

A "fire-proof zone" is incorporated in the west wing of the 2nd and 3rd floors. The space functioned as the "Postal Savings and Remittances" office on the second floor, the "Revenue Stamp Storage Room" and the "Document Storage Room" on the third floor for safeguarding important documents such as deposit books, records, and publications. The iron door is designed to shut close the moment there is a fire to prevent it from spreading. This concept was fairly advanced during the Japanese colonial period and an important feature of this monument.

由古典形式轉型為現代主義形式

建築外觀的線條化繁為簡，屋頂採緩斜坡平屋頂的做法，大門入口處不採用當時官廳建築常見門廊向外突出的做法，而改以大圓拱門的隧道式，整體線條簡潔平穩。但細部之裝飾則仍運用古典元素，如勳章飾、牛腿、古典柱式等。本建築可以說是日治時期臺灣建築由西洋歷史式樣建築過渡到現代主義形式的代表作之一。

Transition to Modern Architecture

The building features a reduction in exterior contour with a low-slope but flat roof. Unlike protrusive porch that is frequently seen in government buildings of the time, the arched main entrance reminds the viewer with a sense of simplicity and stability. Nevertheless, classical elements are still applied in the detail, such as cartouche, corbel, Ionic and composite columns. It is reasonable to argue that this building represents a turning point from classicism to modernism in Taiwan's architectural history.



- 1.勳章飾
- 2.牛腿
- 3.複合式立柱



- 1.The cartouche
- 2.The corbel
- 3.The composite columns



日本統治時期的現代化設備

消防設備、百葉鐵捲窗（防火防盜功能）、昇降梯（載人及運送食物）、熱水系統、塵取口（垃圾管道間）等，是日本統治時期除了總督府、鐵道部等官廳外，一般建築中極少見到這些新式設備。

Modern Equipment

Fire-fighting equipment, metal roller shutter windows (for preventing fire and burglary), lift (for transporting people and food), hot water system, garbage chute, etc. were modern equipment during the Japanese colonial period that was rarely seen except for in official buildings such as the Governor-General's Office and the Railway Department.



百葉鐵捲窗（防火防盜功能）
The metal roller shutter windows
(for preventing fire and burglary)

建築使用沿革

戰後，本建築歷經臺灣省行政長官公署交通處、郵電管理委員會、臺灣郵電管理局、臺灣郵政管理局與臺灣電信管理局的使用，交通部在1971年正式接管，後因空間不敷使用，同年12月加建四樓而成今日的風貌。1998年5月4日臺北市政府指定本建築為市定古蹟。2006年交通部搬遷後，國史館為推展總統副總統文物管理業務，經行政院核准撥用，12月20日正式登記國史館為本建築之管理機關，2010年4月國史館擴遷揭牌啟用。

Evolution

After World War II, the building was used by the Transportation Department of the Taiwan Provincial Executive Office, the Post and Telecommunications Management Committee, the Taiwan Post and Telecommunications Administration Bureau, the Taiwan Post Administration Bureau, and the Taiwan Telecommunications Administration Bureau. The Ministry of Transportation officially took over in 1971. In December of the same year, the fourth floor was added to respond to the need of more space. On May 4, 1998, the Taipei City Government designated this building as a city monument. After the Ministry of Transportation relocated in 2006, the Academia Historica Office's use of the building was approved by the Executive Yuan in order to manage the artifacts of the President and the Vice President. On December 20, the Academia Historica Office was officially registered as the administrative organ of the building. In April 2010, the building was officially put into use.

Life of the Architecture 建築的歷史



展覽參觀簡介

EXHIBITION BROCHURE

常設展

國史館全球資訊網

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本展覽可提供 AR 智慧導覽系統，歡迎到館觀賞，也可至本館「時遞・光域——智慧展示大平臺」
(exhibition.drnh.gov.tw) 觀賞。

The exhibition offers AR Interactive Tour. Feel free to stop by the museum. Also, you can enjoy it on "The Bright Field of Inherit History" all digital exhibition platform.
(exhibition.drnh.gov.tw)

國史館

Academia Historica

穿越時空

我們現在的位置是在長沙街1段2號，日治時期的行政區劃分為書院町二丁目一番地，書院町乃因為登瀛書院（位於長沙街、桃源街路口）而得名。1945年之前這一帶可說是臺灣總督府的行政核心，許多行政機關設置於此，包含總督府（今總統府）、總督府交通局遞信部（今國史館）、臺灣電力株式會社（今廉政署）、總督府圖書館（今臺灣臺北地方檢察署、臺灣高等檢察署等機關）、總督府電話交換局（今中華電信博愛路服務中心）、總督府法院（今司法院）、臺灣軍司令部（今國防部後備指揮部）等。

Travelling Through Time and Space

The location we are at is No. 2, Section 1, Changsha Street. During the Japanese colonial period, it was included in the district of 2 Chome-1 Shoincho. Shoincho named after Deng-Ying shuyuan (academy) was near the intersection of Changsha Street and Taoyuan Street. Before 1945, this area housed many agencies, including the Governor-General's Office (now the Presidential Office Building), the Communications Bureau (now the Academia Historica Office), the Taiwan Power Stock Company (now the Agency Against Corruption Office), Taiwan Governor-General's Library (now the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, etc.), Japanese Colonial-era Telephone Switching Office (now the Chunghwa Telecom Bo'ai Service Center), Taiwan Governor-General's High Court (now the Judicial Office Building), Taiwan Army Headquarters (now the Armed Forces Reserve Command Office) and so on.



1924 年臺灣總督府遞信部(國家圖書館提供)
The Communications Bureau in 1924(provided by National Central Library).

建築的起造

日治初期，這裡原是總督府的官舍，共有四棟。1921年總督府決定拆除四棟官舍並將建築材料出售，改建遞信局新辦公廳舍。當時遞信局的辦公地點位於總督府舊廳舍（欽差行臺）附近，即今衡陽路與延平南路口，大約是今日中山堂附近，1924年2月本建築完工後，遞信局即搬遷至此。同年年底改制為交通局遞信部。

Construction

In the early days of Japanese colonial period, this place housed a total of four buildings which were used as the official residence of the Governor-General's Office. The buildings were torn down in 1921, the materials were resold, and the site became home to the new office of the Department of Communications. At the time, the original office of the department was near the old Office of the Governor-General



日治時期明信片，右方為遞信部，正前方為總督府，左方為電力株式會社。(國家圖書館提供)

The Communications Bureau (right), Governor-General's Office (middle) and the Taiwan Power Stock Company (left). (provided by National Central Library)

(the former Qing Dynasty Taiwan Provincial Administration Compound), located at the intersection of Hengyang Road and Yanping South Road, roughly in the vicinity of Zhongshan Hall of today. The new building was completed in February 1924.The Department of Communications moved in and was reformed as Communications Bureau at the end of the same year.



設計者
森山松之助

Designer
Moriyama Matsunosuke,
1869-1949

建築的特色

重視防震、防火

1923年關東大地震後，日本政府開始重視建築物的防震、防火設計。本建築設計地坪面積廣大，成口字形，各樓層板及屋頂為鋼筋混凝土，有鐵樑橫跨，建築高度較低，放置重物的倉庫配置於一樓等安排，都是為了加強結構避免地震倒塌。

Architectural Features

Earthquake-Proof and Fire-Proof

After the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, the Japanese government began to pay more attention to the earthquake-proof and fire-proof aspects of building designs. With broadness in building area, the architecture is of a three-section compound. The slabs of each floor and the roof are made with reinforced concrete with iron beams, the building is of a lower height, and the warehouse with heavy objects are arranged on the first floor to strengthen the structure and avoid collapse in case of an earthquake.

二、三樓的西翼規劃「防火區域」，其空間使用機能分別有二樓的「為替貯金係」（匯兌儲金股）辦公室，以及三樓的「切手印紙倉庫」（郵票印花存放倉庫）、「為替貯金話書類保管室」（儲匯文書資料保管室）等，保管儲金帳簿、資料圖書等重要文件。防火區域的劃設，就是在火災第一時間內，關閉鐵製門扇，以阻隔的方法來避免火勢延燒。此概念為日本統治時期相當先進的作法，為本古蹟的重要特色。