

## 一次認識美麗的澎湖燈塔

### Meet the Penghu Lighthouses at a glance

#### 查母嶼燈塔

地點：澎湖縣查母嶼岩礁上

塔高：13.4 公尺

其塔身結構為磚造八角形，

二次大戰期間遭炸燬，民國 37 年修復重新發光

#### **Chamuyu Lighthouse**

**Location:** On the rocky reef of Chamuyu in Penghu County

**Tower height:** 13.4 meters

The tower structure is made of brick octagonal shape; it was once bombed during World War II, restored, and emitted light again 37 years of the Republic of China (1948 AD).

#### 花嶼燈塔

地點：澎湖縣花嶼山頂

塔高：12.5 公尺

塔身為鋼筋混凝土白色圓形燈塔，是臺灣最西的燈塔

#### **Huayu Lighthouse**

**Location:** Peak of Huayu Penghu County

**Tower height:** 12.5 meters

The tower is a reinforced concrete white circular lighthouse and is the westernmost lighthouse in Taiwan.

#### 漁翁島燈塔

地點：澎湖縣漁翁島西南端

塔高：11 公尺

全台最古老燈塔、也是最早的西洋式燈塔，為國定古蹟

#### **Yuwengdao Lighthouse**

**Location:** Southwest end of Xiyu Island, Penghu County

**Tower height:** 11 meters

The oldest lighthouse in Taiwan, it is the earliest Britain-style lighthouse in Taiwan and also a national monument.

### 七美嶼燈塔

地點：澎湖縣七美嶼南角崖頂

塔高：8.3 公尺

澎湖群島最南端的燈塔，也稱為「南滬燈塔」

### Qimei Island Lighthouse

**Location:** The south corner cliff top in Qimei Island Penghu County

**Tower height:** 8.3 meters

The southernmost lighthouse in the Pescadores is also known as the Nanhu Lighthouse.

### 東吉嶼燈塔

地點：澎湖縣東吉嶼北角崖頂

塔高：24.4 公尺

原為鐵造圓筒形燈塔，後改建為鋼筋混凝土圓塔

### Dongjiyu Lighthouse

**Location:** The north corner cliff top in Dongjiyu Penghu County

**Tower height:** 24.4 meters

Originally an iron-made cylindrical lighthouse, it was later converted into a reinforced concrete round tower.

### 目斗嶼燈塔

地點：澎湖縣北端目斗嶼

塔高：39.9 公尺

台灣第二高之燈塔，也是遠東地區最高的鐵製燈塔

### Mudouyu Lighthouse

**Location:** The northern tip of Penghu County in Mudouyu

**Tower height:** 39.9meters

The second-tallest lighthouse in Taiwan and is also the tallest iron-made lighthouse in the Far East.

## 澎湖古厝說故事

### Penghu Ancient Residences Storytelling

澎湖素人藝術家蔡樹木用他的古厝模型作品告訴我們早期澎湖生活

Penghu amateur artist Cai Shumu exhibits his works of ancient architectural models to tell us about the earlier life in Pescadores.

#### 懋靈殿：

興仁里的宮廟「懋靈殿」創建於清雍正 11 年 (1733)，主祀朱府王爺，設有東、西、南、北、中五個「營頭」。營頭，是村里的信仰中心，更是澎湖最常見的信仰形式，象徵主神派出五營兵將護佑鄉里，駐守於村里周圍主要道路出入口以宣示管理疆域，並架構出「有內有外」的同心圓，內有主神廟宇以及居民家屋，外則為墓地、郊野與大海，區分出是否受到神明庇佑的區域。

#### Maouling Temple

“Maouling Temple” of Xingren village was founded to worship Zhu-Fu Wangye in 1733 AD and constructed Five “Yingtou” (five battalions) in the East, the West, the South, the North, and the Center. Yingtou represents the belief center of the village; furthermore, it is the most common form of belief in Penghu, a metaphor that the Lord Deity sent five battalions of officers and soldiers to protect the township, stationed at the entrances and exits of the main roads around the village to declare the territory of jurisdiction and administration. And construct “inner and outer” concentric circles; there are Lord Temple and the household residences on the inner, and the cemetery, the countryside, and the sea on the outer concentric circle to distinguish whether it’s the Deity-blessed area.

#### 澎湖進士第

澎湖興仁「蔡廷蘭進士第」為澎湖進士蔡廷蘭高中進士後所建，自道光二十六年 (1846) 興建後，至今已有一百五十年歷史。蔡廷蘭為澎湖唯一的進士。其建築風格及宅邸內的裝飾皆精緻文雅，廂房為馬背硬山式，屋面為硬山式燕尾屋脊，為澎湖民宅中唯一有燕尾作法者。

#### Penghu Jinshi Di

“Penghu Jinshi Di” at Xingren Village in Penghu was built after Tsai Ting-lan had become Jinshi. It has been 150 years since it was constructed in the 26th year of the Daoguang period of the Qing Dynasty (1846 AD). Tsai Ting-lan was the only Jinshi in Penghu. The architectural style of his official residence and the decoration in the mansion were refined and elegant, the roof of the wing houses was horseback hard-mountain type, and the ridge of the face house was hard-mountain with a swallowtail feature. It has been the only residence with a swallowtail feature ridge in Penghu.

§Jinshi: A qualified scholar who had successfully passed the highest level of the Chinese imperial examinations, usually held triennially at the imperial court.

§Jinshi Di: Official Residence of Jinshi.

澎湖常見的三合院古厝，由於住宅空間較大，有時會有多戶同住，

可從屋外按煙囪數量判斷屋內有幾戶人家。

在田邊常見的小土地公廟，是地方居民的信仰中心之一。

Customary Sanheyuan Ancient Houses in Penghu have a larger area, and sometimes multiple households live together.

According to the number of chimneys watching from outside the Sanheyuan, we can judge how many families there are.

The small Tudigong Temple, commonly seen in the vicinity of the fields, is one of the religious centers for residents.

§Sanheyuan: a u-shape courtyard with buildings on all three sides

農人揮舞手中的鞭子，驅使牛隻賣力翻土耕作。

早年牛隻對於農民來說，是像家人一樣的存在，

農村更普遍有感念牛隻辛苦耕田，而拒食牛肉的習俗。

以前交通不發達，常用牛車當交通工具，載運人或是建材。

此作品後做為著名的澎湖「蒙面女郎」早年澎湖女生為了防曬與防風常以布巾遮面，成為許多外地人對澎湖最深刻的印象之一。

Farmers waved the whips with their hands and drove the oxen to plow the fields.

In the early years, oxen were like family members for farmers.

Rural residents have been more commonly grateful for the hard work of the oxen and have had the custom of refusing to eat beef.

Transportation was not well-developed in the past. Bullock carts were often used as a means of transport to carry people or building materials.

This work was later made known as the famous Penghu “Masked Girl” In the early years, Penghu females often covered their faces with cloth towels for sun and wind protection, which has become one of the most impressive impressions of many outsiders on Penghu.

牛隻力大無窮，因此除了載運人員，

也會負起運送木材燃料、飲水、肥料或建材等重任。

Oxen are powerful. Therefore, in addition to carrying people, they also take on important tasks such as transporting wood fuel, drinking water, fertilizer, or building materials.

好熱啊！日正當中，農人或旅人會躲在牛車下的陰影中，  
一邊躲太陽，一邊享用午餐  
牛隻則在旁邊吃草，和主人一起享受短暫而美好的午後時光。

It's raining fire!

At noon, farmers or travelers will hide in the shadows under the bullock carts, avoiding exposure to the sun and enjoying lunch. The oxen graze nearby and have a short but wonderful afternoon with their owners.

在鄉里看到商人吹著笛子趕豬哥配種的畫面，是許多長輩們最難忘的童年街坊回憶。農村時代養豬是農戶重要的收入之一，為了讓家中的豬隻能繁衍健康優質的後代，飼主會傾向花錢請種豬作為家中母豬的交配對象。

In the township, the scene of the peddler playing the Chinese bamboo flute and the artificial propagation of the boar mating with sows has been the most unforgettable memory for many village elders in their childhood. Hog rearing was one of the crucial income sources for farmers in the earlier agricultural times. To produce healthy and quality offspring for their pigs, hog producers are inclined to spend money on hiring a boar as the mating partner for their sows.

早年各漁港沿岸或附近村里中都設有「魚灶」，是將漁獲蒸煮曬乾加工的場所。魚灶由「灶台、煙囪、鹹汁槽」三大部分構成，漁民會利用魚灶煮小管、澎湖臭肉魚、丁香，鹹汁更是當時的沾醬極品喔！

Fish stoves were established along the coasts of every fishing port or in nearby villages in the early years, where catches were steamed, boiled, dried, and processed. The fish stoves have three components: stove, chimney, and salty juice trough. Fishermen would use the fish stove to cook squids, Penghu round herrings, and silver-stripe round herrings. And the salty sauce was the best dipping sauce then.

曾經滿室歡欣的房舍，隨著物換星移，在時間的洪流中漸漸，泛黃凋零許多老宅年久失修逐漸頹圯，等待我們一一重新整建，為它們帶來新的生命。

The house that was once full of joy, aspects of things being changed, gradually faded and withered in the torrent of time. Many old houses have piecemeal fallen into disrepair and are waiting for us to rebuild them one by one and bring them new life.