

淡水
紅毛城

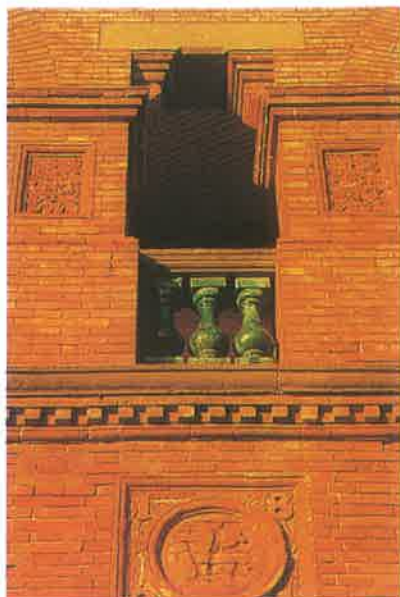
TAMSUI
HUNG-MAO
CH'ENG

FORT SANTO
DOMINGO AND BRITISH
CONSULAR RESIDENCE



2-3

淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Cheng

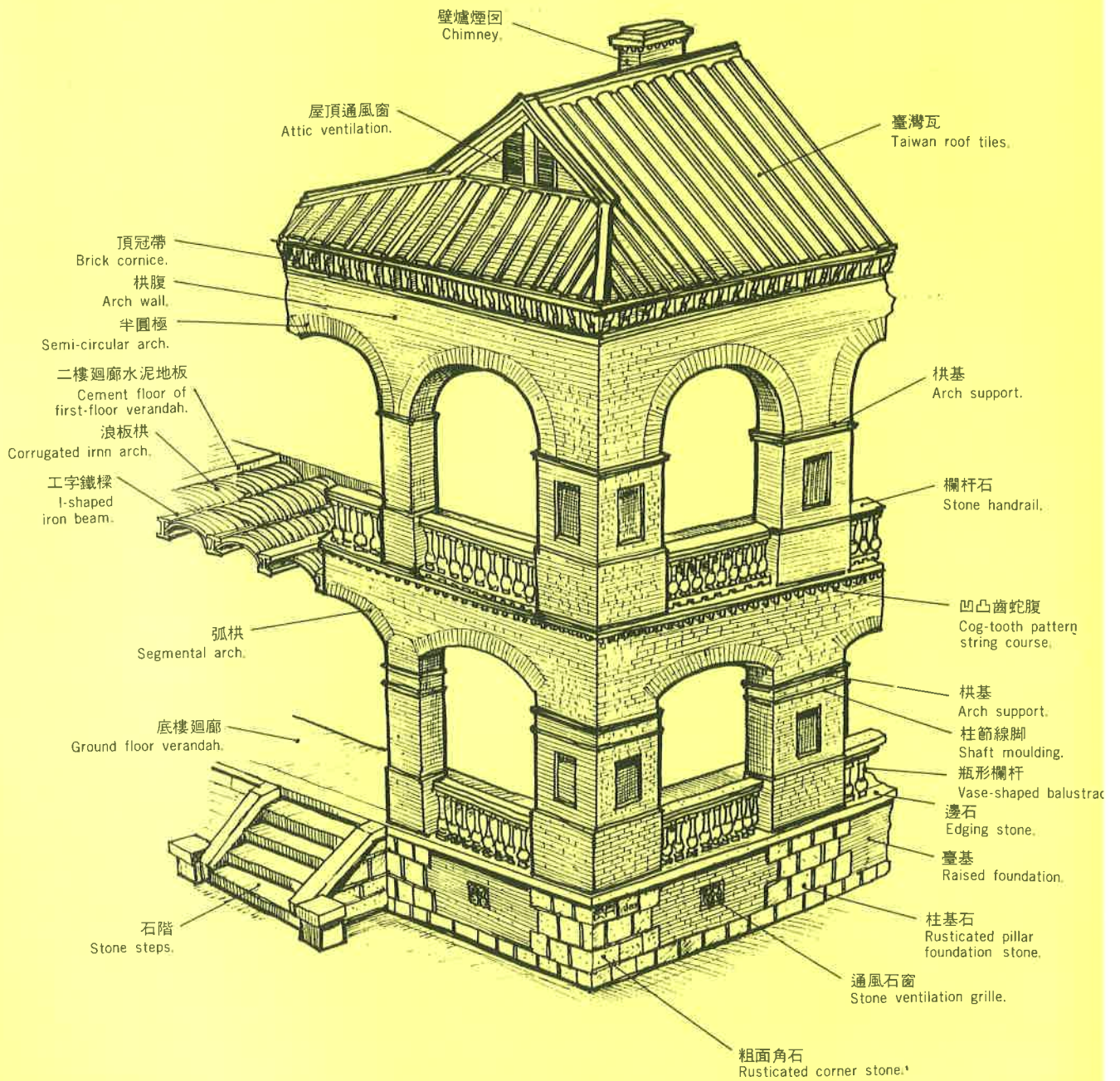


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CONSULAR RESIDENCE





淡水紅毛城之英國領事官邸構造分解示意圖
 Schematic structural diagram of the British Consular Residence, Tamsui.

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導言

Introduction

淡水紅毛城為內政部公布指定台閩地區的第一級古蹟，它是台灣現存最古老的建築物之一，也是十七世紀約當明朝末年侵入台灣的西班牙人及荷蘭人所留下來的古堡，古堡後來又歷經鄭成功、清朝及英國等之手，到民國六十九年才歸中華民國所有。台灣地區像紅毛城這樣命運坎坷，主權數度易手的古蹟並不多見，我們參觀紅毛城，有如翻閱一部三百多年來的台灣史，從紅毛城斑駁蒼老的牆身上，我們也讀出了先民華路藍縷墾拓台灣之艱辛。這座城堡雖然是西洋人所建的，但是文獻可靠的記載指出工匠多是中國人。紅毛城的建成，實在是蘊涵了歷史上許多人的心血。

紅毛城位於台灣著名的古鎮淡水，淡水昔日稱為滬尾，早在西班牙人入據之前即有中國人及土著居住，是台灣開發最早的地方之一。紅毛城位於淡水的小丘上，俯瞰淡水河，與觀音山遙遙相望，襟山帶海，不但地位險要，且風景壯麗異常。被列為淡北八景的「戌台夕照」，即是描寫在紅毛城觀看日落餘暉的景色。

Fort Santo Domingo at Tamsui, northern Taiwan, has been officially designated a historical site of the first rank by the Republic of China's Ministry of Interior. It is one of the oldest buildings surviving on the island, and is a relic of the Spanish and Dutch occupations of Taiwan in the early seventeenth century (approximating to the late Ming period in Chinese chronology). The fort later passed through the hands of the Ming loyalist Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Koxinga), the Ch'ing dynasty authorities and the British. Only in 1980 did its ownership finally revert to the Republic of China. Rarely in Taiwan has any historical building had such a chequered career involving so many changes of ownership. To visit Fort Santo Domingo today is to turn the pages of three centuries of Taiwan's history, and in the fort's ancient time-weathered walls we may read the story of Taiwan's early settlers and their pioneering deeds. Although the fort was built by westerners, reliable documentary evidence indicates that most of the artisans were

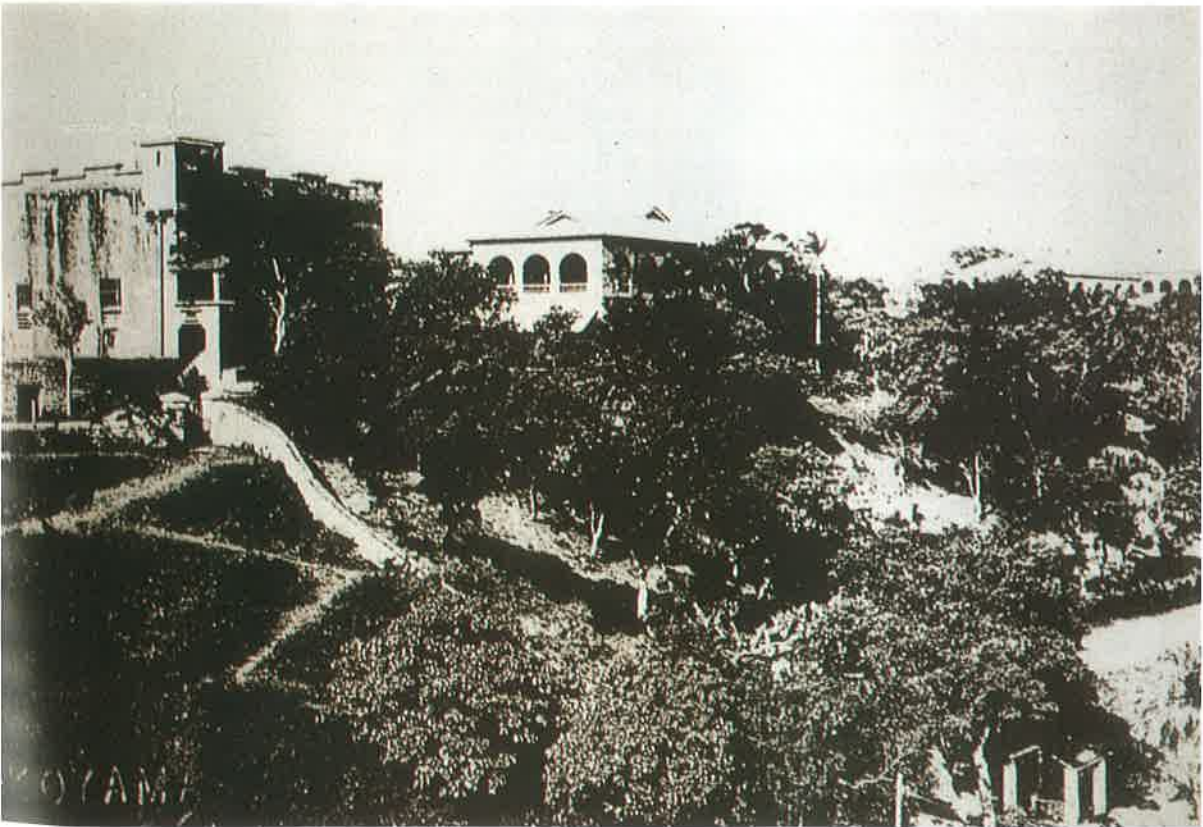
Chinese. The construction of Fort Santo Domingo in fact encompassed the efforts of many different people over a period of three centuries.

Fort Santo Domingo is situated in the famous old harbour town of Tamsui, once also known as Huwei. Before the Spanish occupation the area was inhabited by Chinese and aboriginal peoples, and it was the site of one of Taiwan's earliest established settlements. The fort stands on a small hill overlooking the town and the Tamsui River, with Mt. Kuanyin visible in the distance. Sandwiched between mountains and the sea, it enjoys not only a position of strategic importance but one of outstanding natural beauty as well. The sunset as seen from its walls is considered to be one of the finest views available north of the Tamsui River, since from the fort one has an unobstructed view westwards towards the splendour of the evening sky.

清末所攝的紅毛城。
Fort Santo Domingo in the
late Ch'ing period.

清末民初時的紅毛城
及領事館外觀遠眺。

*Distant View of Fort
Santo Domingo & the
British consular residence,
early 20 th century.*





紅毛城現況保存良好，周圍環境清幽怡人，古蹟區內包含了主堡，領事官邸、南門及古礮物等。它所具備的歷史、文化、藝術等學術價值非常豐富，同時也表現了十七世紀西洋築城堦之技術特色。目前全世界類似這樣的古堡已經有如鳳毛麟趾，非常少了。因此，紅毛城更值得我們珍惜愛護。

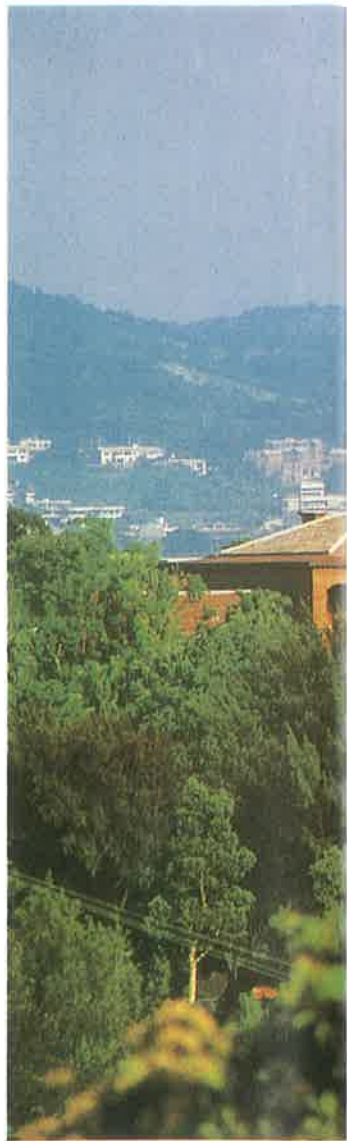
主堡是一座朱紅色外壁的方形城堦，雉堞上有射槍孔。內部運用半圓筒形的穹窿構造，與一般中國建築不同。它的牆壁非常堅厚，可抵擋槍礮。它是荷蘭人在西班牙人的基礎上建造起來的，距今超過三百四十多年。

領事官邸座落在主堡東側不遠處，它是英國人在十九世紀末年時所建的紅磚二層洋樓，外觀有許多圓拱，不但使人看起來有韻律感，同時也有利於遮陽擋雨。它最精美的部份是外牆上的磚刻圖案及花瓶形欄杆。室內的樓梯及壁爐也很別緻，整棟洋樓給予人優雅溫馨的感覺。

The fort site is well preserved today, and its environs are pleasantly tranquil. Within the site are to be found the main building of Fort Santo Domingo itself, the buildings of the former British consular residence, and other items of historical interest such as the southern gateway of the enclosure and a number of antique cannons. The fort's architecture has considerable historical, cultural and artistic value, and also illustrates many technical features involved in the western construction of fortifications in the seventeenth century. Today ancient fortifications of this type are far and few between anywhere in the world. Clearly, the utmost care must be devoted to its preservation and protection.

The main fort building is a square tower with an outer wall of red brick, topped by a parapet with embrasures and two corner watchtowers with firing slits. Its interior ceilings take the form of domed vaults, quite different from normal Chinese buildings. The walls are extremely strong and thick, massive enough to withstand cannon fire. This building was completed by the Dutch on a foundation left by the Spanish, and dates from over 340 years ago.

The old consular residence stands slightly to the east of the fort. This is a two-storey red brick building in the western style, built by the British in the late nineteenth century. Its colonnaded verandahs with their contrasting archways are rhythmically pleasing to the eye as well as lending the building protection from either sun or rain. Further graceful touches are provided by the monograms and emblems on carved brickwork plaques, and by the vase-shaped balustrades. The interior staircases and fireplaces are also decoratively finished, and the building as a whole gives an impression of quiet refinement.





從礮臺埔看紅毛城主城及領事館圖。

*View of Fort Santo
Domingo & the British
consular residence from the gun
emplacement.*



南

門即是入口外門，它是一座小巧的石造城門，使用觀音山的石條砌成，異常堅固，也是紅毛城古蹟區中唯一中國式的建築。

此外，散置在紅毛城內草地上還有數尊古礮，其中有的礮身上還鑄上嘉慶十八年駐守淡水的軍營所使用之銘記，這些都是當年發揮捍衛國土，禦敵有功的見證物，現在陳列出來，亦足以讓人發思古之幽情了。

紅毛城近年經過行政院文建會邀請專家學者評鑑，並由內政部負責修復及管理，已於民國七十三年底整修完竣，並正式開放供人參觀。這本說明冊的目的即是想透過深入淺出的文字與圖說，提供參觀者進一步了解之知識，希望古蹟能像一本有趣的書一樣，處處引人入勝，百看不厭，百讀不倦。

The main entrance to the site is by the southern gate. This is a small castellated gateway built of stone quarried from Mt. Kuanyin. It is extremely sturdy and remains the only wholly Chinese edifice surviving on the site today.

In addition there are a number of antique cannons in various parts of the grounds. Some of these bear inscriptions relating to the Chinese garrison stationed at Tamsui in Chia-ch'ing 18 (1813). All are evidence of a determined effort at that period of the Ch'ing dynasty to defend Chinese territory and fend off any threats from outside. To see them still standing here inspires many a nostalgic thought of China's past history.

Following an initial expert assessment commissioned by the Council for Cultural Planning and Development, Executive Yuan, responsibility for the

restoration and management of Fort Santo Domingo was taken over by the Ministry of Interior a few years ago. With the completion of restoration work in late 1984 the site was opened to the public. The aim of this handbook is to provide visitors with a better understanding of this important monument through illustrations and explanatory text. It is hoped that the visitor to this historical site, like the reader of an absorbing book, may constantly discover fresh things of interest here and return to explore it again and again.



清嘉慶年間中國駐軍所用之大礮。

Cannon used by Ch'ing dynasty garrison.

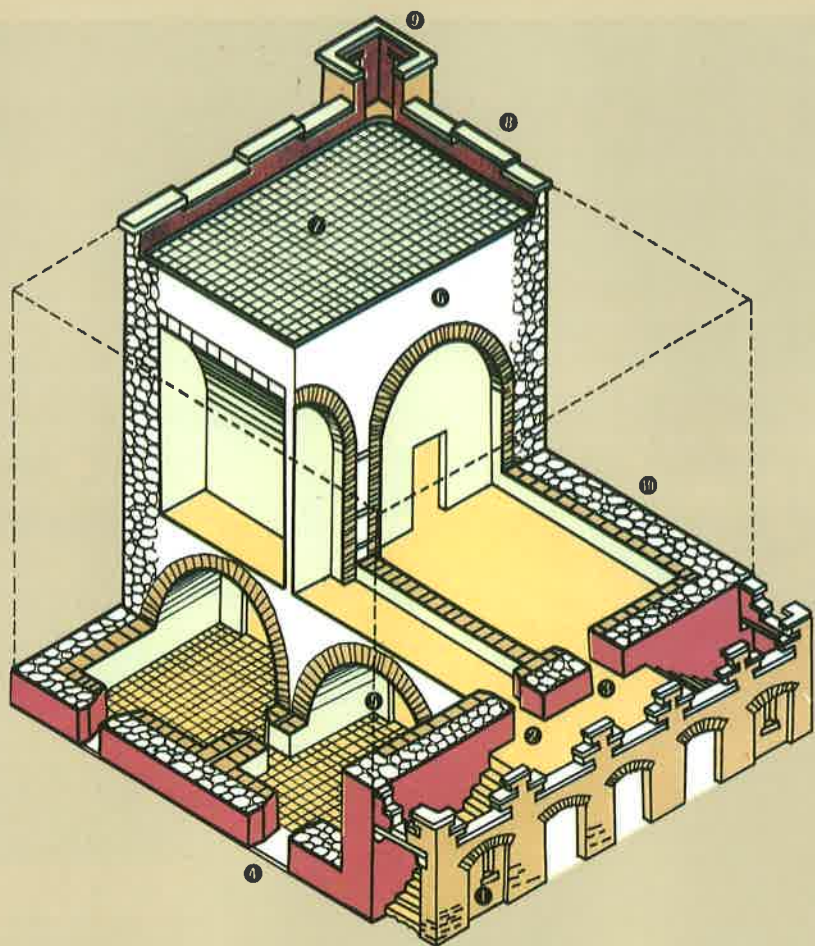


清初所建的南門，
全為石條砌成。
Southern stone gateway,
built 1724.



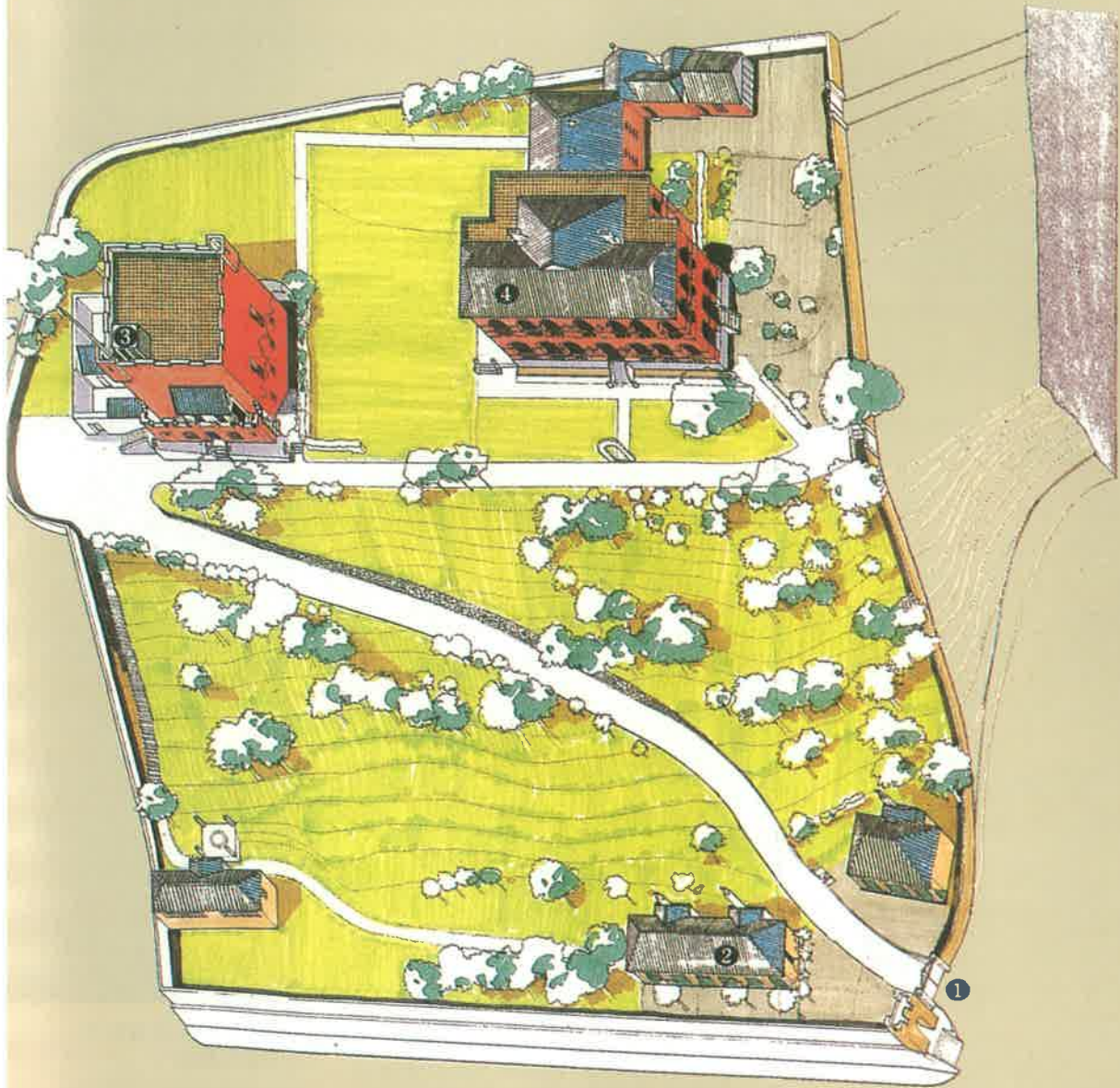
12-13

淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Cheng



紅毛城主堡剖面等角圖。
Isometric cutaway plan of Fort Santo Domingo.

- ① 露臺射口 Sighting in terrace wall.
- ② 露臺 Terrace.
- ③ 二樓入口 Entrance to first floor.
- ④ 一樓入口 Entrance to ground floor.
- ⑤ 牢房 Jail cell.
- ⑥ 磚砌拱頂 Brick-paved arch.
- ⑦ 屋頂平臺 Rooftop terrace.
- ⑧ 雉堞 Crenellated parapet.
- ⑨ 眺望堡 Lookout tower.
- ⑩ 外石內磚厚牆 Thick wall with outer layer of stone and inner lining of brick.



淡水紅毛城古蹟區透視圖。

Perspectival plan of the fort and consulate site, Tamsui.

- ① 南門入口
Southern entrance gate.
- ② 僕役住所
Servants' living quarters.
- ③ 紅毛城主堡
Fort Santo Domingo
- ④ 領事官邸
Consular Residence.



淡水的歷史背景

Tamsui's Historical Background

淡水古時亦稱為滬尾，是台灣北部最早開發的港口，早在明朝末年即有中國人來此居住或與原住土著交換商品。它的位置恰在台北盆地之出口，亦是淡水河的河口，北有大屯山，南有觀音山，自然地理景緻富秀麗之美。淡水與福建福州的距離亦很近，因此成為台灣北部最早的城鎮。

淡水的原住土著平埔族及早期漢族移民所居住的村落多在淡水河口北岸，即今淡水市區一帶，至明崇禎初年西班牙人入據，在最近港口的小丘陵上造城堡，此時碼頭仍在北岸。後來西班牙人被荷蘭人趕走，荷蘭人又被鄭成功驅逐，中國人移居淡水逐漸增多。至清代初年，港口碼頭有了變化，清廷水師駐紮在南岸的八里坌，因為南岸水較深，來往大陸的商船也停泊八里坌。至清代中葉嘉慶初年，八里坌港漸淤淺，船泊又停到北岸的滬尾，而滬尾市街也愈來愈熱鬧，在碼頭附近由泉州移民集資建立了媽祖廟-福佑宮。而淡水的市街也逐漸向山坡上發展，出現了崎仔頂(今重建街)及米市街(今清水街)等街道。

Tamsui, also formerly known as Huwei, was the first harbour to be fully developed in northern Taiwan. As long ago as the late Ming dynasty, around the turn of the seventeenth century, Chinese settlers had established themselves here and were engaged in barter trade with the aboriginal inhabitants. Tamsui lies at the mouth of the Tamsui River leading out of the Taipei basin, with Mt. Tatun to the north and Mt. Kuanyin to the south. Geographically it thus enjoys a situation of considerable natural beauty. Its proximity to Foochow, the provincial capital of Fukien across the Taiwan Strait, was also an important factor in Tamsui's becoming established as the oldest town in northern Taiwan.

The settlements inhabited by Tamsui's indigenous population of plains aborigines and early Chinese settlers were mostly grouped along the north bank of the Tamsui River, in the area which now constitutes Tamsui town centre. When Spanish forces invaded in the early Ch'ung-chen period (1628-1644) and established a fortification on the small hill nearest the harbour, the quayside was still located on the northern bank. Later the Spanish were

expelled by the Dutch, and they in turn were put to flight by Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Koxinga), after which increasing numbers of Chinese settlers established themselves in Tamsui. A change occurred in the harbour arrangements in the early Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911) when a Ch'ing naval base was established at Pali, on the south bank of the Tamsui River. The water was deeper there, and so the merchant ships plying between northern Taiwan and the Chinese mainland also docked at Pali. When the harbour at Pali began silting up during the early Chia-ch'ing period (1796-1820) the ships switched back to docking on the north bank at Huwei, and the town began to prosper. Chinese settlers from Chuan-chow, southern Fukien, set up a temple close to the harbour dedicated to the goddess Matsu—the Fu Yu Temple. Meanwhile the streets and lanes of Tamsui gradually spread up the nearby hillside slopes, in the area of modern Ch'ung-chien Street and Ch'ing-shui Street.



光緒年間的淡水河口及紅毛城形勢圖。

Kuang-hsü period
topographical
chart of Tamsui River &
Fort Santo Domingo.



約1910年的淡水港。
Tamsui harbour c. 1910.



16-17

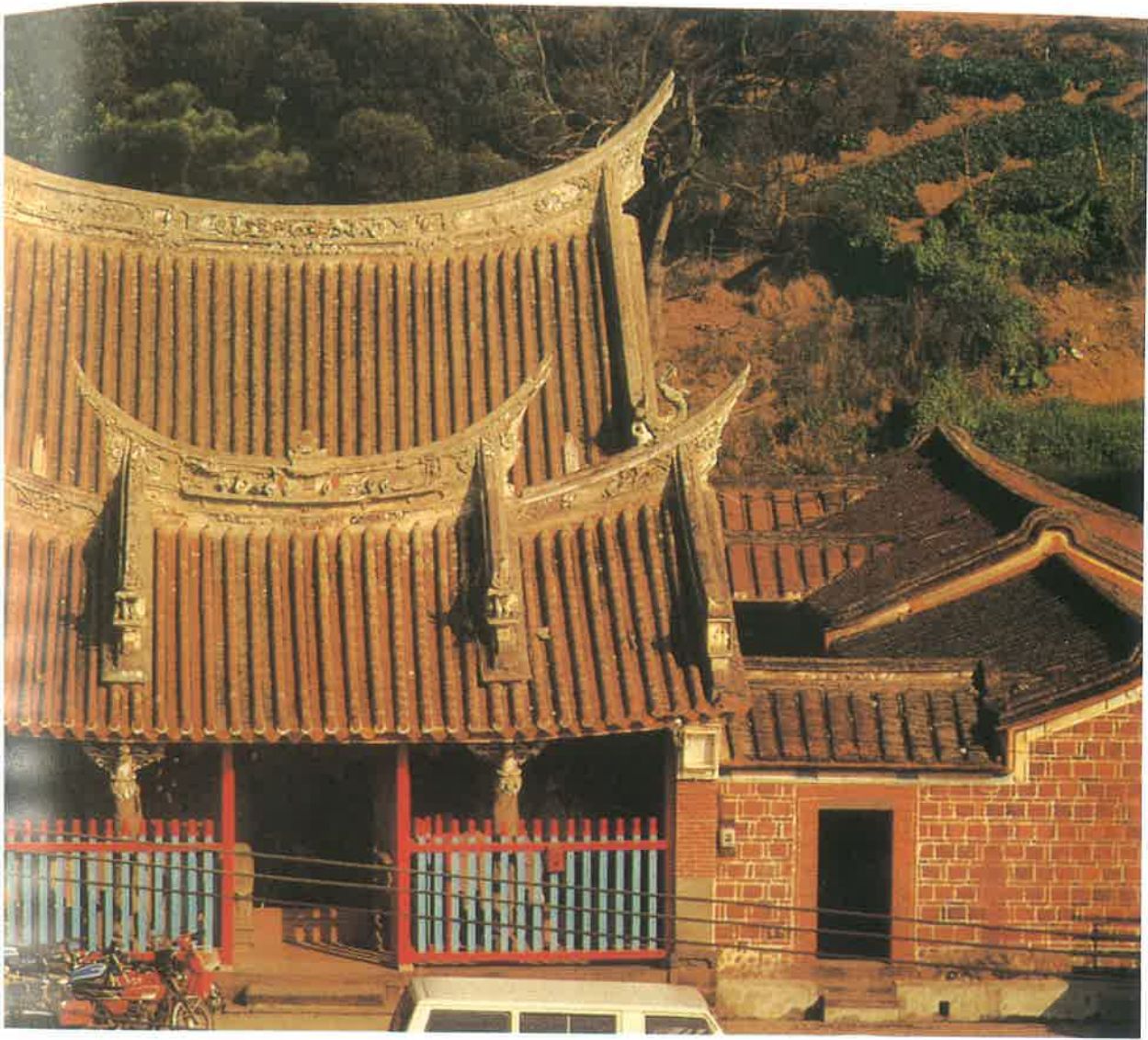
淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Ch'eng



福祐宮。Fu Yu Temple.



淡水鄞山寺。
Yinshan Temple, Tamsui.



淡水龍山寺。
Lungshan Temple, Tamsui.



清道光年間之後，淡水成為台北的外港，商旅聚集，帆檣林立，市街非常繁盛。又陸續建造了鄞山寺、龍山寺及文昌祠等建築。這幾座祠廟，現在也列入淡水的古蹟。

清咸豐十年（一八六〇年）淡水正式開港，設立海關，商務更加繁榮。外商在淡水設洋行，大量採購茶葉及樟腦。隨著貿易發展，淡水成為外來文化之登陸站，英國租用紅毛城為領事館，加拿大宣教師馬偕在淡水建教堂及神學校牛津理學堂。這幾座洋式建築由於係僱用中國匠師施工，所以有點中西合璧，頗具文化交流之特色，現在亦被列為古蹟，值得參觀欣賞。

By the Tao-kuang period (1821-1850) Tamsui had become an outer harbour for Taipei. Merchants gathered there in large numbers and ships proliferated at the dockside, while the town rapidly prospered. This was the period when several temples and ancestral shrines were built, including the Yinshan Temple, the Lungshan Temple and the Wen Ch'ang Shrine, all of which now form part of Tamsui's historical heritage.



淡水教堂與馬偕醫館。

Tamsui Presbyterian church and the former Mackay Clinic.

Tamsui was officially opened as a commercial port in Hsien-feng 10 (1860) when a customs post was established. From this point on, trade prospered even more. Branches of foreign trading companies were established in the town for the large scale purchase of tea and camphor. As trade flourished, Tamsui became a bridgehead for foreign cultural influences. The British leased the Fort Santo Domingo site for the construction of their consulate, and the Canadian missionary Robert Mackay built a church and a seminary nearby which he named Oxford College. These western style buildings incorporate certain oriental features due to the employment of Chinese workmen in their construction, and so may justly be regarded as examples of cultural interchange. Today these also constitute monuments of historical importance in Tamsui, and are rewarding places to visit.



十九世紀的淡水港帆檣林立。

Ships in Tamsui harbour, 19th century.



理學堂大書院(牛津理學堂)。
Oxford College.



到了光緒十年（一八八四年）中法戰爭，法軍攻占雞籠（基隆），並以軍艦封鎖淡水，砲轟淡水市街。當時礮台尚未築成，防禦力弱，幸賴劉銘傳臨陣督戰，淡水守將提督孫開華奮勇抗敵，終使法軍惶惶敗退。這一勝仗，民間相傳得到清水祖師之庇祐，於是後來在米市街建造祖師廟。這座香火鼎盛的寺廟，也是淡水著名的古剎。爲了加強淡水之防衛能力，後來巡撫劉銘傳即奏請建造大礮台，親題「北門鎖鑰」四字於門額上，現亦列爲重要之古蹟。

回顧淡水的歷史背景，我們了解到這個古老的城鎮不但具有悠久的發展史，同時也是中西文化接觸的舞台，紅毛城代表外來勢力之登陸，媽祖廟及龍山寺代表中國文化之生根茁壯，而北門鎖鑰礮台又代表著洋務維新運動時對外來壓力之反擊。三種力量交織成淡水人文傳統之特質。

When the Franco-Chinese war broke out in Kuang-hsi 10 (1884) Keelung was occupied by French forces, while Tamsui was sealed off by a French naval fleet which also bombarded the town. Since no gun emplacements were yet ready the Chinese defending forces were in a weak position. Fortunately Liu Ming-ch'uan, who as governor of Fukien was ordered to garrison Taiwan, immediately proceeded to the island to take charge of defence strategy. Tamsui was stoutly defended by its commandant Sun K'ai-hua, resulting in an ignominious withdrawal by the French. In popular legend this Chinese victory was attributed to supernatural intervention by the deity Ch'ing-shui Tsu-shih, to whom the Tsu-shih Temple was later built in Rice Market Street (modern Ch'ing-shui Street). This venerable temple has since become one of Tamsui's most famous and popular centres of pagan worship. Finally, in order to reinforce Tamsui's defences Governor Liu Ming-ch'uan ordered that a massive gun emplacement be built, for which he personally penned an inscription reading 'Key Northern Gate'. This is also one of the town's important monuments.

Looking back over Tamsui's past history, one realises that this is a place which not only possesses a long history of growth and development, but has also acted as a forum for east-west cultural contact. While Fort Santo Domingo represents the encroachment of foreign power and influence, the Matsu and Lungshan Temples embody the deep-rooted and sturdy growth of Chinese culture. At the same time Governor Liu's massive gun emplacement bears witness to the heroic determination among Chinese leaders of the late Ch'ing reform movement to resist foreign pressure. It is from the interweaving of these three currents that Tamsui's unique cultural heritage was born.



從紅毛城主堡屋頂上看
淡水河關渡方面之形勢。

View of Tamsui River towards
Kuantu from the roof of Fort
Santo Domingo.



淡水砲臺(北門鎖鑰)。
Tamsui gun emplacement



2 十七世紀初年台灣的西洋城堡

Early Seventeenth-century European Forts in Taiwan

十七世紀初年，中國福建沿海漁民逐漸經澎湖而進入台灣西岸幾個港口，而當時的西洋航海強權葡萄牙、西班牙及荷蘭人也陸續航向東亞，欲尋求通商貿易之利益。中國早期移民與西洋的貿易船隊在台灣發生了接觸，展開了台灣近代歷史的序幕。

元代已經在澎湖設置巡檢司，至明朝雖有海禁閉關政策之阻礙，但閩粵移民自行渡台仍然不絕。西力東漸使得台灣成為海上強權覬覦之地。明天啓四年（一六二四年）荷蘭人由澎湖退出，進佔台灣南部的大員（今安平）。在菲律賓的西班牙人亦於天啓六年（一六二六年）沿台灣東岸北航，佔領雞籠（今基隆）。他們在新佔領的港口大事建造城堡，以資防禦。過了兩年之後，明崇禎元年（一六二八年），西班牙又佔領淡水。在十七世紀初葉的二〇年代，荷蘭及西班牙分別在台灣南北取得據點。而這時候，中國的漁民、早期移民、台灣的原住民平埔族皆遭受到外來統治者的控制。而同時期，台灣海峽又有猖獗的海盜船，海盜時常阻撓沿海之商業活動，時而又與荷西列強勾結，令當時的明代朝廷非常頭痛。

By the early seventeenth century Chinese fishermen living in the coastal areas of Fukien were beginning to put in at a number of harbours in Taiwan, which they sailed to via Penghu (the Pescadores). Meanwhile several of the western maritime powers, namely Portugal, Spain and Holland, were despatching naval fleets to the Far East in search of profitable trade. It was the eventual meeting of early Chinese settlers and western trading fleets in Taiwan that marked the prelude to Taiwan's modern history.

As early as the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368) a Chinese military inspectorate was established on Penghu, and during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) there was a constant influx into Taiwan of Chinese settlers from Fukien and Kwangtung, despite an official ban on sea travel across the Taiwan Strait that was in effect at the time. In due course, the eastward encroachment of the western maritime powers made the island of Taiwan an attractive prize. In T'ien-ch'i 4 (1624), in the late Ming dynasty, the Dutch withdrew from Penghu and occupied Tayuan (modern An-p'ing) in southern Taiwan. Then in T'ien-ch'i 6 (1626) Spanish forces based in the Philippines sailed up the east coast of Taiwan and occupied Chilung (modern Keelung), on the island's northern tip.



In both cases the occupying forces busied themselves in the construction of extensive fortifications of their harbours to guard against attack. Two years later, in Ch'ung-chen 1 (1628), the Spanish further occupied Tamsui. Thus during the 1620's the Dutch and Spanish acquired bases in southern and northern Taiwan respectively, and thereafter Chinese fishermen, early Chinese settlers and the plains aborigines of Taiwan were all alike subjected to foreign rule. At the same time the Taiwan Strait was the haunt of marauding pirates, who frequently disturbed maritime commerce and occasionally also joined forces with the Dutch and Spanish to cause headaches for the late Ming emperors.

十七世紀的臺灣地圖，顯示淡水及雞籠位置。

17th century map of Taiwan showing Tamsui & Keelung.



不久，在中國北方的清軍入關，明朝覆亡，這時鄭成功帶領著忠於明廷的軍民入台，於永曆十五年（一六六一年）進逼割據台灣南部的荷蘭人，將其驅逐出台灣。

十七世紀初年的台灣，正處於西洋航海強權之下，荷蘭及西班牙人各自割據一方，並施行殖民統治政策，他們將西方及南洋方面的銀、香料與中國及日本作生意，換取絲綢及糖。台灣不但成為貿易的補給站，而且亦輸出許多的鹿皮、魚乾、蔗糖等。荷蘭人又以獎勵的辦法誘來更多的漢人進行開墾，台灣南部沿海開始形成中國人的市街。在北部方面，到了十七世紀中葉，雞籠及淡水地方亦增加許多漢人，

A few decades later, following the invasion of northern China by Ch'ing forces and the extinction of the Ming dynasty, a remnant army loyal to the Ming was led to Taiwan by Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Koxinga). In Yung-li 15 (1661) he directly confronted the Dutch forces occupying southern Taiwan and forced them to withdraw from the island altogether.

Thus Taiwan in the early seventeenth century found itself under the sway of two western maritime powers, with the Dutch and Spanish each controlling separate parts of the island. Under the resulting dual colonial administration there flourished an active commerce in which western silver and spices were traded with Chinese and Japanese merchants in exchange for silk and sugar.

Taiwan not only served as a commercial supply depot but became an exporter in its own right of deerskins, dried fish and sugar cane. The Dutch initiated an incentive policy to attract increasing numbers of ethnic Chinese settlers to Taiwan to open the island up to agriculture, and the coastal region of southern Taiwan saw a number of Chinese towns and settlements spring up. In the north, large numbers of Chinese settlers began farming in the area of Keelung and Tamsui in the mid-seventeenth century.

In order to consolidate their power and with the idea of permanent occupation in mind, the foreign colonial rulers quickly set about constructing massive forts and defensive works. In southern Taiwan the Dutch first built Fort Zeelandia (at modern An-p'ing, outside

刊於荷蘭文獻中的
臺灣城全景銅版畫。

Dutch copperplate panorama of
Fort Zeelandia, Tainan.



清朝末年重繪的古堡全景圖。

Late Ch'ing artistic adaptation of panorama of Fort Zeelandia, Tainan.

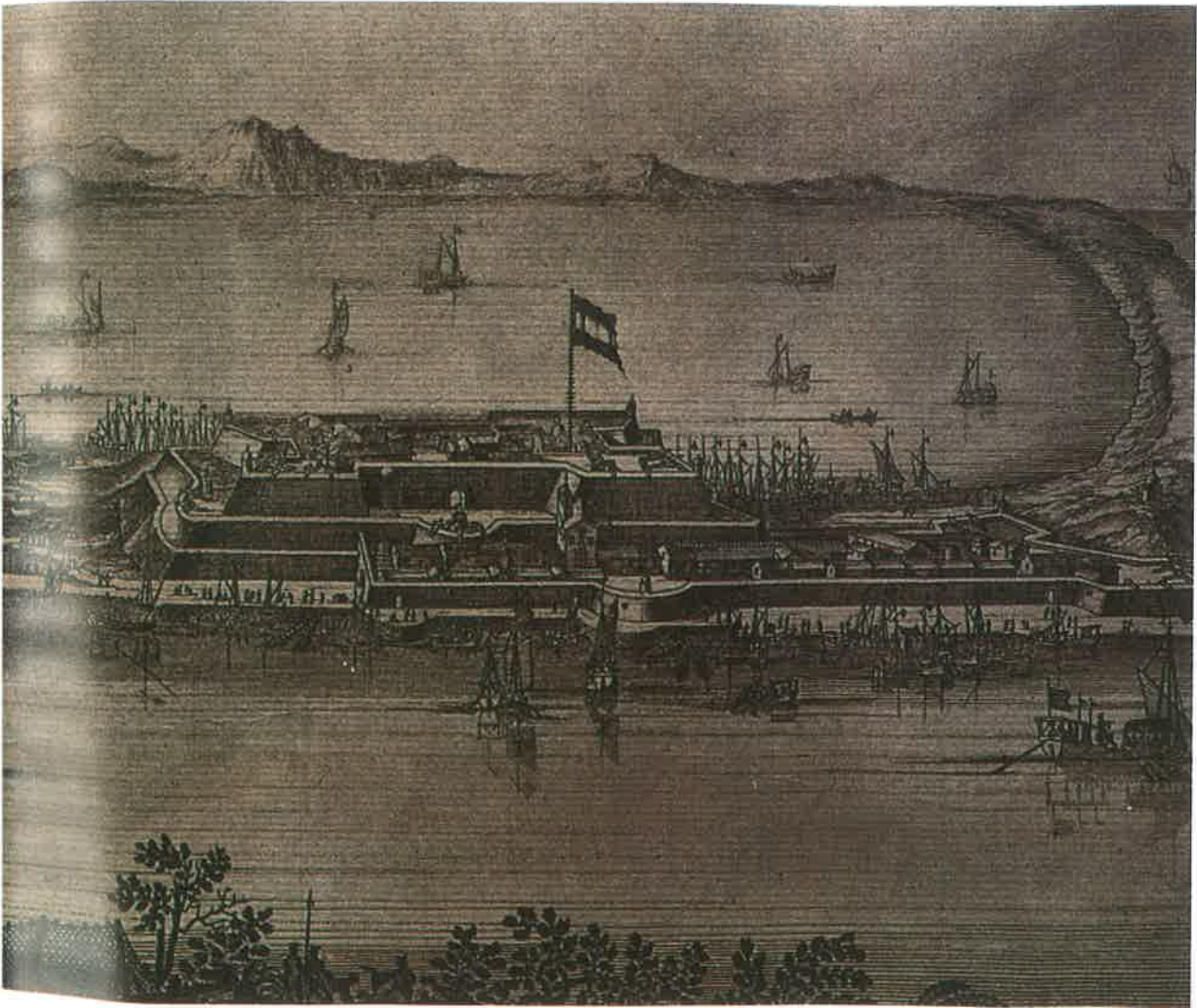


他們多從事農墾。

外來的殖民統治者爲了鞏固其控制，並作長久佔領打算，他們馬上築造堅固的城堡及防禦工事。荷蘭人先在台灣南部建造熱蘭遮城 (Zeelandia，即今台南安平台灣城)，後來又築普羅文帝亞城 (Provintia，即今台南赤崁樓)。在北部的西班牙人於明天啓六年 (一六二六年) 在雞籠社寮島建造聖薩爾多堡 (San Salvador)。至明崇禎元年 (一六二八年) 又在淡水建造聖多明哥城 (Santo Domingo)。這幾座西洋式的城堡成爲當時統治之中心，駐有軍隊防守。而且城堡的形式皆採用歐洲的作法。

Tainan) and then Fort Provintia (in modern Tainan city centre). Meanwhile in the north the Spanish built Fort San Salvador on She-liao Island, Keelung, in T'ien-ch'i 6 (1626), followed by Fort Santo Domingo at Tamsui in Ch'ung-

chen 1 (1628). These western-style fortifications were strongholds of colonial rule in their day, and were garrisoned by formidable military forces. Moreover, the construction of all these forts was entirely along European lines.





歐洲荷蘭及西班牙在十七世紀所築造之城堡，常使用一種四方形，而且四角突出稜堡的形式。突出的地方配備礮位，以利大礮有較遠的射程。荷蘭人在印尼及西班牙人在菲律賓所建的城堡皆屬於此種形式。所用的材料則為紅磚、三合土及石塊，今天在馬尼拉尚可見殘存的城壁。台灣方面，台南安平之熱蘭遮城尚有部份殘壁留下來，澎湖風櫃尾的荷蘭城堡牆基近年經專家考證，亦可確定為方形帶有稜堡的形式。至於雞籠社寮島的西班牙人建的聖薩爾瓦多城，現在雖然已經難覓遺蹟，但據古代留下來的文獻地圖顯示，也屬於相同的方形帶稜堡的樣式。（註①）

至於淡水的紅毛城—聖多明哥堡，它的形狀頗為特別。它的規模較小，雖是正方形，但四角隅並不突出稜堡。

除了這幾座著名的城堡外，十七世紀前半葉，荷、西兩國又曾在主要的城堡附近建造一些較小的堡壘，具有護衛之功能。例如雞籠的維多利亞堡（Victoria）及熱蘭遮城附近的烏特勒希堡（Utrecht）等。他們當年建造時所用的材料，如紅磚及三合土、石灰等大都從南洋的殖民地運來，大概只有石頭採自本地。

Seventeenth-century Dutch and Spanish forts were often built to a square design, with projections jutting out from each of the four corners. These served as firing platforms and were equipped with large cannon, assisting in increasing their range. The fortifications built by the Dutch in Indonesia and by the Spanish in the Philippines all shared this same overall design. The materials used consisted of red bricks, composite mortar and stone, as may be seen today in the castle ruins at Manila. In Taiwan, partial sections of the walls of Fort Zeelandia still remain standing, while the foundations of the Dutch fort at Feng-kuei-wei in Penghu have also recently been examined, and both point to a basically square plan incorporating projecting gun platforms. As for the Spanish-built Fort San Salvador, although the original site has been obliterated, old documents and plans indicate that it also shared a similar square design with gun platforms. [Note 1]

The design of Fort Santo Domingo at Tamsui was somewhat exceptional. It was built on a smaller scale than any of the others, and despite its square shaped tower, it lacked projecting gun platforms at the corners.

In addition to the above, a number of smaller fortified outposts were built by the Dutch and Spanish in the first half of the seventeenth century in the vicinity of their more important garrisoned forts, for defensive purposes. These include Fort Victoria at Keelung and Fort Utrecht near Fort Zeelandia. The necessary building materials, such as red bricks, compound mortar and lime, were for the most part shipped from their colonial territories in South-east Asia. Probably stone was the only material obtained locally in Taiwan.

西班牙人在雞籠所建城堡，方形帶稜堡之樣式。

Plan of the Spanish fort at Keelung showing its square plan with projecting gun emplacements.

荷蘭人在美洲所建的城堡亦與在臺灣所建相同。

Dutch fortress in America similar to ones built in Taiwan.



3 淡水紅毛城之創建

The Initial Building of Fort Santo Domingo

明崇禎元年（一六二八年），西班牙人繼入據雞籠之後，又進入淡水。西班牙提督率遠征隊進入淡水河口，並至上游勘察。他們選擇淡水河口北岸一處山丘，在一座土著或漢人所建城堡廢墟上建造城砦，並命名為聖多明哥城（Santo Domingo）。這是淡水紅毛城創建的正式紀錄。明末清初時，中國人稱呼荷蘭人為紅毛蕃，荷人所築之城即被稱為「紅毛城」。聖多明哥城初為西班牙人所建，但後來被荷蘭人佔有，並大加改建，故後世一直以紅毛城稱之。（註②）

西班牙人創建的聖多明哥城所使用的材料，據當時的文獻記載，

The Spanish established a presence in Tamsui in 1628, following their occupation of Keelung. A Spanish expeditionary force sailed into the mouth of the Tamsui River and explored the upper reaches of the river. They chose a hill on the north bank of the river mouth as the best site for a fort, which they proceeded to build on the remains of an old fortification constructed previously either by local aborigines or by Chinese settlers. This fort they then named Fort Santo Domingo. In Chinese it is called Hung Mao Ch'eng or 'Fort of the Red-

headed Ones', a name which derives from the Chinese term for the Dutch—Hung Mao Fan or 'Red-headed Barbarians'—and which was also applied to the forts built by the Dutch. Although Fort Santo Domingo was built initially by the Spanish it was later taken over and largely rebuilt by the Dutch, and the Chinese name has stuck ever since. [Note 2]

According to contemporary records, the materials used by the Spanish in the initial building of the fort included clay, reeds, bamboo and wood. It was a square construction, but apparently rather crude and simple. Armed resistance to the Spanish was sparked by their exaction of arduous taxes from the aboriginal inhabitants of Tamsui. In Ch'ung-chen 9 (1636) a force of aborigines attacked the fort under cover of darkness, killing some 30 Spaniards and razing the fort to the ground.

包括粘土、蘆葦桿、竹子及木材，它的形狀亦為方形，但似乎有點簡陋。由於西班牙人向淡水的土著徵收重稅，引起武力反抗。明崇禎九年（一六三六年）土著趁黑夜攻擊城堡，殺死三十多個西班牙人，並將城砦焚毀。

被焚毀的城砦第二年即展開重建工作，由駐淡水守將負責重建，為加強防禦，改用石材及石灰等較堅固之材料。城牆之形式可能亦為方形，牆高二十呎以上。

西班牙人鞏固了淡水的城砦之後，他們陸續向淡水河內陸探險，發現了台北平原許多村落，並溯基隆河上航，到達亦由他們控制的雞籠，整個台北地區逐漸納入其統治。由於西班牙人勢力迅速膨脹，引起在南部的荷蘭人不安。兩國不但在台之資源掠奪利益衝突，新舊教之信仰亦不同，終於在崇禎十五年（一六四二年）荷人北上壓迫西班牙人退出台灣。荷軍先攻擊雞籠，西班牙駐軍寡不敵眾，開城投降，之後不久，淡水的聖多明哥城亦棄守，落入荷人手中。

Restoration work on the burnt-out fort was started in the following year by the Spanish commander of the Tamsui garrison. In order to improve its defences stronger materials such as stone and lime were substituted. The walls, which may well have kept to the original square plan, were raised to a height of over 20 feet.

Having reinforced their fort at Tamsui, the Spanish continued their exploration of the hinterland up the Tamsui River. Here they discovered numerous settlements in the Taipei plain, and once they had established a route to their base at Keelung along the Keelung River the entire Taipei region quickly came under their control. Meanwhile this rapid expansion of Spanish influence was a source of concern to the Dutch in southern Taiwan. The two colonial powers were in conflict over their rival claims to Taiwan's natural resources,

besides which they were divided by religious differences, the Dutch being Protestant and the Spanish Roman Catholic. The Dutch were no doubt also sensitive to Spanish expansion since the Netherlands itself had only broken free of Spanish domination in 1581. Consequently, in Ch'ung-chen 15 (1642) Dutch forces arrived in northern Taiwan and compelled the Spanish to withdraw from the island altogether. The Dutch first attacked Keelung, and the outnumbered Spanish garrison there quickly surrendered. Soon after they also abandoned Fort Santo Domingo at Tamsui, which now fell into the hands of the Dutch.



4 荷蘭人的改建

Rebuilding Under The Dutch

荷

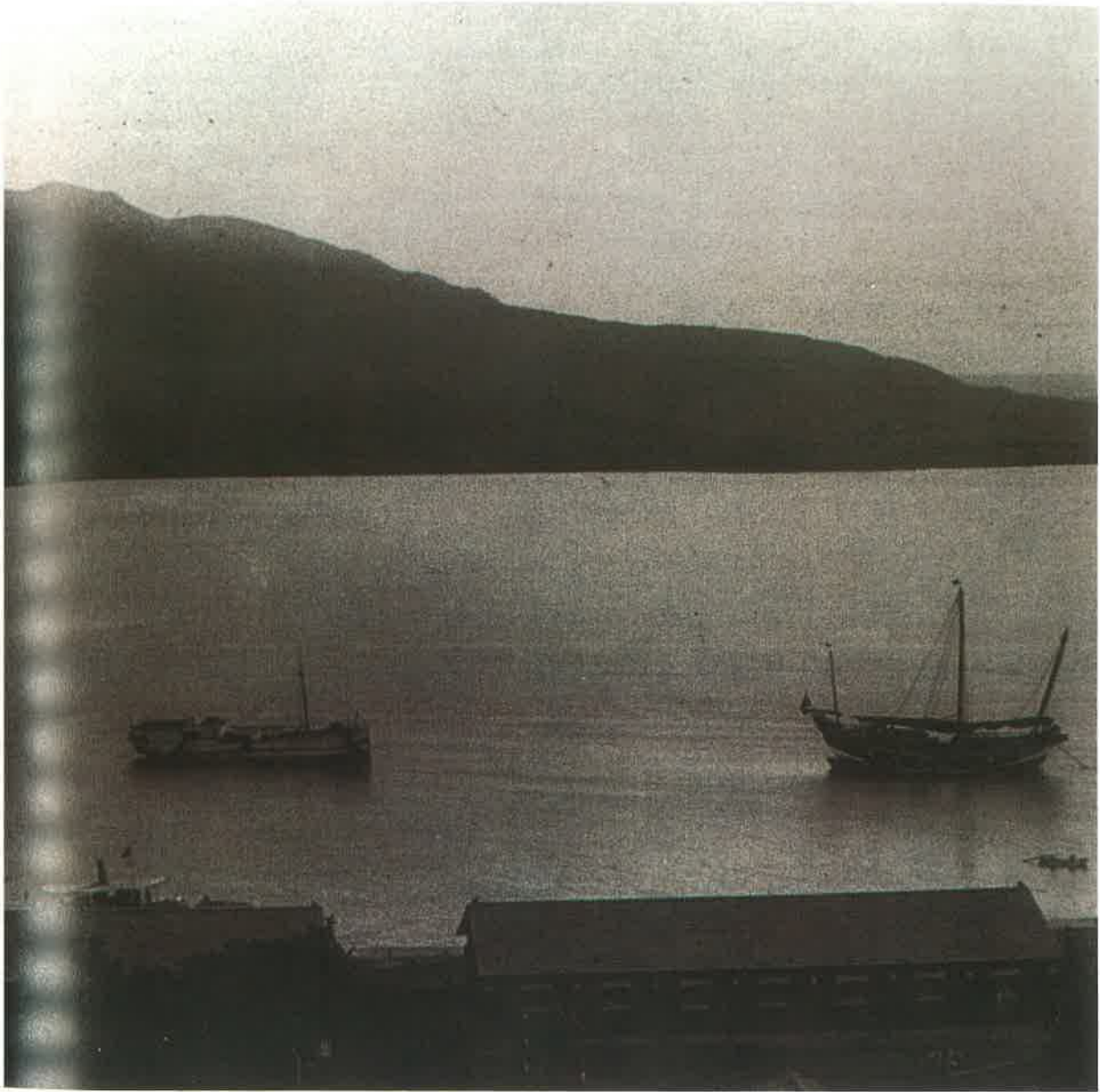
蘭人獲得聖多明哥城後，深感其軍事地位重要，乃決定予以重修。當時西班牙軍退出之後，城砦殘破不堪，荷蘭人於崇禎十六年（一六四三年）開始計劃重建，先召集淡水附近歸順之土著酋長，勒令支援。同時又從外地滿載一千五百多包石灰等材料至淡水，工匠則多聘中國泥水匠。於崇禎十七年（一六四四年）五月七日奠定第一塊石頭，開始進行大規模築城。（註③）

這座荷蘭人築造的紅毛城的地點是否與先前西班牙人留下的殘堡相同？由於歷史文獻記載未詳，很難確定。但荷蘭人的文獻記述為選定山丘之險要處，西側及南側皆有險峻之斷崖，且利於遠眺之地點。據此描述與現況山丘地形比對，西班牙人與荷人先後所築之城砦，可能只有一部分重疊。

Upon capturing Fort Santo Domingo the Dutch became fully aware of its strategic importance and decided to rebuild it. Following the Spanish withdrawal the fort was left in ruins, and the Dutch plan for its rebuilding was set in motion in Ch'ung-chen 16 (1643). Their first step was to assemble the loyal aboriginal leaders in the vicinity of Tamsui and requisition their assistance. In addition they shipped over 1,500 sacks of lime and other building materials to Tamsui and employed mostly Chinese artisans for their workforce. The first stone was laid on May 7, 1644, and construction work proceeded thereafter on a grand scale. [Note 3]

Was the site of the fort now being built by the Dutch identical to that occupied by the remains of the original Spanish fort? No precise answer can be given as the historical documents are silent on this point. However, the Dutch accounts do mention that the site chosen dominated the hill, with steeply falling slopes on the west and south sides, and that it was a position which offered the finest vantage point for observation. Comparison of this description with the present topography of the hill would suggest that the forts built successively by the Spanish and the Dutch may only have overlapped in part.





一幅從紅毛城主堡俯瞰淡水河及觀音山的古照片。
*Old view of Tamsui River and Mt.
Kuanyin from Fort Santo Domingo.*



荷人從外地運來許多材料，並找來中國泥匠施工，開始建造一座堅固的城砦。可是工程並不順利，有時材料遺失或其他事故，工期耽擱了。至一六四四年的十二月底才築到八呎高，開始建造第一個穹窿。次年的年底，又因淡水下大雨，仍未完成。據推測可能要到一六四六年才全部完工。

落成之後的紅毛城成為淡水港口最醒目的一座建築，內部經常駐有荷軍八十人左右。當時在台灣荷人東印度公司勢力達到鼎盛，掌握著中國、日本及南洋之貿易樞紐。荷人更進一步向台灣東岸及內山探索，在一六五四年荷人所繪的一幅「淡水及其附近村落及雞籠嶼圖」（現藏荷蘭海牙市國立檔案館）裡，首次將淡水紅毛城的外觀描繪出來，從這幅圖中，我們看到紅毛城建在山丘上，它被繪成方形的堡壘，城牆上覆蓋一座尖形的屋頂。同時城下前方地面上插著荷蘭的旗子。這種方形城砦上面加蓋像金字塔一樣的作法，常見於十六世紀的荷蘭城堡，今天在荷蘭的布瑞德羅城堡（Brederode Castle）即屬之。究此，我們推斷，荷人所建的紅毛城，在平頂屋頂之上，還有一座木造的尖形頂。

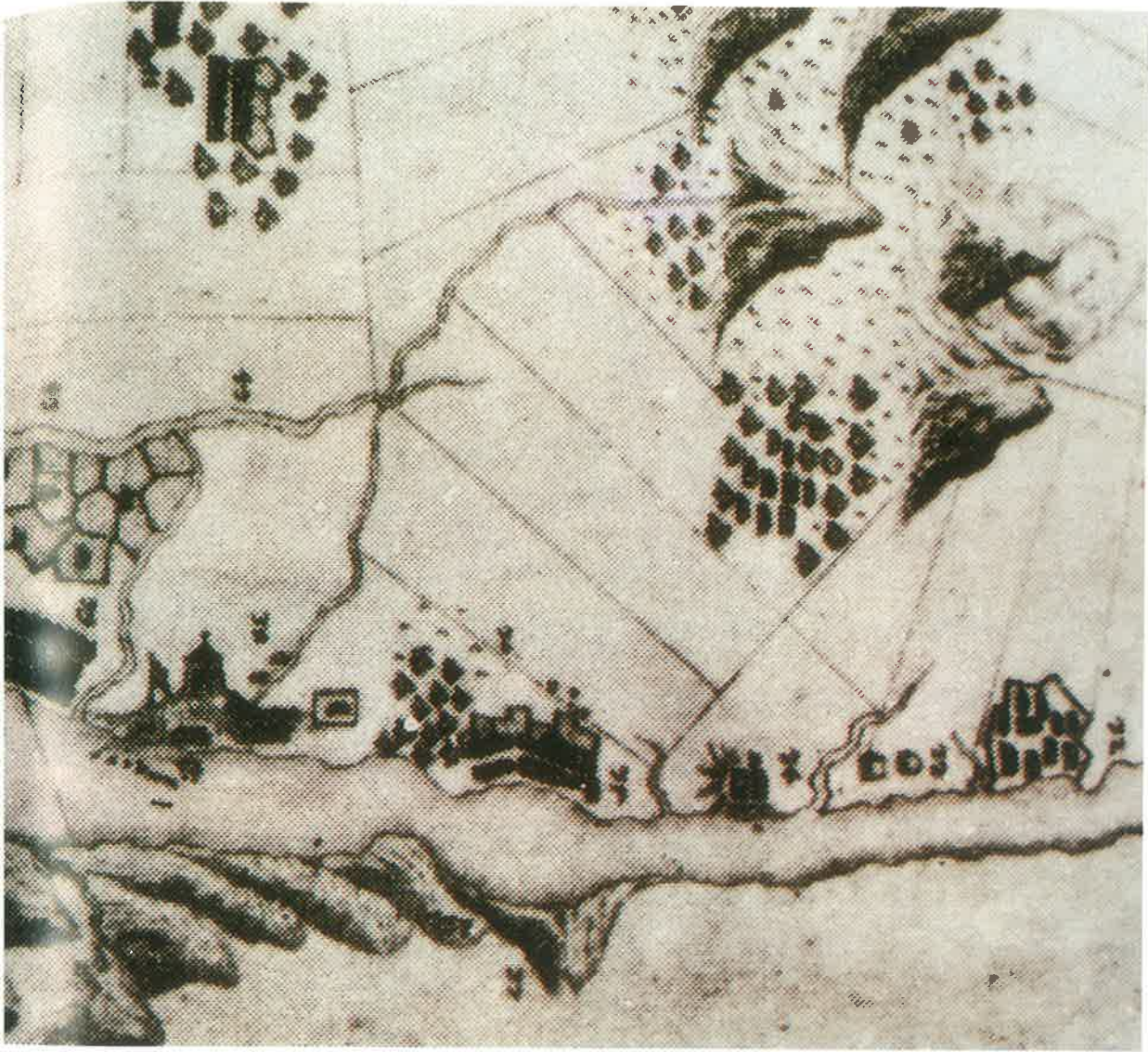
Using large amounts of building materials shipped in from outside, together with a workforce of Chinese artisans, the Dutch now began to construct an impregnable fortress. However, work did not proceed entirely smoothly and delays were caused by the loss of materials or for other reasons. By late December 1644 the walls had reached a height of eight feet, and the first vault was begun. By the end of the following year the work was still unfinished, partly due to heavy rains. A reasonable estimate for the final completion of building would be some time in 1646.

The completed fort now became the most striking building in Tamsui harbour, and was home to a permanent garrison of about 80 Dutch troops. This was the period when the Dutch East India Company reached the height of its power in Taiwan, controlling the hub of trade between China, Japan and Southeast Asia. Dutch penetration of Taiwan was extended to the island's east coast and mountainous interior. A map dated 1654 showing Tamsui, its neighbouring settlements and Chilung Island (preserved in the National Archive at The Hague) is the first to depict the actual appearance of Fort Santo Domingo. It shows the fort on the summit of a hill as a square fortress covered by a steeply pitched roof, with a Dutch flag flying from a flagpole set up below the front of the walls. The technique whereby a square fortification is covered by a steep pyramid-shaped roof is often to be seen in sixteenth-century Dutch castles, one famous example being that of Brederode Castle. Hence we may suppose that the flat roof of Fort Santo Domingo as seen today was once surmounted by a steeply pitched roof of wooden construction.



從十七世紀荷人所繪地圖中可見淡水河口的紅毛城上有尖頂。

Brederode Castle, Holland, with pitched roof.



荷蘭的布瑞德羅城堡可見
方形城上蓋尖形屋頂。
17th century Dutch map showing
Fort Santo Domingo with
pitched roof.



5 明鄭時期的淡水紅毛城

Fort Santo Domingo Under Cheng Ch'eng-kung

鄭成功於明永曆十五年（一六六一年）攻打在臺灣的荷蘭人，鄭軍先由鹿耳門登陸，攻下赤崁城，並圍困熱蘭遮城九個月，終於在次年逼降荷軍，守將揆一（Frederick Coyett）答應將在台灣所築的城堡讓歸鄭氏，荷軍及官民一千多人乘坐八艘船離去。

雖然台南方面的荷軍完全退出，但是北部的雞籠及淡水仍有荷軍駐守，直到一六六八年荷人自知已不可為，才撤出台灣。明鄭時期對台灣之墾拓，重心放在南部一帶，至永曆三十七年（一六八三年）才命部將何祐進駐淡水，將當時已頗荒蕪的紅毛城略加修葺。原先荷軍撤退時曾故意破壞城砦，並放火焚燒一些無法帶走的東西。

何祐奉命駐守淡水，並修葺紅毛城，但不到一年鄭氏兵敗降清，台灣歸入清朝版圖，紅毛城又遭到長期荒蕪的命運。

The Ming loyalist Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Koxinga) launched his campaign against the Dutch on Taiwan in Yung-li 15 (1661). He landed his troops at Luerh-men, attacked Fort Provintia and laid siege to Fort Zeelandia for nine months, resulting in the capitulation of the Dutch in the following year. The Dutch commander, General Frederick Coyett, agreed to cede all the Dutch fortresses in Taiwan to Cheng Ch'eng-kung. After this the Dutch troops and colonial administrators, amounting to over 1,000 persons, set sail from Tainan on a fleet of eight ships.

Despite the complete withdrawal of the Dutch forces in Tainan, the northern strongholds of Chilung and Tamsui were still garrisoned by Dutch troops. Ultimately the Dutch recognised that their situation was untenable and withdrew all their remaining personnel in 1668. The development of Taiwan under the Ming loyalist administration was concentrated primarily in the south of the island, and it was only as late as Yung-li 37 (1683) that Commander Ho Yu was ordered to garrison Tamsui. Fort Santo Domingo, which had since fallen into decay, was now restored to some extent. When the Dutch forces withdrew they had deliberately sabotaged the fortifications, as well as burning whatever equipment they could not carry away with them.

Later that same year, however, the Ming loyalists under Cheng Ch'eng-kung's grandson Cheng K'o-shuang were forced to capitulate to the Ch'ing forces. Taiwan was thereafter incorporated into the Chinese empire under the Ch'ing dynasty, and Fort Santo Domingo was once again to be neglected for a long period of time.



臺灣城模型。

Scale model of Fort Zeelandia,
Tainan.



6 清代紅毛城的變遷

Changes Under The Ch'ing Dynasty

清 康熙二十三年（一六八四年）台灣正式劃歸清朝版圖，隸屬福建省，由福建巡撫管轄，並設台廈兵備道，統攬文武之事。後來至雍正初年，武備方面又設南、北路協標管。淡水的紅毛城歷經四十年荒廢之後，於雍正二年（一七二四年）台灣府下所轄的淡水同知王沂曾經加以重修，這次的修理增闢了四座外圍城門，包括東、西大門及南、北小門。似乎有意要將紅毛城擴充為重要的要塞。如今這四座城門只剩下南門，它是一座石條砌成的中國式城門，門上有雉堞。

Taiwan was formally incorporated into the territory of the Ch'ing dynasty in K'ang-hsi 23 (1684), when it was placed under Fukien province. The island was administered by the provincial governor of Fukien, and a Taiwan and Amoy military defence circuit was set up to take charge of all civilian and military administrative matters. Later, in the early Yung-cheng period (1723-1735), Taiwan was placed under the dual military jurisdiction of a northern and a southern regional vice commander. After being neglected for 40 years, Fort Santo Domingo was refurbished in Yung-cheng 2 (1724) by Wang Ch'ien, subprefectural magistrate of Tamsui. At this time four outer fortified gateways

were added, two larger gateways on the east and west sides of the precinct and two smaller gateways on the north and south sides. This seems to have been with the intention of expanding the fort into an important defensive bastion. Today only the southern outer gateway survives, a stone-built fortified gate in the Chinese style with crenellations running along the top.

約1930年從紅毛城看淡水港及觀音山。
View of Tamsui harbour and Mt. Kuanyin, c. 1930.

紅毛城之圍牆以卵石及石灰砌成，構造斑駁，古意盎然。
Centuries-old perimeter wall built of stone and lime mortar.





至

嘉慶年間，清軍在紅毛城下的岸邊東側新建造一座礮台，駐有滬尾水師守備防禦。現在紅毛城旁草地上陳列的大礮，礮身所鑄「嘉慶十八年奉憲鑄造台灣北部淡水營大礮一位，重八百筋」字樣，即說明此礮為駐滬尾水師所用。

道光二十年（一八四〇年）中英鴉片戰爭時，台灣兵備道姚瑩嚴加戒備，加強口岸防務。淡水方面在舊大礮台安設大小礮位二十尊，以三百名兵士守礮台，又有數百名水勇防守港口。但英軍只攻雞籠，未進犯淡水。

咸豐十年（一八六〇年）中國與英法因訂立天津條約，開放一些通商口岸，台灣的雞籠、滬尾、安平及打狗亦被列入。滬尾開港之後，英國於一八六八年租用紅毛城為領事館（British Consulate），並大事修理荒廢多年的城堡。歷經滄桑的紅毛城，此時又面臨轉機，又將以新的面貌呈現在世人眼前了，英國人稱呼它為「舊荷蘭城堡」。

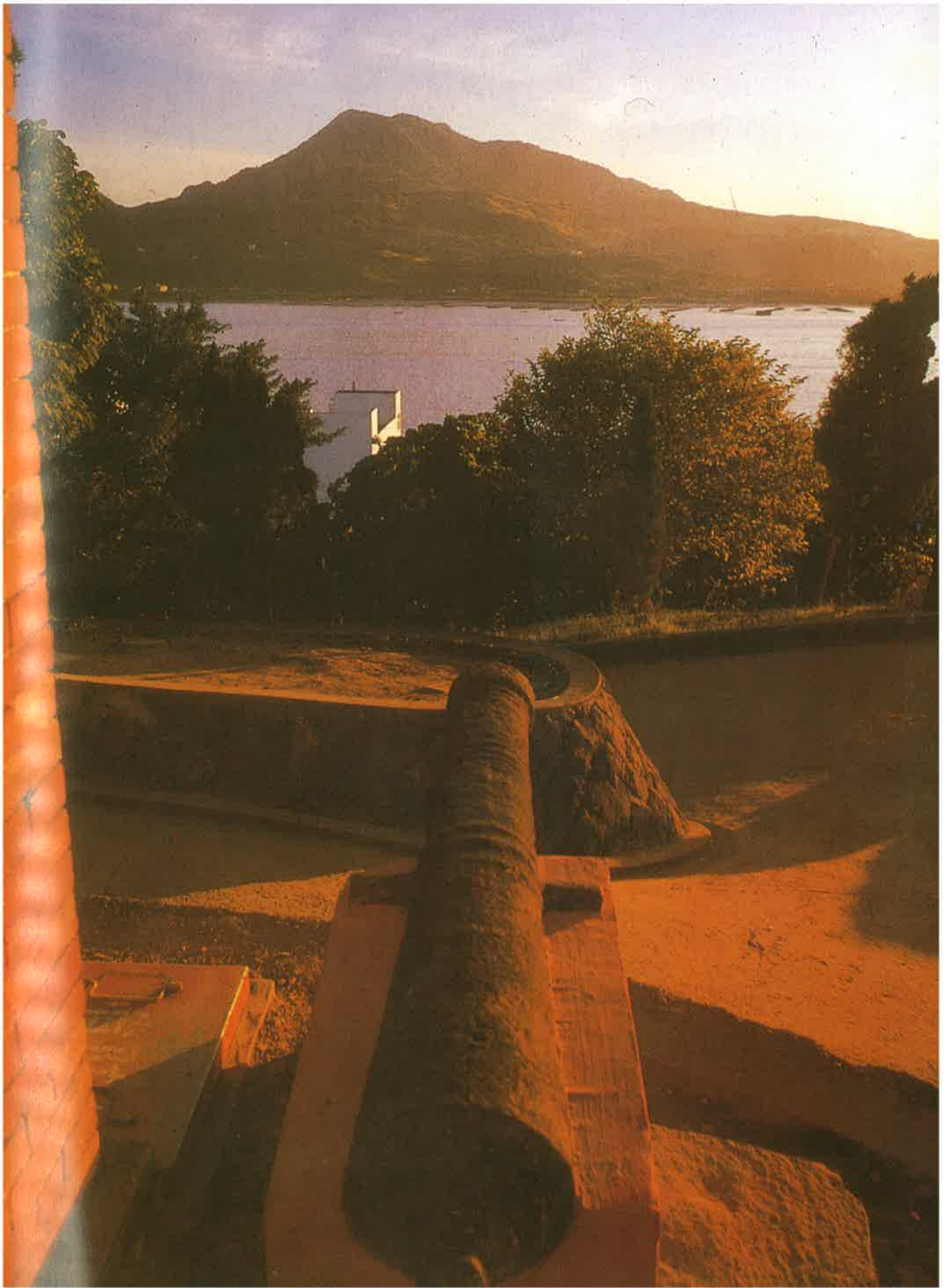
During the Chia-ch'ing period (1796-1820) a new gun platform was built on the eastern slope of the hillside below the fort, which was now garrisoned by the assistant brigade commander of naval forces for Huwei. An inscription on one of the cannon which is now displayed in the grounds alongside Fort Santo Domingo reads as follows: "Cannon of 800 chin in weight, cast in Chia-ch'ing 18 [1813] for Tamsui garrison, northern Taiwan." Clearly this cannon was one of those intended for the use of the Huwei naval garrison.

At the outbreak of the Opium War between Britain and China in Tao-kuang 20 (1840), the commandant of the Taiwan military defence circuit, Yao Ying, took precautions to strengthen the defences of Taiwan's harbours. At Tamsui the old gun platform was armed with 20 cannon of various sizes and manned by a garrison of 300 troops, while a naval force numbering several hundred men was stationed in the harbour. The British, however, attacked only Chilung, leaving Tamsui untouched.

When China signed the Treaty of Tientsin with Britain and France in Hsien-feng 10 (1860), providing for the opening up of several Chinese trading ports, the Taiwan harbours of Chilung (Keelung), Huwei (Tamsui), An-p'ing (Tainan) and Takou (Kaohsiung) were included in the protocol. Once Tamsui was declared an open port, the British leased Fort Santo Domingo in 1868 to serve as the British Consulate and undertook a major refurbishment of the long-neglected site. After many ups and downs, Fort Santo Domingo was on the threshold of a new era in which it was to appear in a fresh guise. The British called it the 'Old Dutch Fort'.

紅毛城下所架設之礮位。

Gun emplacement below Fort Santo Domingo.





40-41

淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Ch'eng

7 英國人重修紅毛城

Rebuilding By The British

紅毛城之地界碑，
VR為維多利亞女皇
縮寫。

Boundary stone with
Queen Victoria's
monogram.

英國租用紅毛城之後，派駐領事並積極修理這座蒼老的舊荷蘭城堡。現在紅毛城四周空地上尚立有數方刻有「VR1868」銘記之石碑。首任代理領事 William Gregory 及海關助理數名在紅毛城辦公。領事除了辦理外交事務，還兼管貿易及裁判事務。中國與列強所訂的不平等條約中規定外人可以劃定居留區。發生民事糾紛時，裁判權亦歸外國領事，此即領事裁判權。因此，英國人將紅毛城二樓充用為辦公室，底樓以磚牆隔成小房間作為監獄。

那麼紅毛城的外觀呢？在英國人大事修繕之前，紅毛城的外觀細節很難考證，從清朝的方志文獻記載，只知道它是殘破的荷蘭式城堡，城壁為紅磚及白灰的自然顏色，上面長滿了雜草。據說英國人花了一百五十兩來修理，修理後主要的改變有幾個部分：

Having leased the Fort Santo Domingo site, the British stationed a consul there and began active refurbishment of the 'Old Dutch Fort'. A number of boundary stones still standing in the grounds today marked with Queen Victoria's monogram VR ('Victoria Regina') and the date 1868 record this transfer of ownership. The first consul, William Gregory, set up his office in the fort together with a staff of customs officers. The consul was responsible not only for foreign affairs matters but for regulating trade and trying legal cases that came before him. The unequal treaty that China had signed with the foreign powers provided for extraterritorial residential zones for foreigners. If any civil dispute arose, jurisdiction lay with the foreign consul. Therefore the first floor of Fort Santo Domingo was converted by the British into offices, while the ground floor was divided up into a number of brick-walled jail cells.

What of the fort's exterior? It is difficult to gain any accurate idea of the fort's appearance from the outside prior to its refurbishment by the British, but local gazetteers of the Ch'ing period mention that it had fallen into a ruined state, with walls in the natural colours of red brick and white lime and the tops of the walls overgrown with vegetation. The British spent 150 taels on the building's refurbishment, the main changes being as follows.





1. 將紅毛城的外壁粉刷一新，並髹塗成朱紅色。英國的古城外牆常有塗刷成朱紅色之傳統。
2. 紅毛城南側加建露台，使二樓可以走出來，露台皆為紅磚所砌，亦設雉堞及槍孔。
3. 底樓內部以磚牆隔出幾間監牢，作為監禁犯法的洋人之用。房門設窺眼小洞及食物出入口。
4. 屋頂雉堞改成英國樣式，並且在東北角及西南角以石樑懸出，增建眺望碉堡。
5. 在屋頂平台上豎立很高的旗杆，懸掛英國國旗，象徵大英帝國之居留權。
6. 在城堡西側增設石造小屋，作為僕役居所及廚房。
7. 將清初中國駐軍所建的外圍石造城門，拆除東門、北門及西門三座，只留下南門作為主要出入口。南門通往岸邊碼頭，碼頭建有石造船屋一座。

1. The exterior walls of the fort were replastered and painted red, a traditional colour of old fortifications in Britain.

2. A terrace was added on the south side incorporating a staircase to provide direct access to the first floor. The terrace was built in red brick and included a battlemented parapet with firing slits.

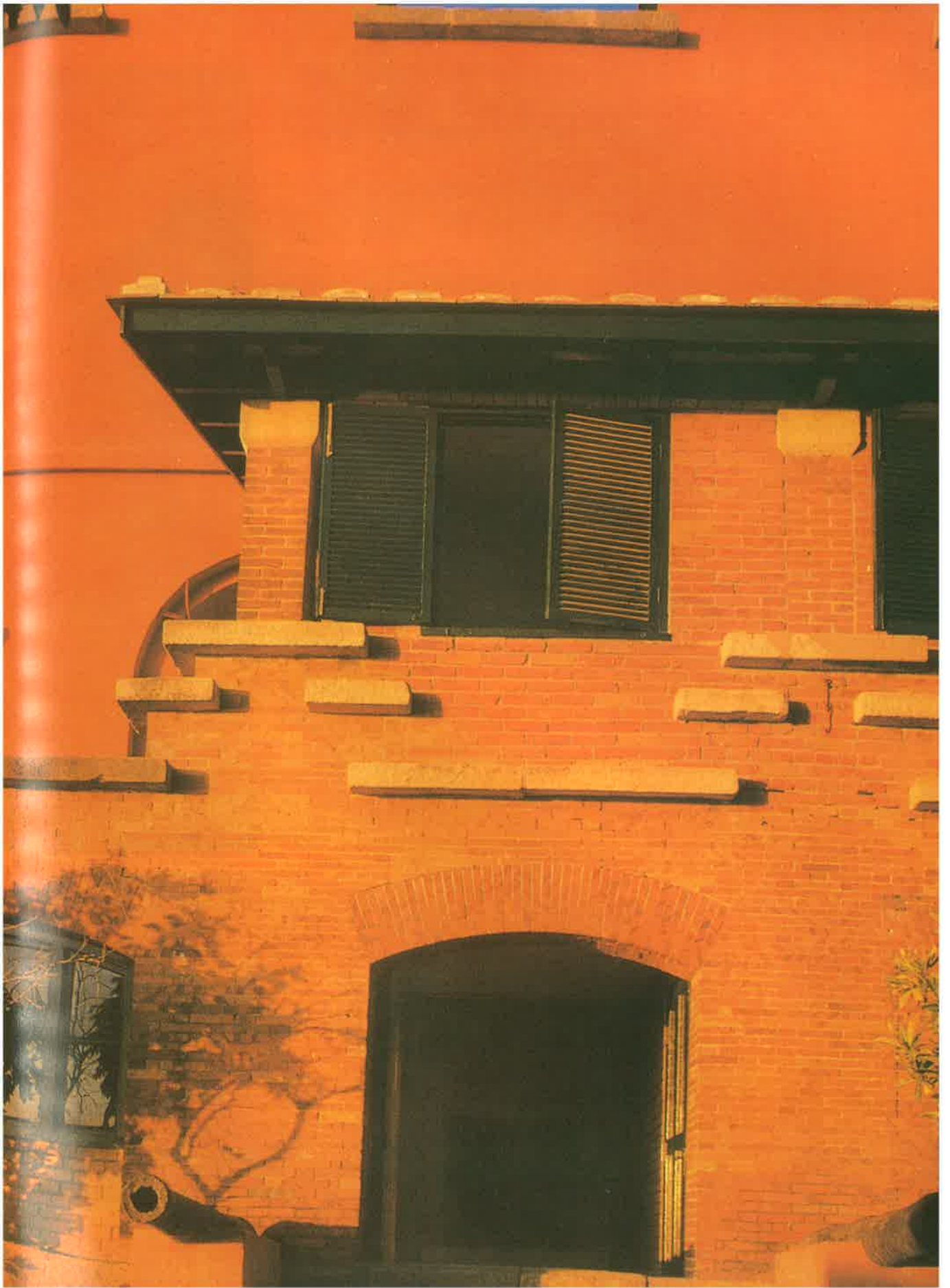
3. The ground floor was divided into brick-walled cells for the imprisonment of convicted foreign nationals. Each cell door was fitted with a peep-hole and a hatch for sending in food.

4. The rooftop parapets were converted into British-style battlements. Two brick watchtowers were also added, one at the northeastern and one at the southwestern corner, supported by projecting stone corbels.

5. A tall flagpole was erected on the flat rooftop terrace from which the Union Jack was flown as a sign of the British right of permanent residence.

6. A small stone-built annexe was added on the western side housing living quarters for domestic staff and the kitchen.

7. Three of the stone perimeter gates erected by the Chinese in 1724 were demolished, leaving only the southern gateway as the main entrance to the precinct. A path led from the southern gate to a jetty, where a stone boathouse was built.





英國人重修之後的紅毛城，果然令人一新耳目，雖然改變了許多外貌的特徵，連白灰牆也改為朱紅色，但是紅毛城的主體構造基本上仍然為荷蘭時期原物，沒有遭到破壞，這是非常可貴的歷史見證物。

修建之後，曾有中國的文士在詩詞中詠頌歷盡滄桑的紅毛城，也有一位英國探險家必麒麟(Pickering)進去參觀，他在書上記述說紅毛城情況良好，只是室內很潮濕。(註④)

至清光緒年間，英國人鑑於淡水港的貿易量激增，輸出台灣北部盛產的茶及樟腦，領事館有擴充之需，乃於光緒十七年(一八九一年)在紅毛城主堡之東側空地上另建一座紅磚造之兩層式洋樓，作為領事官邸。

光緒二十一年(一八九五年)中日甲午戰爭，中國戰敗，簽訂馬關條約，割讓台灣予日本。但是紅毛城仍然由英國領事館繼續使用。同時也闢建了登山的車道，增加了數棟管家及僕役的宿舍，這些紅磚建築物現在當成服務性的設施，如售票室或休息室。

While this refurbishment introduced many external alterations to Fort Santo Domingo, including the replastering of the white walls vermilion red, the main structure remained essentially as it was created by the Dutch. With its basic structure left largely intact, the fort stands today as a valuable relic of the past.

Following its restoration Fort Santo Domingo was praised in verse by Chinese literati. It was also visited by the British explorer Pickering, who describes it in his account as being in good condition except for some interior dampness. [Note 4]

During the Kuang-hsü period (1875-1908) the British became aware of the need to expand their consulate as trade through the port of Tamsui was rapidly flourishing with growing tea and camphor exports from northern Taiwan. In Kuang-hsü 17 (1891) they built a two-storey red brick building in the European style on open ground just to the east of Fort Santo Domingo. This was to serve as a new consular residence.

With China's defeat in Kuang-hsü 21 (1895) in the Sino-Japanese War, Taiwan was ceded to Japan under the provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. However, Fort Santo Domingo continued to function as the British Consulate. A hillside road was constructed, and a number of smaller buildings were erected within the precinct as accommodation for officials and domestic staff. Today these brick buildings are used for public facilities, such as the ticket office and toilets.



紅毛城主堡與領事官邸。
Grounds between the British consular residence(left) and Fort Santo Domingo(right).



紅毛城登山車道。
Carriageway leading up to
Fort Santo Domingo.



日

據初期由於英、日外交關係大致良好，一八九六年英國原希望日本統治當局台灣總督府收購紅毛城，但事未成，英國繼續利用紅毛城作為領事館，英艦常訪問淡水港。後來，亦兼辦西班牙、法國及荷蘭之外交商務。一九四一年太平洋戰爭爆發，日本與英、美宣戰，淡水的英國領事館即遭封閉。

日據時期的紅毛城除了增建一些僕役房舍之外，主堡南側露台上亦加建屋頂，可收遮日擋雨之效。另外又開闢網球場，庭院中廣植花卉，猶如一座富豪之大宅邸。一九三七年，日本的建築史學者藤島亥治郎訪問紅毛城並作測量。他的記載說外牆為朱紅色，內部作辦公室，並有壁爐，與今日所見無異。而且領事官邸不時傳出來鋼琴聲，一片優美怡然之氣氛籠罩著這座二百多年之古堡。（註⑤）

Relations between Britain and Japan were mostly cordial during the period of Japan's colonial administration on Taiwan. In 1896 the British hoped to sell off Fort Santo Domingo to the Japanese authorities, but the plan was never realised and the fort continued to be used by the British as part of their consulate. British ships frequently put in at Tamsui harbour, and in due course the consulate also dealt with foreign relations and trade matters on behalf of Spain, France and the Netherlands. At the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941 when Japan declared war against Britain and the United States, the British Consulate at Tamsui was closed down and the buildings sealed.

During Japan's colonial occupation of Taiwan (1895-1945) a number of additions were made on the Fort Santo Domingo site. More servants' accommodation was built, and the terrace on the south side was covered with a roof to afford protection from sun and rain. A tennis court was laid down in the grounds and the gardens were extensively planted with flowering shrubs, giving something of a country house air. In 1937 the Japanese architectural historian Fujishima Ijiro visited the fort and carried out a survey of it. His account describes the walls as being vermilion red and the interior as being offices fitted with fireplaces, all as we see it today. The sounds of a piano were to be heard drifting over from the consular residence, contributing to the atmosphere of leisurely refinement which had settled over this three hundred year-old fortress. [Note 5]





約一九二〇年所攝的紅毛城主堡，當時露台上屋頂較完整。
Fort Santo Domingo c.1920, with verandah fully roofed over.

約二十世紀初葉的
紅毛城、領事館。
*Fort Santo Domingo
& the British consular
residence, early 20 th
century.*





48-49

淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Cheng

8 台灣光復以後的紅毛城

Fort Santo Domingo After Taiwan's Retrocession

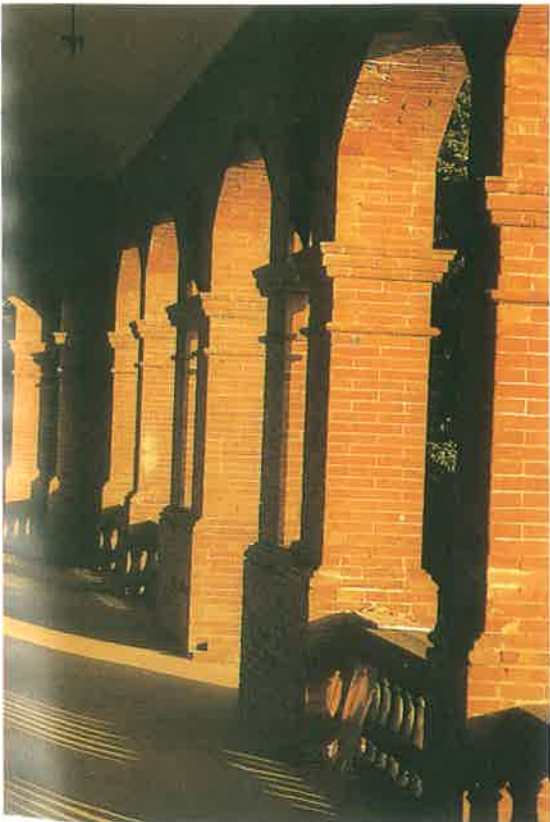
1970年時尚未
整修的紅毛城主堡。
Fort Santo Domingo in
1970, prior to restoration.

台灣光復之後，英國又於民國三十五年（一九四六年）重返紅毛城復館。後來中英斷交，英國乃於民國六十一年（一九七二年）撤館，並委託澳大利亞代為管理。後來又輾轉委託美國管理，至民國六十九年（一九八〇年）六月三十日正式收歸中華民國所有。在此之前數百年之中，紅毛城雄踞高岡，終年高牆深鎖，蒙上一層神秘的面紗，人們很難窺其究竟。

收歸中國之後，民國七十二年，經過行政院文建會評鑑，由內政部公布指定為台閩地區之第一級古蹟，並延聘專家學者進行調查研究與修復計劃。實際的整修工程於民國七十三年底完成，內部經過佈置，模擬原來之使用方式。隨即對外開放，供民衆參觀。三百多年來這座隱藏台灣涉外關係歷史的古堡終於公開了。

With Taiwan's retrocession to the Republic of China at the end of the Second World War, the British Consulate at Fort Santo Domingo was reopened in 1946. Later, after diplomatic relations between Britain and the Republic of China were broken off, the British left their consulate in 1972 and asked Australia to take over management of the buildings. In due course the United States was asked to take over, and ownership of the site formally reverted to the Republic of China on June 30, 1980. This marked the end of several centuries during which Fort Santo Domingo, dominating the skyline over Tamsui with its high, impenetrable walls, had been invested with a veil of mystery behind which few local people had ever looked.

In 1983, after an initial assessment by the Council for Cultural Planning and Development, Executive Yuan, Fort Santo Domingo was officially designated a historical site of the first rank by the Republic of China's Ministry of Interior. A panel of experts was commissioned to carry out a detailed study of the fort and map out a restoration plan. The restoration work was finally completed at the end of 1984, with the interior being furnished along the lines of its former use. It was then opened for sight-seeing. At last this old fortress, with all its intimate associations over three centuries with Taiwan's foreign relations, had opened its doors to the public.



領事官邸之柱廊。
Verandah, consular residence.



9 紅毛城主堡之建築

Architecture of Fort Santo Domingo

紅毛城主堡是台灣最古老的完整建築物，雖然原住民及漢人在台灣的活動早於荷蘭及西班牙人，但是很難像紅毛城這樣堅固且大致完好地遺存下來。紅毛城的年歲已經有三百五十年左右了，它前後經過西班牙、荷蘭、明鄭、清朝以及英國等數次不同使用者的整修。而不同時期也替它添加一些不同的建築物。

主堡的位置剛好座落在山丘之西端，它的北、西及南側緊臨著陡峭的山坡，據天險以利防守。爬至主堡的屋頂可以遠眺淡水河口，我們可以想像，在古代只要在紅毛城架設大礮，扼守港口，可有一夫當關之氣勢了。現在，在這裡觀賞日落餘暉，可列入淡水美景之一。古代亦被列入「淡北八景」，有「戍台夕照」之詩詠之：（註⑥）

高高矗立水雲邊，有客登臨夕照天
書字一行斜去雁，布帆六幅認歸船
戰爭遺跡留孤壘，錯落新村下晚煙
山海於今烽火靖，白頭重話荷戈年

Fort Santo Domingo is Taiwan's oldest complete building. Although the island's aboriginal inhabitants and the early Chinese settlers were active here long before the arrival of the Spanish and Dutch, nothing remains that rivals Fort Santo Domingo in terms of solidity of construction and more or less intact preservation. The fort dates back some 350 years, during which it was rebuilt and restored in turn by the Spanish, the Dutch, the Ming loyalists under Cheng Ch'eng-kung and his descendants, the Ch'ing authorities and the British. Various changes and additions were made at different periods.

The site of Fort Santo Domingo proper occupies the western end of a hill. The hillside slopes steeply away on the northern, western and southern sides of the fort, providing a natural defensive advantage. From the rooftop terrace

there is an unobstructed view over the mouth of the Tamsui River, and we may imagine that in the past a few cannon placed here could easily dominate access to the harbour. Today it provides an unrivalled position from which to enjoy one of the splendid views of the sunset for which Tamsui is famous. This sight is praised in the words of an old poem, 'Sunset from the Garrison Tower'.

"To this high vantage point, perched between clouds and sea,

We climb—old friends—to watch the setting sun suffuse the sky.

A line of geese fly overhead, a calligraphic stroke askew;

Six sails along the river mark the boats returning home.

The legacy of bygone wars, this lonely fortress stands;

Over motley homesteads far below the evening mist descends.

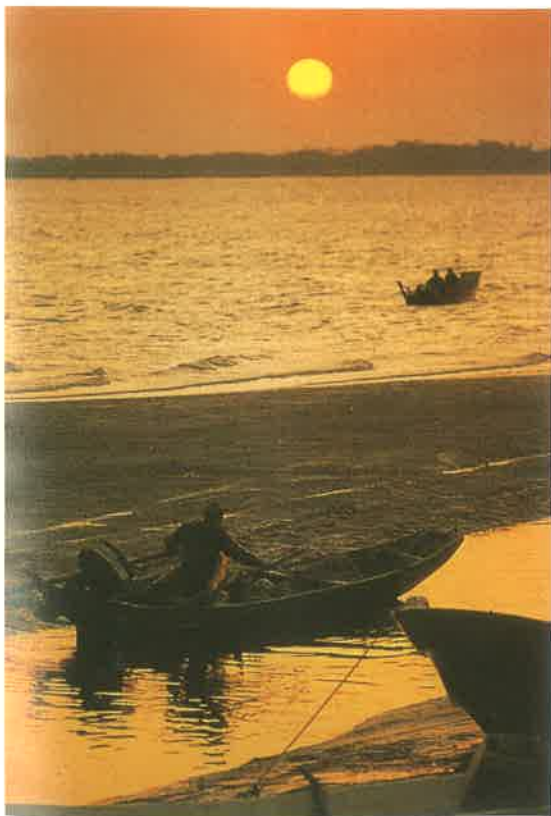
On land and sea, our nation's battle fires are quenched;

White-headed we recall the years when we bore halberds too." (Note 6)



從領事官邸迴廊下望紅毛城主堡。

Fort Santo Domingo from the consular residence verandah.



淡北八景「戍臺夕照」，日落餘暉之美景。

Sunset over the Tamsui River.



主堡的平面呈正方形，每邊約十五·二五公尺，約合五十尺見方。西面朝向台灣海峽，南面俯瞰淡水河，與對岸觀音山遙遙相峙。它的牆壁非常厚，達二公尺，合六尺五寸左右。它的內部構造為「外石內磚」的砌法。靠近內側的牆體為作為圓拱形，故用紅磚。靠近外側的牆體則多用石塊，也參雜一些紅磚。最外層粉刷成灰泥，再塗刷朱漆。據考証，這些紅磚為自南洋印尼巴達維亞運來，石塊則為就地取材。

主堡的地基很深，也是紅磚砌成的，近年修理時發現它屬於一種「大放腳」的基礎作法。基礎之上開始以磚及石塊壘厚牆，厚達六尺半的牆體在古代可不畏礮火攻擊。在主堡的東側及北側挖掘成很深的壕溝，敵人不易靠近，此亦其防禦技巧。

主堡的高度約為十三公尺，內部只有兩層。底層使用兩個並列的穹窿，開口朝東西向。二樓亦使用兩個並列的穹窿，但方向卻轉成南北向。我們可以發現樓上與樓下的圓拱天花方向不一致，互成九十度角。為什麼要作成這樣複雜呢？主要是基於力學原理，上下角度不同，互相卡住，可增強結合力，不致於遭逢地震時裂為兩半。

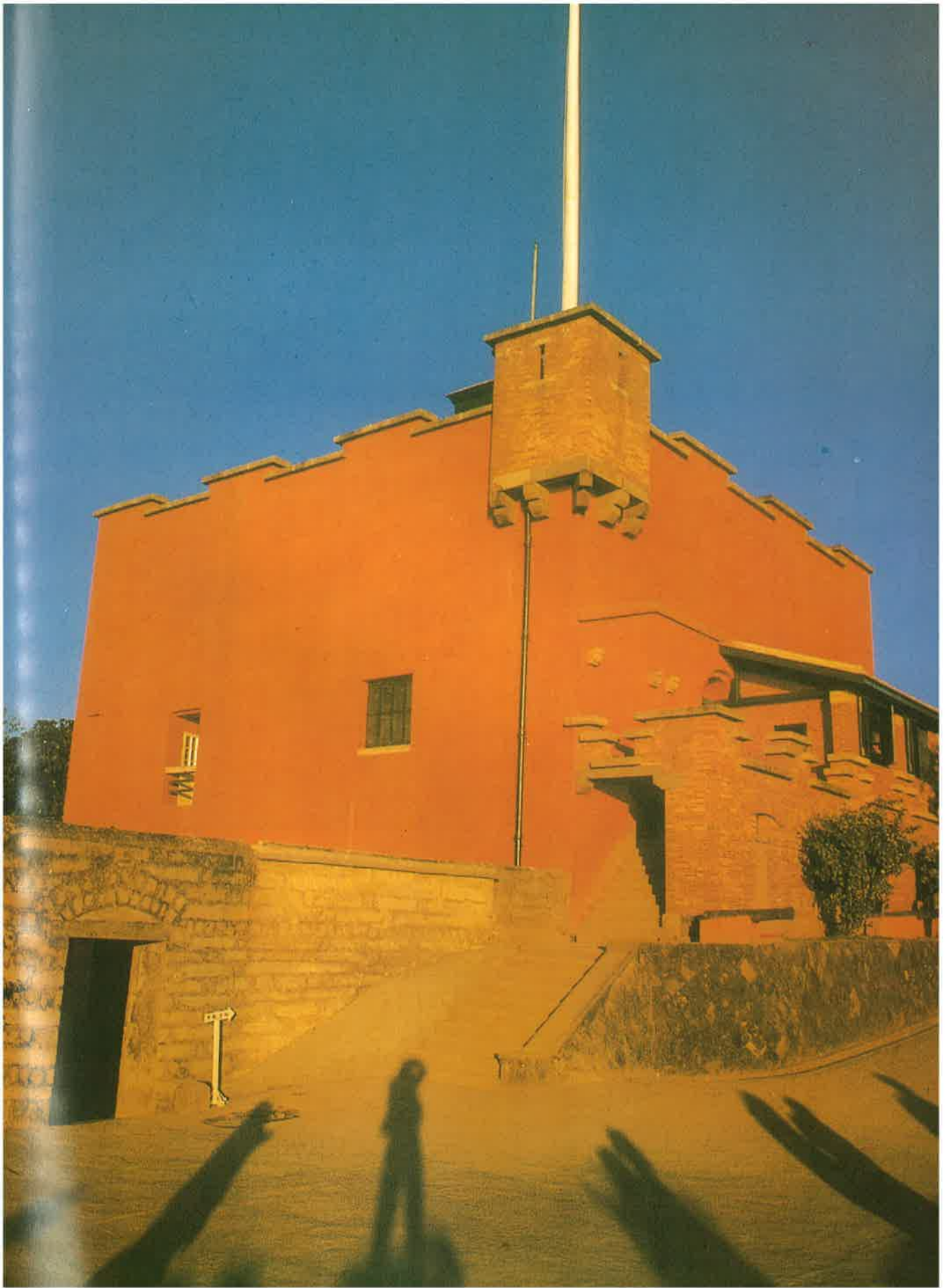
In horizontal section, the fort's main building is a square measuring 15.25 metres along each side. From the west side one faces towards the Taiwan Strait, while the south side looks down over the Tamsui River towards Mt. Kuanyin in the distance. The walls are a massive two metres thick, and employ a construction which is part stone, part brick. (The inner sections of the walls are built in red brick in order to create vaulting, whereas the outer sections are mostly built of stone with a small admixture of brick. The outer surface is faced with plaster painted over in vermilion red. Apparently the bricks were shipped in from the Dutch colony of Batavia, Indonesia, while the stone was obtained locally.

The fort's foundations are dug very deep, and consist of layers of brick. On this foundation rest the stone walls, over six feet thick, which in former times would have been impregnable to enemy bombardment. Deep ditches dug on the east and north sides are another defensive measure designed to prevent any enemy from approaching without the greatest difficulty.

The fort stands about 13 metres high, and has only two floors. The ground floor consists of two parallel vaults running east-west, with access at both ends. The first floor similarly consists of two parallel vaults, but aligned on a north-south axis. Thus the vaulted ceilings on both floors are at right-angles to one another. Why should such a complex design have been necessary? The answer lies in the laws of physics whereby these contrary alignments help to reinforce the building's solidity, preventing it splitting in two in case of earthquake.

紅毛城主堡西南角外觀。

Fort Santo Domingo,
southwest corner.





當 然，這樣的神奇構造也比較難施工，所以三百四十多年前荷蘭人建造時，就在文獻上記載，整整作了半年，才完成一個穹窿而已，我們參觀主堡的內部，不能忽視這種圓拱構造的特色。

底樓分隔成四室，其中有兩間在英國人整修之後作為監牢。在清末，凡是在台灣北部犯罪的英國水手或商人，經過領事審判定罪之後，皆被送到紅毛城下監禁。底樓的西側外院，四周高牆圍起，據說這是提供作為囚犯被提押出來曬曬太陽，舒解筋骨的地方。

底樓有一座狹窄石梯可通二樓，亦可以城外露台石階直上二樓。二樓的圓頂穹窿很高，頗為壯觀。內部亦隔成四室，當年大概都當成守城司令的辦公室，清末以後又當成領事辦公室之用，英國人在這裡增設文件焚化爐、保險庫及廁所。房間裡附設壁爐，冬天寒夜可以生火取暖。

Naturally such an unusual design presents many problems to the builder. The Dutch account of the construction 340 years ago mentions that an entire half year was required to finish just one vault. When we visit the fort today, we should take careful note of this vaulted construction.

The ground floor is divided into four chambers, two of which were converted into jail cells during the fort's refurbishment by the British. Any British mariner or merchant convicted of an offence in northern Taiwan during the latter nineteenth century was liable to be sentenced by the consul to a term of imprisonment in these cells. A small ground-floor courtyard on the west side of the fort, surrounded by high walls, is said to have been an exercise yard where prisoners were taken out into the daylight to stretch their limbs.

Access to the first floor is provided either by a narrow internal stone staircase leading from the ground floor, or directly via the outside terrace. The vaulted ceilings on the first floor are very high and grand. This floor is also divided into four rooms, originally no doubt intended as offices for the garrison command. From the latter nineteenth century onwards they served as consular offices, and were fitted out by the British with a document incinerator, safes and lavatories. The rooms were also fitted with fireplaces for use during Taiwan's chilly winters.



紅毛城南側之小院，
供人犯使用。

Prisoners' exercise courtyard,
south side, Fort Santo Domingo.

紅毛城地下室的監牢。

Semi-basement jail cell,
Fort Santo Domingo.



犯人活動空間

此地乃是英國人後來所增設，作為犯人放封時之用。石牆高3.6公尺，地埤鋪設兩層紅磚，旁邊並有廁所浴室各一間。



紅毛城在英國人租用時所增設的焚紙爐。

Incinerator installed by the British, Fort Santo Domingo.



從二樓入口左側有一座很陡的木梯可以登臨屋頂平台，平台舖紅地磚，中央略微隆起，以利排雨水。紅毛城的屋頂經過英國人改建，它在荷蘭時期究竟是什麼樣子？我們從荷蘭人繪的圖畫看到有尖形屋頂，與今天尚存的荷蘭古堡很接近。也許它原來具有尖頂的形態吧！由於尖形屋頂都為木造，很難保存下來。英國人將它改成較接近英國風格的古堡。

屋頂四周突起一個個雉堞(Battlement)，雉堞即是牆上的射箭城垣。現在看到的為英國人所建的，它的特色是在磚牆上加一塊石壓條(Coping)。同樣的雉堞也出現在南側的露台上。

To the left of the first floor entrance a steep wooden staircase leads up to the rooftop terrace. This is paved in red tiling and rises slightly at the centre to allow rainwater to drain off. The roof as we see it today was rebuilt by the British—but what did it look like during the Dutch period? An early Dutch painting shows Fort Santo Domingo with a pitched roof in the manner of other surviving Dutch castles, and this was no doubt built of wood. The British set about refashioning the roof in a style closer to that of an English castle.

The walls surrounding the rooftop terrace are finished with battlements providing firing positions for rifles. These have the distinct feature of being built of brick and topped with flat coping stones. Similar battlements are to be seen atop the outer terrace wall on the south side.



通往紅毛城屋頂之斜木梯。

Wooden staircase to roof,
Fort Santo Domingo.



紅毛城主堡南側露台入口及雉堞，雉堞上壓石的遮簷。

South verandah entrance &
battlements topped with
coping stones.



紅毛城主堡地下層
通往二樓之石階。
*Interior stone stairs to
first floor, Fort Santo
Domingo.*



另外，在屋頂的東北角與西南角各有一座懸挑出去的眺望小碉堡，非常醒目。它的作用是可以居高臨下射擊，防止侵入者近撲，而且它的射擊網剛好籠罩西南角的山坡及東北角的腹地。它的構造也很有趣，是以五根支撐石樑(Corbel)自城壁伸出，上面再以紅磚砌成碉堡狀，牆上設槍眼，這種石樑懸出的作法亦屬於英式。(註⑦)

主堡南側的露台為英國人所添建，它的紅磚可能遠自廈門運來，規格與領事官邸一樣。露台亦有雉堞與射孔，上面的屋頂是日據時期才蓋上去的，近年修復並未完全復原。露台的底層可通主堡內部，它有五個弧形卷拱，前面放置四尊嘉慶十八年鑄造之清代古礮。

整個看起來，紅毛城主堡融合了荷蘭與英國兩種風格的古堡而成，它的構造堅固，外貌雄偉，聳立在淡水港口，為台灣的歷史作了真實的見證。

Another striking feature of the roof is the pair of watchtowers which project from the northeast and southwest corners. These provide advantageous firing positions to counter any hostile approach, and their field of fire covers the hillside to the southwest and the interior of the compound to the northeast. The construction of these watchtowers is also of interest, as they are supported on five stone corbels projecting from the walls, the superstructure being of brick with firing slits incorporated into the walls. This stone corbel construction is a further distinctly British architectural feature. [Note 7]

The outer terrace on the south side is a British addition. It is likely that the red bricks employed in its construction were shipped across the Taiwan strait from Amoy, their specifications being identical to those used in building the consular residence. This terrace also has battlements and firing slits. It was completely roofed over during the Japanese colonial period, but this has not been entirely replicated in the recent restoration. There is ground floor access to the interior of the fort through the terrace. Outside the five arches set in the terrace at ground floor level stand four old Chinese cannon dating from Chia-ch'ing 18 (1813).

Considered as a whole, Fort Santo Domingo exhibits a blend of Dutch and British architectural styles. It is sturdily built and rises majestically on the skyline dominating the Tamsui River, a silent witness to Taiwan's historical past.



紅毛城主堡西南眺望堡以石樑支撐。

Southwest lookout tower supported on corbels.



露臺的射孔。
*Firing position,
south verandah.*



10 英國領事官邸的建築

Architecture of the British Consular Residence

在紅毛城主堡東側有一座非常精美的紅磚洋樓，這是原來英國領事的官邸。它的年代較晚，為清光緒十七年（一八九一年）建造的，形式採用十九世紀的殖民樣式。清咸豐十年（一八六〇年）之後，台灣有四個口岸開放通商，外人可以劃定居留地建造房舍。英國勢力最強，先後建造三座領事館。第一座是同治四年（一八六五年）建的打狗（今高雄）領事館；第二座為光緒初年建的安平領事館；第三座也是最後一座，即是建於淡水紅毛城的領事官邸，其建造年代可以外牆上的磚刻 VR1891 為証。（註⑧）

依據咸豐八年（一八五八年）中英天津條約第十一款規定「廣州、福州、廈門、寧波、上海五處已有江寧條約舊准通商外，即在牛莊、登州、台灣、潮州、瓊州等府城口嗣後皆准英商亦可任意與無論何人買賣船貨隨時往來。至於聽便居住、賃房、買屋、租地及起造禮拜堂、醫院、墳塋等事並另有取益防損諸節，悉照已通商五口無異。」

Just to the east of Fort Santo Domingo itself lies a fine western-style brick building, originally the British consular residence. It was built only in Kuang-hsi 17 (1891) in true nineteenth-century colonial style. After Hsien-feng 10 (1860) four ports in Taiwan were opened to overseas trade and foreigners were allowed to build accommodation in designated residential zones. As the most powerful imperial nation at the time, Britain established its presence in Taiwan by building three consulates on the island. The first was built at Takou (modern Kaohsiung) in T'ung-chih 4 (1865), the second at An-p'ing (Tainan) in the early Kuang-hsi period (1875—1908), and the third purpose-built consular residence was this one at Tamsui, which was completed in 1891 as indicated by brick plaques in the walls. [Note 8]

Clause 11 of the Treaty of Tientsin, signed between Britain and China in Hsien-feng 8 (1858), made the following stipulations:

"In addition to the ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai which have already been opened to trade under the Treaty of Nanking, British merchants shall henceforth be permitted to engage freely in trade with any persons and to have free access for merchant shipping at the ports in Newchang, Tengchow, Taiwan, Chaochow and Chiungchow. The same provisions shall apply as in the case of the five earlier treaty ports regarding freedom to take up residence, rent accommodation, purchase accommodation, lease land, and to construct churches, hospitals and cemeteries, as well as to enjoy their usufruct and guard against damage."

As a result large numbers of western buildings sprang up in all the Chinese treaty ports. Most of these were two-storey brick constructions with colonnaded verandahs running round the outside and roofs built of wooden beams covered with tiles. Chimney stacks projecting from the roofs, and lawns surrounding each building, were further characteristics of these colonial-style buildings.

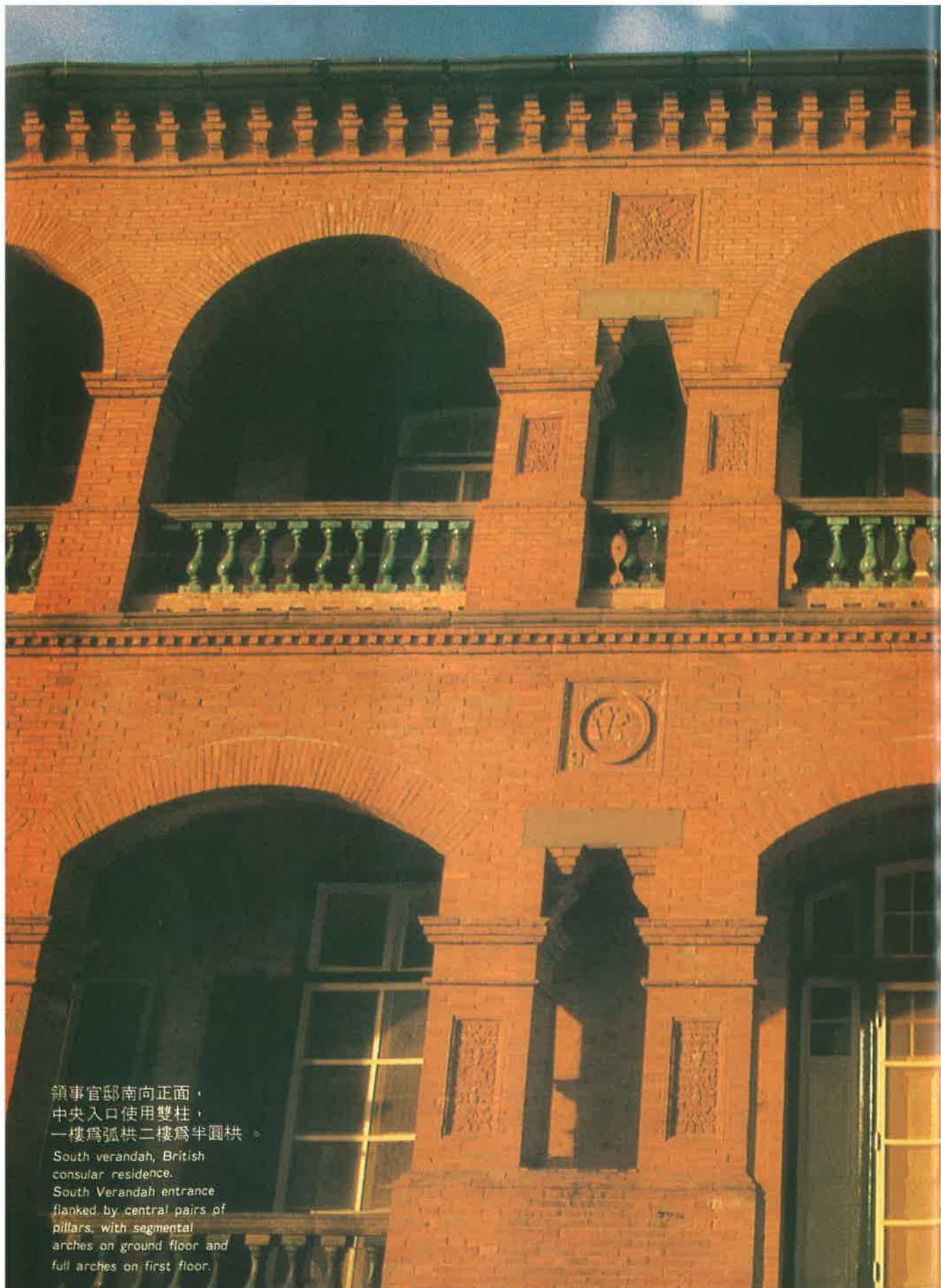
領事館為紅磚建造的英國殖民樣式洋樓。

The consular residence is brick-built in British colonial style.

在高雄港口的「前清打狗英國領事館」為臺灣現存最古的洋樓。

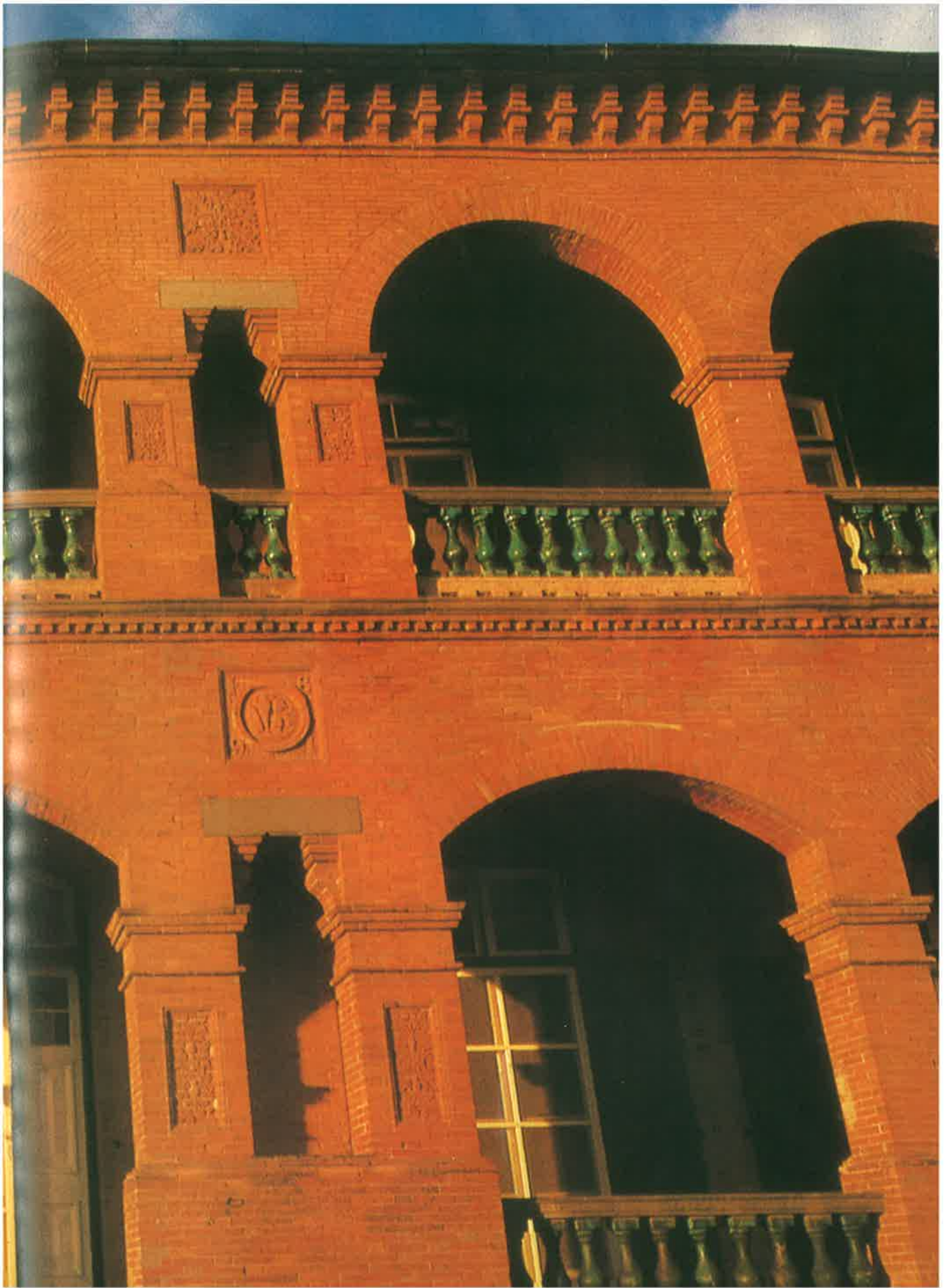
The former British Consulate in Kaohsiung, Taiwan's earliest surviving example of western colonial domestic architecture.





領事官邸南向正面，
中央入口使用雙柱，
一樓為弧拱二樓為半圓拱。

South verandah, British
consular residence.
South Verandah entrance
flanked by central pairs of
pillars, with segmental
arches on ground floor and
full arches on first floor.





因此，當時的通商口岸有許多外國人的洋樓，中國人稱之為「夷館」或「番仔樓」。這種洋樓大都為二層磚造，外牆砌成半圓拱圈式的迴廊，屋頂則為木屋架鋪瓦而成。屋頂上突出壁爐的煙囪，房子的周圍留設草地，皆是殖民樣式建築的特色。

興建這座精美洋樓的領事為班德瑞(Bourne)或荷蘭(Holland)，他們當時聘請英國建築師設計，但是紅磚及匠師可能來自廈門。我們欣賞這座領事館，必須對十九世紀的英國紳士家庭生活有一些了解。他們使用寬大的客廳及餐廳，書房及工作室也不可少。入口安置一座扶手大樓梯，天花板懸垂大吊燈以示氣派。院子裡滿植玫瑰花，稱為玫瑰園。房子周圍設迴廊，是喝下午茶的場所。同時，房子後面還有許多僕役供其呼喚差遣，體現著主人優越生活的一面。(註⑨)

當時被派到淡水的英國領事大都攜帶眷屬，因此官邸擁有許多房間。建築物坐北朝南，平面略呈「T」字形。一樓築在台基之上，可以避潮。底樓的入口設在中央，一進去就可以看到旋轉的精彫樓梯。底樓西側為客廳及書房，東側為餐廳及配膳室。後側為洗衣間及數間傭人房。二樓有三間大臥室及貯藏室，主人的臥室在樓上的西側。

領事官邸的客餐廳及主要臥室皆設置壁爐，這也是值得我們注意的。英國地理緯度高，冬季潮濕，住宅多設壁爐，這種習慣也帶到台灣來。

The British consular residence at Tamsui was built under the consulship of either Bourne or Holland, who commissioned the design from a British architect. It appears that the bricks and the builders themselves were brought over from Amoy. As one appreciates the architecture of this residence one should perhaps bear in mind the style in which nineteenth-century British upper class families lived, with a spacious living room and dining room. A study and a workroom were also indispensable. Beyond the main door rises an imposing staircase with bannisters, and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling adds to the atmosphere of grandeur. The garden was planted with rose bushes and was called the Rose Garden. Round the house runs a verandah, on which afternoon tea would have been taken. Numerous servants, accommodated at the back, were on call to ensure that things always ran smoothly for the occupants. [Note 9]

The British consuls stationed at Tamsui almost always brought their families along with them, and so the consular residence possesses a large number of rooms. It faces south and is T-shaped in plan. The ground floor stands on a raised foundation to prevent rising damp, and the ground floor entrance is placed in the centre of the south front. From the doorway one immediately sees the curving stairway with its fine workmanship. At the western end of the ground floor are a reception room and a study, while the eastern end consists of a dining room and a servery. At the rear lie a laundry room and several servants quarters. On the first floor are three large bedrooms and a store room, with the master bedroom lying at the western end.

Fireplaces are installed in the reception room, dining room and master bedroom. Accustomed to having fireplaces in the chilly climate of Great Britain, it was perhaps natural for the British to bring them over with them to Taiwan. After all, winters can also get pretty cold here too.



從紅毛城主堡上面望領事館全景。

Panorama of the consular residence from Fort Santo Domingo.



領事官邸之欄杆柱
充滿了精美雕飾。
*Finely carved staircase newel
post, consular residence.*



66-67

淡水紅毛城
Tamsui Hung-mao Ch'eng



領事官邸之南側柱廊。
Decorative brick pillars and cornices, consular residence.



領事官邸之客廳經過想像佈置而成。
Reconstructed furnishing of the drawing room, consular residence.



領事官邸中央為大樓梯
Staircase in central hallway, consular residence.



領事官邸二樓的臥室
First floor bedroom,
consular residence.



領事館客廳附有壁爐，地面鋪磁磚
Drawing room with
fireplace and
tiled floor, consular residence.



領事館的四周皆設迴廊，可以遮陽擋雨，很適宜台灣的天氣。迴廊寬敞，南側迴廊寬有三公尺，東西側迴廊寬近五公尺。參觀領事館的迴廊，有許多特色值得注意：

1. 領事館的底樓使用「弧形拱」，二樓使用「半圓拱」，如此不但外型有變化，而且可使底樓迴廊不致太暗。
2. 迴廊的磚柱有大小之分，兩旁用大柱，中央用小柱，入口處則使用雙柱，不但可鞏固穩定性，也頗具節奏感。
3. 磚柱上身砌成突出的「柱頭」，下半身也砌成基座狀，模仿石造建築的造型。同時也用了「圓形線腳」(Roll Moulding)
4. 迴廊的欄杆使用「綠釉花瓶欄杆」，結合了中國陶藝與西洋花瓶欄杆之形式，此法常見於十九世紀之洋樓。

The verandahs running round the outside of the consular residence also serve the useful purpose of providing shelter from the hot sun and heavy rain which characterise Taiwan's climate. These are broad and spacious, the verandah running across the south side measuring three metres in width while those on the east and west sides are almost five metres wide.

Taking a closer look at the verandahs, the following features are perhaps worthy of mention:

1. The ground floor verandahs have shallow arches whereas those on the first floor are semi-circular. This contrast endows the frontage with variety, while at the same time the shallow arches admit more light to the ground floor rooms.

2. The brick pillars vary in size, those at the corners being the largest with smaller pillars in between, while double pillars grace both sides of the entrance. Besides lending stability to the construction, this also produces a pleasingly rhythmic visual effect.

3. Brick cornices project at the top of the pillars, whose shafts stand on solid brick bases in imitation of stone architecture. Roll moulding is used on both the cornices and the bases.

4. Vase-shaped green ceramic tiling is used in the balustrades, a blend of Chinese ceramics and western classical design which is often seen on nineteenth-century western buildings in the orient.

5. On the southern wall appear 12 plaques with relief carvings executed in brick. These include motifs of roses (the English national flower), together with the royal monogram VR and the date 1891.

6. A brick cornice runs immediately under the eaves, while at first floor height runs a string course. Both of these with their intricate cog-tooth patterns are fine examples of decorative brickwork.

領事官邸外牆之磚刻薔薇花飾。

Thistle motif in brick carving, consular residence.

領事官邸臺基牆腳之通氣窗出現中國式錢紋雕刻。

Basement ventilation grille with Chinese cash motif, consular residence.



5. 正面入口之外牆上，出現十二幅浮彫圖案，稱為「磚刻」。其中有英國的象徵薔薇花，也有「VR1891」之陰刻字樣。
6. 外牆的最上部是屋簷，亦為磚砌成的「裝飾帶」（Cornice），二樓地板外則有「蛇腹線」（String course），有如齒狀，非常精緻美觀。
7. 台基的轉角使用粗獷白花岡石（Rusticated Stone），與紅磚產生良好的對比。台基邊又嵌上中國式的「錢紋」小石窗，使地下室能夠通風。
8. 磚柱及牆壁厚度皆為英制○·五碼，顯然出自英國國建築師之設計。

7. The areas at the corners of the raised foundation and below each pillar consist of rusticated stone, forming a pleasing contrast against the red brick. Beneath the centre of each archway there is a small stone grille in a Chinese

design resembling pieces of cash, which serve to ventilate the cellars.

8. The pillars and walls are a uniform 1 foot 6 inches thick, a fact which provides further confirmation that the architect was British.





從這些設計上的特色來看，我們可以進一步探索其意義，例如磚刻原本在英國即很流行，而中國的匠師也有擅長磚刻之傳統，題材與技術很容易就結合起來了。台基的「錢紋」小石窗屬於傳統的中國圖案，也可證明出自中國石匠之手。至於「VR1891」銘記則是很重要的記號，「VR」字母是維多利亞女皇（Victoria Regina 1837~1901 在位）的縮寫。英國古代的重要建築常常刻上皇朝及年代標記。十九世紀的建築則常可見「VR」記號。同樣的「VR」銘記也可在紅毛城四周的小石碑上見到，此皆為當時英國租借地之界碑。領事官邸牆上的銘記，很清楚地說明這座洋樓建於一八九一年。

另外，在一樓迴廊天花板，我們又可以看到一種奇異的浪形鐵板拱的構造，架在「工字鐵樑」之上。這種特別的樓板作法屬於十九世

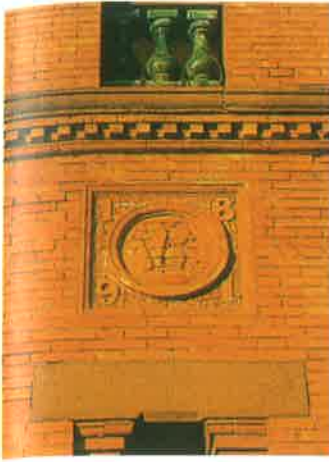
This ensemble of decorative features leads to a number of interesting conclusions. Carved brickwork was popular in Britain, and Chinese builders also had a tradition of excellence in this decorative form. It was therefore an easy matter to bring together distinctive designs and the requisite skilled techniques to carry them out. The 'cash motif' stone ventilation grilles set into the raised foundation belong to a traditional Chinese decorative style, no doubt indicating that they were the work of a Chinese stone mason. The monogram and date VR 1891 also

have their significance here, since the initials VR stand for Victoria Regina and were the royal monogram of Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901). Important British buildings often bear an inscription recording the reign and date, and the monogram VR is a common feature of nineteenth-century British architecture. The same VR monogram can be seen on the small boundary stones erected round the Fort Santo Domingo site marking the limits of the territory leased to Great Britain. At the same time, this inscription also dates the completion of the consular residence unequivocally to the year 1891.

Another remarkable architectural feature is to be seen in the ceilings of the ground floor verandahs. These consist of arches of corrugated iron supported on I-shaped iron beams, a building technique only developed in the late nineteenth century and which served as a fire prevention measure. In the days before reinforced concrete was known this represented a remarkably advanced technique. Its appearance is a considerable rarity in East Asia, and it marks something of a milestone in the modern architectural history of Taiwan. [Note 10]

領事官邸外牆上刻有VR及1891年之文字。
Royal monogram VR
and date 1891
on outer wall, consular
residence.

領事官邸迴廊之天花
使用波浪鐵板拱
(Corrugated-Iron
Arches) 構造。
Corrugated iron arches
employed
in verandah ceilings,
consular residence.



紀末期才發展出來的「波浪鐵板拱」樓板 (Corrugated-Iron Arches) 。這是一種具有防火功能的構造，在鋼筋水泥尚未普遍運用之前，這是最進步的建築技術，在東亞也屬罕見，在台灣近代建築史上具有里程碑之價值。(註⑩)

在室內方面，客廳及餐廳的地板均鋪上彩瓷 (Sectile opus) ，圖案優美，色澤鮮麗，據說來自爪哇。壁爐 (Fireplace) 設備來自英國，兩旁有石膏塑成的裝飾小柱，亦頗精緻，屬於十九世紀的新古典主義風格。入口門廳的螺旋樓梯為石板彫成，木欄杆柱 (Newel-post) 施以精彫，處處顯露出這座洋樓之華貴氣質。

最後，領事官邸的落地門窗亦有一項值得注意的特色，門窗外面皆附設一扇木質的百葉門，它的角度可以調整，開閉自如。



Let us turn for a moment now to the interior fittings. The floors of the reception and dining rooms are laid with coloured tiling which exhibits an attractive design in rich, bright colours. The tiles are said to have come from Java. The fireplace fittings were brought over from Britain, and on both sides of the fireplaces stand small decorative plaster pillars, finely executed in nineteenth-century neo-classical style. The winding staircase in the entrance hall is built of carved stone, the wooden newel-post being an example of particularly detailed workmanship. This is another aspect of the atmosphere of gentility and refinement embodied by so many of the building's decorative features.

One last point to be observed concerns the wooden blinds fitted to either side of the French windows throughout the residence. These may be adjusted as desired to protect the windows from excessive heat or storm winds.



11 紅毛城的附屬文物

Miscellaneous Artifacts Associated With Fort Santo Domingo

除了參觀欣賞紅毛城主堡與領事官邸之古建築外，還有不少附屬文物值得注意。右圍牆內外有數方小石碑，其上鑄刻「VR1868」字樣，此為清同治七年英人租借紅毛城為領事館時之地界標誌。另有一方「D&C.1866 寶順行」之界碑，按寶順行(John Dodd & Co.)為清末台灣北部的英國洋行，以出口茶葉聞名。其洋行舊址可能在紅毛城山脚下附近，這方石碑係後來移置的。

在紅毛城主堡南側露台外置有四尊嘉慶十八年(一八一三年)鐵鑄古礮，係當時駐守台灣北部淡水營的滬尾水師所用。中國古時鑄礮之大小以重量計，通常有八百觔、一千觔、一千五百觔及二千觔等規格。紅毛城裡擁有八百觔及一千五百觔之鐵礮。清代台灣的大礮除了國人自鑄外，也有不少購自英國及德國者。

領事官邸內之家具並非原物，係近年開放後所蒐集之西式古家具。它原來有一些英國維多利亞時期的櫥櫃，但整修時未列入保管，現已被移走，至為可惜。未來，紅毛城將逐步蒐藏相關史料及文物，充實展示內容，使其成為一座兼有博物館性質的古蹟。

In addition to appreciating the architecture of Fort Santo Domingo and the former British consular residence, the visitor's attention may be drawn to a number of other artifacts within the grounds. In the vicinity of the right-hand precinct wall stand a number of small rectangular boundary stones bearing the inscription VR 1868. These mark the boundary of the site leased by the British in T'ung-chih 7 (1868) when Fort Santo Domingo was taken over to house their consulate. Another boundary stone bears the inscription D&C. 1866. These initials refer to the British trading firm of John Dodd & Co., which was active in

northern Taiwan during the latter nineteenth century as a tea exporter. Their company may have had an old office close to the foot of the hill on which Fort Santo Domingo stands, and the marker stone was probably moved to its present site later.

Outside the southern terrace of Fort Santo Domingo stand four old Chinese cannons dating from the year Chia-ch'ing 18 (1813), which were part of the armoury used by the Chinese naval garrison stationed at Tamsui at the time. Cast-iron Chinese cannon of this vintage were classified by their weight; 800 chin, 1,000 chin, 1,500 chin and 2,000 chin were the most common specifications. At Fort Santo Domingo both 800 chin and 1,000 chin cannons were employed. The inventory of Ch'ing dynasty cannon used in Taiwan included a number purchased from Great Britain and Germany as well as domestically produced versions.

中國式鑄鐵大礮。
Chinese cast-iron cannon.

重八百觔的鑄鐵礮。
Cast-iron cannon weighing
800 chin.



The antique western furniture inside the former consular residence is not original, having been assembled over recent years since the buildings were opened to the public. Originally there were several Victorian cupboards remaining inside, but these were not listed among the items to be preserved during the recent restoration and, most regrettably, have since been removed. In future it is intended that a collection of historical documents and artifacts relating to Fort Santo Domingo will be assembled to enrich what is available for display. In this way Fort Santo Domingo will in due course become a historical site with the additional character of a museum.



● 附註

- (註①) 西班牙人在雞籠所建的聖薩爾瓦多城之平面為方形，三個角有稜堡。荷蘭人在安平的热蘭遮城亦為方形，不過西北角增建外城，外城亦有稜堡。赤嵌的普羅文蒂亞城則無稜堡。這些城皆有平面地圖可供比較。參見曹永和「台灣早期歷史研究」內歐洲古地圖上之台灣一文。
- (註②) 聖多明哥為天主教道明會之創始教士，西班牙常以教士聖徒之名為城堡命名。南洋馬六甲亦有同名之城堡。
- (註③) 荷人建築紅毛城之片段記載可見村上直次郎原譯，郭輝中譯之「巴達維亞城日記」。巴達維亞(Batavia)即印尼雅加達，為荷蘭東印度公司之根據地。
- (註④) 見台灣研究叢刊必麒麟「老台灣」及James W.Daridson「台灣之過去與現在」。兩位作者皆在十九世紀末葉觀臨紅毛城，並作描述。後者甚至指出一八八四年中法戰爭，法軍曾砲擊紅毛城，但紅毛城絲毫無損。
- (註⑤) 東洋建築第一卷第三號藤島亥治郎「台灣紀行」一文指出曾有學者懷疑南岸八里坌亦有紅毛城。另亦見藤島「台灣的建築」。
- (註⑥) 淡水廳志林逢源詩「戍台夕照」。
- (註⑦) 英式古堡參見Charles W.C.Oman的Castles of England & Wales。
- (註⑧) 高雄前清打狗英國領事館建於清同治四年(一八六五年)，為現存台灣最古之英式洋樓，被指定為第二級古蹟。
- (註⑨) 與興建領事官邸有關之領事引自台灣通志稿卷三政事志外事篇清代英國歷任駐台領事名單。
- (註⑩) 浪形鐵板拱為十九世紀歐洲建築所發展之技術，為鋼筋水泥之前身。淡水紅毛城為台灣之孤例。漢口德國領事館亦可見之。

Notes

1. Fort San Salvador, built by the Spanish at Chilung, was square in plan with projecting gun platforms at three corners. Fort Zeelandia, built by the Dutch at An-p'ing, was also square, with an outer fortress extending from the northwest corner which itself had projecting gun platforms. Fort Provintia had no such gun platforms. Plans of all these forts are available for comparison. See the chapter 'Taiwan in old European maps' in Ts'ao Yung-ho: *Studies in the Early History of Taiwan*.
2. Santo Domingo is the Spanish name for the founder of the Dominican order. It was a common Spanish practice to name fortresses after saints. There is another fortress of the same name in Malacca.
3. A fragmentary account of the Dutch rebuilding of Fort Santo Domingo is available in *Batavian Journal*, translated into Japanese by Murakami Naojiro and into Chinese by Kuo Hui-chung. Batavia, modern Jakarta, was the Asian headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
4. See Pickering: *Old Taiwan* and James W. Davidson: *Taiwan Past and Present*. Both authors describe their visits to Fort Santo Domingo in the late nineteenth century. Davidson reports that during the Sinó-French War of 1884 the fort was bombarded by the French but escaped damage.
5. In Fujishima Ijiro: 'Taiwan Journey' in *East Asian Architecture*, Vol.1, No.3 (in Japanese), the author mentions the scholarly conjecture that there might possibly have been another fortress at Pali, on the south bank of the Tamsui River. See also Fujishima Ijiro: *Architecture of Taiwan* (in Japanese).
6. Poem by Lin Feng-yuan, cited in the local gazetteer *Tan-shui t'ing-chih*.
7. For British castle buildings, see Charles W. C. Oman: *Castles of England & Wales*.
8. The British Consulate at Takou (Kao-hsiung), built in 1865, is the oldest surviving British building in Taiwan and has been designated a historical relic of the second rank.
9. The names of British consuls associated with the building of the consular residence at Tamsui are cited from a list of British consuls serving during the Ch'ing dynasty in the local gazetteer *T'ai-wan-sheng t'ung-chih-kao*, chüan 3.
10. The British consular residence at Tamsui offers the only example in Taiwan of the corrugated-iron arch architectural technique, which may also be observed in the former German consulate at Hankow.



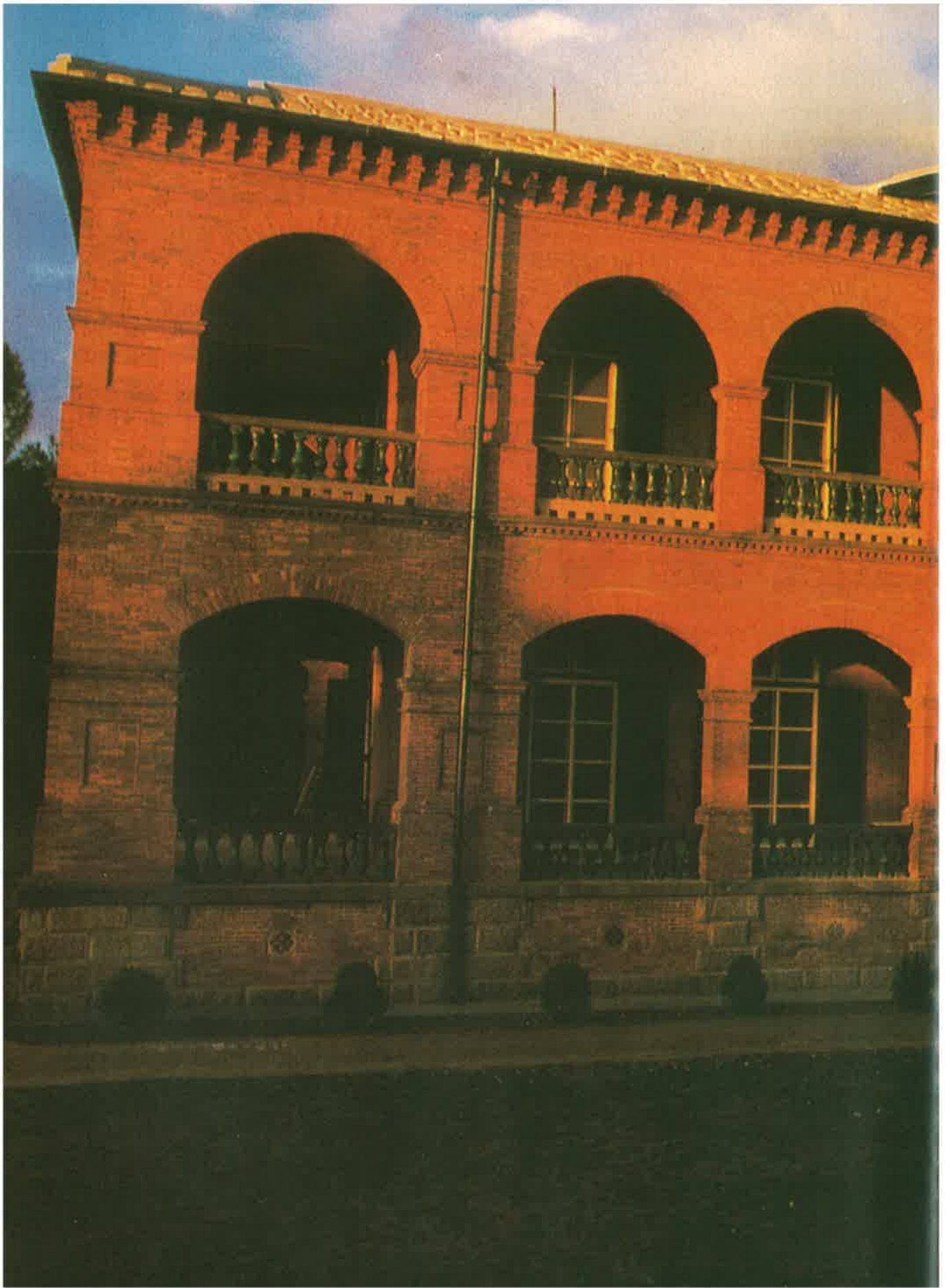
紅毛城歷史年表

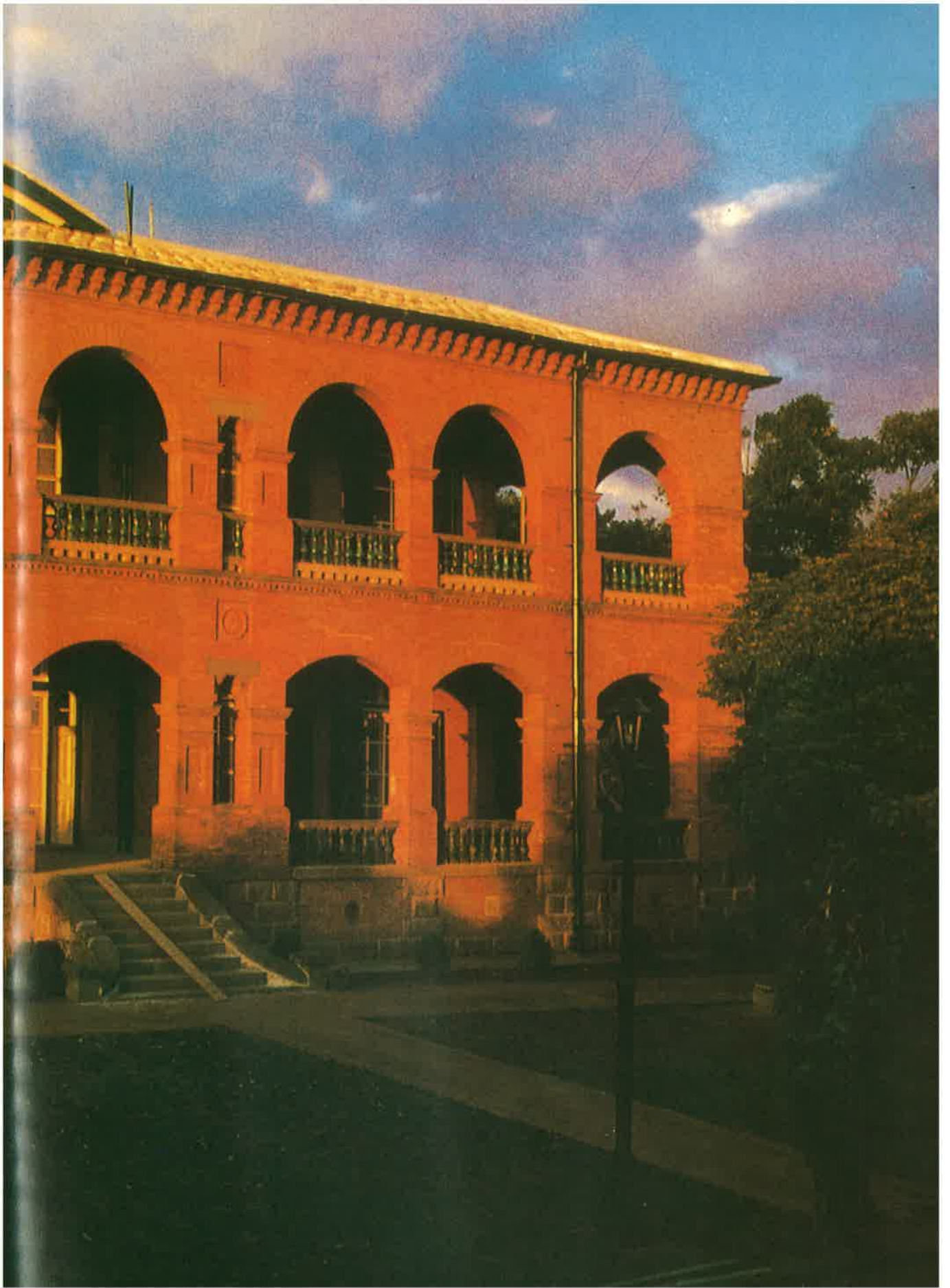
中國紀元	西元	紅毛城沿革	相關大事
萬曆二十六年	一五九八年		荷蘭東印度公司成立
萬曆三十二年	一六〇四年		荷蘭人韋麻郎率艦至澎湖
天啓四年	一六二四年		荷人自澎湖退至台灣
天啓六年	一六二六年		西班牙人至雞籠築城
崇禎元年	一六二八年	西班牙人佔淡水	荷人助明軍伐鄭芝龍
崇禎二年	一六二九年	西班牙人在淡水初建聖多明哥城	
崇禎九年	一六三六年	聖多明哥城被淡水土著焚毀，西人再重建	
崇禎十五年	一六四二年	西班牙人被荷蘭人逐出台灣，荷人重建紅毛城	
崇禎十七年	一六四四年	五月七日動工以磚石重建紅毛城	李自成陷北京明朝亡
崇禎十八年	一六四五年	淡水多雨建城工期耽擱	
崇禎十九年	一六四六年	紅毛城完工，荷蘭駐軍八十人	鄭芝龍降清
永曆六年	一六五二年		郭懷一反荷事件
永曆十三年	一六五九年		鄭成功攻南京
永曆十五年	一六六一年		鄭成功入澎湖攻熱蘭遮城
永曆十六年	一六六二年		荷人投降，撤出台灣
永曆二十二年	一六六八年	北部荷人退出台灣	
永曆三十七年	一六八三年	鄭軍何祐進駐淡水	
康熙二十三年	一六八四年		台灣劃歸清朝版圖
雍正二年	一七二四年	淡水同知王沂修葺紅毛城增建四城門	
嘉慶十三年	一八〇八年	艋舺營滬尾水師守備進駐淡水	
道光二十年	一八四〇年		中英鴉片戰爭英艦襲雞籠
咸豐八年	一八五八年		英法聯軍訂天津條約
咸豐十年	一八六〇年	滬尾開放通商口岸	
同治七年	一八六八年	英國租用紅毛城為領事館並予修建	
光緒十七年	一八九一年	增建領事官邸洋樓	
光緒二十一年	一八九五年		中日馬關條約割讓台灣
光緒二十二年	一八九六年	英國軍艦至淡水加強領事館警衛	
光緒三十三年	一九〇七年	設領事館基隆分館	
民國三十年	一九四一年	領事館封閉	太平洋戰爭日對英美宣戰
民國三十四年	一九四五年		台灣光復
民國三十五	一九四六年	領事館復館	
民國六十一年	一九七二年	英國撤館委託澳大利亞與美國管理	
民國六十九年	一九八〇年	六月三十日正式收歸中華民國所有內政部劃定紅毛城古蹟保存區	
民國七十二	一九八三年	台灣大學負責測繪規劃修復，並由內政部成立整修工程技術指導小組解決現場問題。文建會評鑑，並由內政部公佈紅毛城為一級古蹟	
民國七十三年	一九八四年	十二月二十五日整修完竣，並正式開放參觀	

HISTORICAL TABLE

Year Chinese chronology

1598	Wan-li 26	Dutch East India Company founded.
1604	Wan-li 32	Dutch fleet under Wybrant Van Woerwyk arrives in Penghu.
1624	T'ien-ch'i 4	The Dutch relocate from Penghu to Taiwan.
1626	T'ien-ch'i 6	The Spanish reach Keelung and build a fort.
1628	Ch'ung-chen 1	The Spanish occupy Tamsui. The Dutch assist Ming forces to attack Cheng Chin-lung.
1629	Ch'ung-chen 2	Fort Santo Domingo first built by the Spanish.
1636	Ch'ung-chen 9	Fort Santo Domingo razed by Tamsui aborigines, rebuilt by the Spanish.
1642	Ch'ung-chen 15	The Dutch expel the Spanish from Taiwan and rebuild Fort Santo Domingo.
1644	Ch'ung-chen 17	Rebuilding in brick and stone begins July 5. Peking occupied by Li Tzu-ch'eng, Ming dynasty falls.
1645	Ch'ung-chen 18	Rebuilding work delayed by heavy rains in Tamsui.
1646	Ch'ung-chen 19	Rebuilding of Fort Santo Domingo completed, 80 Dutch troops stationed there. Cheng Chih-lung surrenders to the Ch'ing.
1652	Yung-li 6	Kuo Huai-i rebels against the Dutch.
1659	Yung-li 13	Cheng Ch'eng-Kung attacks Nanking.
1661	Yung-li 15	Cheng Ch'eng-Kung enters Penghu, attacks Fort Zeelandia.
1662	Yung-li 16	The Dutch Surrender to Cheng Ch'eng-Kung and withdraw from southern Taiwan.
1668	Yung-li 22	The Dutch withdraw from northern Taiwan.
1683	Yung-li 37	Tamsui garrisoned by Ho Yu.
1684	K'ang-hsi 23	Taiwan incorporated into Ch'ing empire.
1724	Yung-cheng 2	Refurbishment of Fort Santo Domingo by Wang Ch'ien, subprefectural magistrate of Tamsui, who adds four fortified gateways.
1808	Chia-ch'ing 13	Tamsui garrisoned by Huwei naval force.
1840	Tao-Kuang 20	Keelung bombarded by British warships during Opium War.
1858	Hsien-feng 8	Treaty of Tientsin signed with Anglo-French forces.
1860	Hsien-Feng 10	Huwei opened as commercial port.
1868	T'ung-chin 7	Britain leases Fort Santo Domingo as consulate and undertakes refurbishment.
1891	Kuang-hsü 17	British consular residence constructed.
1895	Kuang-hsü 21	Sino-Japanese War ends, Taiwan ceded to Japan under Treaty of Shimonoseki.
1896	Kuang-hsü 22	British warships stationed at Tamsui to reinforce consulate defences.
1907	Kuang-hsü 33	British consulate establishes branch at Keelung.
1941		British consulate closed. Japan declares war with United States and Britain.
1945		Retrocession of Taiwan to Republic of China.
1946		British consulate reopened.
1972		Britain withdraws consul, places site under Australian, then United States management.
1980		Fort Santo Domingo formally reverts to Republic of China June 30, becomes Ministry of Interior designated historical site.
1983		Taiwan University undertakes restoration planning, repair works committee set up by Ministry of Interior. Assessment carried out by Council for Cultural Planning & Development, site declared first grade historical monument.
1984		Restoration completed, site opened to public December 25.





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