

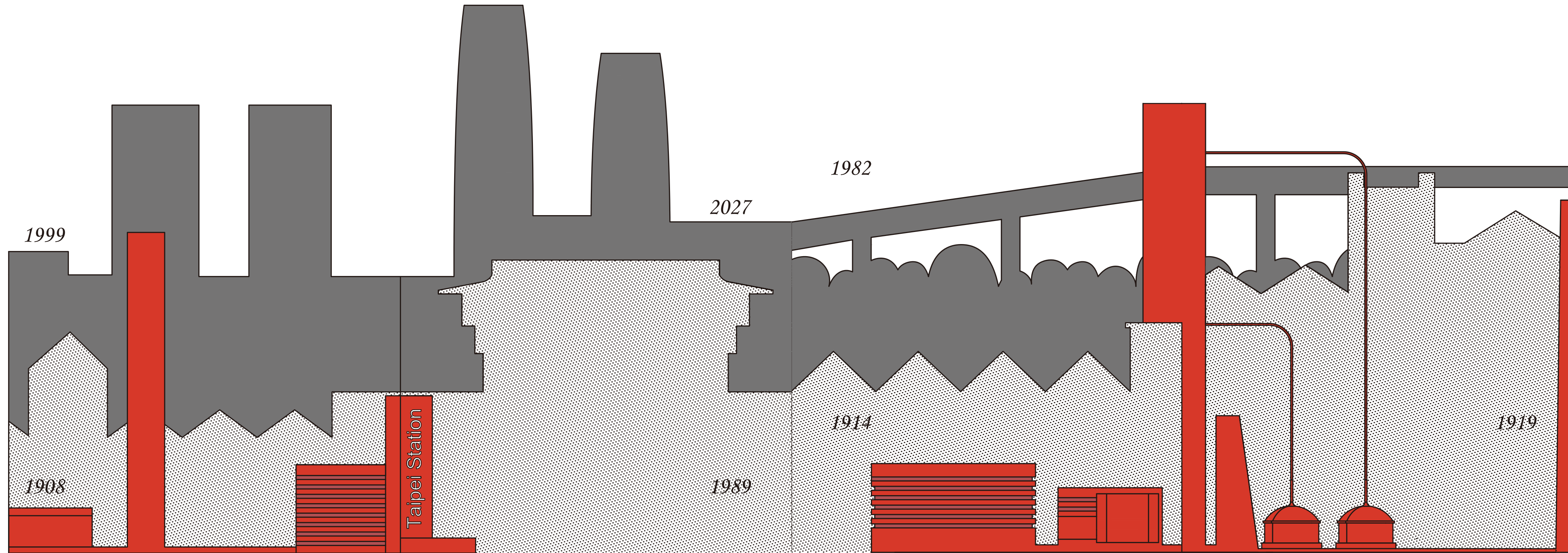


1908 年縱貫線鐵路通車，起於基隆迄於高雄，全線貫穿整個台灣西部走廊，將西部的各主要城鎮全部聯繫於一體，並促成了台灣第一次的空間革命。為了方便運輸，許多大面積的產業工廠及鐵道附屬設施設置於市中心區鐵道車站附近，以台北來說，集中於臺北車站周邊，包含了製糖、米酒、樟腦、啤酒、煙草、瓶蓋等專賣工廠及鐵道工場。隨著時代變遷，已停止或是即將停止運作的產業遺產呈線狀分佈存留了下來，紀錄著城市形成的歷史，如同 1964 年威尼斯憲章所揭示：「人類歷代的歷史文化紀念物留存至今成為它們古老傳統活生生的見證。人們對於人類價值之整體性日益覺醒，進而視古代文化紀念物為一種共同的遺產，對於監護它們予後代之共同責任已被體認。將其具真實性之完整面向傳給後代是我們的任務。」

我們試圖以工業考古學(Industrial Archaeology)的觀點，結合台北鐵道沿線產業遺產的脈絡，探討台北機廠如何從過去的工業基地轉型為一座「活的鐵道博物館」。

In 1908, the completion of the Western Trunk Line (Zhongguo Line) connected Keelung to Kaohsiung, linking Taiwan's major towns and sparking the island's first spatial revolution. To support transportation, industrial factories and railway-related facilities were built near central stations, particularly around Taipei Station, housing factories for sugar, rice wine, camphor, beer, tobacco, bottle caps, and more. As time passed, these industrial heritage sites, now obsolete or nearly so, remain as markers of the city's history. As stated in the 1964 Venice Charter, "Cultural monuments are living witnesses of their traditions, and safeguarding them for future generations is our responsibility."

Using the perspective of industrial archaeology (IA), we aim to explore how the Taipei Railway Workshop can transform from an industrial base into a "living railway museum," reflecting the industrial heritage along the Taipei railway line.

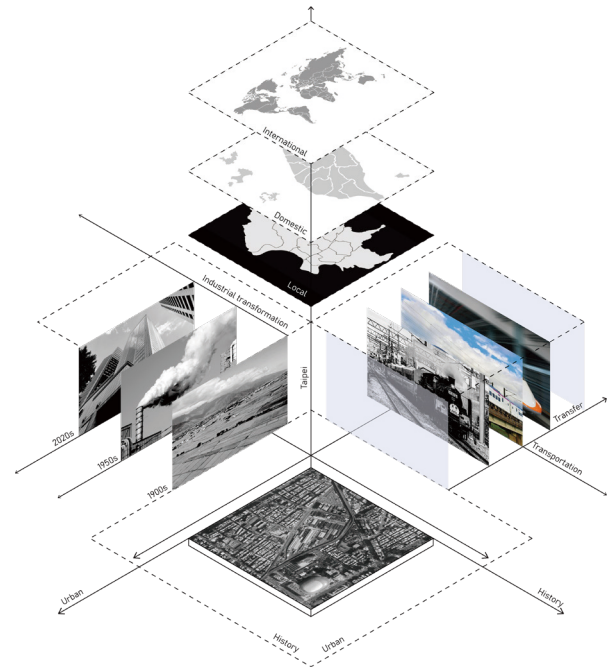


實驗
Experiment

博物館學已超越物資展示與保存，轉向更重視議題的表達與討論。未來的鐵道博物館將不再只是建築，而是都市層級的實驗平台，探討鐵路與台北城市發展的關係。

鐵道博物館具有價值在於承載有形收藏與無形概念的雙重含意。鐵道博物館的有形部分包括鐵路遺跡、工業廠房；無形部分則體現鐵路對城市發展的推動作用。

未來，可透過實驗性的視角，重新詮釋鐵路與城市的關係，讓人們重新審視城市發展與歷史記憶的連結，並促進對未來城市可能性的深刻反思。

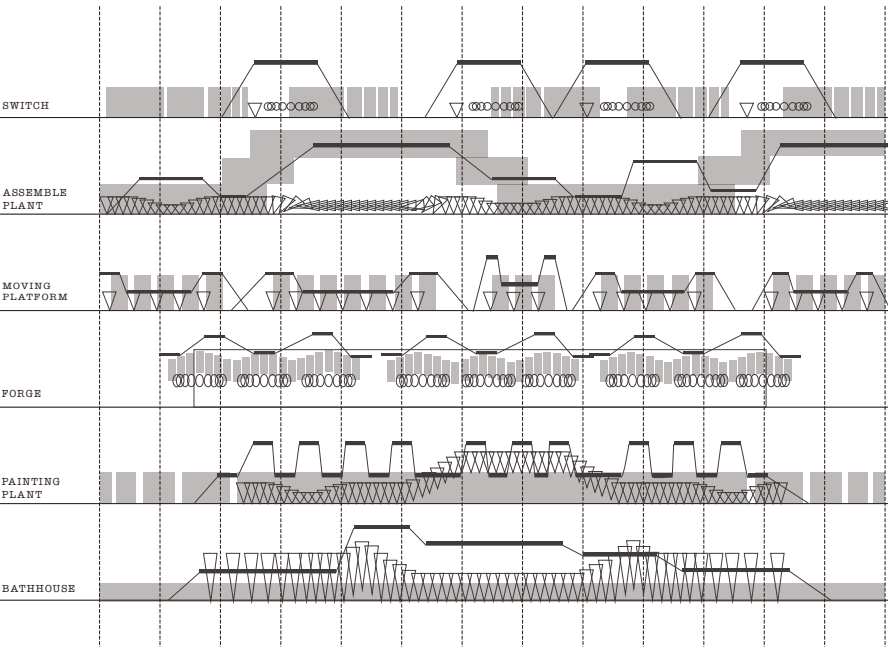


再啟動
Jump Start

Museology now emphasizes issues and discussions over object preservation. The future railway museum will be an urban experimental platform exploring the railway's role in Taipei's development.

Its value lies in preserving tangible relics, like railway and industrial heritage, and intangible ideas, such as the railway's impact on the city.

Through an experimental lens, the museum can reinterpret the railway-city connection, sparking reflection on urban development, memory, and future possibilities.

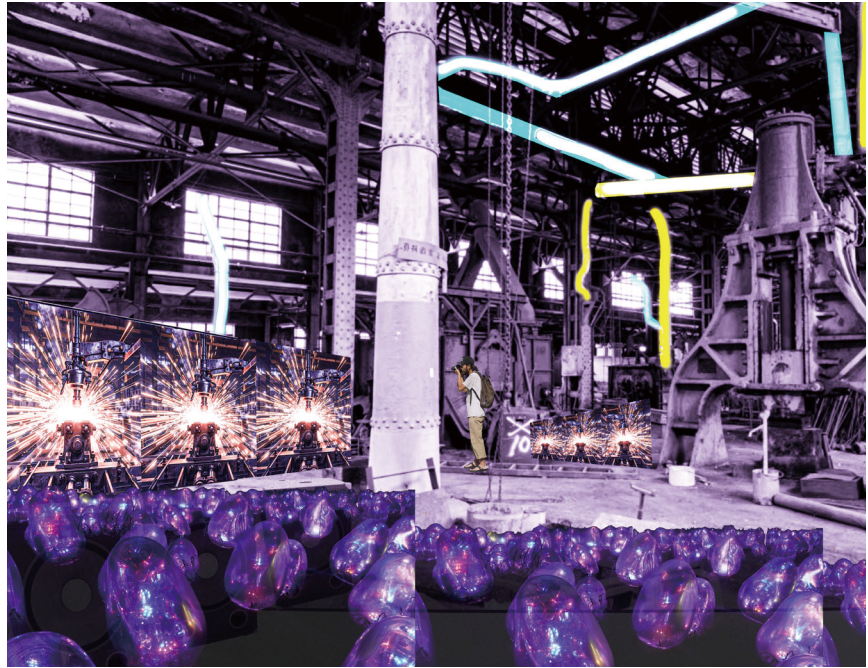


動力
Power

高聳的煙囪揭露了台北機廠的存在，原動室如同機廠的心臟供應廠區內的動力來源，其延伸出的管線，深入廠區的每一處，現今入口的員工澡堂，即是利用蒸氣來提供其熱水。

如今蒸氣已非主要動力來源，其管線的意義與演變出的工廠形式已受人所遺忘，試圖透過再塑造管線在廠區的意義，使現今的訪者意識到這些曾經是蒸汽管的功用和廠房空間是如何配合熱氣的散逸所設計。

而透過蒸氣動力的意義讓我們重新思考當代能源的議題。

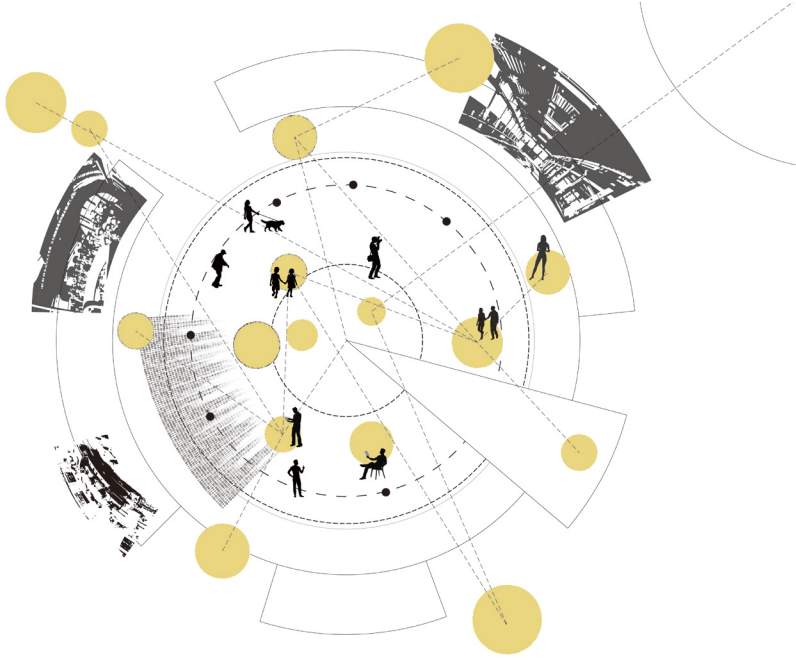


情感啟動
X_Motion

台北機廠最具動感的元素是火車，也是台北僅存的地面軌道。因此，以火車進站為故事起點，訪客以搭火車（motion）為觸發點，激發內心的共鳴情緒（emotion）。

重新連結市民與火車文化之間中斷的情感紐帶，隨著火車啟動，台北機廠成為承載城市記憶、激發情感共鳴的文化載體。

This re-establishes the emotional connection between the public and railway culture. As the train starts, the Taipei Railway Workshop becomes a cultural carrier, preserving the city's memories and sparking emotional resonance.



瓶蓋的工業故事：台灣製造的記憶

The Industrial Story of Bottle Caps: Memories of Taiwan Manufacturing

南港瓶蓋工廠

Nangang Bottle Cap Factory

南港瓶蓋工廠的歷史可追溯至日治時期，當時作為台灣工業發展的一部分，負責生產軟木塞與王冠瓶蓋，由「國產軟木工業株式會社」經營。

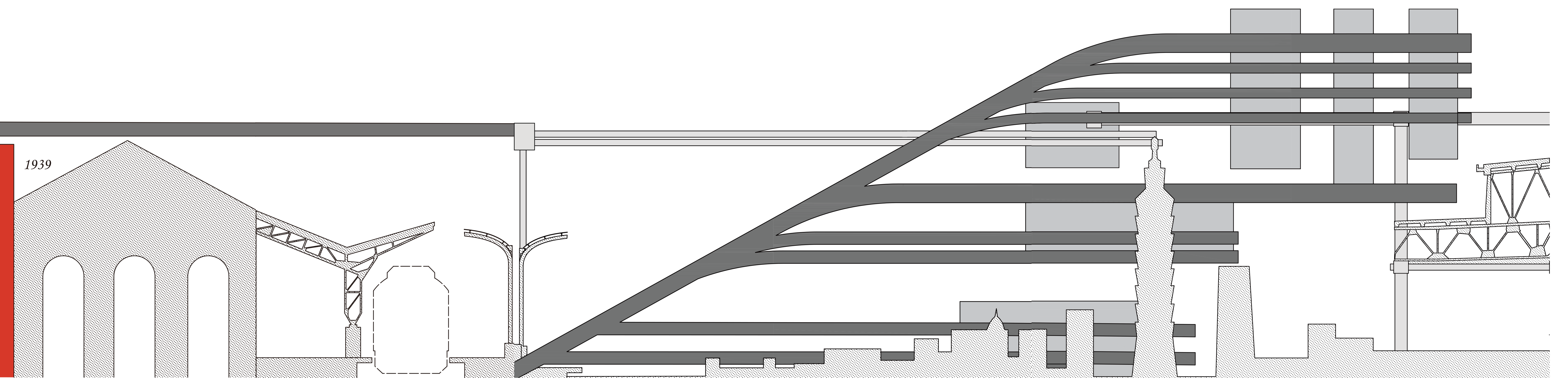
二戰後，國民政府將工廠轉由菸酒公賣局接管，改為專門生產瓶蓋的工廠，成為國營體制下的重要工業設施之一，持續推動台灣產業的發展。

2018年，南港瓶蓋工廠產業轉型為「瓶蓋工廠台北製造所」，結合歷史建築保存與新創產業發展，成為以創意為核心的多功能空間，提供文化創意、展覽活動及創新工業交流的平台。

The history of the Nangang Bottle Cap Factory dates back to the Japanese colonial period, when it was a key part of Taiwan's industrial development, producing cork stoppers and crown bottle caps under the management of the "Domestic Cork Industry Corporation."

After World War II, the factory was taken over by the Taiwan Tobacco and Liquor Monopoly Bureau under the Nationalist government, transforming into a state-owned facility specializing in bottle cap production. It became an important industrial site supporting Taiwan's economic growth.

In 2018, the factory underwent an industrial transformation to become the "Bottle Cap Factory Taipei Maker's Base." This new iteration combines historical building preservation with the development of creative industries, serving as a multifunctional space that fosters cultural creativity, hosts exhibitions, and facilitates industrial innovation and collaboration.



1939

菸草軌道：菸草遺產與產業轉型
The Tobacco Tracks: Tobacco Legacy and the Industrail Transformation

松菸文創園區
Songshan Cultural and Creative Park

松山菸廠的歷史可追溯至日本時代，當時它是台灣捲菸的主要生產基地。20 世紀 60 年代，台灣的菸草產量及價值達到高峰，使得這個島嶼一度被譽為“煙草王國”。

今天，松山菸廠的遺址轉型為重要的文化與藝術空間，成為產業鐵路沿線的一個亮點。這些歷史建築如今保留了過去的記憶，透過改建，成為松山文創園區，融合了古老與現代的文化氛圍。園區內的建築群包括捲菸廠、鍋爐房和倉庫，讓人能夠體會到當年繁忙的煙草生產場景。

如今，松山文創園區已成為台北的文創中心之一，不僅是文化活動和藝術展示的熱點，還成為新一代創意和藝術活動的發源地。

The history of the Songshan Tobacco Factory dates back to the Japanese era, when it was the primary producer of cigarettes in Taiwan. By the 1960s, Taiwan's tobacco production reached its peak, earning the island the title of "Tobacco Kingdom."

Today, the factory site has been transformed into an important cultural and artistic space, becoming a highlight along the industrial railway line. The preserved historical buildings, including the cigarette factory, boiler room, and warehouse, offer a glimpse into the bustling tobacco production scene of the past.

Now known as the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park, it blends ancient and modern cultural atmospheres, and has become one of Taipei's key centers for cultural activities, art exhibitions, and a hub for creative innovation.

鐵道博物館
National Railway Museum Park
台北機廠
The Taipei Railway Workshop

位於市民大道與基隆路之間的台北機廠創立於 1935 年，承載著百餘年的歷史，作為台北鐵路修繕的重要基地，也是城市工業發展的見證者。隨著時代變遷，鐵路地下化，台北機廠已不再具有維修的功能，曾經繁忙的土地下一步該往哪裡前進？

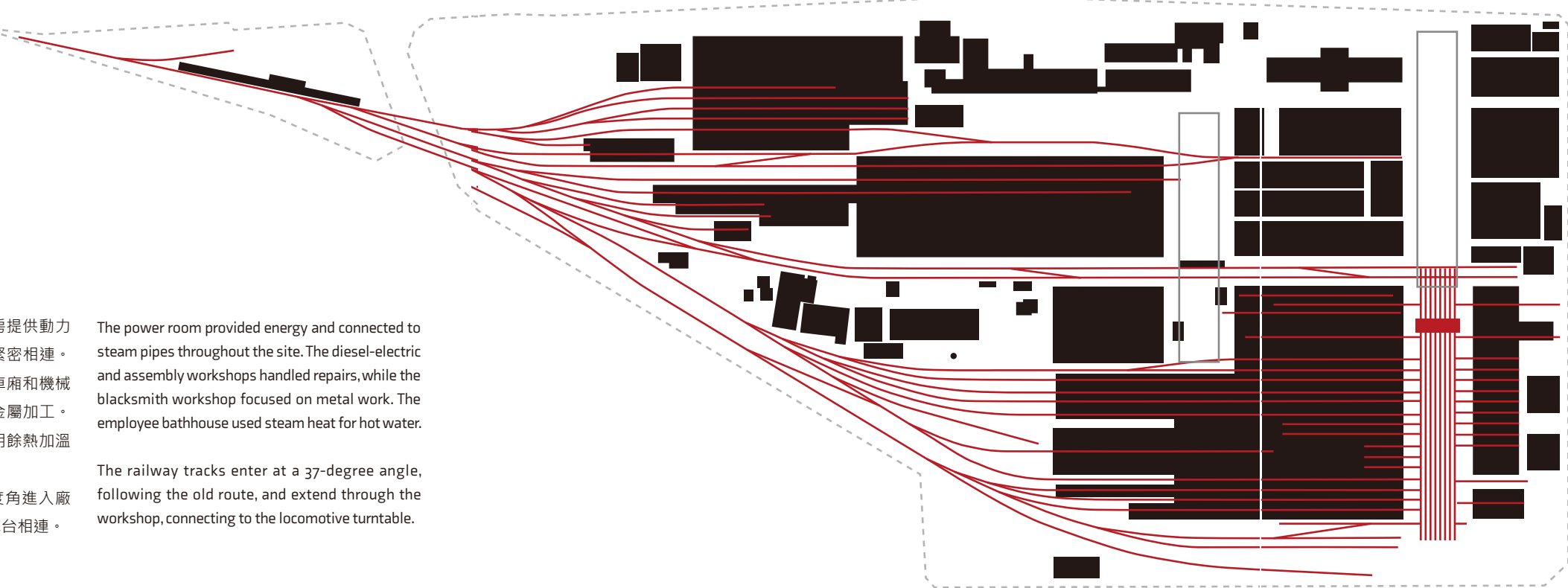
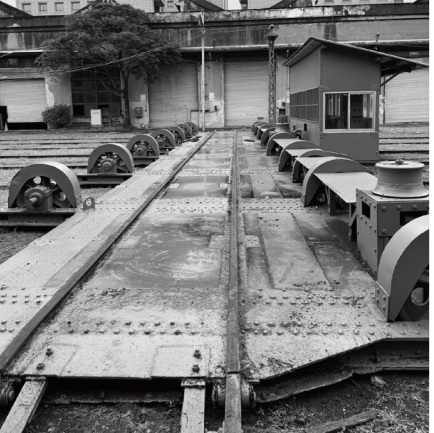
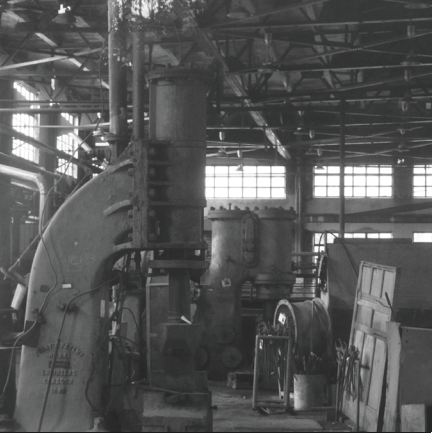
未來，台北機廠將成為鐵道博物館，我們也由此思考如何讓機廠與台北城市和居民建立更深層的連結。

以五個關鍵字分別從不同尺度上切入，從歷史脈絡到未來展望，我們試圖為這座產業遺址注入新生命，使台北機場煥發新生，成為充滿活力的都市空間。

Located between Civic Boulevard and Keelung Road, the Taipei Railway Workshop was established in 1935, carrying over a century of history. It served as a vital maintenance base for Taipei's railways and witnessed the city's industrial development. With the undergrounding of the railway, the workshop is no longer a maintenance hub. What lies ahead for this once-bustling site?

In the future, the Taipei Railway Workshop will transform into a railway museum, and we aim to explore how to deepen its connection with Taipei's cityscape and residents.

Through five key concepts, we approach this transformation from different scales, from historical context to future prospects, with the goal of breathing new life into this industrial heritage and revitalizing the Taipei Railway Workshop as a vibrant urban space.



原動室最初作為廠區的心臟，為廠房提供動力來源，並與延伸至各區的蒸汽管線緊密相連。柴電工廠和組立工廠分別負責火車車廂和機械的組裝與維修，而鍛冶工廠則負責金屬加工。員工澡堂為過去蒸汽供應的終端，用餘熱加溫後讓員工們下班後得以沐浴。鐵軌的配置與鐵路路上舊址夾 37 度角進入廠區，並在廠房間延伸，在末端與移車台相連。

The power room provided energy and connected to steam pipes throughout the site. The diesel-electric and assembly workshops handled repairs, while the blacksmith workshop focused on metal work. The employee bathhouse used steam heat for hot water.

The railway tracks enter at a 37-degree angle, following the old route, and extend through the workshop, connecting to the locomotive turntable.

脈動
Flow

沿著鐵路布設的工業遺址在現今以不同的方式與發展中的城市接合，我們無法辨識他們在過去曾因為一條鐵路而欣欣向榮。

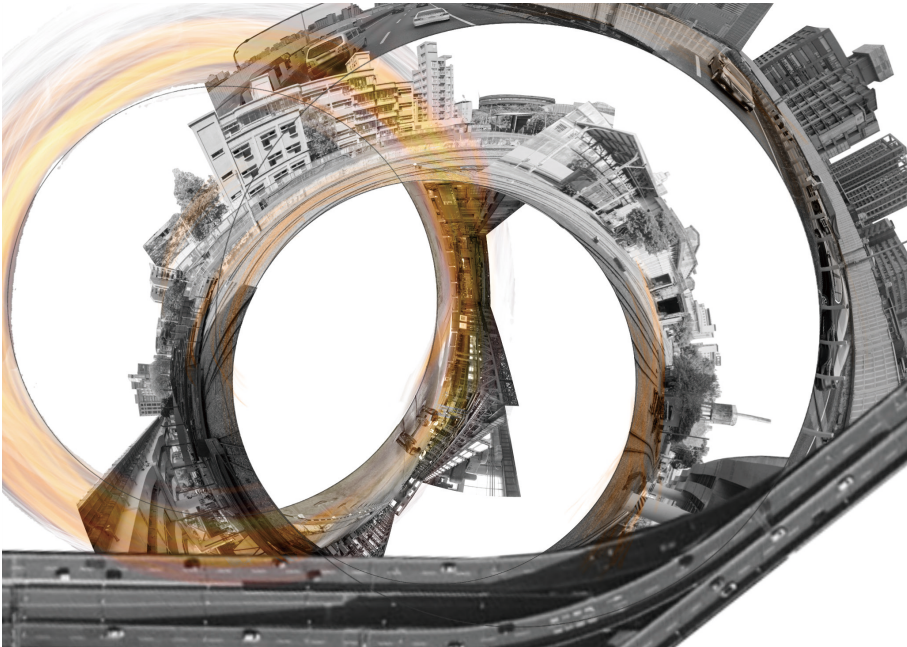
鐵路地下化後，人們開始無法藉由窗外的景色辨認幾時到站。地面上見不到鐵軌的痕跡，取而代之的是重複出現的通風塔與逃生梯。於是這些地表上的物件成了辨識地下鐵路的元素，低調卻又易於辨識。我們嘗試透過設計地表不連續的物件，去指認出地底連續的活動。

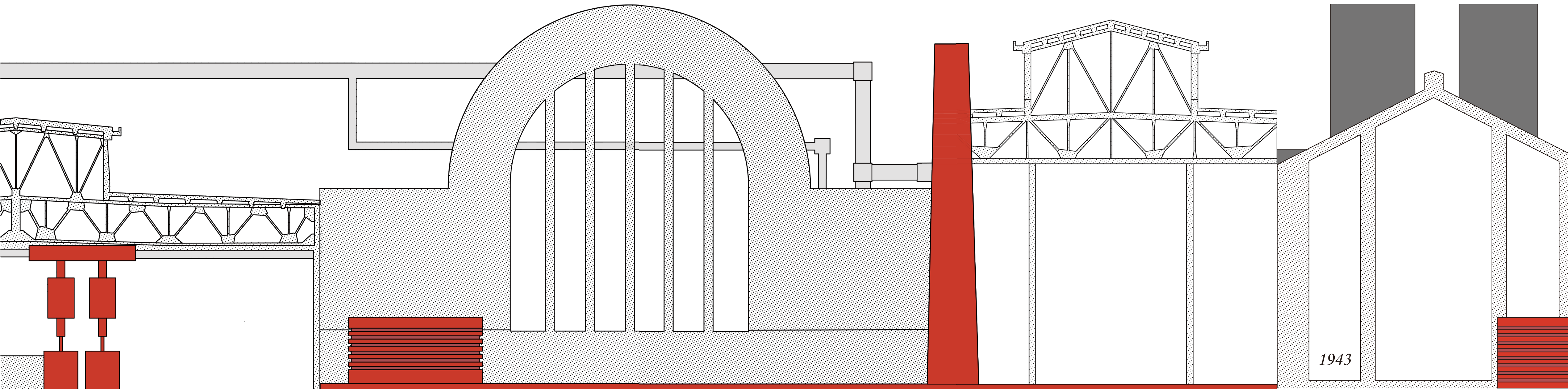
城市的景象不會因此劇烈變動，但人們可以在穿梭城市當中，閱讀到那條隱於地底的活動。

Industrial heritage along the railway has merged into the city, making its past connection to the railway nearly unrecognizable.

With the railway underground, passengers can no longer identify stops by scenery, as tracks have vanished. In their place, ventilation shafts and emergency exits have become subtle yet distinct markers of the underground system.

Through design, we aim to highlight these elements, allowing people to sense the hidden activity below without altering the cityscape.





TAIWAN INTELLIGENS — 漂蕩世界
的臺灣智慧 — OF PRECARIOUS

NON-Belief [無]信仰

Organizer
國立台灣美術館
National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts

Co-organizer
文化部
Ministry of Culture

Supported by
中華民國外交部
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

內政部國土管理署
Department of Land Management

駐義大利台北代表處
Taipei Economic & Cultural Office in Rome

Executor
國立成功大學
National Cheng Kung University



糖鐵時代—糖業與鐵路的榮光

The Golden Era-Sugar Rails and Industry

從製糖到文化新生

From Sugar Industry to Cultural Renewal

自清朝末年起，艋舺大道兩側佈滿了小型的私營糖廠。在當時台灣是重要的糖產地，萬華的糖廠負責甘蔗壓榨和糖品生產，並透過艋舺港將製成的糖品出口。糖廠的出現，使萬華逐漸成為商業樞紐，吸引大量商人和勞工聚集，進一步促進當地的繁榮發展。

日治時期，台灣糖業逐步現代化，並引入新的技術與設施。然而，隨著交通運輸的改進和港口轉移，萬華糖廠的重要性逐漸降低，逐漸退出歷史舞台。

21 世紀初，因居民及文資團體的抗議而保存並轉型，政府與文化團體合作，將遺址活化為糖廠文化園區，成為都市文化與教育的重要場域。

Since the late Qing Dynasty, small private sugar factories lined both sides of Měngxiá Avenue. Taiwan was a major sugar producer at the time, with sugar mills in Wanhua responsible for crushing sugarcane and producing sugar, which was then exported through Měngxiá Port. The presence of these mills helped Wanhua grow into a commercial hub, attracting merchants and workers, thus boosting local prosperity.

During the Japanese occupation, Taiwan's sugar industry modernized, introducing new technologies and facilities. However, with improvements in transportation and the shift of ports, the importance of Wanhua's sugar mills gradually declined and they faded from history.

In the early 21st century, the site was preserved and transformed due to protests from residents and cultural organizations. The government and cultural groups collaborated to revitalize the site as the Sugar Mill Cultural Park, becoming a key venue for urban culture and education.

台北車站

Taipei Station

鐵道與工業的交匯

Railways and Industry Intersect

台北車站的歷史可追溯至清朝，隨縱貫鐵路規劃，1891 年設立初代台北車站，成為台北交通樞紐。日治時期市區改正後，1919 年改建為磚造新車站，1939 年進一步擴建以提升客貨運輸能力。

隨台北城市化，1980 年代推動鐵路地下化，地面鐵路逐步移除，1991 年地下台北車站啟用，2007 年啟動五鐵共構計畫，結合高鐵、台鐵、捷運、客運與桃園機場捷運，使台北車站成為多元交通樞紐。

此外，昔日位於東北側的華山貨運站曾是貨物運輸要地，後因車站重心轉向客運及華山再生計畫，貨運站功能廢除，為台北都市發展留下歷史印記。

The history of Taipei Main Station dates back to 1891 during the Qing Dynasty, when it was established as part of the north-south railway, becoming a key transportation hub. Rebuilt in 1919 during the Japanese colonial era, it was modernized and expanded in 1939 to meet growing transport demands.

In the 1980s, the railway was moved underground, and the new underground station opened in 1991. The 2007 "Five-Rail Interchange" integrated high-speed rail, Taiwan Railways, the Taipei Metro, intercity buses, and the Taoyuan Airport MRT, solidifying its role as a transportation hub.

The Huashan Freight Station, once vital for cargo transport, was decommissioned as the area focused on passenger services and urban renewal, leaving behind a significant historical legacy.

烈酒與鐵路的輝煌時代

The Alcohol Railway-A Taste of the Spirit Industry's Heyday

華山 1994 文化創意產業園區

Huashan 1914 Creative Park

華山 1914 文化創意產業園區原是台北酒廠，創立於 1914 年的日治時期專門生產清酒。1930 年代，酒廠擴建，包括高塔區、米酒作業場及紅磚六合院等。這些古蹟見證了台灣早期的工業建築發展，也記錄了樟腦與酒產業的興衰。

二戰後，隨著都市化與製酒污染問題，酒廠於 1987 年遷至林口，原址閒置。直到 1997 年才再次轉型，開啟了「華山藝文特區」的序幕。

2004 年起，華山正式轉型為文化創意產業園區，區內保留了充滿歷史感的建築，如煙囪、高塔區和蒸餾室等建築，並融入現代文創元素，提供展覽、音樂會、創意市集和工作坊等活動，吸引著來自各地的遊客與文化愛好者。

The Huashan 1914 Creative Park was originally the Taipei Brewery, established in 1914 to produce sake. In the 1930s, it expanded with key structures, including the tower area and rice wine facilities, reflecting Taiwan's early industrial development.

After the brewery moved to Linkou in 1987, the site remained abandoned until its transformation in 1997 into the Huashan Art and Cultural District.

In 2004, Huashan became a cultural and creative industry park, preserving historic buildings like the chimney and distillery, while incorporating modern creative elements. It now hosts exhibitions, concerts, and workshops, attracting visitors and cultural enthusiasts.

建國啤酒廠

Jian Guo Brewery

建國啤酒廠，成立於日治時期，最初名為高砂麥酒株式會社，是當時台灣唯一的啤酒工廠。作為酒精鐵路沿線的重要場所之一，建國啤酒廠與鐵路的關聯密切，曾依賴鐵路運輸其原料和產品。這座啤酒廠至今仍保留著許多具有歷史價值的建築和設備，包括釀酒廠、儲存設施、包裝廠及四個德國製造的銅糖化鍋。這些傳統設施不僅展現了當時的工業技術，也是台灣啤酒文化的重要象徵。作為台灣的官方城市遺產，建國啤酒廠至今仍保持運作，見證了台灣啤酒工業的發展，並與周邊的鐵路網絡共同記錄了歷史的變遷。

因廠區歷史價值與文化意義的保存呼聲，文化資產保存單位於 1998 年決議保留部分廠房及機具，並進行再利用規劃，未來將成為台北市結合文化、教育、休閒與娛樂的創新公共空間。

Founded during the Japanese colonial era, the Jianguo Brewery, originally named Takasago Brewery, was Taiwan's only beer factory at the time. As a key site along the alcohol railway line, the brewery relied on rail transport for raw materials and products. The factory still retains many historically significant buildings and equipment, including brewing facilities, storage, packaging areas, and four German-made copper mash tuns. These traditional facilities not only showcase past industrial techniques but are also important symbols of Taiwan's beer culture.

In response to calls for preservation, the Cultural Heritage Preservation Unit decided in 1998 to protect part of the factory and its equipment. Future plans aim to transform the site into an innovative public space combining culture, education, leisure, and entertainment.