

澎湖簡史

History of Penghu

史前

史前時期，澎湖有粗繩紋陶器為代表的新石器文化存在，證明澎湖在五千年前就已經有先住民在此生活。

Prehistory

In prehistoric times, there was a Neolithic (new stone age) culture represented by Coarse Cord Pottery in Penghu, which proved that Penghu already had ancestors living here five thousand years ago.

1225 記載始自南宋

史書上有漢人居住澎湖的確實記載始自南宋。

南宋理宗寶慶元年宗室趙汝适著「諸蕃志」中明確的指出「泉有海島曰澎湖，隸晉江縣」。

1225 Record starting from the Southern Song Dynasty

There have been definite records in the history book that Han Chinese lived in Penghu since the Southern Song Dynasty.

In the "Zhufan Zhi" written by Zhao Rushi in AD 1225, the imperial family of Lizong Baoqing in the Southern Song Dynasty, he categorically described that 「there is a sea archipelago in springs called Penghu, which belongs to Jinjiang County」.

1622 荷蘭人建造城堡

西元 1604 年由司令官韋麻郎所率領的荷蘭聯合東印度公司艦隊首度登陸今澎湖馬公天后宮前港灣以躲避颱風。同年 12 月 15 日在福建浯嶼欽依把總沈有容的交涉下離開澎湖。為紀念此事件而立「沈有容諭退紅毛番韋麻郎等」石碑，今置於天后宮內。西元 1622 年荷蘭人為了要與明政府通商貿易，由司令官率戰艦 12 艘、官兵千名襲擊澳門失敗後，於 7 月再度入侵澎湖島，後擇定於風櫃尾北側蛇頭山上構建城堡，做為與明政府通商貿易的基地。風櫃尾荷蘭城堡也是全台最早興建的西式城堡。

1622 The Dutch constructed Fengkuiwei Artillery Fort

In 1604 AD, to avoid enduring the typhoon, Commander Wybrand Van Warwijck led the fleet of the Dutch VOC to dock for the first time at the harbor in front of today's Magong Tianhou Temple in Penghu. On December 15 of the same year, he retreated from Penghu under the negotiation of Wuyu (Wu Islands) Fujian Province Qinyi Bazong (regal chiliarch) Shen Yourong. To commemorate this event, the stone stele, 「Sheng Yourong diplomatically

ordered and retreated The Red-Hair Dutch Wybrand Van Warwijck and others by expelled from Penghu」 was erected, which is now an exhibit on display in Tianhou Temple.

In 1622 AD, because the Dutch wanted to develop commerce and trade with the Ming government, Commander led twelve warships with a thousand officers and soldiers and attacked Macau but unsuccessfully; in July, they invaded Penghu again, choosing the north side of Fengguiwei and building a fort as a base for developing commerce and trading with the Ming Government. Constructed by the Dutch, Fengkuiwe Artillery Fort was also the first western feature fort in Taiwan.

1661 鄭成功屯戍重兵

明朝末年，鄭成功在東南沿海與清兵周旋，試圖反清復明。西元 1661 年鄭成功東征臺灣戰勝荷蘭人，設承天府及天興、萬年二縣，在澎湖設安撫司，屯戍重兵，以為臺灣門戶。鄭氏守備澎湖自西元 1661-1683 年，共計 22 年。

1661 Zheng Chenggong stationed heavy troops in Penghu.

In the last years of the Ming Dynasty, Zheng Chenggong frequently harassed and attacked Qing soldiers on the southeast coast, trying to rebel against the Qing Dynasty and restore the Ming Dynasty. In 1661 AD, Zheng Chenggong headed to the east conquering Taiwan by expelling the Dutch; setting up two Counties, Tianxing, and Wannian County, which were attached to Chengtianfu; also, the Penghu Administration of local affairs was established, heavy troops were garrisoned in this area as a Taiwan gateway. Zheng Chenggong dominated and garrisoned Penghu from 1661 AD to 1683 AD. It was 22 years in total.

1684 清治澎湖

西元 1684 年清朝正式將台澎納入版圖，置戍兵守台澎。

西元 1767 年澎湖通判胡建偉應貢生許應元申請，籌募資金創建「文石書院」，以培養地方人士。

西元 1778 年 創建西嶼燈塔，也稱為漁翁島燈塔。臺、澎地區首建燈塔。

西元 1885 年清法戰爭，澎湖因缺乏軍事防禦能力一度淪陷，因此構築媽宮城。

西元 1889 年完成，稱之為「媽宮城」，此為清朝最後構建的海防城池。

西元 1894 年清日甲午戰爭開始，隔年簽訂馬關條約，日本佔領全澎湖。

1684 Qing Dynasty governed Penghu

In 1684 AD, Qing Dynasty officially incorporated Taiwan and Penghu into Qing territories; and Qing also set up garrisons to guard both Taiwan and Penghu.

In 1767 AD, Hu Jianwei(vice Mayor) approved the application of Hsu Yingyuan(imperial examination candidate) to raise funds establishing 「The Wenshi Academy」 for cultivating local talents.

In 1778 AD, the Xiyu Lighthouse, also known as the Pescadores Lighthouse, was the first

lighthouse built in the Penghu and Taiwan region.

In 1885, during the Sino-French War, Penghu once fell to the French because of a lack of military defense capabilities, and therefore Má-king-chhī(Magong Coastal Fort) was constructed.

In 1889 AD, the last Coastal Fort of the Qing Dynasty was completed. It was named 「 Má-king-chhī 」 (Coastal Fort of Magong City)

In 1894 AD, the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and the Treaty of Maguan was signed the following year. Japan occupied and colonized the whole of Penghu.

1895 日治時期

西元 1896 年成立澎湖島病院，是全臺第一座西式醫院。

西元 1899 年興建北島燈塔於目斗嶼。

西元 1913-1943 年日本在澎湖設立電燈株式會社、首開澎湖電化先驅。

建設郵電交通，鼓勵日商來澎經營各種商業、創「澎湖水產會」、開辦公共汽車、開建自來水廠、改建中正和永安橋，使本島連結白沙島可通行車輛，設立兒童初等教育的公學校。

1895 Japanese colonization era

The Penghu Island Hospital was established, and it was the first Western-style hospital in the Taiwan region in 1896 AD.

The north islet lighthouse was built at Mudouyu in 1899 AD.

From 1913 AD to 1943 AD, Japan established Denka Co., Ltd. in Penghu, the pioneer also the first of Penghu Denka. Post office and telecommunications were constructed, encouraging Japanese businesses to operate various commerce, founding Penghu aquatic products association, establishing the public bus and Water Plant, rebuilding Zhongzheng and Yongan bridges which connected the main islands and Baisha islands for making vehicle traffic avail, establishing public schools for the primary education of children.

1945 二戰後設澎湖縣

西元 1945 年日本宣佈無條件投降，民國 34 年 12 月 25 日 澎湖改為「澎湖縣」。

西元 1950 年澎湖至臺灣本島民航機首度開航。

西元 1958 年馬公新機場落成啟用。

1945 Penghu archipelago was established as Penghu County after World WarII.

In 1945 AD, Japan announced its unconditional surrender. On December 25th, the 34th year of the Republic of China, Penghu was renamed Penghu County.

In 1950 AD, civil aviation aircraft from Penghu to the main island of Taiwan was taken off for the first time.

In 1958 AD, Magong New Airport was completed and opened.

1970 澎湖跨海大橋

西元 1970 年完工通車，初時僅為單線道，會車不易，經重建拓寬為雙線，並於西元 1996 年完工。連接白沙、西嶼兩島的跨海大橋，橫跨波濤洶湧的吼門水道，全長 2,494 公尺，兩端建有半圓形拱門，建好當時為遠東最長的跨海大橋。

1970 Penghu Trans-Oceanic Bridge (Penghu Great Bridge)

The Penghu Great Bridge (Penghu Trans-Oceanic Bridge) was completed and opened to traffic in 1970 AD. Originally a single-lane with some avoidance bays, it was not easy for two cars to pass from opposite directions; after the renovation and expansion two-way traffic lane, the new bridge was completed in 1996 AD. The sea-crossing bridge connecting Baisha and Xiyu Islands spans the turbulent Houmen waterway, with a total length of 2,494 meters and semicircular arches at both ends. It had been the longest sea-crossing bridge in the Far East in the seventies.

1995 澎湖國家風景區

西元 1995 年成立「澎湖國家風景區」，範圍為澎湖群島全境。促使澎湖地區經濟再發展，提昇產業附加價值，疏解國內旅遊需求。潔淨綿延的美麗沙灘、豐富多樣性的潮間帶生態、壯麗奇特的地質地形，富饒的傳統文化與烽煙歷史軌跡，是推動水上活動及海洋生態觀光旅遊行程的典範。

同年，澎湖遊客中心亦落成啟用，提供來澎湖旅遊遊客的第一線資訊。

Penghu National Scenic Area

The Penghu National Scenic Area was established in 1995 AD, and it covers the entire Penghu archipelago area of its islands, islets, and waters. Stimulation of the economic growth advantages in the Penghu area, enhancement of the value-added-on industry, and diversifying domestic tourism demand. Clear, transparent waters and stretch of stunning-clean beach, abundant and diverse intertidal zone ecology, magnificent and peculiar geological terrain, prosperous traditional culture, the historical track of the war-sirens, and a role model of promotional water activities and marine eco-tourism itineraries.

The Penghu Visitor Center was also inaugurated in the same year, providing the latest information for tourists visiting Penghu.

2007 國際郵輪首航

西元 2007 年麗星郵輪「天秤號」首航馬公。

麗星郵輪旗下 43000 噸級「天秤號」(SUPERSTAR LIBRA) 首航馬公，搭載 1100 位乘客，創下馬公港開港後最大噸數船舶靠港紀錄，亦啟動國際郵輪來澎湖旅遊之新紀元。

2007 The first voyage of an international cruise ship.

In 2007 AD, Star Cruises “SUPERSTAR LIBRA” made its maiden voyage to Magong.

Star Cruises' 43,000-ton "SUPERSTAR LIBRA" made its maiden voyage to Magong, carrying 1,100 passengers, setting a record for the largest tonnage ship to call at Magong Port since the opening of the port, and starting a new era for international cruise ships traveling to Penghu.

2010 第一家離島免稅店開幕

西元 2010 年澎湖第一家離島免稅店開幕。

澎湖第一家離島免稅店由澎坊股份有限公司取得經營權，設立於馬公機場的「澎坊免稅店」及澎湖觀光產業推廣中心的菊島新天地正式開幕。離島免稅店的首度設置將有望藉由提供購物優惠，促進離島觀光，有效帶動離島地區經濟發展。

2010 Opening of the first duty-free shop in Penghu

The first outlying island duty-free shop in Penghu, PROFOND CORPORATION, opened in Penghu in 2010 AD.

After PROFOND CORPORATION Co. Ltd operated the first outlying-island duty-free shop in Penghu, the duty-free shop of PROFOND CORPORATION established at Magong Airport, and the New World of Gaillardia Island Tourism Industrial Promotion Center both have been officially opened later in 2010 AD, too. The first establishment of the outlying island duty-free shop is expected to provide shopping privileges and incentives, promote outlying island sightseeing and effectively boost the economic development of the areas.

2013 北回歸線地標揭碑

西元 2013 年北回歸線 23.5° 虎井嶼地標揭碑。

臺灣僅有三縣市位於北回歸線 23.5° 上，澎湖正是其中之一，為深化其故事性及討論度，於虎井嶼西山設置北回歸線地標，為全世界第 10 座，並以「我在澎湖、幸福天梯」及「幸福繫（虎井）依偎」為主軸設計，為澎湖觀光再添亮點。

2013 The landmark of the Tropic of Cancer is unveiled.

The landmark of the Tropic of Cancer 23.5° was unveiled in Hujing In 2013 AD.

Only three counties in Taiwan are located at 23.5° above the Tropic of Cancer, Penghu is one of them. To deepen its storytelling and discussion, the landmark of the Tropic of Cancer was established on the western hill of Hujing Island. It is the tenth landmark in the world. Design with "Sky ladder of felicity, here I am in Penghu, and felicitously snuggle up tightly to Hujing" as the main axis feature. Add another highlight to Penghu sightseeing.

2014 澎湖南方四島國家公園

西元 2014 年正式公告實施，是臺灣第九座國家公園，也是第二座海洋型國家公園。澎湖南方四島以東吉嶼、西吉嶼、東嶼坪嶼、西嶼坪嶼等四島及周邊島礁與海域所組成。海域與陸域的人文、自然生態環境都保存非常完整，是觀察地質地形與各種生態景觀的最佳區域。

2014 South Penghu Marine National Park

In 2014 AD, South Penghu Marine National Park was officially announced. It has become the ninth National Park in Taiwan. It's also the second National Park in Taiwan. South Penghu Marine National Park consists of Dongjiyu, Xijiyu, Dongyuping, Xiyuping, and the surrounding islands, islets, reefs, and seas. The humanities and cultures of the waters and land areas; the natural environment has been all well preserved. It is the best area for observing geological topography and various ecological landscapes.

2013、2014 世界最美麗海灣

「世界最美麗海灣」在西元 2013 年時便通過臺灣澎湖灣入會申請案。於隔年西元 2014 年參與組織授權，正式成為組織成員，未來有望藉此契機，提升澎湖的國際能見度。

2013、2014 The Most Beautiful Bays in the World

In 2013 AD, the World Congress of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Club approved the membership application case of Penghu, the following year, in 2014 AD, Penghu has officially become a member of it. In the future, there is hope to take this opportunity to enhance Penghu's international visibility.

2017 SGS Qualicert 國際服務驗證

西元 2017 年澎湖國家風景區管理處成為全臺灣第一個通過 SGS Qualicert 國際服務驗證的公部門單位。澎湖國家風景區管理處管轄之 4 處遊客中心，經嚴謹的系統檢核與神秘客查訪，正式通過並成為「全臺灣第一個通過 SGS Qualicert 國際服務驗證的公部門單位」，為國家風景區管理處立下國際服務標竿。

2017 SGS Qualicert International Certification

In 2017 AD Penghu National Scenic Area Administration (PNSAA), Tourism Bureau, MOTC it has become the first Government agency in Taiwan approved by SGS Qualicert. Penghu National Scenic Area Administration (PNSAA) has jurisdiction over four visitor centers, having undergone rigorous system checks, being visited by mystery guests, receiving approval from official permission, and becoming the first one which owns the title. It has set the international service standard for the National Scenic Area Administration.

2020 《澎湖·夢幻群島》榮獲國際大獎

由澎湖國家風景區管理處規劃製作之「澎湖·夢幻群島」宣傳短片，自 15,000 多件作品中脫穎而出，榮獲美國「2020 Muse Design Award 設計大獎」視頻/旅遊類別之最高榮譽鉑金獎，成功向國際行銷澎湖之美。

2020 《Penghu-Islands of Your Dreams》Won an International Award

The "Penghu-Islands of Your Dreams" promotional video planned and produced by the Penghu National Scenic Area Management Office stood out from more than 15,000 works and won the highest honor platinum award in the video/tourism category of the "2020 Muse Design Awards" in the United States. It was successfully marketing the beauty of Penghu to the world.

澎湖簡史內容出處：澎湖縣政府文化局、交通部觀光署澎湖國家風景區管理處。

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Brief History of Penghu Content Source:

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- Penghu National Scenic Area Headquarters, Tourism Administration, MOTC