

國立台灣大學博物館群

國立臺灣大學為國內歷史最悠久的大學，由日治時期迄今已屆八十年。自1928年臺北帝國大學創校以來，為支援研究、教學所需，校內各系所單位於學術研究領域內，廣泛蒐集各式獨特珍貴且豐富的文獻史料、標本與藏品，並設立標本/文物陳列等館室進行蒐集典藏，為本校不可忽視的珍貴寶庫及資產。

現階段臺大博物館群成員館計有十處，分別為：臺大校史館、人類學博物館、地質標本館、物理文物廳、昆蟲標本室、臺大農業陳列館、植物標本館、動物博物館、檔案展示室及醫學人文博物館等館室。

請至<http://www.museums.ntu.edu.tw/about.jsp> 查詢詳細資料

National Taiwan University Museums

Chartered during the Japanese colonial period in Taiwan, the National Taiwan University (NTU) has nearly 80 years of history with a rich academic legacy. Many unique and prestigious materials, specimens, and documents have been collected for teaching and research purposes since the establishment of the university in 1928. Collections include artifacts of the Taiwanese indigenous people and prehistory archeological sites, including samples of minerals/rocks/fossils, specimens of animals/plants/insects, and laboratory apparatuses and instruments.

Currently there are ten museums within the NTU Museums Group, including the Gallery of National Taiwan University History, the Museum of Anthropology, the Geology Museum, the Heritage Hall of Physics, the Insect Museum, the Agricultural Exhibition Hall, the TAI Herbarium, the Zoology Museum, the Museum of Archives, and the Museum of Medical Humanities.

Refer to the following website for further details <http://www.museums.ntu.edu.tw/english/about.jsp>

寶藏巖國際藝術村

寶藏巖聚落於2004年成為台北市第一處聚落型態之「歷史聚落」。寶藏巖聚落的地景特殊性，刻畫出巷弄蜿蜒、階梯緩坡起落、沿著山城構築錯落的風貌。多元的移民族群以漸進的自立營造模式，有機演繹出與地景山勢共構的聚落特質。在既有居民環山簇居之外，活化保存的政策同時引入「藝術駐地」與「青年會所」創意，希冀「寶藏家園」、「寶藏巖國際藝術村」及「國際青年會所」三大計劃，能以「共生」精神，創造聚落美好未來。

請至<http://www.artistvillage.org/thav/Village/About/thav>查詢詳細資料

Treasure Hill Art Village

Treasure Hill Artist Village (THAV) was listed in 2004 as the first “historic community” by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government. The unique location of Treasure Hill with its narrow alleys and stairways traversing the hillside, gives THAV a European rural village feel. Over the years, various groups settled the hillside with their own lifestyles and needs creating a tribal-like organic scene. With the existing residents, together with the urban policy of preservation and revitalization, the Artist-in-Residence program and Youth Hostel it is hoped that the parties will collaborate in the spirit of “paragenesis” to create a better future of the entire community.

Refer to the following website for more details <http://www.artistvillage.org/thav/Village/About/thav>

自來水博物館

1885年清代首任巡撫劉銘傳，於臺北等處，開鑿深井供水，此為臺北公共給水之開始。日人據臺之初，以清朝劉銘傳的建設為基礎，展開自來水設施之規劃。1896年，臺灣總督府特別聘請英國人威廉巴爾頓 (William K. Burton) 來臺，並派遣總督府技師濱野彌四郎協助，進行全臺衛生工程及臺北自來水建設之調查工作。

1907年，依巴爾頓先生之建議，在公館觀音山腳下新店溪畔建取水口，以引取原水；在觀音山麓設淨水場，進行淨水處理，再將處理過之清水，以抽水機抽送至觀音山上之配水池，藉由重力方式自然流下，供應住戶日常用水。

1998年臺北自來水事業處修護恢復唧筒室之原貌，並多方蒐集有關自來水歷史的照片及器材，充實整體內容與相關周邊設備，完成全國首座自來水博物館。

請至<http://waterpark.twd.gov.tw/museum/museum.htm>

Taipei Museum of Drinking Water

Taipei began to have public water supply in 1885. That was attributed to Liu Ming-chuan, the first Taiwan Governor appointed by China in the Ching Dynasty. He ordered deep wells be sunk at several places to tap ground water for public use.

In the early stage of Taiwan (1895-1945), planning of modern water facilities was initiated based on the infrastructure completed under Liu's administration. In August 1896, a Scottish engineer William K. Burton was engaged by the Japanese Colony Government to conduct a survey of Taiwan's sanitary engineering and Taipei's water construction, with the assistance of Hamano Yashiro, a technician from the Government Office. Pursuant to Mr. Burton's suggestion, construction of a water intake unit at the

Hsintien Creek and purification plant at the foot of Kuanying Hill nearby commenced in 1907. Treated water was pumped upward to a distribution reservoir on the Hill, where water was supplied via natural, gravitational force to households. The year ensuing, all service piping, the purification plant, and the distribution reservoir became ready and began to produce 20,000ton potable water daily to serve 120,000 users in Taipei. Named the Taipei Water Source Site Slow Filter, the plant marked the inception of the city's march into the era of modern water supply system.

The Taipei Water Department repaired and restored the Pump House in May 1998 for the establishing of Taipei Museum of Drinking Water. In addition, old photos and equipment relevant to water supply history were collected through all possible avenues to enrich the contents and peripheral facilities of the Museum, the first of its kind in Taiwan.

Refer to for more details.

<http://waterpark.twd.gov.tw/english/museum/museum.htm>