

Chronological History

The Ching Dynasty

● 1887

Establishment of Taiwan Bu-Cheng-Shih

● 1888

The original Governor's Office was used for Bu-Cheng-Shih's Office.

● 1889

Completion of the Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz building (in the old location)

● 1892

The Guest House of Imperial Envoys built to the west side of the Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Office

The Republic of Taiwan

● 1895 (May)

The Guest House of Imperial Envoys restructured to become the Official Security Garrison.

The Japanese ruling Period

● 1895 (June)

Taiwan Governor-General's Office

● 1933

The Guest House of Imperial Envoys relocated from Taipei Zhongshan Hall to the botanical garden

The Republic of China, Taiwan

● 1965

Forestry Exhibition Hall

● 1985

Designated a 2nd-grade historical site

● 1998

Establishment of the Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Museum

● 2005

Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (Council of Agriculture) regain the management of the museum

Restrictions

1

Smoking, food and beverage, running, loud noises, pets and hazardous items are forbidden inside the building. Please follow the guidance of the staff to keep the order of the museum.

2

Visitors are forbidden to touch displayed items (unless marked). Damaged resulting from the misconducts of visitors will be processed according to the law.

Open Hours

Tuesday- Sunday 9 a.m. - 16:30 p.m.
Closed Monday and Chinese New Year Holiday.

Getting Here

Due to limited parking near the garden, it's advised to get here by public transportation systems.



By Bus

- 1 Botanical Garden : Bus line 1, 242, 624, 907, BL28, or Heping Main Line
- 2 Botanical Garden : Bus line 204, 630
- 3 Sanyuan St. Entrance : Bus line 204, 630
- 4 Botanical Garden : Bus line 242, 624, 907, or Heping Main Line
- 5 Jianguo High School (Experimental Primary School) : Bus line 1, 204, 630
- 6 Jianguo High School (Nat'l Museum of History) : Bus line 1, 204, 630

By Metro

MRT- Xiaonanmen station, take exit 3.



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BU-CHENG-SHIH-SZ

MUSEUM



Taiwan Forestry Research Institute

extension folder No.84

HISTORY



The Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Museum inside Taipei Botanical Garden was built in 1889 in the Ching Dynasty as temporary office for government officials. A newer Guest House of Imperial Envoys was later built on the side in 1892 to be the residence of visiting high officials. The main building was located behind the current location of Taipei Zhongshan Hall. During the Japanese colonial period, the arena was used for the first ceremony for the Japanese ruling and the building was used as Taiwan Governor-General's Office for 25 years until the new office (the current Presidential Building) had been built in 1919.

The building went through a dramatic relocation in 1933 when the Japanese government decided to build the Taipei Convention Center at its old location. The main part was moved to Taipei Botanical Garden. It was renamed the Taiwan Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Museum which became a historic monument in Taiwan and was reassigned to be under the management of Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture. Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Museum is now the only official building constructed in Min-nan style which remains to be a silent witness of the history.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AND FLOOR PLAN

The main building of Bu-Cheng-Shih-Sz Museum is as wide as seven normal-sized rooms and has three rows – the Main Gate, the Etiquette Gate, and the Hall. The rows, combined with the Left and Right Wing rooms, the Right, Middle, and Left Corridors, construct a “田”-shape (paddy field) Min-nan style formation. The architecture is in splendid symmetry, spacious, and awe-inspiring.

1 The first row: Main Gate

It's the design of wide as seven normal-sized rooms and with three doors. The corridors in this section were designed to be a semi-open space. Two bold and powerful “Wu” Door Gods are painted in the middle plates of the Main Gate. The side walls are decorated with traditional lion sculptures which symbolizes ever-lasting tradition/virtue. The side doors have the painting of “Wen” Door Gods holding candles, flowers, deer, and crowns which represent fortunate, blessing, and promising career in the government.

2 The second row: Etiquette Gate

It's the design of wide as five normal-sized rooms and with three doors. This section of the building is also designed as a semi-open space for passing. The roof is constructed with red brick tiles while the ridge is decorated with clay sculptures and other elegant ornaments. The ends of the roof ridge curl up in a swallow tail formation.

3 The third row: The Hall

Like the Etiquette Gate, this part of the building is as wide as five normal-sized rooms. It has the largest space and highest ceiling in the building. With the 16 grand columns in this section, the Hall is marvelous. It's one of the tallest and largest structure among all similar architectures in Taiwan.

4 Left and Right Wing rooms

The ceiling is lower in these two rooms. They connect the space between the Etiquette Gate and the Main Gate.

5 Left, Right and Middle Corridors

These areas have lower ceiling, even roof ridge and modest ornaments compared to other parts of the building. These corridors connect the Etiquette Gate and the Hall.

