

台灣南岬
South Cape of Taiwan-Erluanbi

鵝鑾鼻

鵝鑾鼻舊稱「沙馬磯」或「沙馬磯頭」。「鵝鑾」一詞為排灣族語，意為「帆船」，因在鵝鑾鼻附近有一巨大礁岩形似帆船，因而取名為「鵝鑾」；而「鼻」指突出的地形，即岬角之意，合稱為「鵝鑾鼻」。鵝鑾鼻是台灣最南端的岬角，為巴士海峽與太平洋的交界點。園內巨礁林立，獨特的高位珊瑚植物、熱帶海岸植物繁生其間，是絕佳的戶外植物教室。除了遠近馳名的歷史古蹟－燈塔之外，園內也發現本國家公園內最久遠的史前遺址，時間可遠溯至五、六千年前。

Erluanbi was formerly known as "Shamaji" or "Shamajitou". The word "Erluan" in Paiwan language essentially means "yacht". It was named "Erluan" after a huge, yacht resembling coral reef rock nearby Erluanbi; and "Bi" indicates the prominent topography of a cape. Together, the place was named Erluanbi. It is the southernmost tip of Taiwan and also the point where Bashi Channel and Pacific Ocean meets. In the Park, a forest of huge coral reef rocks, within which a lush growth of unique coral reef plants and tropical coastal plants is found, making the park an excellent outdoor botanical classroom. Despite the most renowned lighthouse, the park also houses a pre-historic site with the longest history, back dated to 5000 and 6000 years ago.



南端生態教室

Southernmost Ecological Classroom

黃裳鳳蝶
Heng-chun
birdwing butterfly

鵝鑾鼻礁林公園全區為隆起珊瑚礁地形，園內巨礁羅列、步道縱橫，擎天石、濛豬石（海蝕礁岩）、親吻石（海蝕凹壁）、冤家路（礁岩裂隙）、古洞、非非洞（石灰岩洞）等地形多變。而典型的高位珊瑚礁環境與熱帶的海洋性氣候，孕育了獨特的高位珊瑚礁植群：大多是嗜光、耐旱、抗鹽而且體型善作變異的植物，如山豬朧、山欖、葛塔德木、紅柴等。而園區內

的海濱棧道，更是觀察臨海珊瑚礁植物（水荳花、草海桐、白水木、黃槿等）的絕佳戶外教室。茂密的珊瑚礁森林更提供了衆多生物活動的空間：烏頭翁、樹鵲、小彎嘴畫眉或紅尾伯勞的鳴聲時有所聞；黑點大白斑蝶、黃裳鳳蝶、玉帶鳳蝶等蝶類迎風飛舞；斑卡拉蝸牛、斯文豪氏攀蜥、陸蟹類也常出現於夏日的園區內。

擎天石 Towering Rock



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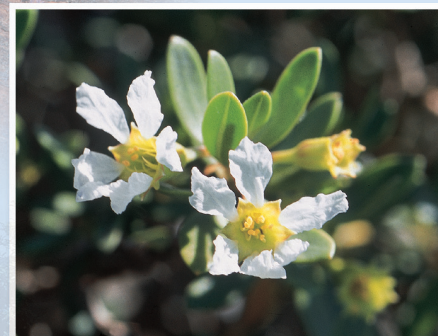
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The entire area of the Erluanbi Coral Reef Forest Park sits on the rising coral reefs. The park is gifted with diverse topography such as huge fringing reefs, scattered hiking trails, Cingtianshih (Towering Rock), Haojushih (sea eroded reef rock), Chinwenshih/Kisiing Rock (sea eroded slumping cliff), Yuanjialu/Lovers

Path (cracks in reef rocks), Ancient Cave (Gutong) and Feifei Cave (limestone cave). With typical topographical environment of high elevated coral reef and tropical oceanic climate, the park breeds unique vegetation genera of the high-elevated

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斯文豪氏攀蜥 Swinhoe's tree lizard



coral reefs. With diverse adapting external physical appearances, most of the plants like sunlight and feature high level of endurance against drought and salt. They include Swinhoe fig, Povteria, Zebra tree, Formosan aglaia etc. The logged path along the seashore makes an excellent outdoor classroom to observe the seashore coral reef plants such as Pemphis acidula, Scaevola hainanensis, Messerschmidia argentea and Hibiscus tiliaceus.

The densely growth of coral reef forests provide the living space for many bio-organism: The voices of Taiwan Bulbul, Gray Tree Pie, Lesser Scimitar Babbler or Brown



Shrike can be heard anytime. Butterfly species like Idea leuconoe, Heng-chun birdwing butterfly, and Papilio polytes dance gracefully in the air.

In summer, snail specie of the 紅尾伯勞 Brown Shrike



Pancala batanica, Swinhoe's tree lizard and land crab species of the Geothelphusa albogilva often appear in the park.



史前人類的生活天地

Life and Cultures of the Pre-historic Mankind

民國45年鵝鑾鼻開路時挖出石棺，為台灣大學地質系林朝榮教授發現；民國70年開闢礁林公園鋪設石板步道時，在園區內的「又一村」、「古洞」



卵形網墜 Fishing net sinker

發現豐富的史前時期文化遺留，是台灣本島繼台東八仙洞遺址（長濱文化）之後，證實出土先陶文化遺留（舊石器時代晚期文化相）的考古遺址。

以整體的環境來看，鵝鑾鼻公園內矗立的巨礁，提供史前人類隱蔽、背風的棲所；部份珊瑚礁石灰岩縫間可見淡水伏流，應是史前人類重要的淡水水源；而海岸近在咫尺，史前人



貝刮器 Shell Scraper

類可就近撈捕漁獲或採集貝類。因此園內的遺址出土極為豐富的史前文化遺物，共有四個文化層，分別屬於四個具有時間先後次序的史前文化相。



卵形網墜 Fishing net sinker



細繩紋陶片 Red cord-marked pottery

In 1956, Professor Lin Chao Ci of the Geology Faculty, National Taiwan University discovered a stone slab coffin during the opening of the road in Erluanbi. In 1981, when the trail was paved with stone slabs during the planning activities of the Reef Forest Park, a wealth of cultural heritage from the pre-historical period was discovered in Yuoicun and Gutong

(Ancient Cave) within the park area. These cultural remains have been proven belonged to the pre-pottery of the Paleolithic period in the isle of Taiwan after the Basiandong (Basian Cave) Historic Site.

As a whole, the innumerable huge coral reefs within the Park provide mankind of the pre-historic times with a hidden and sheltered, wind-breaking dwelling. Freshwater can be seen flowing out between the crevices on the limestone rocks that sit on the

coral reefs. This should be the important source of freshwater for the pre-historic mankind. The seashore is within easy reach. Mankind in the pre-historic times could fish or collect seashells at a near distance. Hence the historic site of the park is the home to a wealth of cultural relics from the pre-historic times, which can be classified into 4 cultural stages; each having the pre-historic outlook in chronological order.



台灣八景鵝鑾鼻燈塔

The Eight Scenic Areas of Taiwan-Erluanbi Lighthouse

日據時期，昭和二年（1927），「台灣日日新聞社」舉辦票選，以投票方式決定新「台灣八景」。『鵝鑾鼻燈塔』經投票初選，被選為台灣八景之一。1929年經審查委員視察確定，同年十二月，『台灣八景鵝鑾鼻碑』豎立。其後，鵝鑾鼻燈台甚至躍升為台灣八景之首，名聞全國。目前此碑仍立於燈塔南側。



燈塔 Lighthouse



台灣八景碑 Taiwan Eight Scenic Monument

During the era of the Japanese occupation, in the reign of Showa 2nd Year (1927), a press voting was conducted by the "Taiwan Daily Press" to decide on the new eight scenic areas of Taiwan. In the preliminary voting, Erluanbi Lighthouse had been selected as one of the eight scenic areas in Taiwan. This was later confirmed in 1929, under the inspection of the Reviewing Committee. In the following December of the same year, the monument that reads "Taiwan Eight Scenic Area-Erluanbi" was set up. Later, the famous Erluanbi Lighthouse had even topped the list of Taiwan Eight Scenic Areas. Today, the monument still stands proudly in the south of the lighthouse.

文化層次 Cultural Stage	距今年代 Era distance from today	石器製作方式 Stone Implement production method	陶器特徵 Pottery features
<input type="checkbox"/> 鵝鑾鼻第一史前文化相 Erluanbi 1 st Pre-historic Cultural phase	約6500~5000年 About 6500 to 5000 years ago	敲打 Striking	無製陶技術（先陶文化） No pottery production skill (Pre-ceramic culture)
<input type="checkbox"/> 鵝鑾鼻第二史前文化相 Erluanbi 2 nd Pre-historic phase	約4500~3500年 About 4500-3500 years ago	敲打、琢磨 Striking, Grinding	紅色細繩紋陶 Red cord-marked pottery
<input type="checkbox"/> 鵝鑾鼻第三史前文化相 Erluanbi 3 rd Pre-historic Cultural phase	約3500~2500年 About 3500-2500 years ago	敲打、琢磨 Striking, Grinding	彩繪紋飾（彩陶） painted pottery
<input type="checkbox"/> 鵝鑾鼻第四史前文化相 Erluanbi 4 th Pre-Historic Cultural phase	約2500~1200年 About 2500-1200 years ago	敲打、琢磨 Striking, Grinding	無紋飾（素面陶） plain pottery

海國明珠鵝鑾鼻燈塔

The Well-illuminated Sea-The Erluanbi Lighthouse

清同治六年（西元1867年），美國商船「羅發號」由汕頭赴牛莊途中，於七星嶼附近觸礁，船長夫婦與水手於潭仔灣登陸，遭龜仔角社（今社頂）原住民襲擊，僅一名華人水手倖獲逃生。另琉球船民亦曾在南岬一帶遇難引發日本攻台的牡丹社事件（1874年），由於船難事件頻仍，清廷於光緒元年（1875年）委託英國皇家地理學會會員畢齊禮至恆春地區勘察燈塔建地，並支付一百銀兩向龜仔角社原住民購買南岬燈塔預定地。□

光緒七年鵝鑾鼻燈樓開工起建，光緒八年落成，光緒九年啓用。為防原住民侵擾，該塔建築成砲壘形勢，以塔基作為砲台，圍牆上設有槍眼，牆外四週設壕溝並置槍械自衛，派有武装士兵守衛，為世界上少有的武装燈塔。

光緒廿一年（西元1895年），清廷撤台時炸毀燈塔；明治31年（西元1898年），日人撥款修復重建。二次大戰末期又遭盟機炸毀，台灣光復第三度整建，塔高21.4公尺，內設大型四等旋

轉透鏡電燈，光度達180萬燭光，每30秒旋轉一周，見距20海浬，是台灣地區光力最強的燈塔，有『東亞之光』的美譽。目前劃為墾丁國家公園的史蹟保存區。



東亞之光 "The Light of East Asia"

In the 6th Year during the reign of Emperor Tongjih of Ching Dynasty (A. C. 1867), an American commercial vessel, "Rover" involved in a shipwrecked due to collision with the coral reefs nearby Cising Isle. When the captain, his wife and the crew members came ashore at the Tanzihwan (Tanzih Bay), there were taken by surprise by the aborigines of Gueizaijiao village (currently known as Sheding). The only survivor was a Chinese crewmember. Besides, the Okinawan seamen had also involved in a shipwrecked around the southernmost tip and therefore inflicted the Mutanshe Incident, whereby the Japanese military attacked Taiwan in 1874. Due to frequent occurrence of shipwrecks, the Ching government, in 1875 had commissioned a member of the Royal Geographic Society, Mr Brazeley to conduct a land survey for the building of a lighthouse in the

Hengchun area. The government had also spent 100 pieces of silver currency in purchasing the proposed land for the southernmost tip lighthouse from the aborigines at Gueizaijiao (Gueizaijiao Village).

The construction and accomplishment of Erluanbi Lighthouse took place in the reign of Emperor Guangsiyu 7th and 8th Year respectively. It was in service a year after its accomplishment. For prevention against the intrusion from the aborigines, the lighthouse was built in the shape of a rampart, with the tower base being a fort. Atop of the walls, gun ports are in place. Surrounded by trenches and installation of firearms, fully armed military forces are stationed to defend the lighthouse, making it an armed lighthouse, which is rarely found in the world.

In 21st Year during the reign of

Guangsiyu (A. C. 1895) the lighthouse was bombed when the Ching government retreated from Taiwan. It was restored by the Japanese government in the reign of Meiji 31st Year (A. C. 1898). By the end of World War II, the lighthouse was again destroyed by the bombings of the allied forces' planes. After the restoration of Taiwan, the lighthouse underwent reconstruction for the third time. The lighthouse is now 21.4m tall. It has an internal setting of a large-scale rotating glass transparent illuminating light with the brightness of 1,800,000 Candle Power and the ability to make a full rotation in 30 seconds. With the visibility of 20 nautical miles, this is the most powerful lighthouse in Taiwan, which earns the honor of "The Light of East Asia" Currently, it is planned as a historic site conservation area of Kenting National Park.