

煎熬 Decoction Times 時代

History of the Camphor and Opium Industries and Nanmen Factory
樟腦鴉片產業
南門工場常設展

1 樟腦是什麼 What is Camphor?

從史籍考證樟腦的使用，可溯至第六世紀阿拉伯人所稱之「Kafur」，其意為純白色，此字即為今日英文Camphor之字源，阿拉伯人視如珍奇之藥。13世紀《馬可波羅遊記》中，也記載蘇門答臘西北部產樟腦，可做防腐及其他藥用之語，可推測人類開始使用樟腦的年代甚早。

From ancient documents, the use of camphor can be traced back to the 6th century when Arab people called it "kafur" which means pure whiteness and has originated today's English word "camphor". Arabs consider it as a miraculous medicine. In the travel accounts of Marco Polo written in the 13th century, he also noted that the northwest Sumatra produced camphor which could be used as a preservative or medicine. Thus, it is seems that mankind has started to use camphor since very early days.



日本時代精製樟腦產品
The refined camphor products before 1945

2 樟腦的用途 The Usage of Camphor

在19世紀以前，樟腦主要供藥用，中醫用以治療濕、疥癬、霍亂等；西醫用來作內科強心劑、治療皮膚病、神經衰弱症等，亦用於製造香料、印度宗教儀式中的焚香等等。腦砂、腦油，對無脊椎動物具有毒性，經常被使用在防蟲、除臭、防腐上。

19世紀後期，以樟腦為主要原料的賽璐珞、無煙火藥陸續發明，使樟腦一躍而為重要的化工原料。二次大戰之後，石油化工業日益發達，各種塑膠陸續發明應用，取代了賽璐珞，也使天然樟腦喪失了重要性。



賽璐珞粉盒
Celluloid powder box

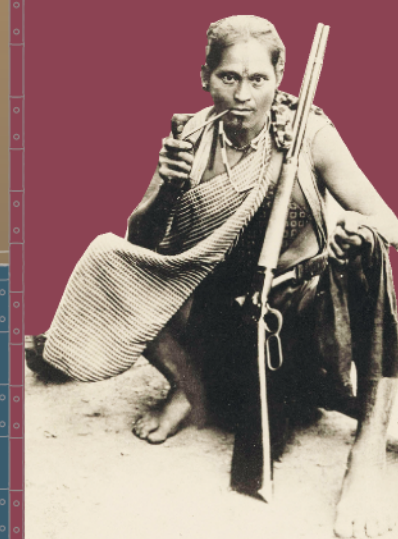
During the late 19th century, camphor based products such as celluloid and smokeless powder were invented, and thus camphor became an important chemical engineering raw material. However, after WWII, different plastic applications became widely available as petro industry became developed. As a result, celluloid slowly was replaced by plastic, and camphor eventually lost its importance.

3 一片樟腦、一滴血淚： 為樟腦而戰的黑暗歷史

Pieces of Camphor,
Drops of Blood:
Dark History of the Wars
for Camphor

在19世紀槍砲彈藥的演進過程中，樟腦扮演著關鍵的角色。而此處陳列的步槍，分別是由英、日、德、美國生產的精銳武器，由臺灣原住民族所持有、改造，在20世紀初期藉以抵抗日本警察的強勢武力，不幸戰敗後遭日方收繳，1911年交由總督府博物館收藏，可說是外來統治者為攫取樟腦而發動戰爭的黑暗歷史實證。

Camphor played a key role in the evolution of the gun ammunition in the 19th Century. The rifles displayed here were exceptional weaponries made in the UK, Japan, Germany and the USA, and were owned and modified by the indigenes. They were used to resist the strong Japanese police force in the early 20th Century, but were confiscated by the Japan government after the unfortunate defeat, and kept in the collection by the Government-General Office Museum. These rifles could be said as the proof to the dark history of the wars waged by foreign rulers to seize camphor.



太魯閣族頭目Pisaw Pawan與他的溫徹斯特連發槍，1906年
Pisaw Pawan, the head of the Truku Tribe, and his Winchester repeating rifle, 1906

4 樟腦怎麼生產出來 The Production of Camphor

樟腦是林產物，在臺灣，樟腦的提煉分為三個階段：

- 1.粗製：
在山區建造腦寮、砍伐樟樹製造腦砂、腦油。
- 2.再製：
將粗製樟腦與腦油集中運送到南門工場，經過分餾、冷卻、分離油份、昇昇、加工等過程，提煉為再製樟腦。
- 3.精製：
民間廠商向專賣局（公賣局）批購再製樟腦，再精煉為純度99.6至99.8%的精製樟腦。

Camphor is a wood product. In Taiwan, the camphor-making procedure was included in three stages:

1. Crude Extraction:
As a camphor hut was built in the mountainous area, camphor trees were logged to produce crude camphor and oil.
2. Refinement:
The crude extraction from camphor and oil was gathered up and transported to the Nanmen Factory for refinement. Refined camphor was produced through the processes of fractionating, cooling, oil separating, sublimating, and finishing by removing water and impurities.
3. Purification:
Private companies purchased the refined camphor from the Monopoly Bureau, and then produced the highly refined camphor at a purity of 99.6-99.8% by further purification.



手鋒仔
Hand sharpener

5 樟腦專賣 Camphor Monopoly

劉銘傳時代推行新政，即曾經針對鹽、樟腦、硫磺、煤油、砂金等實施專賣。日本治臺後，陸續將鴉片、樟腦、鹽、酒、煙草等五大事業收歸專賣，二戰期間增加鹽滷、酒精、火柴、石油、度量衡器等等，使專賣種類增加到10類。

中華民國政府接收臺灣後，一度繼承日治專賣制度，1947年爆發二二八事件後，遂將專賣減至於、酒、樟腦等3類，並改稱為「公賣」。1967年底樟腦專賣結束，2002年臺灣省於菸酒公賣局民營化，至此臺灣完全結束公賣制度。

During Mr. Liu Mingchuan's governance, new policies were implemented to monopolize salt, camphor, sulfur and kerosene. When the Japanese government came to Taiwan, they successively brought opium, camphor, salt, liquor and tobacco into monopoly. During the World War II, bitter, alcohol, fire matches, petroleum, standard weights and measures were further

included, tallying up to a total of ten categories of goods in the monopoly system. After the Nationalist government took control of Taiwan, they inherited the monopoly system. However, after the break-out of the 228 Incident in 1947, the government reduced the monopolized industries to tobacco, liquor and camphor only. By the end of 1967, monopoly of camphor was terminated, and in 2002, Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Monopoly Bureau was privatized. Since then, Taiwan completely terminated its monopoly system.

日本時代樟腦小賣所鐵牌
The metal label for the retailer of camphor

6 鴉片專賣 Opium Monopoly

臺博館南門館的前身南門工場，不僅是臺灣唯一且規模龐大的官營（公營）樟腦加工廠，更曾經是臺灣唯一的鴉片加工廠。

鴉片原先係用於藥用或充作休閒嗜好品，自十六世紀起，歐洲人將鴉片當作貿易品，因取得方便且過度吸食，黑色的鴉片逐漸成為具有危害性質的毒品。臺灣從十八世紀開始，就已有相關吸食鴉片之記載，其後隨著吸食氾濫的程度，更與纏足、辮髮等，並稱為臺灣三大劣習，糾纏臺灣歷史長達兩百多年。

The origin of The Nanmen Branch, National Taiwan Museum was the Nanmen Factory which was established in 1899. The factory not only was the sole large-scale government owned camphor processing factory in Taiwan, but was also the sole opium processing factory in Taiwan.

Opium was originally used for medicine and leisure. Since the 16th century, the Europeans started using it as trading

goods. Due to its easy attainment and overdosing, black opium gradually became a hazardous drug. From the beginning of the 18th century, there were records concerning opium usage in Taiwan. As opium became widespread, it became one of the "Three Bad Habits" in Taiwan, along with foot binding and hair braiding; these three habits haunted the country for more than two hundred years.



鴉片吸食工具
Tools for opium smoking

7 世界第一、南門工場 Nanmen Factory, World's No.1

1899年6月10日，臺灣總督府將樟腦及樟腦油收歸政府專賣，在臺北城南門外購地興建樟腦局辦公廳舍、樟腦工廠與官舍，這座深深影響著二十世紀人類文明史的樟腦工業聚落，逐漸成形。

1906年鴉片生產線從小南門外轉移到南門工場內，使南門工場成為臺灣唯一的樟腦與鴉片兩大專賣品



1950年代樟腦煉製廠
The Camphor Refinery in the 1950s



1957年臺灣省樟腦廠員工合影
Colleagues of Taiwan Camphor Refinery, 1957

On June 10, 1899, the Government-General of Taiwan decreed that the trade of camphor and camphor oil would come under national control. Land was bought at Taipei's South Gate (Nanmen) to build the Camphor Business Office, the camphor factory and living quarters. Gradually, these structures which deeply influenced the camphor industry on human civilization in the 20th century began to take shape.

In 1906, the opium production line was relocated from Xiaonanmen to within the Nanmen Factory, making it

Taiwan's only location that manufactured both opium and camphor, simultaneously.

After camphor production reached its highest point in 1933, it began to progressively decline and become replaced by synthetic camphor and petrol industrial products created by major Western powers. On December 31, 1967, the camphor industry was made public, and the Taiwan Camphor Refinery closed its doors for good.



精製樟腦
Refined camphor



樟腦局精製樟腦粉
Refined camphor powder