



## 南門館 現地展示

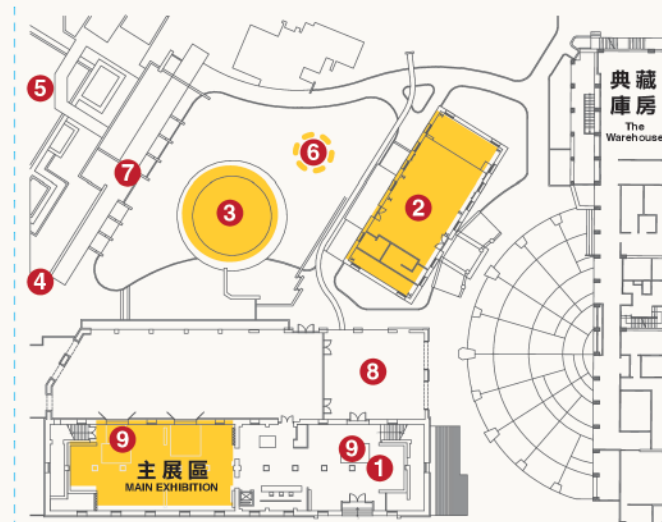


南門工場創建於1899（明治32）年，佔地1萬7千坪、是提煉樟腦與加工製造鴉片為主的大型化學工廠，原名「臺灣總督府專賣局臺北南門工場」，現在稱為「國定古蹟專賣局南門工場」。

臺灣曾是世界上最主要的樟腦產地，這座全臺灣唯一的樟腦加工廠亦為全球名列前茅的重要樟腦工廠之一；歷經多年變遷，雖然目前僅存的臺北樟腦廠範圍大約只有全盛時期的八分之一，卻是臺灣近代樟腦及鴉片專賣的最後見證者，更是年代最早、且最重要的化學工廠之一，為臺灣專賣史上無可取代的建築文化資產。

### 園區內主展區與現地展示

The Remains and main exhibition in Nanmen Branch



- 1 紅樓  
The Red House
- 2 小白宮  
The White Hall
- 3 四百石水池  
400-Koku Water Pool
- 4 磚牆  
The Brick Wall
- 5 試驗室殘跡  
Laboratory Remains
- 6 久須乃木社遺址  
The Camphor Shrine: Kusunoki Jinja
- 7 石板道  
The Remains of Stone Walkways
- 8 紅樓荷造場紅磚地坪  
Brick Pavement within the Packaging Area of the Red House
- 9 臺灣第一貨梯  
The First Freight Elevator in Taiwan

This factory was once a large chemistry plant built in 1899 (Meiji year 32) named Taipei Nanmen Factory of the Monopoly Bureau, Government-General of Taiwan for camphor refining and opium manufacture in an area of around 56,200 square meters. It is now called "The Nanmen Factory of Monopoly Bureau" as a National Monument.

Taiwan's camphor production had once topped the world, and its only camphor refinery was also one of the top camphor factories across the world. As time goes by, the presently remaining area of Nanmen Factory is merely around one-eighth of its area in its prime. However, it is the final witness to the monopoly of camphor and opium in modern Taiwan. It is also one of the earliest and most important chemical plants, an irreplaceable architectural and cultural property in the history of Taiwan's monopoly business.



## 1 紅樓 (1915年落成的樟腦倉庫) The Red House Completed in 1915

紅樓（原樟腦倉庫）於1915年3月31日落成，第一次世界大戰爆發前夕、世界各國對樟腦的需求殷切，專賣局乃著手興建貯放樟腦成品的倉庫。在各時期，紅樓有不同的名稱與用途。

The Red House (originally the Camphor Warehouse) was completed on March 31, 1915. On the eve of the first World War, countries around the world were in dire need of camphor. Thus, the Monopoly Bureau set forth with the construction of the camphor warehouse. Over the years, the Red House has gone by different names and served various purposes.



## 2 小白宮 (1902年落成的鴉片倉庫) The White Hall Completed in 1902

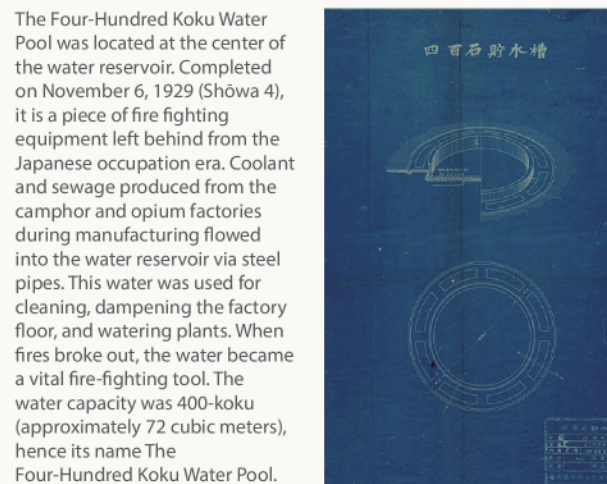
小白宮原名「物品倉庫」，1902年1月31日落成，是南門工場範圍內現存最古老的建築物，也是臺灣僅存之鴉片產業建築物，雖歷經多次增改建，仍大致保持原貌，具有重要的歷史價值。

The White Hall, originally named the Supply Warehouse, was completed in January 31, 1902 and is the oldest piece of architecture within the Nanmen Factory complex. It is also Taiwan's only existing architecture from the opium industry. Although it has undergone numerous renovations, the hall has managed to preserve its original aesthetic, giving it valuable historical significance.



## 3 四百石水池 Four Hundred Koku Water Pool

位於基地中心的貯水槽，落成於1929（昭和4）年11月6日，是日治時期遺留下來的消防設施。將樟腦、鴉片兩處工廠於製造過程中所產生的冷卻水、廢水等，以鐵管引送到水槽內，平時可供環境清掃、灑水與灌溉花木之用，火災發生時則可成為消防用水。貯水槽容量為400石（約72立方公尺），故又稱為四百石貯水槽。



1929年四百石貯水槽設計圖  
Blueprints of the 400-Koku Water Pool, 1929

## 4 磚牆 The Brick Wall

沿南昌路部分的日本時代1927年落成的清水磚圍牆，以TR紅磚疊砌而成，有三條灰色洗石子飾帶，基座為洗石子牆基，與紅樓外牆設計互相呼應，具有整體保存價值。然而因應博物館營運必須拆除一部分磚牆，2009年以水刀切割成數段，遷移到南門工場和原財政部接壤之圍牆側，讓圍牆異地重生。



The plain brick wall along Nanchang Road constructed during the Japanese era of 1927 was made of Taiwan Renga red brick (the highest quality Taiwanese red brick) inlaid with a three-stripe washed finish of stucco design. The base of the wall is also decorated with a washed stucco finish, which echoes the design of the Red House, making both pieces of architecture worthy of preservation in their entirety. In 2009, due to the construction of the museum, a section of the wall was removed through the use of a water jet. The section was moved to the wall surrounding the Nanmen Factory and original site of the Ministry of Finance, giving it a new lease on life.

## 5 試驗室殘跡 The Remains of Laboratory

研究人員依據日本時代南門工場之配置圖與建築圖說，判斷園區內應有部分建築物的地基殘留，2006年經由遺構調查發掘後，發現1914年落成的試驗室（廠區總辦公室）建築之入口地板鋪面、承重牆基礎等殘跡。



According to the design drawings of the Nanmen Factory drawn during the Japanese colonial period, foundations of preceding buildings were likely to be found in the park. The research team was commissioned to study these possible remains, and as expected, some pavement and foundations of the laboratory (also known as the main office, completed in 1914) were found during the excavation.

## 6 樟腦神社：久須乃木社 The Camphor Shrine: Kusunoki Jinja

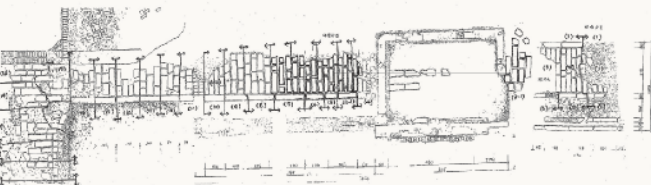
南門工場內曾設有一座神社，稱為久須乃木社，為時任專賣局長的田端幸三郎所倡建，是守護樟腦產業的神社。事實上，此神社只是分社，主社位於臺中州新高郡蕃地社（今南投縣信義鄉神木村）樟樹神木下，是一座與玉山頂峰的新高祠造型相似的石造「久須乃木祠」，但因因地處偏遠山地，為便於參拜，於是在南門工場內設立分社。主社分社同於1933（昭和8）年10月1日鎮座，主祀神為「久須乃木大神」（又名熊野禰日命）以及自臺灣神社分靈的開拓三神、北白川宮等。



There was once a Shrine, called Kusunoki Jinja, guarding the camphor industry inside the Nanmen Factory. The shrine was built by Mr. Tabata Kozaburo, the director of the Monopoly Bureau at the time. The shrine was actually a branch from the main shrine of the far uphill Trees Village in Nantou, in order to pay respect to the spirits more conveniently. Both the main shrine and the branch were settled on October 1, 1933.

## 7 石板道 The Remains of Stone Walkways

2009年進行古蹟修復與典藏庫房地下室新建工程時，在地面下發現了日本時代遺留的構造物殘跡和建材。經比對日本時代的廠區配置圖與設計圖面，施工人員以手工挖掘的方式，逐步清理出排水溝、牆基、平臺、輕便軌道、紅磚鋪面、汽車庫和大片石英砂岩鋪面等遺構，經測量記錄後，將石板道易地重組於試驗室遺構的南側道路上。



石板道易地保存計畫構想平面圖  
Conceptual site plan for the relocation and preservation of stone walkway  
Provided by Chan Yi-Chung Architectural Firm

During the proceeding of micro piling for the collection building, a great number of remains were discovered after the original asphalt pavement was dismantled. After comparing the original design drawings, old gutters, wall foundations, platforms, light rails, red brick pavement, car garage, and the sand stone walkways were dug out by hand successively. After measurement and recording, the stone walkways were relocated and reorganized on the road south of the laboratory remains.

## 8 紅樓荷造場紅磚地坪 Brick Pavement within the Packaging Area of the Red House

2009年進行古蹟修復工程，施工人員拆除荷造場的地坪時，確認地坪下方尚有許多保存良好之清水磚鋪面，故變更設計保存修復此地坪。泥作匠師以工地現場回收的舊磚混用新紅磚，逐一修補損壞的鋪面。

In the original restoration design, the floor of the packaging area was intended to cover in large marble stones. However, after much well-preserved brick pavements were found under the floor, the design was altered to restoring and preserving the original old pavement. The masons used old bricks recovered from the construction site and mixed them with new red bricks to repair the damaged pavement.



2005年紅樓荷造場紅磚地坪  
黃俊銘研究室提供  
Brick pavement within the packaging Area of the Red House, 2005  
Provided by Huang Chun-ming Architectural Research Lab

## 9 臺灣第一貨梯 The First Freight Elevator in Taiwan

紅樓樟腦倉庫於1915（大正4）年落成後，1916（大正5）年5月專賣局準備在樟腦倉庫內裝設2部「昇降機」（貨梯），以利物搬運。這是已知臺灣最早設置的貨梯。

當時運送貨物的輕便車（手推臺車）可以從荷造場直接推進樟腦倉庫一樓，並推到昇降機車臺上，連車帶貨直接送到二樓，再下貨並收納貯放。

After the completion of the Camphor Warehouse in 1915 (Taisho 4), in May 1916 (Taisho 5), the Monopoly Bureau prepared to install two "elevators" (freight elevators) inside the Camphor Warehouse to facilitate the handling of goods. These are the earliest known freight elevators installed in Taiwan.

At that time, lightweight carts were used to transport goods. They could be pushed directly into the first floor of the Camphor Warehouse from the loading area and onto the elevator platform, allowing the goods to be transported directly to the second floor. The goods would then be unloaded and stored.

## 城牆石上的石頭漆 Stone Paint on the Sandstone of Former City Wall

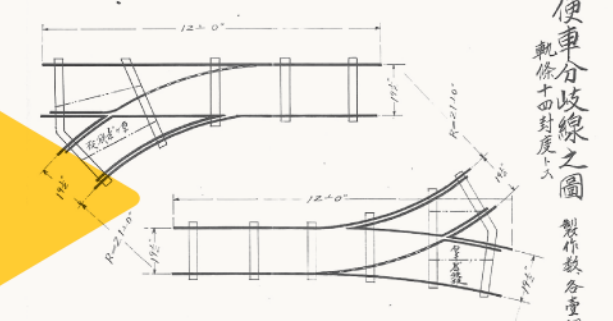
小白宮外牆是砂岩，石材取自1901年拆除的一小段台北舊城牆。為了美觀、防水並保護石材，在1960年代曾塗上當時最先進的石頭漆。然而歷經數十年，防水的石頭漆，反而阻礙了石材的自然透氣，造成城牆石剝落損傷。目前正尋求能有效剷除石頭漆且又不損傷石材的方法。

The sandstone that makes up the White Hall outer wall comes from a section of Taipei's old city wall that was demolished in 1901. In 1960s, the most innovative stone lacquer was applied to the wall to retain its beauty, water resistance, and quality. Now, after decades of exposure to the water-proof lacquer, the stone has lost its ability to naturally ventilate and is coming apart. Methods are being sought after to safely remove the lacquer without further damaging the stone.

## 輕便軌道 Push Cart Railways

輕便車，即手推台車，其軌道曾經遍佈南門工場廠區各處，是工場內最方便、最有效率的運輸工具，軌距為19.5吋（49.5cm），早期使用12磅軌條，1920年代中葉改用14磅或6公斤軌條。職工們將原物料與製成品裝載在台車上，由人力推車，穿梭在廠區內。目前僅紅樓內部仍有輕便軌道殘存，小白宮北側的軌道則為2009年修復時所仿製。

Push carts were a common sight in the many areas of the Nanmen Factory. They were the most convenient and effective transportation tools. The track gauge of the rails was 19.5 inches (49.5 cm). Initially, 12-pound rails were used, but in the mid-1920s, they transitioned to 14-pound or 6-kilogram rails. Workers loaded raw materials and finished products onto these carts and pushed them manually, transporting goods around the factory premises. Currently, only the Red House holds remains of these original tracks. The north side of the White Hall reconstructed the tracks with its renovation in 2009.



南門工場輕便車用軌道分歧線平面圖  
The plan of the branch line of the track for push cart in Nanmen Factory



### 開放時間

園區：週一至週日6:00-22:00

展示館：週二到週日每日9:30-17:00  
(閉館前30分鐘停止售票服務)

\*逢國定假日及連續假期均照常開館。

\*每週一、除夕及春節初一休館。

### 購票資訊

全票：20元 | 半票：10元

四館聯票 全票：130元

半票：65元

### 交通建議

可搭乘臺北捷運在中正紀念堂站1、2或7號出口出站，步行至園區。

### Hours

Park: Monday-Sunday 6 am-10 pm

Exhibition Hall: Tuesday-Sunday: 9:30 am-5 pm

Open on national and consecutive holidays

Closed on Mondays, Lunar New Year's Eve and Lunar New Year's Day

### Tickets

NT\$20 Regular

NT\$10 Discount

### Getting Here

The Nanmen Branch is across from the Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Corporation.

No. 1, Sec. 1, Nanchang Rd., Taipei



1 2 7 捷運出口 MRT Exit

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