第十四至十六位，一躍而成為世界第六至八位的造船國。台船興盛時員工人數達 6-7000 人，也帶動和平島就業與周邊產業發展。

Top Ten Constructions and the Rise of Heping Island

The Taiwanese Government started a nationwide building program to develop the economy. They built large shipyards to help expand the national economy. The number of employees at the time of the prosperity of the Heping Island shipbuilding yard reached 6 to 7,000, becoming the 6th biggest ship building yard globally. This also promoted the employment of Heping Island and the development of surrounding industries.

台船轉型

面臨 15 年來造船業最低迷的時刻，台船公司目標轉型為為離岸風電、國艦國造、商船本業三大業務，另外也配合政府推動潛艦國造計畫，利用台船基隆廠閒置廠房，生產潛艦所需裝備零件，除了活化台船基隆廠外，也期待能夠帶動地方就業機會。

Transform of Taiwan Shipbuilding

China Shipbuilding Corporation facing the lowest point of the shipbuilding industry in the past 15 years. Taiwan Shipbuilding Company aims to transform into three major businesses: offshore wind power, national shipbuilding and commercial shipbuilding. In addition, it also cooperates with the government to promote the submarine shipbuilding plan and use the Keelung Plant to revitalize the Taiwan Ship Keelung Plant, the factory building and the equipment required for the production of submarines are also expected to drive local employment opportunities.





正濱彩虹漁港

Rainbow Fishing Port

第一個一級漁港

正濱漁港，舊稱基隆漁港，位於基隆市中正區正濱里和平島南方，屬於第一類漁港，可停泊 1,000 噸以上的遠洋漁船。該港為近海拖網漁業基地，曾為繁榮極盛的漁貨商港。早期漁船數量將近 500 艘，正濱漁港的船隻大多為 50 噸以上，以遠洋拖網與延繩釣漁船為主，作業往返時間約 1 至 3 個月；現有的遠洋漁業為印尼路線的拖網船與關島抓鯊魚的拖繩釣漁船。漁船經營種類以拖網為主，棒受網、延繩釣、流刺網為副。作業漁場以東海、黃海、南海以及臺灣海峽為多；漁獲物以白帶魚、海鰻、蝦類、花枝、鎖管、龍蝦、螃蟹、雜魚等為主。

First Fishing Port

Zhengbin Fishing Port, formerly known as Keelung Fishing Port is located in the southern part of Heping Island and can be used for berthed fishing vessels of more than 1,000 tons. In the early days, there were nearly 500 fishing boats, and most of the ships in Zhengbin Fishing Port were more than 50 tons. The port is an offshore trawl fishery base and was once a thriving fishing port. There are mainly ocean trawlers and longline fishing boats, with a round trip time of about 1 to 3 months. The existing ocean fisheries are trawlers on the Indonesian fishing route and trawlers fishing by Guam.

漁業資源衰竭

正濱漁港是早期帶動基隆漁港興盛的主要功臣，台灣北部重要的遠洋漁業基地，而在漁船噸位逐漸增加之後，漁港水位不堪負荷。現在雖然很少沒落，但仍保有樸實風貌，基隆市政府積極開發成為以假日休閒懷舊為主的漁碼頭，期待榮景將再現於此。

Depletion of fishery resources

Zhengbin Fishing Port was the main contributor to the prosperity of Keelung Fishing Port in its early years. It is an important offshore fishing base in northern Taiwan. The Keelung Municipal Government has actively developed it into a fishing pier popular with locals for holidays and leisure.

漁船與海盜

正濱漁港是台灣第一個一級漁港，聚集許多重要的遠洋漁船，而遠洋漁船每次出海都要數個月，在海上作業時很常遇到海盜襲擊甚至綁架，因此正濱漁港的家庭常常要在海盜與贖金間周旋，也形成很特別的一個文化。

Fishing boat and pirate

Zhengbin Fishing Port is the first first-class fishing port in Taiwan. It gathers many important ocean-going fishing boats. Ocean-going fishing boats take several months out at sea each time. Annually, There is a special event to celebrate historical fighting between fisherman and pirates fighting over fish.

色彩計畫

2014 年第一家餐廳 CASA PICASSO 開幕，將屋子漆成白色；2017 年基隆市政府推動「正濱漁港懷舊碼頭色彩塗布計畫」改造正濱漁港環境，並邀民眾參與選色，打造正濱漁港彩繪威尼斯港灣。2018 年新開幕的圖門咖啡將整棟建築漆成黑色，接著其他房子陸續上色，直到 2019 年 3 月，最後一面牆也塗布完工，正濱漁港變身完成。

Color Plan

The Local government, concerned with the decline of the fishing industry decided to promote a scheme to encourage tourism in Keelung and Heping Island. The beautiful harbor we see now was a result of a local completion to repaint the fishing area. This is a very popular area for photography and families to gather.



正濱彩虹漁港

原住民文化會館

Aboriginal Culture Hall

凱達格蘭族

據考據「凱達格蘭」一詞在凱達格蘭族語之原意係指：看得到海的地方。凱達格蘭族(Ketagalan)為台灣平埔族原住民，分布於淡水、台北、基隆一帶，以台北盆地為主體。與蘭陽平原上的噶瑪蘭族會有著密切的關係，現因漢化而難以辨別。語源自社寮島 kuvu 社語、北投社語之自稱 Kitaganan。最常見的簡稱 Kelan，實即「雞籠」、「基隆」地名之最早由來。



凱達格蘭族文化祭典

Ketagalan

According to research, the original meaning of the word “Kedagran” in the Ketagalan language means: where the sea can be seen. The language comes from Shevu Island. The most common abbreviation, Kelan, is the earliest origin of the names of “chicken cages” and “Keelung.”

阿美族都市化

阿美族以及其他平埔各族一樣為母系社會，從婚姻與財產制度中可顯而易見：男性必須入贅，家產也由女性繼承，這與漢人文化有極大的差異。17 世紀 -18 世紀，中國福建泉漳一帶的閩南人移民大量進入台灣，平埔各族因處平地，與漢人的接觸機會較多，除了被清政府歸類為「熟番」外，原有文化制度也迅速滅失。

Ami urbanization

The Ami and other Pingpu ethnic groups are matriarchal and family properties are also inherited by females. This is very different from Chinese culture. From the 17th century to the 18th century, a large number of South Fujian immigrants from Quanzhang, Fujian, China entered Taiwan. This led to increasing contact between the Han and Ami people.

聚落變國宅



海濱國宅

因早期建造的木板平房可能都未經設計或申請而面臨法律上的困難，後來基隆市政府基於保留及傳承基隆市原住民文化之立場，而在原址改建了現代式的國宅，並在社區旁興建原住民文化會館，讓當地原住民有一處聚會、活動及研習的地方，並開放遊客觀光。

Settlement becomes the Aboriginal Cultural Centre

Due to the legal difficulties faced by the early construction of wooden bungalows, the Keelung Municipal Government rebuilt a modern state house on the original site based on the standpoint of retaining Keelung's aboriginal culture. The Aboriginal Cultural Center provides a place for local Aboriginal people to meet, participate in activities and study, and allow tourists to visit.

歌舞表演傳承文化

原住民會館成立了原住民樂舞團，目前是採預約制。該樂舞團員通過向專業老師習得原住民傳統歌舞，並由表演的方式將原住民族的文化與精神傳遞給觀眾。他們的歌舞產自於生活、勞務活動與生命禮俗與祭祀禮儀。歌舞是原住民生活中即興的娛樂也是與自然溝通的形式，同時也是對大自然、神、靈、祖先崇拜的方式。

Aboriginal performance heritage culture

The members of the music and dance troupe learn the traditional songs and dances of the indigenous people from professional teachers, and passed the culture and spirit of the indigenous people to the audience by performing. Singing and dancing is an impromptu entertainment in the aboriginal life and a form of communication with nature.



原住民歌舞表演樂器



社頭福德宮

Shetou Land
God Temple

大雞籠社

在社寮島離台灣最近的地方 500 年前就是平埔族凱達格蘭人的「雞籠社」或「大雞籠社」的居住聚落，也稱為「龜霧社」。語言學家將台北基隆沿海以及蘭陽平原的族群都試為平埔族的巴賽人，也用馬賽語 (Bacay) 進行溝通，而和平島的大雞籠社 (Quimaurri) 原住民即為巴賽人聚落，另外荷蘭人紀載馬賽聚落還包括三貂部落以及金山萬里一帶的金包里社。

巴賽人也是和平主義的原住民族，擅長貿易而不好戰的巴賽人多次的戰爭都是由他族所引起，而且大多數都是巴賽人死傷較多。西班牙人初到和平島時，巴賽人為了避戰而選擇避戰到山上。後來 1646 年荷蘭人攻打西班牙人時，巴賽人還派出 1000 名勇士持弓箭協助荷蘭人攻打西班牙人。

Big Chicken Cage

The closest place to Sheji Island in Taiwan 500 years ago was the settlement of the “Chicken Cage” or “Dai Chong Clan” of the Ketagalan people. They were also known as the “Guiwu Society”.

The Masai people were also indigenous peoples of pacifism. The Masai people were good at trading but not warlike. When the Spaniards first arrived at Heping Island, the Masais chose to avoid war on the mountain in order to avoid war. Later, when the Dutch attacked the Spanish in 1646, the Masai sent 1,000 warriors with bows and arrows to help the Dutch attack the Spanish.

渡船頭

社頭福德宮,重建於民國 67 年,現址在清朝年間為大雞籠社海防關卡渡船碼頭之一,中西商船都停泊於此,是控管八尺門水道要地。福德宮前的牆壁上標示許多社寮島的文史地理資訊。

Ferry Head

Both Taiwanese and foreign merchant ships are moored here, and it is the main place to control the Bajimen waterway. On the wall in front of Ford's Palace there is a lot of cultural, historical, and geographic information about Sheliiao Island.



社頭福德宮前渡船頭

社尾福德宮

Shewei Land
God Temple



社尾福德宮

位於和一路尾台灣水產試驗所東側濱海之處。民國 40 年左右，因被劃為臺船建地，暫奉於社尾約三府王爺廟中，直至民國 72 年，才又向中船公司申請用地，重建於現址。

社尾福德宮原名為「城仔背頂福德宮」，「城仔」指的就是昔日西班牙人所建的聖薩爾瓦多城，在今中船廠內，原來的小福德宮就在小山崙上，其四周皆為淺灘。主祀福德正神。現社尾福德宮是 1983 年，在中船的同意下重建。

老一輩有此一說：自古社頭、社尾便各有一間福德宮，據說這樣島上東（社頭）西（社尾）才會平衡，並能保佑居民平安。

Shetou Land God Temple

It is located at the seafront on the east side of the Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute at Heyiluwei. It was rebuilt in its present location.

The Shetou Land God Temple was originally called “City of Land God Temple”. “City” refers to the city of San Salvador built by the Spanish in the past. The current Shetou Land God Temple was rebuilt in 1983.

和平橋

Heping bridge



和平橋

和平橋原名「基隆橋」，建造於 1934 年(昭和 9 年)，全長僅 75 公尺，是為台灣的第一座跨海大橋，有八座橋墩，是一座聯絡八尺門與社寮的跨海大橋，至今當地人還是稱為「八尺門」。舊和平橋下的 8 個橋墩，形狀就像 4 道拱門，暗示日本帝國主義的國家格言「八紘一宇，世界大同」，是日本為證明海外侵略的正當性所用的口號。

Japanese built Heping Bridge

Heping Bridge was originally called “Boston Bridge”. Built in 1934 a total length of 75 meters. It is the first cross-sea bridge in Taiwan. The sea-crossing bridge is still called the “Eight-foot gate” by locals. The eight piers under the old Heping Bridge are shaped like four arches.



日本時期建造的和平橋

第二次世界大戰

和平橋原名「基隆橋」，建造於 1934 年（昭和 9 年），建橋 81 年見證和平島昔日光榮歷史。第二次世界大戰期間曾遭美軍轟炸受損。美軍轟炸後，戰後重修並為紀念 228 事件更名為「和平橋」。2005 年改建呈現在樣子。

Second World War

The Heping Bridge, formerly known as the “Keelung Bridge”, was built in 1934. During the Second World War, it was damaged by US bombing. After the US bombing, post-war the bridge was repaired and to commemorate the 228 event was renamed “Heping Bridge.”



和平橋的前世今生

社寮橋

為解決當地的交通瓶頸，政府從海洋大學校門口北寧路起，鋪設一條全長 1.3 公里的和平島聯外道路，並增建一座跨海大橋，命名為「社寮橋」。橋長 185 公尺、拱肋高度 43.2 公尺，全橋無落墩設計，於 2015 年 6 月 19 日通車。

Sheliao Bridge

In order to solve the local traffic bottlenecks, the government built a cross-sea bridge, named “Sheliao bridge.” Bridge length 185 m, rib height 43.2 meters. It passes from National Taiwan Ocean University (NTOU) to Heping Island directly.



社寮橋



吃貨這樣吃



阿九鯊魚羹

A-JOE'S SHARK THICK SOUP

阿九鯊魚羹

Ajiu Shark Soup

和一路 39 號



吃貨這樣吃

牛肉乾拌面 + 鯊魚羹 + 香腸組合

阿九鯊魚羹

早期因為鯊魚不易處理，但九叔吳正欽運用鯊魚全身，除了製作鯊魚煙，還將鯊魚肉川燙後由炸成魚塊，形成美味的鯊魚羹，搭配鯊魚骨，煮成羹湯。還有將鯊魚皮做成口感 Q 彈的鯊魚凍，以創意料理增加魚身價值，另外軟絲墨魚汁香腸與飛魚卵香腸也是用料實在，也因此多次入選基隆十大伴手禮與基隆在地美食。阿九鯊魚羹原址於 2019 年 9 月 9 日慘遭祝融肆虐，樂觀的他覺得人沒事就好，甚至還說店面可以重建，人命只有一條，經過此事件之後，他因禍得福，藉此重整店面，也換到一個車水馬龍的地點，店面更加寬闊、舒適、整潔，使整體風格煥然一新。



九叔吳正欽與大嫂



香腸、鯊魚凍、鯊魚羹麵

A Joe's shark soup

In the early days, sharks were not easy to handle. However, Wu Zhengqin used sharks that were caught to make shark soup. He also fried the shark meat and fried it into fish chunks and use shark bones to form a delicious shark soup. Now this food is the theme of his restaurant. It is very popular with locals and tourists alike.

吃鯊魚

鯊魚在台灣人手裡，可說全身上下都是寶。魚牙是珍貴的飾品，魚肝可提煉角鯊（主要用於化妝品、保健食品），魚骨可提煉軟骨素（保健食品），魚皮加工後可做魚皮凍或羹湯料理，魚鰭加工後是昂貴的魚翅。魚肉除了可直接食用外，加工後的鯊魚煙是最廣為所知的。鯊魚肉色澤潔白、細滑柔彈的特性乃是魚漿製品的首選，比如魚丸、魚板、黑輪、竹輪、吉古拉、甜不辣還有豆干包、阿給的魚漿封口。

Eating shark

Fish teeth are valuable for jewelry, fish liver can be extracted from dogfish (mainly used for cosmetics, health food), fish bone can be refined into chondroitin (health food, preferred fish paste products, such as fish, fish plate, black round, chikuwa, tempra. Shark is used for many dishes such as shark soup.

鯊魚全身利用不浪費

人們常常會有一種錯誤的觀念，認為鯊魚是不環保的行為，但其實不然。鯊魚在台灣人手裡，可以全身上下都是寶。魚牙是珍貴的飾品，魚肝可提煉角鯊（主要用於化妝品、保健食品），魚骨可提煉軟骨素（保健食品），魚皮加工後可做魚皮凍或羹湯料理，魚鰭加工後是昂貴的魚翅。魚肉除了可直接食用外，加工後的鯊魚煙是最廣為所知的。您還知道嗎？

Don't waste the whole shark! People commonly have a wrong minds that eating shark is the act of not protecting environment. But actually not!! For Taiwanese, the whole shark is a valuable food. The shark's tooth is a precious accessories, fish liver can be extracted the squalene (for beauty product, health food), fishbone can be extracted the chondroitin (eg health food), processed fishskin can be cooked as a soup or fishskin jelly, after process the fins will be an expensive shark fins. Shark meat is not only edible, it can be processed as a smoked shark. But do you know that?

拒絕吃鯊魚不代表環保

吃鯊魚而在大家印象中是破壞環境的行為，但其實鯊魚全身利用非常的好。鯊魚也是一個永續的資源，早期鯊魚因為不值錢，到完全絕種後去棄，所以會讓大家覺得吃鯊魚是一件很不環保的事情。但阿九說他做阿給的鯊魚，讓鯊魚獲得價值地被利用，所以吃鯊魚並不是一件不好的事情，而是一種正確利用生物資源的觀念。

Eating shark was thought by everyone that was destroying our environment. But if we could avoid undue fishing and make good of using the whole shark, the shark also sustainable. Due to the shark was not valuable in the earlier phase, people threw the shark back to the ocean after they cut off their fins. That's why we think that eating shark is not environmental protection. Due to the research and development by Uncle Wu, he makes the value of shark meat. By the way, eating sharks not a bad thing. It is a concept of using biological resources.

阿魚全身利用不浪費



郭家肉包

Meat Bun
和二路 14 號

手工包子

和平島的在地青年郭晉豪，用對中式麵食的熱愛返回和平島開設包子饅頭店，以上好食材無化學添加劑為第一原則，採買新鮮的餡料，每天清晨現桿現蒸製作美味肉包，Q 軟的麵皮、實在的內餡，成功擄獲台船及外地遊客的挑剔的嘴。

Handmade buns

A young man of Heping Island returned back to his hometown to share the very best of handmade meat buns. Using fresh fillings to make each meat bun. It's very popular with locals and tourists as a wonderful local food.

青年返鄉

基隆市政府為促進中小企業創新研發動能，鼓勵地方青年返鄉創業。而身為和平島人的郭晉豪老闆，在外工作多年後，希望回來自己的家鄉土地奉獻，因此憑著自己的手藝創立郭家肉包，用高級麵粉跟老麵手工揉捏發酵，做出一個具有情感的在地肉包。

Young man returned to Heping Island

Keelung City Government has been promoting innovation and encouraging young people to return to Heping Island. Boss Guo, after decades of work away from Heping Island came back and created his own restaurant with a high quality food.



Casa Picasso

中正路 527 號



吃貨這樣吃

西班牙海鮮燉飯 + 燒烤透抽

Picasso 亞洲代理商

國際知名藝術品牌 PICASSO 集團代表，亞太區總裁林達光。Picasso City Garden 項目是畢卡索品牌首次將品牌授權房地產行業，畢卡索藝術品牌多年來，秉持著「生活藝術化，藝術生活化」的理念，致力把畢卡索的畫作融入到人們日常生活的方方面面，已推出畢卡索鋼筆、紅酒、服裝、手機，一直到畢卡索餐廳、咖啡廳等。

Picasso Asia Agent

Lin Daguang, representative of the internationally art brand PICASSO. For many years, the Picasso art brand has adhered to the concept of “artistic life” and is committed to integrating Picasso’s paintings into people’s daily lives. A very popular café with superb food and drinks.



Casa Picasso 二樓小書閣

正濱漁港變身推手

正濱漁港岸邊，有著純白外觀的西班牙餐廳 Casa Picasso，老闆林達光憑藉著深厚的人文藝術底蘊和美感，將老舊廠房搖身變成摩登復古的港邊餐酒館。老屋獨有的紅磚瓦牆，在翻新裝潢中巧妙保留，傾訴著時間的迷人之處，在這裡古董家具與畢卡索風格的藝術畫作相互輝映。



Casa Picasso 老闆林達光先生

Lin Daguang

On the shore of Zhengbin Fishing Port is a Spanish restaurant. The owner Lin Daguang with his profound cultural and artistic heritage and beauty has transformed the old house into a modern retro port restaurant. Tells the charm of time, where antique furniture and Picasso-style art paintings complement each other.

西班牙海鮮燉飯

Casa Picasso 的西班牙海鮮燉飯特別選用西班牙米混合台灣米，來呈現軟硬度適中的米法口感，放入基隆本地的新鮮透抽、淡菜、大白蝦和蛤蜊等豐富海鮮，悶煮到熟透。

Spanish seafood risotto

Casa Picasso 's Spanish seafood risotto uses Spanish rice mixed with Taiwanese rice for a moderately soft rice texture. It is filled with fresh seafood such as Keelung, mussels, prawns and clams. A little piece of Spain here in the north of Taiwan.



西班牙海鮮燉飯



阿根納

Agenna aboriginal culture Restaurant

原味餐廳

阿根納餐廳

Agenna Restaurant

正濱路 116 巷 75 號



吃貨這樣吃

山豬肉 + 鹽封魚 + 烤豬腳 + 米粉湯

原住民料理

以旁邊著名的景點為名的阿根納原味餐廳，原味的堅持包括了新鮮食材的原始風味以及原住民的特色飲食。著名美食除了原住民風味馬告湯、原住民烤魚、烤山豬肉、烤豬肋排等，還有用在地食材做成小卷米粉湯，讓你一次嘗遍和平島原味與鮮味。

Aboriginal cuisine

The Agenna Aboriginal restaurant is famous for its food and attractions nearby. Using fresh ingredients and the special diet of the aboriginal people, this restaurant produces Aboriginal-style Ma Gao Soup, Grilled Fish and many other dishes are all made with local ingredients.



阿根納生菜豬



馬告鹽封魚

河豚很多
Puffer Fish
正濱路 88 號



吃貨這樣吃

爐烤墨魚花佐墨魚燉飯

防空洞餐廳

河豚很多店內是屬於狹長型的用餐空間，河豚很多店內最大的亮點就是用餐區是在山洞內。在山洞裡吃飯覺得很新鮮又特別，山洞內四周都是巨大的岩壁很涼爽舒服，如果是冬天來可能會有一點寒冷。當年為了防空襲，日本人在屋後挖鑿防空洞，過去一整排可以相通，後來大多被封住了。

Shelter Restaurant

Many puffer fish shops are narrow and have long dining spaces. The biggest highlight of this puffer fish shops is that the dining area is in a cave. Eating in the cave is very special. The huge rock walls around the cave are very cool and comfortable. In order to prevent air raids that year, the Japanese dug an air-raid shelter behind the house.

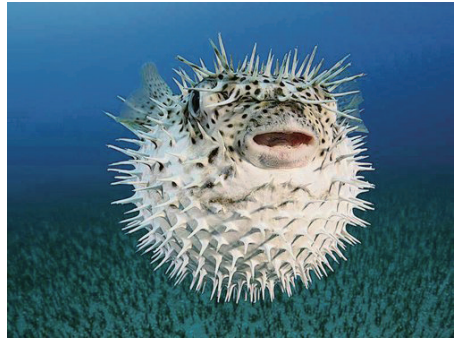
河豚生態

台灣附近海域較常見的河豚品種為「六斑刺河豚」，牠們什麼都吃，天敵少、生命力又強，雖然全身上下無毒，肝臟、皮都能吃，但經濟價值不比日本的虎河豚佳，因此並不受台灣釣客歡迎。

釣客很納悶為什麼會有這麼多河豚可以釣，漁夫表示，有些漁販會撈這些河豚，將河豚販售給攤商，攤商再賣給專門放生的人，於是河豚就被放生，接著這些被放生的河豚又被撈，再被放生，一而再再而三循環，加上 5、6 月碰巧是河豚的產卵期，於是河豚生河豚，來源生生不息。

Puffer fish ecology

The more common varieties of puffer fish the waters near Taiwan are the “six spots thorn puffer. Although the upper and lower body are non-toxic, the liver, skin can be eaten. Despite this, it is not popular with Taiwanese fishermen. The fishermen said that some fishermen will fish these puffer fishes and sell them to vendors as aquarium animals.



河豚生氣的時候



吉古拉
Chikuwa
正濱路 27 號

鯊魚漿

清領時期用來製成魚丸的白肉魚原料，其實也包含了鯊魚，但是當時大多採用拖曳網魚（牽罟），要捕撈到鯊魚並不是件容易的事情。即使有，也大多只取其魚鰭，進一步製成高價的魚翅販售，因為漁獲若是沒有立刻進一步處理的話，魚肉很容易就會變質甚至腐爛而無法食用，因此，食用鯊魚肉或將其加工成魚漿製品的狀況並不普遍。

這樣的狀況，在進入日治以後有了很大的改變，由於動力漁船與冷凍技術的引入，基隆的漁民開始以汽船拖網進行捕撈，得以至離岸邊距離更遠的漁場作業，往北可到東海甚至是八重山群島鄰近海域、往南則可遠至巴士海峽一帶。作為東北角最主要的鯊魚漁場，從基隆到宜蘭外海一帶，都可以發現捕撈鯊魚的船隻蹤影。

Shark paste

Fishermen use a drag net to catch the shark. Most of them only take their shark fins and sell them for their high-price because if the catch is not immediately processed further, the fish meat can easily deteriorate or even rot, and become inedible. The most important shark fishing ground in the northeast corner of Taiwan is from Keelung to the offshore area of Yilan where you can find shark fishing boats.



藍媽媽海藻水餃

Lanmama's seaweed dumplings 電話 2-35860

平一路 50 號



吃貨這樣吃

海藻鍋燒麵 + 海藻水餃

藍媽媽水餃

八斗子出生的藍媽媽，嫁到和平島後奉獻許多心力推廣和平島地方文化，推動基隆愛鄉化協會。並以和平島在地海藻推出海藻水餃與石花凍。海藻水餃裡不僅加了海藻還添加了豆腐乳提味，一口咬下還會噴汁，湯汁非常濃郁，是和平島必吃美食。

Lan Mama Seaweed dumplings

The owner of Blue Mother was born in Badouzi. After marrying a Heping Island local, devoted a lot of efforts to promote the local culture of Heping land, and promoted the Keelung Love Village Association. A local favourite is seaweed dumplings and stone flower frozen with local seaweed. The seaweed dumplings not only add seaweed, but also add tofu flavor to taste, The soup is very rich and is a must-eat food in Heping Island.



海藻水餃

愛鄉文化協會

和平島原本是一個漁村社區，由於漁業蕭條現在轉型發展觀光事業，希望將原本即將老化社區帶來一線蓬勃生機。以和平島海藻為產業目標，利用海邊漂流木營造海洋藝術村、觀光旅遊解說導覽。

Love Township Cultural Association

Heping Island was originally a fishing village community. Due to the downturn in the fishing industry, the community is now transforming itself and developing tourism. The township uses driftwood to create a beautiful art village whilst providing tourist guide commentary.



愛鄉文化協會與嚴佳代教授

和平島採海藻

海藻，又被稱為海中蔬菜。在早期，海藻是漁村生活中不可或缺的食物。台灣因為的地理上獨特的條件，海藻的多樣性在世界上數一數二，目前已知的藻類就有 526 種。其中東北角位處黑潮與中國沿岸冷流的交匯，有海蝕平台地形、大小不一的潮池與溝渠，海藻種類非常繁盛。



藍媽媽與海藻

Heping Island Picking Seaweed

Heping Island was originally a fishing village community. Due to the fishery depression, it is now transforming and developing tourism. It is hoped that the community that was about to age will bring a glimmer of vitality. Love township uses driftwood to create a beautiful art village, providing tourist guide commentary.



鮮蝦餛飩麵

Shrimp Dumpling Noodles

和一路 40-1 號



吃貨這樣吃

鮮蝦餛飩麵 + 排骨酥湯

鮮蝦餛飩麵

和平橋頭旁一間不起眼的麵店，沒有名字，唯一的招牌就是寫著鮮蝦餛飩麵的推車。招牌鮮蝦餛飩麵，跟外面包蝦漿的餛飩不一樣，這家是一個完整的蝦子在裡面，蝦子口感又甜又脆，配上軟嫩的豬絞肉，咬一口所有鮮甜的滋味都在嘴裡漫開。大推餛飩乾麵，簡單的醬油加油蔥把整個蝦味都帶出來了。



鮮蝦餛飩乾麵

Prawn Noodle

Next to the Peace Bridge is a humble shop with no name, the small sign reads, Cart of the Shrimp Wonton. Inside the wonton, there is a full shrimp tasting sweet and crisp, accompanied by tender ground pork. A wonderful treat any day of the week.

和平島蔥抓餅

Scallion Cake

和一路 35 號



吃貨這樣吃

豬肉抓餅加菜加烤鴨醬

和平島蔥抓餅

位於和平島社頭福德宮旁的蔥抓餅，用純手工製作的餅皮，比一般的蔥抓餅還要厚實，外酥內軟的口感抓住遊客的心。光是抓餅就有 16 的選擇，還有多種口味的醬料。大推豬肉抓餅加菜，份量十足，香脆帶勁。每次一過和平橋就要買一份解嘴饞。

Heping Island Scallion Cake

Locally made onion cakes, with handmade crust, Better than the average onion cakes, thick, crisp outside and soft texture to seize the hearts of tourists. Having 16 different crackers with a variety of flavors of sauces. Every time you cross the Heping Bridge, you need to buy one or many.



豬肉蔥抓餅加菜

Hot Chicks

<https://www.hotchicks.com.tw>

訂購專線：0900 257 108

Hot chick
正濱路 14 號



吃貨這樣吃

烤辣雞飯 + 南非國寶茶

Hot chick

在正濱路口的南非小館，開幕至今只要用餐時段一定滿滿人潮。招牌辣雞飯讓人流連忘返，軟嫩的大雞腿可以輕易地跟骨頭分開，香料醃過的雞腿充滿異國風味，上面鋪一層辣椒醬會辣到流淚但還是愛不釋手，下面以粒粒分明的薑黃飯打底還是降低不了辣度。如果不吃辣，也有原味的喔。

Hot chick

Hot Chick restaurant located at Zhengbin road, which is one of the best local chicken restaurants. The signature spicy chicken and rice really is wonderful. The tender chicken legs can be easily separated from the bones. The layer of chili sauce on the top will make this a wonderful meal.



原味烤雞飯

懷舊
爌肉飯

牛肉麵 · 炸醬麵 · 水餃 · 魯肉飯

地址: 基隆市中正區和一路87號 訂餐專線 (02)2462-0898

炸
醬
乾

香聚川味
精緻飯麵館

香聚川味
XiangJuChuanWei
Restaurant

和一路87號



吃貨這樣吃

蔥香拌麵 + 豬頭皮 + 燙青菜

香聚川味

2018年香媽將三兄弟聚回家鄉開設香聚川味餐廳，傳承川爸師傅四十年川菜手藝，用美食專業回饋和平島。平價卻不失品質的招牌川味牛肉麵與蔥香拌麵都是讓人回味無窮的美味料理，還有私心推薦的豬頭皮，讚！

Xiangju Chuanwei

A wonderful restaurant boasting a heritage Sichuan chef with four decades of cooking Sichuan food. A Sichuan beef noodle mixed with scallion sauce is a memorable delicious dish. A fantastic restaurant with the best of Sichuan cooking.



川辣半筋牛肉面



吃貨最愛組合

新零售主題餐廳

XinLinShou Restaurant
和一路 119 號



吃貨這樣吃

霸王海鮮麵 + 小惠姊咖啡

新零售主題餐廳

小惠姊因為近年食安風波不斷，考取了中餐證照，堅持不添加化學香料，每天現熬蔬果高湯，每一口都喝得出湯頭的鮮甜。霸王海鮮麵裡面有鮑魚、干貝、鮮蝦、九孔、螃蟹等等，超級豐富的配料但卻是超級佛心的百元價格，每次酒足飯飽後還有小惠姊的曼特寧咖啡，滿足的一餐。

Xinlinshou Restaurant

Because of the turbulence of food safety in recent years, Sister Xiaohui has obtained Taiwanese food licenses, insisting on local spices and boiled vegetable and fruit broth every day. Every day, there are abalone, scallops, shrimp, abalone and crabs to eat. The food leaves customers wanting to come back for more.



霸王海鮮麵



吃貨這樣吃

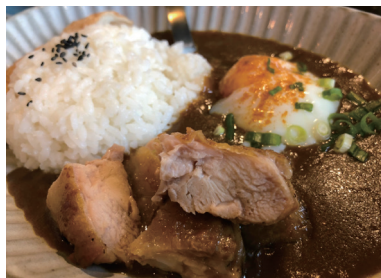
牛肋條無水咖哩 + 拿鐵

圖們咖啡

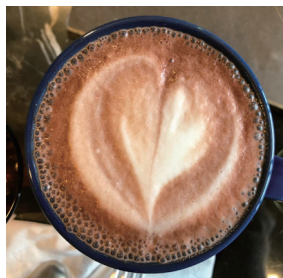
圖們為和平島巴賽族語，名為「女巫的島」。溫暖的光以及大量的植栽，彷彿置身森林。日光透過落地窗照射進來，正好可以欣賞正濱漁港的美景。除了甜點咖啡，也有套餐無水咖哩可以飽腹。

Tuman café

Tuman in Basai language is “Witch’s Island”. The warm light and lots of plants feel like being in the forest. Sunlight shines in through floor-to-ceiling windows, allowing customers to enjoy the beauty of Zhengbin Fishing Port. In addition to dessert and coffee, there is also a wide menu for customers to choose food from.



雞腿無水咖哩



熱可可

樂品喜塘

LovePin Cafe

平一路 360 號 3 樓



吃貨這樣吃

石蓴乳酪蛋糕 + 樂品濃縮咖啡

樂品喜塘

「樂品」是細品五感所帶來的快樂，「喜塘」是幸福匯聚的池塘。樂品喜塘提供風景、也供應品味，將您在這裡感受到的幸福的心情注入，將滿溢的歡欣帶走並且分享，就在您注入與分享的當下，也正是滿溢的愛與喜悅濺起的瞬間，完美了 LovePin 想表達的意境，此刻即是永遠。

匯聚喜樂、分享幸福。跳脫一般人對觀光景區貴鬆鬆又沒特色的誤解。獨家提供以潮間帶海藻 " 石蓴 " 融入西點的「石蓴生乳酪蛋糕」，搭配上一杯單品手沖咖啡，在無敵海景的襯托下，讓您的和平島之旅更添質感與回憶。

Love Pin café

“Gathering joy and sharing happiness” is the idea of Love Pin Café. It provides a very fantastic sea view and high-quality coffee. Exclusively offering intertidal zone seaweed cheesecake , “Ishizaki” with a cup of coffee.



二樓小嶼
Little Island
平一路 360 號 2 樓



吃貨這樣吃

黑糖珍珠鮮奶 + 石蓴肉包

二樓小嶼位於和平島公園遊客中心二樓，擁有景觀大平台可以眺望一望無際的大海和基隆嶼，不時還能看到大船進出港口。沖繩黑糖珍珠是店家手工熬製，口感 Q 彈香甜，還有加入和平島特色石蓴的海藻肉包，為肉包增加淡淡的海味，內餡肉汁豐富，很特別的風味。

Little Island

Located on the second floor in the Visitor Center at Heping Island Park, Little Island's scenic overlook has the best world-class geological wonders and sea views of the entire Park. The milk tea with brown sugar pearls are hand-made by the store that tastes sweet and fragrant, and the seaweed pork buns are added with Heping Island's characteristic sea lettuce which is very special and can only be found here.



黑糖珍珠鮮奶



石蓴肉包

雷達站咖啡

Radar Cafe

平一路 360 號



吃貨這樣吃

焦糖拿鐵 + 布蕾派

雷達站咖啡過去是軍事管制區，如今軍隊已經撤離，雷達站也移至別處，改造成雷達站 Café 的舊雷達站，270 度的絕佳視野讓你可以俯瞰整片無邊無際的海洋，遠眺直線距離和平島 3.3 公里的基隆嶼。

Radar Cafe

Radar station coffee used to be a military control area. Now the army has been evacuated and the radar station has been moved elsewhere. It has been transformed into an old radar station of the radar station Café. The excellent view of 270 degrees allows you to overlook the entire endless ocean. Straight line from Keelung Island, 3.3 kilometers away from Heping Island.



老船長海鮮 Captain Seafood

和一路 53 號

鹹酥蟹 老船長
劍蝦水餃 原味海鮮
TEL 0937-053295 營業時間 11:00~19:00
02-24635967



吃貨這樣吃

海鮮炒麵 + 劍蝦水餃 + 白帶魚金針湯

老船長有著 30 年的討海經驗，所經手的海鮮都是最新鮮的。老闆也研發許多熱炒菜色，價格實在太便宜，60 元海鮮麵裡還有螃蟹蝦子，但口味絕對不馬虎，簡單用沙茶提味，和平島在地人都推薦的討海人的味道。

Captain Seafood

The old captain has 30 years experience, and the seafood he use is the freshest. The captain has also developed many dishes which is very budget. There are crabs and shrimps in the noodles only cost NT.60, and taste is so good. The locals of Heping Island are highly recommend the old captain seafood.



海鮮炒麵



劍蝦水餃

找到幸福咖啡店 Eureka café 中正路 559 號



吃貨這樣吃

小卷鐵板煎餅 + 咖啡

老闆娘是泰雅族人，在咖啡餐點上也加入許多原住民的特色，推出海藻咖啡、馬告咖啡等讓人耳目一新。煎餅系列也很推薦，有時會推出當季海味煎餅。找到幸福同時也是基隆市特色海味特約店。

Eureka café

The boss is from Ataya added her own aboriginal features in the coffee. The seaweed coffee and MaGao coffee is quite special. Her pancakes are always highly recommended, sometimes they will offer seasonal seafood pancakes. Find Happiness Cafe is also a great specialty seafood store in Keelung.



小卷鐵板煎餅



勾來咖啡店 Golai Cafe

和一路 159 號



吃貨這樣吃

青醬雞肉義大利麵 + 古坑咖啡

”勾來”是以老闆狗兒子命名，是名副其實的店長。古坑手沖咖啡微酸又滑順甘甜的口感是這裡的招牌。還有平價的義大利麵及燉飯，青醬羅勒香氣逼人，白醬奶味十足，醬汁收的剛剛好附在麵上，讓人忍不住一口接一口。

Golai Café

“Golai” is named after the boss's dog, he is also the store protector. Gukeng coffee with a complex, smooth taste which is the signature here. They also have tasty pastas and stewed rice. The aroma of green sauce and basil is welcoming, and the white sauce is full of creamy flavor.



青醬海鮮義大利麵

525 酒食館

525 Barbecue

中正路 525 號



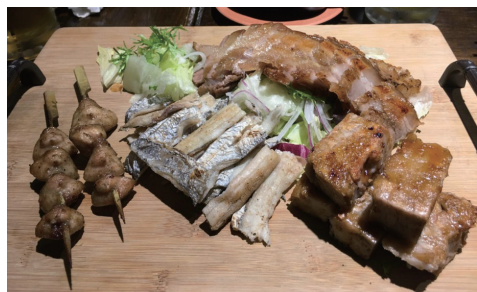
吃貨這樣吃

小漢堡 + 525 三兄弟 + 特製豬腳 + 生啤

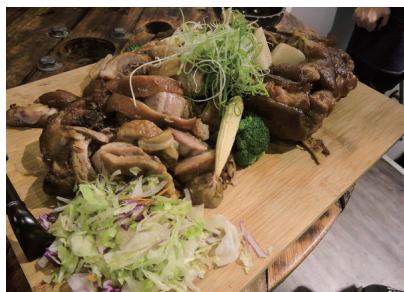
525 酒食館主打台式串燒，復古懷舊的裝潢，牆上掛著巨大造型魚在整排彩虹屋非常顯眼。老闆每天晚上跟在地漁民採買魚貨，每一口都吃得道新鮮。除了海鮮外就連豬腳都是饕客必點之一。一手拿生啤，一口咬串燒，絕對是最佳宵夜組合。

525 Barbecue

525 Barbecue has nostalgic and retro decoration. The huge fish on the wall is prominent in the rainbow houses. In addition to seafood, pork feet can be found in one of their popular dishes. Grab a beer in one hand and a skewer in the other hand definitely makes for a great midnight snack.



525 三兄弟



主廚特製豬腳



海閣
Haiger
正濱路 98 號



吃貨這樣吃

精釀啤酒 + 飛魚卵創意美食

海閣位在正濱漁港色彩屋正對面的一間老宅，經過基隆才女王詩茹巧手重新翻修之後，成為主題以郵輪與船業及碼頭文化生態故事發想的創作空間。店裏的招牌就是她本人參與研發與「台灣風土在地精釀」團隊合作的精釀生啤酒；此外店內還會展售在地文創職人之手繪服裝、包袋、生活工具與工藝創作品。

Haiger

Hai Ge is located in an old house opposite the rainbow fishing port. After the refurbishment, it became a creative space themed by the story of the cruise and the shipping industry and the cultural and ecological story of the dock. In addition, the shop will also display hand-painted clothing, bags and craft creations by local cultural and creative workers.





和平島公園 會議室租借

在這座離島之中我們找到了一個空間，讓你可以逃離都市叢林的禁錮，工作之餘享受湛藍海景及獨一無二的巖石景觀，和平島公園希望集結島上的美好事物，各種想法、創意、理念、活動，在這空間裏就像海浪拍打礁巖激盪出各種浪花，「島嶼之間」把製式會議的印象拋到腦後在島嶼之間放開您的想像。

■ 空間使用：海景室內空間 56 坪 + 戶外露台 17 坪。

■ 出租時段：08:00 ~ 12:00 / 13:00 ~ 17:00

■ 會議設備：投影機 (HDMI 接頭) / 無線麥克風 2 支
/ 音響設備 / 長桌 / 冷氣 / 洗手間

■ 另有導覽行程、餐點、環境教育活動。

■ 洽專員 (02)24635452#103



| 岩石地景預約導覽 |

方案時間:1.5hr

適合季節:全年

| 全區深度環境解說 |

方案時間:1.5-2hr

適合季節:5-9月

| 離島不離島 - 地景旅遊導覽 |

方案時間:3-4hr

適合季節:全年

還有多種親子體驗活動,請洽專員 (02)24635452#107

遊程規劃 / 課程體驗 : 多種體驗課程可供選擇



島嶼食光 : 多種島上美食可供選擇





國立臺灣海洋大學USR/B 打造和平島國際旅遊島

1. 內容有誤請不吝指教。
2. 歡迎洽詢和平島當地導覽或行程規畫
E-mail: hamrater@msn.com
Tel: 02-24622192#2078
3. 原住民會館歌舞表演預定請洽
Tel: 02 2462 0810
4. 歡迎加入臉書和平島大小事



和平島大小事