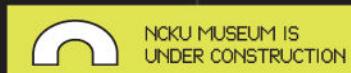


國立成功大學 校園文化資產導覽手冊

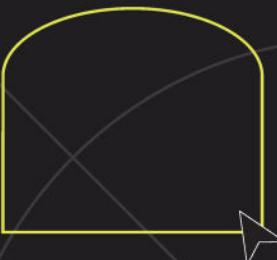


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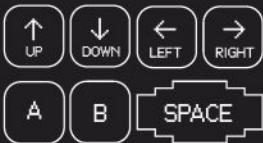
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國立成功大學校園地圖

Map of NCKU Main Campus



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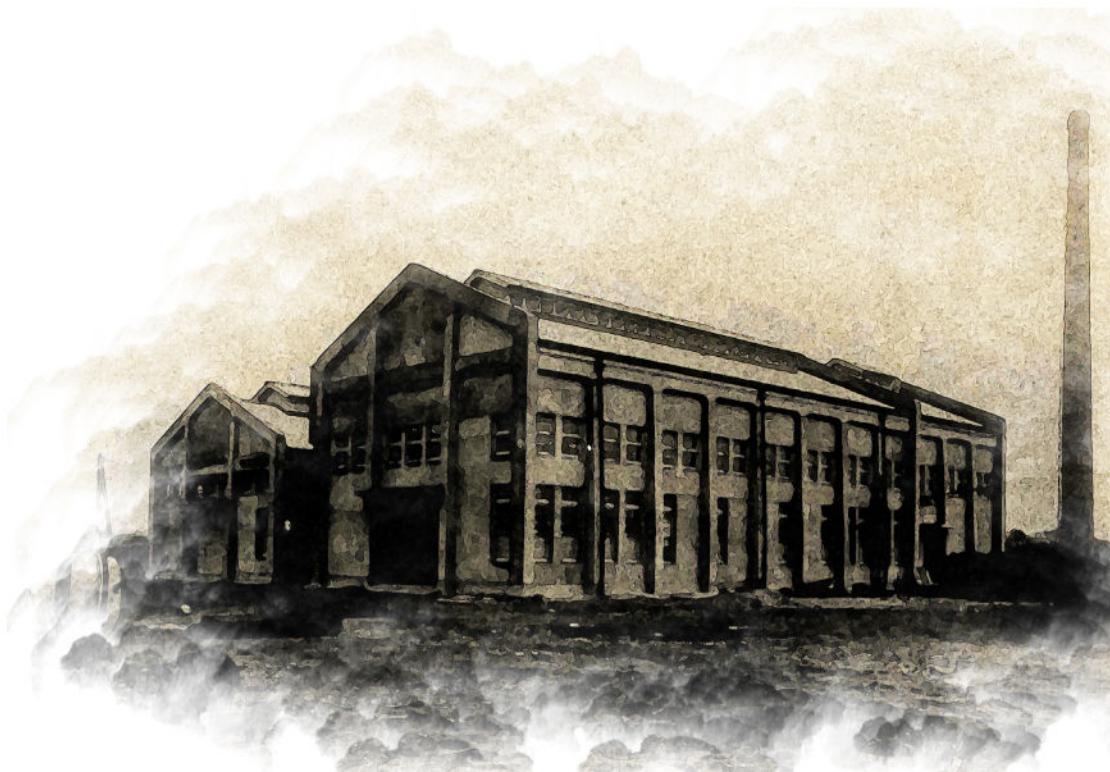
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01

創校歷史

The Founding History





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南國首工 理論與實務並重

本校前身臺南高等工業學校是臺灣最早的高等工業教育學府，1931年創校校址就位在今日的成功校區，校地面積達54,000餘坪，是同時期日本本土同級學校的1倍，充分反映臺灣總督府在臺灣積極培養工業人才的企圖。

廣大的校地面積使校區北側得以留設一座操場及棒球場，以體育活動為特色，是首任校長若槻道隆提出的治校理念之一。

作為高等工業學校，更重要者欲避免空洞的理論課程，希望成為一所並重理論與實務的學校。東南側的三座科館均設有相當面積的實習、實驗空間，即依循此設校理念而來。位於校區中軸線上的四棟指定古蹟作為學校門面，有相對較豪華的外觀，分別是行政大樓、講堂、理化學實驗室及圖書館，皆是全校性使用的建築。最後端的圖書館就位於校區中心，乃藉由空間規劃，促進學生前往圖書空間自主學習。

The Earliest Predecessor

The predecessor of NCKU, Tainan Technical College, was the first technical college in Taiwan. In 1931, the college was founded at the current location of Cheng-Kung Campus. At that time, the 178,200 m² campus was twice larger than a school of the same academic level in Japan. This reflected the ambition of Taiwan Sōtokufu (Government-General of Taiwan) in fostering industrial talents in Taiwan.

The enormous campus allowed the school to have enough space for a sports ground and a baseball field, which reflect sports being the major administering focus of Prof. Wakatsuki Michitaka, the first president of the college.

As a technical college, it was essential to emphasize both theories and practices. To implement this vision, the three buildings at the southeast end of the campus were designed to provide students enough room for training and experiment.

Along the central axis stands the college's four original buildings—Administration Building, the Lecture Hall, the Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, and the Library, which are designated municipal heritage properties shared by all departments. As the facade of the college, these buildings carry a majestic presence. Erected like a backbone, the Library was designed to be located at the heart of the campus as an inspiration for students to place books at the center of self-directed learning.

機械工學科館舊貌
(The old M. E. Department building)



機械工場舊貌
(The old M. E. Workshop)

成大創校 後甲原青春行

後甲之於多數的成大人僅僅是個地名，但是對於日治時期的校友而言，這裏卻存放著屬於他們揮抹不去的青春印記。

1931 年在後甲地區成立「臺灣總督府臺南高等工業學校」（成大前身），早期只有應用化學、電氣工學和機械工學三個科系，1933 年作為學校本館的兩層建築竣工（現成大博物館），前方心形水池旁作為學校舉辦活動慶典的廣場，校區後半側的操場，則是學生運動健身、

軍事操練的場所。昔日操場旁側的學生宿舍「寮歌」（非官方的宿舍之歌）聲猶在耳，後甲處處烙印著臺南高工時期學生生活的點點滴滴。2011 年校友回家了，感念當年學校的教導之恩，一些日籍校友集資捐贈「回憶八十年」紀念碑以茲紀念。

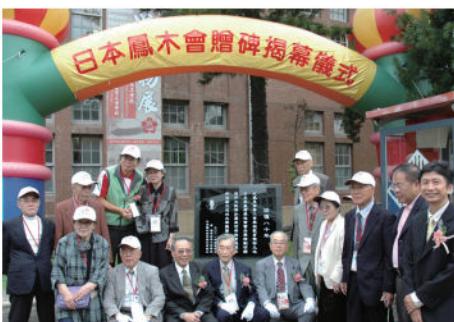


學校本館（今博物館）前心形水池舊貌
(Old landscape in front of the administration building)



學生在操場上活動

(Students on the sports field. The sports field was located on what is now the Main Library)



80周年校慶，校友返校立碑

(In 2011, a group of alumni from Japan funded a monument in celebration of NCKU's 80th anniversary.)

Back in Houjia

Nowadays, Houjia is simply the name of a place for most students in NCKU. However, for alumni who studied here during the Japanese colonial period, Houjia is the place that marked their blooming prime.

In 1931, "Tainan Technical College of the Taiwan Governor-General's Office," the earliest predecessor of NCKU, also established a campus in the Houjia district. In the beginning, there were only three departments: Applied Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering. In 1933, the two-storey main administration building (nowadays NCKU museum) was built. In front of it lies a heart-shaped fountain, which

has served as a major venue for school events. On the other side, the sports ground at the back of the campus was where sports, gymnastic activities, and mandatory military training took place. Beside the field lies the old student dormitory, where the "ryoka" (unofficial dormitory songs) once sung still seem to linger, marking the memories of belonging of ages past.

In 2011, a group of alumni from Japan raised funds to build a monument in celebration of the university's 80th anniversary as an appreciation for their personal enlightenments back in college.

中西混搭 大學之門

以工學為基底發展的成功大學，如不細究難以發現校園中擁有自清代、歷經日本時代、戰後、美援時期到近期代表性之多樣建築，這些獨具特色的建築，見證著時代的變遷，也讓成大校園擁有如大臺南發展縮影般的特色。

大學路口有座簡潔的白色校門，為1956年本校由臺灣省立工學院升格為臺灣省立成功大學時所興建的紀念校門，如今，卻經常讓人質疑為何會在該處有座門。回溯1956年，由於當時僅有今日的成功與勝利兩個校區，該處因此成為本校連結火車站主軸線端點，成為本校門戶所在地。

紀念校門由本校建築工程學系賀陳詞教授設計，為簡潔俐落的白色門型框架，被安置在一對經簡化後的黑色須彌座上。門型框架所代表者，應為工學、理學的理性、確實。其整體高、寬比約為1：1.25，門洞在須彌座上方的高寬比則為1：1.61，就是黃金比例。門楣上則有抽象化的雲朵紋，藉以呈現大學的自由學風。就是在西方建築的架構下，利用須彌座、雲朵紋表現中國建築趣味，從而宣示學校將由一所工學院，邁向一所具備工學、商學、及文理學院三個學院之大學，是戰後現代建築出現中式傳統建築元素的代表作之一。2021年6月經臺南市政府文化局公告為歷史建築。

The Gate

At the intersection of Shengli Road and University Road stands a pure white gate, made in 1956 to celebrate the upgrade of the college. The college had been changed into Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering after the colonial period ended, and was renamed as Provincial Cheng Kung University upon the upgrade. Today, people often question the awkward location of the gate. Nevertheless, back in 1956, the

road was an artery that connected the Cheng-Kung and Sheng-Li campuses, then the only campuses of the university, to the main avenue that led toward the train station. The site was therefore chosen as a portal that linked the university with the outside world.

Designed by Professor Ho Chen-Tsu of the Architectural Engineering Department, the clean-edged white

frame rests on a pair of simplified black Sumeru pedestals. The frame represents the rationality and precision engineering and science call for. The overall ratio of the gate is approximately 1:1.25, while the opening above the pedestals was designed to hold the golden ratio of 1:61. On the lintel, abstract clouds are engraved to symbolize a university's academic freedom. The Sumeru pedestals and cloud pattern uphold a spirit of Chinese descent under the westernized structure, which marked the technical college's transition to

a university with not only colleges of Engineering, but also Business and Liberal Arts. With these traditional Chinese architectural elements, NCKU's University Gate is indeed an iconic post-war modern architecture in Taiwan. In June 2021, the Cultural Bureau of Tainan City Government listed and announced the gate as one of the city's historical architecture, which was a major recognition toward its historical significance.



大學門 (The University Gate)

成大校訓 「窮，你就知」

「窮理致知」調和理學大儒朱熹與王陽明之學說，結合「即物窮理」、「格物致知」的精神。「窮」為窮盡，「理」含原理、真理，「致」有得到或極致、延伸之意涵，「知」為知識、知性或良知。期許大學作為知識殿堂，亦為倫理的場域、良知的堡壘。

1951年7月25日，總統府第一局行文臺灣省立工學院，隨函檢附蔣中正總統頒發題詞為「窮理致知」的字匾；本校於該年12月15日經院務會議通過，以

總統題贈本院之「窮理致知」為院訓。1956年本校慶祝升格為大學時，於大學路上新建的校門牌樓背面，嵌上「窮理致知」的總統題字。學生間另外流傳方言諺音版的「窮，你就知」，也頗有庶民哲理。

The Motto

NCKU's motto “窮 理 敦 知” qióng-lí-zhī (officially translated as “*Veritas et Conscientia*”) is a fusion of the neo-Confucian ideologies advocated by prominent neo-Confucianists Zhu Xi and Wang Yang-Ming. The motto combines the spirit of “seeking truth in all things” from Wang and Zhu's stance for “thorough investigation of principle and the extension of knowledge.” Here, ‘qióng’ stands for thorough, while ‘lí’ stands for truth and reality. ‘Zhī’ has multiple implications including obtaining, extreme, and extension. The last character ‘zhī’ can be knowledge, intellect, and conscience. With these choice of words, the founders of the NCKU hoped that the university may be a sanctuary for knowledge and a fortress for ethics and conscience.

On July 25, 1951, the First Bureau of the Presidential Office issued a document to the college along with the “窮 理 敦 知” calligraphy work written and given by President Chiang. Later in the same year, the college passed the decision of making the given phrase its school motto in a faculty meeting. When the college was upgraded to a university in 1956, the plaque with “*Veritas et Conscientia*” inscription was attached to the new gate on University Road. Apart from the original meaning, the “Be poor, and You'll Know” homophonic version, which has been widespread among students, also adds a grassroots vibe to the philosophy.

成大博物館典藏的窮理致知校訓墨寶
(The calligraphy of school motto collected in NCKU museum)

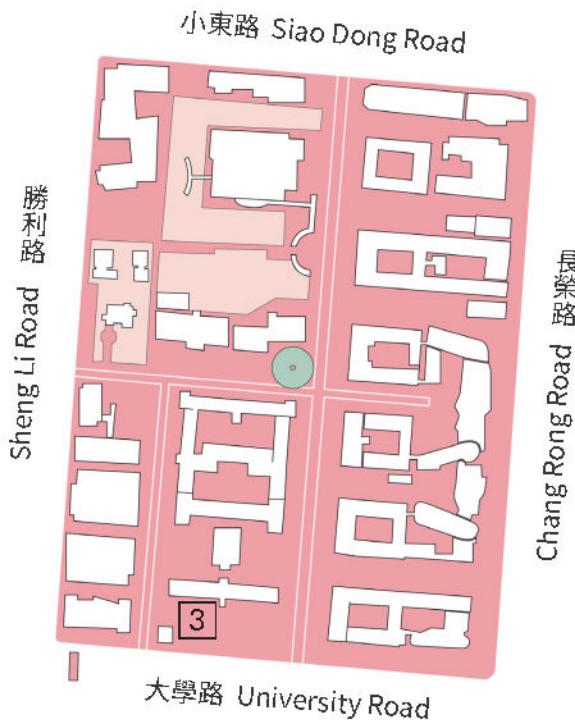


02

成大之美

The Beauty of NCKU





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榕鳳飛翔 / 校園常見鳥類	15
以校為名 / 臺灣特有種成功白花菜	17
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世紀黎明 / 校園藝術環境	23

炙熱真誠 凤凰花

每年仲夏之際，當大家行經小東路、中正堂時，不妨抬頭望望天空，觸目可見朵朵豔紅，令人心悸的鳳凰花，這正是驪歌高唱的季節。火紅豔麗的鳳凰花，就像南臺灣熱情的人文氣質，炙熱且真誠，亦如同鍋爐內燃燒的爐火，源源不絕為機器提供動力，因而成為成大的校花與校徽徽章。

鳳凰花對成大人而言也蘊藏著許多特殊情感。校內許多藝文活動喜以此命名，例如歷史悠久、鼓勵文學創作的鳳凰樹文學獎、鳳凰樹劇展，提供展演活動的鳳凰樹劇場與鳳凰樹藝廊，還有來自臺南高等工業學校時期灣生校友回憶錄「鳳木會報」，皆以鳳凰木命名。可見鳳凰木不僅點綴了校園的一抹美麗，更見證成大溫暖的人文情懷與源續不絕的創作精神。

The Phoenix Trees

When people walk through Siaodong Road and the Chiang Kai-shek Gymnasium in the midsummer season, the flamboyant blossom of Royal Poinciana, also known as phoenix tree, warms the hearts of many with its flaming glory. Year after year, the graduates sing the age-old Auld Lang Syne in this season of farewell. The blazing red petals reflect the heartwarming hospitality of Southern Taiwan, which are cordial and genuine. The blooming phoenix trees resemble blazing fire, which generates the heating energy that empowered the earliest machines. The flower is therefore chosen to be the floral emblem and the main element of NCKU's university logo.

For the students and faculty of NCKU, the phoenix is full of implications. Many major events are named after the plant. These include the Phoenix Literary Award, the long-honored tradition that encourages literary creation, alongside performance and exhibition events such as Phoenix Theatre and Phoenix Gallery. Moreover, A Journal of the Phoenix Tree Association, a memoir written by Japanese alumni born in Taiwan during the colonial period, also honors the tree in the book's entitlement. These are the traces of evidence that the phoenix tree stands not only as a beauty in nature, but also an emblem of liberal arts and creativity in NCKU.



鳳凰花 (The Phoenix Tree)

榕鳳飛翔 校園常見鳥類

成功大學位於臺南市中心，擁有廣大綠地與豐富的自然生態，如同城市叢林中的都市綠島，校園內數以百計的樹種成為鳥類理想的棲地。

鳳頭蒼鷹築巢於濃密的高樹，曾在悠悠湖的雨豆樹上發現牠們的盤狀巢。而棲息在成大校園覓食的黑冠麻鷺，總是一派優雅佇立草坪上等待獵物。行徑悠悠湖畔、航太系館前方樹林、小東門遺址等林木茂密處，經常傳出「回、回、回」

鳥鳴，那是有染布鳥美稱的黑枕藍鶲。每年4-5月另有全身翠綠，色澤繽紛多彩的五色鳥「郭、郭、郭郭郭」的鳴叫聲，校園內常見的黑板樹是牠們啄洞為巢的最愛。此外，綠繡眼、珠頸斑鳩、白頭翁、夜鷺等，亦是成大常見的鳥類。

漫步校園之際，不妨時而仰望天空，窺尋林葉茂密處，時而在綠茵草坪下近距離觀賞，總能美麗相遇牠們的行蹤。

Birds on Campus

Located in the center of Tainan City, NCKU's vast greenery and asset-rich ecosystem turns the university into an oasis in the urban jungle. Hundreds of tree species on campus are the perfect habitat for birds of various breeds.

Crested goshawks build their saucer nests in tall trees with dense leaves, like the rain trees by Yoyo Pond. On the lawns, Malayan night herons often stand gracefully, waiting for their prey. At the Minor East Gate Remains, one would often hear the "wi-wi-wi" calls of Black-naped monarchs, also known as the bird with fabric dyes. In April and

May, Muller's barbets sing "kuo-kuo-kuo" in their jade-green and colorful plumage. The blackboard trees are their favorite place to peck and nest. Besides these birds, the warbling white-eye, spotted dove, light-vented bulbul, and black-crowned night heron are also common species on campus.

In between the leaves and on carpets of green, these lovely birds shall be found by all who pay attention and behold the wonder of nature.



黑冠麻鷺 (Malayan night heron)



五色鳥 (Muller's barbet)



鳳頭蒼鷹
(Crested goshawk)

以校為名 臺灣特有種成功白花菜

成大校園裡，有一種植物是以本校校名命名，那就是「成功白花菜」，因最早被發現於本校的校區牆腳及溝邊。有別於一般白花菜屬的植物莖呈直立狀，此種的莖常呈平伏狀，故又名「平伏莖白花菜」。

成功白花菜係由本校生命科學系郭長生教授及化學系吳天賞教授在成功校區發現的歸化植物。本種為一年生草本，株高10~20公分。三出掌狀複葉互生。花瓣粉紅色或淡紫色，4枚排列於半邊。

蒴果有長柄，線形，2瓣裂；種子多數，具白色油體。原產熱帶非洲至澳洲北部；成功白花菜在臺灣分佈於全島低海拔地區的路旁、溪流兩岸和荒廢地，多見於中南部。花果期在10月至次年3月。常見生長在牆角或石縫間，因帶有油體的種子，吸引螞蟻前來咬食並搬回蟻穴貯存，而有助於傳播種子。葉片為黑點粉蝶，紋白蝶及八重山粉蝶幼蟲的食草。在成大分佈於各校區草生地、牆角及牆壁隙縫，常見於成功校區。

The Cheng-Kung cleome (*Cleome rutidosperma* DC.)

In NCKU, a plant is named after the university as the "Cheng-Kung cleome," which was originally discovered in between the wall edges and ditch covers on campus. Unlike the stems of normal cleomes, which are vertical in structure, these cleomes are decumbent, and are also known as fringed spider flowers.

Indigenous to tropical Africa and northern Australia, these purple cleomes were first found on the Cheng-Kung Campus by Prof. Kuoh Chang-Sheng from the Department of Life Science and Prof. Wu Tian-Shung from the Department of Chemistry. With a height ranging from 10 to 20 cm, the annual herb consists of alternate trifoliate

leaves. Its 4 clawed petals come in pink or purple, while its capsule dehisces into two valves, carrying numerous seeds on its linear stipe. In Taiwan, these purple cleomes are found on roadsides, along riverbanks, and in wastelands of low-altitude areas. It is commonly seen in Central and Southern Taiwan, and is often found at wall corners and in fissures. Its elaiosome attracts ants, and elicits seed dispersal. Cleome leaves are food for the larvae of *Leptosia nina*, *Pieris rapae*, and *Appias olferna*. In NCKU, traces of purple cleomes are found on every campus lawn and in wall corners and crevices.



成功白花菜 (The Cheng-Kung Cleome)

閃耀金雨 阿勃勒

5、6月的成大校園很繽紛，有炙熱火豔的鳳凰花，也有閃亮璀璨的阿勃勒，它們如兩首迷人的協奏曲，在偌大校園裡此起彼落地響起。

阿勃勒主要綻放在東南亞等鄰近地區，為泰國的國花，又稱金鍊花。由於花謝後會結出由綠轉黑褐色、長棍棒狀的莢果，所以又有波斯皂莢、婆羅門皂莢、長果子樹、牛角樹、朱腸豆等名稱。飄落中的阿勃勒花瓣十分唯美浪漫，所以又有黃金雨的雅號，我們可以在成功、

勝利、成杏、力行、自強、東寧等校區，看見它美麗的身影。

盛開中的阿勃勒，如同成串風鈴似的懸掛在樹梢，微風吹拂，金色花瓣時而如雪花般繽落紛飛、時而搖曳灑落黃金雨，瞬間在自強校區東側、成功校區通往光復校區的東西向軸線等地華麗轉身為黃金大道，課間時分勿忙往返各校區的師生們，千萬不要忘了佇足片刻，享受一下這難得的浪漫時光。

The Golden Shower Trees

Besides the blazing phoenix flowers, the golden cassia fistula also blooms every May and June. The cheerful blossoms of red and gold form a charming melody on campus.

Cassia fistula, also known as Golden Chain Tree, golden shower, purging cassia, Indian laburnum, Kani Konna and pudding-pipe tree, is widely grown in Southeast Asia. Its flower is the national flower of Thailand. After the flowers withered, dark brown cylindrical pods would cover the branches. The falling petals rain down romantically like a golden shower, from which its name derived. Its beauty is appreciated on campuses including Cheng-Kung, Sheng-

Li, Cheng-Hsing, Li-Hsing, Tzu-Chiang, and Dong-Ning.

In its full bloom, strings of Cassia fistula flowers would hang on top of the branches like wind chimes. As the gentle wind blows, its gold petals fall like snow. The enchanting golden shower of petals would turn the east end of Tzu-Chiang Campus and the east-west axis that leads Cheng-Kung Campus to Kuang-Fu Campus into a golden avenue, inviting passersby to spare a moment for this magical season.



阿勃勒 (Cassia fistula)

丹桂馨香 永懷百瀨五十教授

化工專家百瀨五十教授－本校第一代學者，1932 年應聘至本校前身—臺灣總督府臺南高等工業學校任教，直到戰後還曾接受國民政府徵召，短暫續留本校嘉惠學子。

百瀨教授長女百瀨（泉）美代子幼時曾隨父親居住臺南，對於這塊土地有著深厚的童年記憶。為延續成大學子對父親的記憶，「灣生」的泉美代子辭世前立囑捐贈半數遺產予成功大學設置「百瀨五十教授與泉美代子女士」獎學金。

2017 年 9 月 9 日，捐贈儀式在本校光復校區歷史文物館「百瀨五十教授文物展」展場進行，並於成大博物館西側草坪，由泉美代子公子泉浩平偕同家人與成大校長蘇慧貞等人，舉行溫馨的丹桂植樹典禮。

丹桂是百瀨五十教授生前的最愛，盛開於中秋時節。丹桂花朵橙艷飽滿，散發濃郁馨香，待日後枝葉扶疏，花季綻放之時，滿溢的桂花清香，就如同百瀨五十教授的精神，守護莘莘學子。

The Osmanthus Fragrans and Professor Iso Momose

Professor Iso Momose, a chemical engineering expert, was one of the first faculty members of NCKU's predecessor, Tainan Technical College, hired in 1932. After WWII, Prof. Momose still stayed and taught for a few years under the recruitment of the KMT government.

Prof. Momose's oldest daughter, Miyoko Momose (later known as Miyoko Izumi after marriage), was born and raised in Tainan. As a Taiwan-born Japanese, Miyoko shared a close bond with the island. At her passing, she even donated half of her wealth to NCKU to fund the "Prof. Iso Momose and Ms. Miyoko Izumi Scholarship Fund" in remembrance

of her father and her love for Tainan.

On September 9, 2017, the donation ceremony was held in the exhibition hall for "Professor Iso Momose Cultural Relics Exhibition" in the History Museum on Kuang-Fu Campus. On the west side of the museum, former President Huey-Jen Jenny Su, along with the son of Ms. Miyoko Izumi and his family, planted an *osmanthus fragrans* (also commonly known as sweet olive), which was Prof. Momose's favorite tree. The tree stands in commemoration of the spirit of Prof. Momose and Ms. Miyoko Izumi in their commitment to the students.

丹桂現況
(The *osmanthus fragrans* now)



2017 年丹桂植樹合影
(A group photo taken after planting the *osmanthus fragrans* in 2017)



獎學金捐贈典禮合影
(The "Prof. Iso Momose and Ms. Miyoko Izumi Scholarship Fund" Donation Ceremony)

世紀黎明 校園藝術環境

成功大學校內的藝術氣息濃厚，並不亞於任何一所藝術學校。近百件精湛的藝術作品，錯落於花木扶疏的校園，而美好事物的形成，往往不是一蹴而就。成大校園人文藝術景觀奠立於 1998 年的「世紀黎明 - 成大校園雕塑大展」。該次展覽在前校長翁政義的傾力支持與蕭瓊瑞教授的精心策劃下，成大首次進駐

百件公共藝術。展覽期間，大批人潮湧入校園，堪稱臺灣藝術界一大盛事。承襲「世紀黎明」美好經驗，2009 年，在蕭教授再度帶領下舉辦「世代對話—校園環境藝術節」。兩次大型藝術活動，為成大校園儲備豐沛的藝術能量，也造就今日成大豐富多元的校園藝術景觀。

Art on Campus

With nearly 100 pieces of exquisite sculptures installed on campus, an artistic aura equals to an art academy permeates the university. These art installations among luxuriant but well-spaced flowers and verdure are gradually acquired. At first, the foundation of public art on campus was laid in an exhibition entitled "The Dawn of the Century: Sculptures in NCKU" in 1998. With the hard work of Prof. Hsiao Chong-Ray and the support of former president, Prof. Weng Cheng-l, nearly 100 pieces of public art placed on campus attracted crowds of visitors during the exhibition. It was deemed a

major event in the art circles of Taiwan.

A decade after the success of "The Dawn of the Century," Professor Hsiao organized "The Dialogue between Generations: Campus Arts Festival" in 2009. The two art events have accumulated immense art energy and laid the foundation that shaped the campus art and landscape of the university today.

琵琶飛天 (The Flying Lute)



思量 (Pondering)

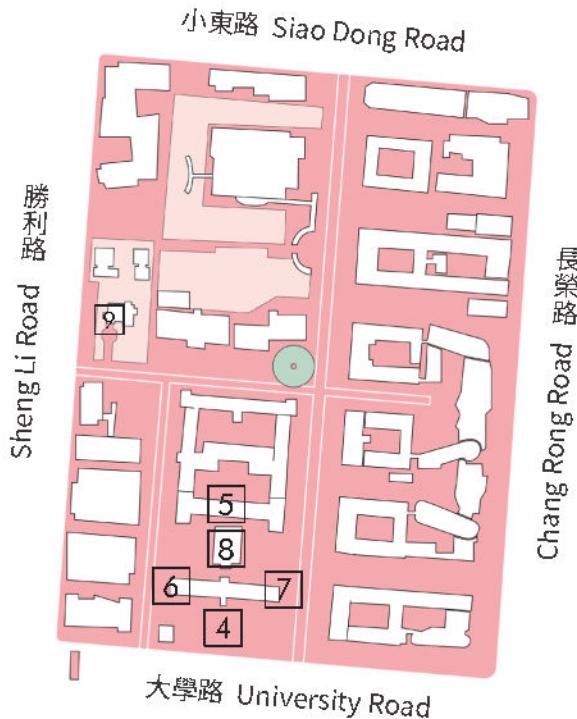


門神 (Door Gods)



03

成功校區
Cheng-Kung Campus



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鑑往知來 成大博物館

成大博物館是臺灣第一座納入大學組織規程的博物館，正式成立於 2007 年。在校園環境博物館的理念下，校園植栽、古蹟、歷史建築、古物，以及各系所展示館等等，皆被視為是成大博物館的一部分。

總館位於成功校區最南側第一棟，該建築即是成大前身臺南高等工業學校本館（行政大樓），臺南市市定古蹟，完成於 1933 年。建築物外觀原為中央二層、兩翼一層之一字型建築，鋼筋混凝土加

強磚造屋身於外牆貼附當時流行的十三溝面磚，屋頂則以鋼屋架構成。1977 年於兩翼加建二樓後，成為現貌。

最早的校長室就位在建築物的二樓「成功的原點」展間，展間中仍保留過去的傢俱及大部分裝修構造。在其他展間，則可見到師生們蒐集、研究的各種成果。開館日，親切的志工在一樓等候各位到訪，期待在這座具備歷史意義的建築中，鑑往知來。

NCKU Museum

Established in 2007, NCKU Museum was the first museum included in a university constitution in Taiwan. Under the idea of making it a museum that reflects the campus environment in its entirety, both campus plants and historical heritages, including those in the exhibitional halls of various departments, are considered to be part of NCKU Museum.

Built in 1933, the current museum building, which is now a municipal heritage, was originally the administration building of Tainan Technical College. The architecture consists of a two-storey central building flanked by a pair of one-storey wings. Steel and concrete were used to reinforce the traditional brick structure.

Under the steel roof structure, external walls are covered with 13-groove tiles, which were extremely popular at the time. In 1977, another storey was added to the wings, making the entire building the two-storey building today.

Situated on the 2nd floor, the first school president's office, now the exhibition room "The History of NCKU," preserves some of the oldest furniture and original structures. In other exhibition rooms, valuable collections and research results of faculty and student members are displayed accordingly. Ever since its inauguration, the museum has invited all guests to visit this building full of historical significance, and envision the future by looking into the past.

本館 (今博物館) 舊貌

(The original outside view of the present day NCKU museum)



成大博物館 (NCKU Museum)

成功基礎 最早的校舍

本校自創建以來已將近 90 年，從原本的成功校區發展至今，茁壯為擁有 12 大學院 11 校區的綜合型大學，發展的腳步似乎不曾停歇，至今遠眺成大天際，一棟一棟嶄新的教學大樓，持續為校園增添新的景觀樣貌。

然而是否有人知曉，本校創校以來最早興建的校舍是哪一棟？那是位於今成功校區格致堂後側的理化學實驗室（今物理系館南棟）。

這棟外觀樸素的一層樓建築落成於 1930 年，是 1931 年 4 月第一屆開學時校園內唯一一棟建築，在此不但舉行第一屆學生入學宣示典禮，同時兼具各科實驗室、醫務室、教師室、講義室、倉庫等功能，至今若干教室還保留當年的設計風貌。

The Old Buildings

It has been nearly nine decades since the establishment of the university. From the earliest Cheng-Kung Campus to today's comprehensive university with 12 colleges and 11 campuses, the development of NCKU has never ceased. With buildings one after another, the skyline of the university continues to evolve, reshaping the landscape on campus today.

Among all buildings, the oldest remains to be the Physical Chemistry Lab (currently the south wing of the Physics Department) on the Cheng Kung Campus.

This modest single storey building was built in 1930, and stood as the only building back when the university first started in April 1931. This was not only the place where the first freshman orientation was held, but has also served a variety of purposes including the joint laboratory of all departments, infirmary, lecture hall, faculty office, and storage. Some of the classrooms have kept the original design even to this day.

1931 年開校時，全校僅有一棟校舍：理化學實驗室
(When the school was founded in 1931, there was only one building)



物理系館南棟，原理化學實驗室
(The oldest university building: The Old Physical Chemistry Laboratory)

遺忘鐘聲 校鐘

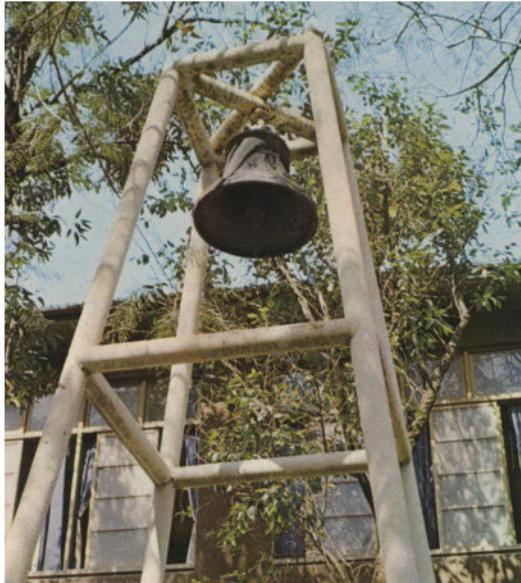
臺灣大學有一座代表該校精神的「傅鐘」，那麼位於南臺灣的高等學府—成大有……「鐘」嗎？答案是有的，並且它和臺大的「傅鐘」還有那麼一點「親屬」關係。在 1951 年聯勤第六十兵工廠完成第一代「傅鐘」鑄造之後，1952 年本校校長秦大鈞也向兵工署提出請求，希望比照臺大式樣為臺灣省立工學院鑄造校鐘，從而在 1952 年年底完成校鐘鑄造。由於臺大的「傅鐘」在 1964 年因出現裂痕而重新鑄造，這顆校鐘或可稱為是當代臺大「傅鐘」的「叔父」。

校鐘最初被安置於今成功校區化學系館東側牆邊，懸掛於樸素的鐵架框裡，每天肩負著提醒上下課的使命。1990 年代末，校鐘遷至工學大道南端，換上了厚實的水泥基座，此時校鐘功能早已被電子音響取代。沒有「傳說」賦彩的校鐘，在 2013 年為因應道路改善工程，再度遷移。或許，某天的未來，它會再度華麗變身，成為校園美麗的一景。

The Forgotten Bell

In the north, National Taiwan University (NTU) owns a Fu Bell, to which the bell in NCKU is in many ways "related." In 1951, the military personnel of the 60th Arsenal of Combined Logistics Command completed the casting of FU Bell. In the following year, Prof. Chin Ta-Chun, former president of NCKU, also filed an application for the casting of the same model, which was completed by the end of 1952. Years later, the FU Bell in NTU was remade in 1964 after cracks were found on the original bell. Therefore, in terms of chronology, this bell at NCKU can be deemed as the "uncle" of the current FU Bell in NTU.

The university bell of NCKU was first installed east of the Chemistry Department on Cheng-Kung Campus. The bell was first hung in a simple metal frame and bore the mission of announcing class periods and breaks. By the end of the 90s, the chime function was replaced by digital speakers, and the bell was then moved to the southern end of Engineering Avenue, and installed on top of a tall cement base. Later in 2013, the bell was removed again due to campus revamping. Perhaps one day in the future, it will be a part of the university's outdoor landscape again.



校鐘最早的位置，今化學系館東側
(The earliest location of the NCKU Bell, hanging on the east side of today's Chemistry Department building)



1990 年代校鐘被懸掛在工學大道南端
(From 1990s to 2013, the NCKU Bell was located on the south end of the Engineering Avenue)



目前收藏在成大博物館的校鐘
(The NCKU Bell now is currently stored in NCKU Museum)

為國服務 若槻道隆校長敕任官大禮服

「若槻道隆校長敕任官大禮服」於 2023 年 9 月 5 日正式獲臺南市政府公告指定為「一般古物」，成為本館亦為本校典藏品中第一件古物類的法定文化資產。

若槻道隆為本校前身臺南高等工業學校的首任校長（1931-1941），敕任官為臺灣總督府文官系統中總督之下最高階之文官，敕任官大禮服即若槻校長參與當時各類國家典禮之正式服裝。本套大禮服計 10 組件，含外套、背心與長褲，禮劍及劍鞘、劍帶、禮帽、禮帽盒、領結與褲裝吊帶等。

2013 年初夏，若槻校長之長媳若槻尚女士慷慨將妥善保存超過半個世紀的大禮服

捐贈至臺灣，成為本校最珍貴的典藏品之一。繡有象徵日本內閣的五七桐紋章的西式禮服，為和、洋服飾文化合璧下之結晶，並與臺南本地高等教育史之發展有密切聯繫。成套完整的大禮服保存狀況良好，繡樣及縫製技法精美，亦是臺灣所知日治時期傳世文物中完整度最高、脈絡最清楚之敕任官大禮服，具稀少性。

本套大禮服於 2014 至 2016 年由本館委託「國立臺灣師範大學文物保存維護研究發展中心」共同聘請日本東京文化財研究所織品修護專業之石井美惠研究員進行修護，使大禮服得以在最佳的狀態下持續被典藏、展示及研究推廣。

The President's Court Uniform

On September 5, 2023, former President Michitaka Wakatsuki's court uniform (official court dress of the Empire of Japan) was designated as a "general antiquity" by the Tainan City Government, making the court uniform the first legitimate cultural heritage among all university's artifact collections.

Michitaka Wakatsuki, the first president of the university's predecessor, Tainan Technical College from 1931 to 1941, was a Chokuninkan, the highest ranking civil officer under the Taiwan Sōtokufu. During the decade, the imperial civil officer uniform was the president's official attire

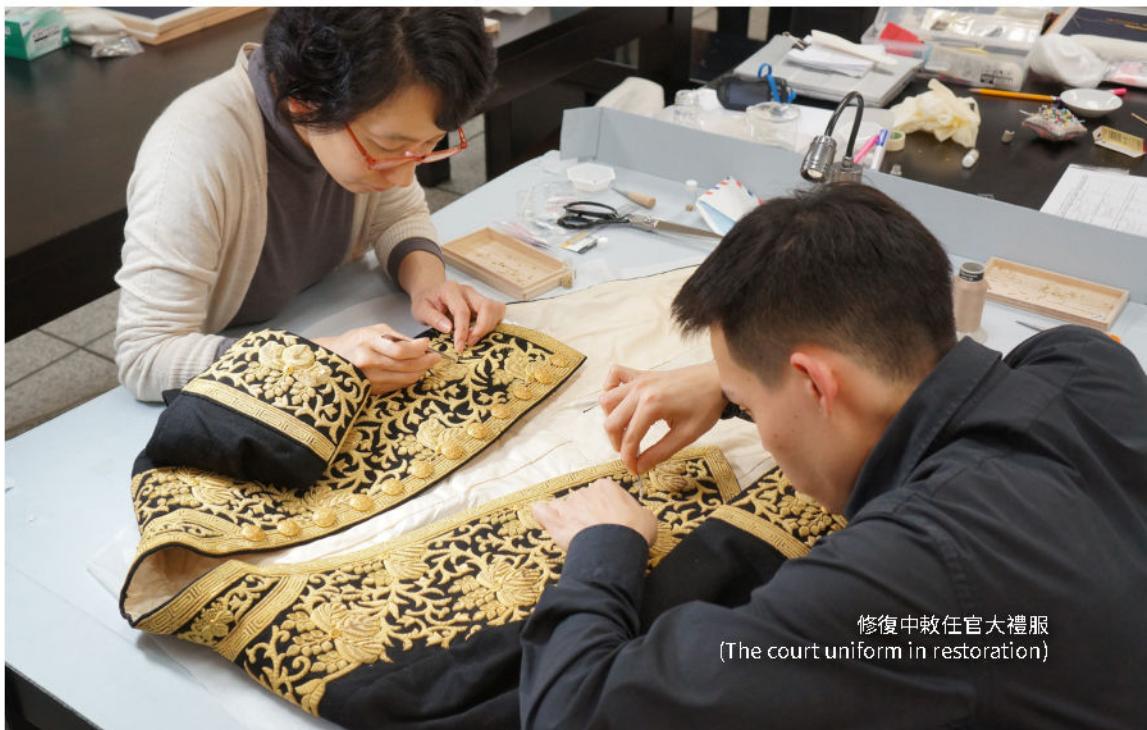
in all state functions. The set of uniform is composed of ten units including a coat, vest, trousers, sword, sword belt, sheath, hat, hatbox, tie, and suspenders.

In the summer of 2013, Ms. Naoko Wakatsuki, the wife of the former president's son, generously donated this grand uniform, which had been a family treasure for more than half a century. Ever since then, the uniform has been one of the university's most adored collections. The embroidery pattern of 5-7 Paulownia is a symbol of the Cabinet. The design of the uniform blends the essence of Japanese and western culture, and shares a close

connection with the development of higher education in Tainan. Today, the exquisite embroidery and tailorship of the court uniform is a rare gem among all the official court dresses of the Meiji era in Taiwan.

From 2014 to 2016, the NCKU Museum entrusted the Research Center For Conservation of Cultural Relics of National Taiwan Normal University to hire textile restoration expert Yoshie Ishii from Tokyo

Research Institute for Cultural Properties to restore the court uniform to its former glory. With the restoration, the court uniform was displayed again in its best condition during the tenth anniversary of NCKU Museum.



修復中敕任官大禮服
(The court uniform in restoration)

黑色星期五 基礎科目大會考

成大的「黑色星期五」不是某年某月的13日星期五，而是二戰後本校理工科大一共同科目微積分、普通物理、普通化學每週大會考的日子。當時考試地點在小禮堂（今格致堂），通常在禮拜五放學後晚上舉行。學生要同時應付考題、酷熱天氣及蚊子，一點都不輕鬆。由於考試難度高，不少學生很難通過，也樹立了成大工學院難混、分數不高的傳統，成為校友難忘的回憶。

因此，不只週五都變成了黑色星期五，格致堂也被戲稱為「屠宰場」；甚至有格致堂兩側小池塘（悠悠湖、夢夢湖）是淚灑考場而來的傳說。後來因學生人數逐漸增多，無法在格致堂共同舉行考試，因而解除「屠宰場」之任務。但因有這樣嚴格要求學業的傳統，學生從大一開始能通過一關又一關大小考試、實習淬鍊，有了紮實的基礎與專業知能，畢業後求職因此頗受企業的歡迎。

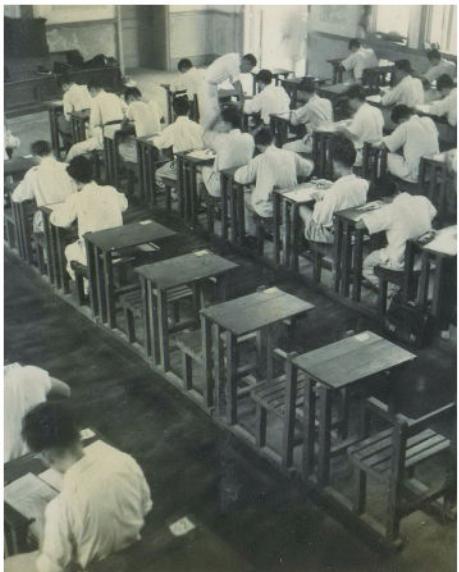
The Black Friday of NCKU

The Black Friday of NCKU does not refer to a specific Friday in a year, but the day for the university's weekly exam on general subjects, such as calculus, general physics, and general chemistry. The exam took place in the small auditorium (nowadays Ge-Chi Hall) every Friday after school, usually in the evenings. Students had to endure not only the challenge of the exams, but also the heat and mosquitos. These exams were extremely hard to pass. This demanding tradition, though mentally and physically painstaking, is an unforgettable memory for alumni from the Engineering College.

Besides Fridays being called the Black Friday, the Ge-Chi Hall was also nicknamed "slaughterhouse." Rumors even say that the ponds (Yoyo Pond and Mongmong Pond) next to the auditorium were filled by tears. As the student body increased, the Ge-Chi Hall was no longer adequate for joint exams. The auditorium was thereby "released" from its duty as a "slaughterhouse." Nevertheless, the highly demanding academic tradition has persisted in other tests, quizzes, and internships. With a solid foundation and professional competency, NCKU graduates have always been highly popular among the workforce.



格致堂 (Ge-Chi Hall)



過去在小禮堂（今格致堂）進行考試的學生
(Students taking exams in the small auditorium)



講堂（今格致堂）舊貌
(An old photo of the auditorium)

別有洞天 新園

新園為創校時期興建之校長官舍，落成於 1933 年。其建築規模屬高等文官第一種官舍，為當時臺南州轄區範圍內等級最高的文官官舍。

此建築留存典型日本和室與庭園空間，整體配置格局可對應當時臺灣總督府營繕課技師栗山俊一對於臺灣官舍建築的想法，包括將廚房、浴室配置在東側，應接室及書齋配置於西側，藉以呼應日

人日常生活起居之時間習慣及臺灣的熱帶氣候。此外，建築物的內外牆全數採鋼筋混凝土構造，支承屋頂載重的屋架亦採鋼構，有別於一般對於日式官舍多為木造建築之印象，亦是本建築的重要特色之一。

戰後初期，因考量南部地區缺乏大型招待所，因此將此建築做招待所使用，才開始有「新園」這個名稱。

Hsin Yuan

Built in 1933, Hsin Yuan served as the president's residence in the earlier years of the university. It was built under the highest standard of Japanese official residence in Tainan.

Classical Japanese room style and garden are found throughout the estate. The overall layout was designed by technician Kuliya Shunichi from the Construction and Maintenance Department of Taiwan Sōtoku-fu. His idea of official residence included the arrangement of positioning the kitchen and bathroom in the east end while keeping the reception and study room in the west end of the building. This design

not only corresponds to a Japanese lifestyle, but also reflects an adaptation of the subtropical climate in Taiwan. Reinforced concrete was employed both externally and internally. The steel roof frames in particular stand out among other common Japanese official residences of the era, which were mostly made of wood.

With the government's lack of guesthouses in the South in the beginning of the post-war era, the building was transformed into a guesthouse, and has been known by the name Hsin Yuan ever since.

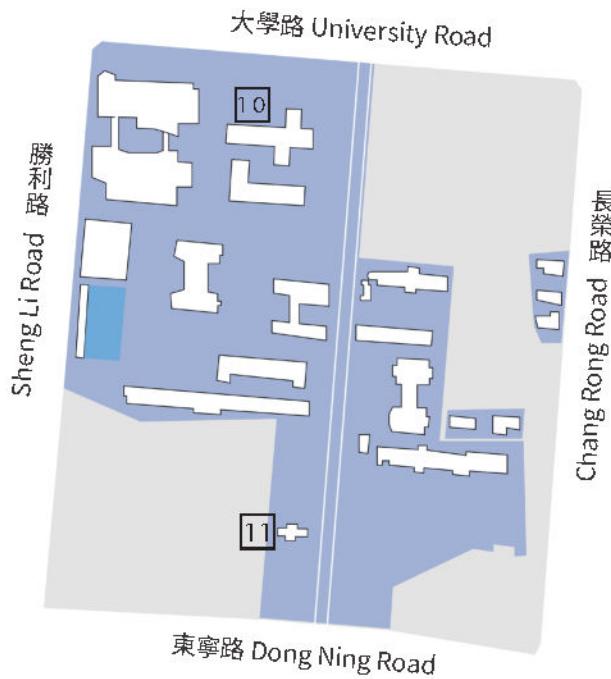


新園現況
(Current condition of Hsin Yuan)

04

勝利校區
Sheng-Li Campus





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11 春暉五四 / 蘇雪林故居 ————— 43

形隨機能 舊總圖書館

勝利校區前方的舊總圖書館落成於 1959 年，是戰後美援時期最具代表性的現代主義建築之一。其外觀如方盒子，在形隨機能的現代主義設計概念下避免任何裝飾元素，強調簡潔的水平與垂直線條，呈現具比例與尺度美感的幾何造型。

整座建築呈 T 字型平面配置，位於前方的閱覽空間具有挑高空間（各層高度為 4.4 公尺），於南、北兩側作大面積開窗，上下窗可外推，使室內有較佳的通風及採光，以營造優良讀書環境。後側為書庫，刻意降低樓高（標準層樓高為 2.25 公尺），以兩層書庫對應一層閱覽室，使圖書館員方便取書，且不浪費頂部空間。書庫雖然面向東、西兩側，乃以垂直遮陽版遮蔽陽光

直射室內，進而獲得相對乾燥的書庫空間。即各項設計，均充分考慮建築物之使用功能。

美援時期成大與美國普渡大學進行交流合作，因引入大量的圖書資訊介紹較新的建築觀念，使得現代主義成為 1950 年代後期的教學與建築主流。除了舊總圖書館之外，包括芸青軒，以及已拆除的學生第三餐廳、成功校區活動中心等，均為典型的現代主義建築。其中，舊總圖書館為本校建築工程學系王濟昌、吳梅興、謝永溪、陳萬榮等多位教授與普渡大學土木系傅立爾、宋乃聖教授合作的具體建物，表徵兩校合作的成果。



舊總圖書館 (The old main library)

The Old Main Library

Completed in 1959, the old main library stands as one of the most epochal modern architectures built during the post-war US aid era. Its rectangular look reflects the functional approach of modernism, which rejects any ornamentation unrelated to its purpose. By accentuating the simplicity of horizontal and perpendicular lines, the building radiates the aesthetics of well-balanced geometrical design.

The T-shaped layout of the building renders the reading areas high ceiling spaces (4.4 meters tall on every floor). The giant southern and northern side windows are casement windows, which enhance natural ventilation and lighting, creating a great reading environment for all readers.

At the back of the library lies the stack rooms with a lower ceiling height of 2.25 meters. Every two floors of stack rooms correspond to one reading area, giving the librarians a convenient access to the books while maximizing the usage of the ceiling space. Although the stack rooms

are located at the east and west ends, their vertical shades reduce direct sunlight, thereby providing an ideal relative humidity for book storage. Likewise, each and every design of the building was based on the functions and purpose of a library.

During the US aid era, the university had a lot of collaboration and exchange programs with Purdue University in the States, who introduced some of the latest architectural concepts through sharing its vast library and information resources. This led to the trend of adopting modernism in both architecture and teaching methods in the late 50s. Besides the old library, buildings including Yun Qing Xuan, the third dining hall, and the student center on Cheng-Kung Campus are all typical modern architectures. Among all these buildings, the old main library stood as a symbol of the collaboration between NCKU's Architecture Department and the Civil Engineering Department of Purdue University.

北向立面 (The northern facade)



春暉五四 蘇雪林故居

蘇雪林，生於 1897 年，曾授業於胡適門下、留學法國、執教於中國武漢大學。享譽中國近代文學史的著作是《綠天》與《棘心》二書，在中國近代文學史上被譽為第一代新文學女作家，與冰心等人齊名，也是唯一一個留居臺灣且最後故去的五四作家。

蘇雪林在臺灣原任教於臺灣省立師範學院（國立臺灣師範大學前身），因本校於 1956 年由臺灣省立工學院升格改制為臺灣省立成功大學，新設文理學院中國文學系，因而應聘至本校任教，入住東寧路教職員宿舍。基於對其母親的敬

重，乃將宿舍取名「春暉閣」，在此蒔花弄草、教書著作至 1999 年，度過將近半個世紀，豎立終身不懈追求學術研究之精神形象。

戰後本校規模快速成長，尤其 1953 年以後獲得美援支助，短短 5 年學生人數從不到 1000 人快速成長至 2300 人，教師需求因此大增，而大量興建教職員宿舍。蘇雪林故居所在的東寧路教職員宿舍即於這段時間所建，為紅磚造雙拼平房，於 1956 年完成。小型簡潔的宿舍走過 60 年的歲月，卻因蘇雪林，使春暉閣洋溢微煦綿長光影。

In Memory of Prof. Su Xue-Lin

Prof. Su Xue-Lin (1897-1999), who studied under Hu Shih and abroad in France, was known as one of the first generation female writers in the modern history of Chinese literature. Her "Green Sky" and "Thorny Heart" won critical acclaim and hold a significant place in the history of contemporary Chinese literature. Su was the only May Fourth writer who lived and spent her last days in Taiwan.

Prof. Su first taught in Taiwan Provincial College (today's National Taiwan Normal University) before her NCKU teaching career began in 1956. This was the year the Chinese Literature Department of NCKU was established under the Liberal

Arts College due to the school's upgrade to a university. To honor her mother, Prof. Su named the faculty dormitory she lived in "Chun Hui (Spring Light) Study." For the next half of the 20th century, she dedicated her life to teaching, academic research, writing, and botany, and cherished the simple lifestyle of a scholar.

After WWII, NCKU went through a period of rapid development with the US aid. From 1953 to 1958, the number of students multiplied from 1000 to 2300. The demand for staff dormitories also boosted along with the increase of faculty members. Buildings one after another were built to accommodate

the need. The former residence of Prof. Su and other faculty dormitories at Dongning Road are single storey brick duplexes built during this stage.

Completed in 1956, Prof. Su's modest abode still shines a ray of memory in remembrance of Prof. Su Xuelin after more six decades.



蘇雪林老師 (Prof. Su Xue-lin)



蘇雪林故居現況
(Former residence of Prof. Su Xuelin)

05

東寧校區

Dong-Ning Campus

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13 杏林春暖 / 黃崑巒宿舍 ————— 49



自強校區
Tzu-Chiang Campus

Chang Rong Road 長榮路

Lin Sen Road 林森路

東寧路 Dong Ning Road

12

13

老屋再生 成大幼兒園

為提供本校教職員工子女一個可被妥善照料的幼保機構，馬哲儒校長任內於1994年2月開辦幼稚園，為今日幼兒園的前身。當時所用的校舍原為本校教授宿舍，落成於1933年，在幼兒園2021年搬遷到新址後已遭到拆除改建。

現址是在政府推動幼兒教保公共化政策下，由原本的私立幼兒園轉型為非營利幼兒園而獲得建造經費補助，在建築

師的巧思下，配合基地內既有老屋及樟樹，從而設計出包裹4戶老宿舍、連接室外空間的新建築量體。幼童可以透過舊房舍的窗戶看出戶外，也可沿著廊道空間通往二樓的空橋，與老樟樹的樹冠層近距離互動。

老屋再生是目前的流行趨勢之一，成大幼兒園可說是本校近年實行老屋新用的具體案例。

NCKU Kindergarten

In February 1994, former president Prof. Maa Jer-Ru opened a kindergarten to look after the children of faculty and staff members. The old school buildings, originally faculty dormitories built in 1933, were later demolished after the kindergarten shifted to its current premise in 2021.

Initially, the kindergarten served as a private institution. Under the policy of inclusive public education, the government later funded the reconstruction of the school's transition into a non-profit kindergarten. The leading architect then incorporated the history on site into the new design

by wrapping the new buildings around the original four dormitory buildings, which are all connected to an outdoor area visible from each classroom. The students can also enjoy a touch of nature by following the passage that leads to the bridge on the second floor, where the treetop of an age-old camphor tree is within reach.

In the present day, regeneration has been a renovation trend. Here in NCKU, the kindergarten is indeed a perfect reflection of such trend.



東寧幼兒園外觀 (The facade of NCKU Kindergarten)



師長帶著小朋友步行於園內 (Teachers and students taking a walk on campus)

杏林春暖

黃崑巖（1933-2012）為本校醫學院首任院長。1982 年由美國回臺後，就擔任成大醫學院暨附設醫院籌備小組顧問兼執行秘書。這棟故居落成於 1982 年，由吳明修建築師設計，是他 1983 至 1995 年擔任醫學院院長期間所居住之學人眷舍。

為紀念黃崑巖院長對本校醫學院之貢獻，學校決定保留其故居。這棟建築物已由國際傷口修復與再生中心規劃作為

「遺傳性表皮分解性水皰症（泡泡龍）」罕病患者及陪病家屬在門診前與就醫後的休憩之處。如此作為，除讓故居得以充分利用之外，也希望破除罕病患者及家屬每次就診與陪診只是「完成醫療任務」的冰冷想像，使故居作為「全人醫療」消弭醫病階級不對等的示範基地，從而可充分展現黃崑巖院長「Before you become a doctor, become a man.」的精神。

The Former Residence of Prof. Huang Kun-Yan

Prof. Huang Kun-Yan (1933-2012), was the first dean of NCKU Medical College. In 1982, Prof. Huang returned from the States to work as the consultant and executive secretary in the establishment committee for NCKU Medical College and NCKU Hospital. Completed in 1982, this house designed by architect Wu Ming-Hsiu was Prof. Huang's residence from 1983 to 1995.

To commemorate Prof. Huang Kun-Yan's dedication to the medical college, the university decided to keep the residence after his passing. The building has been renovated into a guesthouse for Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB) patients in the International Center for Wound Repair and Regeneration. EB patients can book a stay at the guesthouse

before and after a treatment. Besides maximizing the usage of the building, the hospitality manifested through the guesthouse also breaks the stereotypical image of medical treatment, which is often considered to be distant and cold. As a part of "holistic health care," the former residence serves as a demonstration that seeks to overturn the social inequality of doctor-patient relationship. As a guesthouse, the former residence stands as an embodiment of Prof. Huang's motto: "Before you become a doctor, become a man."



2024 年黃崑巖故居現況
(The status of the former residence of Prof. Huang Kun-Yan in 2024)

06

光復校區

Kuang-Fu Campus



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修舊如實 臺灣府城城垣小東段殘蹟

臺灣（臺南）府城創建於 1725 年，原為木柵，1788 年林爽文事變後改建為土城。目前留存在光復校區東側的這段小東段城垣殘蹟，就是 1788 年改建後留存的構造，是臺南舊城殘蹟中最長的一段。

城垣由多樣的構造所構成，如土墼、板築夯土、填充中腹土等。為維護該文化資產，本校曾於 2012 年至 2014 年期間進行修復，針對其中一段城垣採取修舊如舊原則，呈現其被榕樹盤據呈半頃毀樣貌；另一段城垣則根據痕跡證據，修復至相對接近城垣尚未傾頽前之樣貌。同時新建高架廊道橫跨殘蹟，方便大眾觀覽城垣構造。整體呈現新、舊融合，多樣性之修復理念。

緊鄰小東段城垣殘蹟的小東門遺構，包括其甕城遺構，經過多年探勘，亦已完整出土，尤其是 2010 年由劉益昌與李德河兩位教授所進行的探測與發掘。其甕城直徑達 62 公尺餘，遠大於直徑僅約 40 公尺的大南門。主門城樓基座遺構就位於雲平大樓東側機車停車場邊；甕城則跨越勝利路，延伸至成功校區機車停車場與新園圍牆內。目前在勝利路的柏油路及兩旁人行道上，可見到以米黃色岩石作圓弧狀鋪設，乃藉以示意甕城城垣與城門位址。這些修復與保存的手段與工法，在在述說著成大長期以來保存與宣揚古蹟的理念。



臺灣府城小東門段城垣 (Minor East Gate Remains)



在勝利路及路邊小東門遺址 (The remains on the ground and sidewalks of Shengli Road)

Minor East Gate Remains and Tainan Prefectural City Wall

In 1725, Taiwan(Tainan) Fucheng was first built to be a wooden barrier city. The walls were later replaced by mud walls after the Lin Shuang-Wen Incident in 1788. Today's Minor East Gate Remains are the reconstructed mud structure built in 1788. Located at the east end of Kuang-Fu Campus, the wall is the longest remaining heritage among all old city walls in Tainan.

The mud walls of the city gate consist of a variety of mud structures, such as rammed earth and a central layer of mud mixed with oyster shell pieces. To properly conserve the remains of the gate, the university restored parts of the gate wall during 2012 to 2014. Half of the wall was restored to its original design, while the other half kept the entangled banyan roots. Above the wall, a new overpass was built for visitors to cherish a diversified restoration with a fusion of now and then.

Apart from the city wall remains, the nearby underground ruins of a barbican structure were also excavated. The barbican was covered by Prof. Liu Yi-Chang and Prof. Lee Der-Her in 2010. With a diameter of 62 meters, the semi-circular wall is a lot bigger than the Great South Gate, which is only 40 meters in diameter. The foundation of its main gatehouse is located next to the nowadays east end scooter parking lot at Yun-Ping Administration Building. The massive barbican structure was found from Shengli Road all the way to the scooter parking lot on Cheng-Kung Campus and the enclosure of Hsin Yuan. To this very day, curves of the original beige stones can still be found along the asphalt ground and sidewalks of Shengli Road. These stones mark both the location of the original Minor East Gate, and NCKU's long-term dedication in heritage conservation.

頭尾反轉 小西門

鄰近成功湖畔的小西門是成大獨特的景觀，多人議論座落反向，底部的城座由西平移至東，使得原來的城門外側得面向城內側，城門內側則面向城外側；頂部的城樓則作 180 度翻轉。然而座落空間的平移與重組，正述說著成大是戰後臺南古城歷史建築保存的肇始者。

小西門原位於今西門路與府前路交叉口附近，日治時期即位於計劃道路上。1930 年，日本〈史蹟名勝天然紀念物保存法〉正式適用於臺灣，依該法令，臺灣總督府於 1935 年以「臺南城」為名公告為史蹟，將當時留存的府城城門，含小西門、大東門、大南門納入史蹟保護範圍。為保護

史蹟，因而計劃在小西門周邊闢建圓環道路，並在終戰前已開始執行圓環道路上的民宅拆除工作，但未盡其工。

戰後，日本的史蹟保護形同白紙。加上大量軍民播遷到臺灣，衍生住宅不足問題。小西門周邊的圓環計劃道路遂被停止執行，並在 1968 年決定以拆遷「小西門」的方法來拓寬道路。今五妃廟周遭曾是被考慮搬遷的候選地之一，當時羅雲平校長與市府積極溝通後，最後決定以光復校區作為搬遷基地，即座落在現址小東門段城垣殘蹟之中，使之與舊城垣連成一氣，成為日後師生留影的最佳地點，也是尋幽探密的場所。

The Minor West Gate

The Minor West Gate nearby Cheng Kung Lake is a unique landmark of NCKU. The gatehouse was horizontally moved from the east end of the city to the west end, which resulted in the original facade turning towards the city. Above the outside-in gate, the top layer gatehouse was horizontally flipped. The transition and reconstruction of the Minor West Gate tells the story of NCKU being a pioneer of architectural heritage conservation in the city.

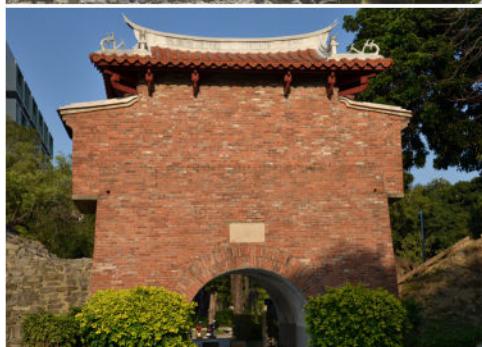
Today, the original Minor West Gate is located close to the intersection of Ximen and Fujian Road, the same way it was

placed at a major route in its earlier days. In 1930, Japan's Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments Preservation Law was also enforced in Taiwan. In an announcement entitled "Tainan City" the Government-General of Taiwan listed the Minor West Gate, Great East Gate, and Great South Gate as historic properties under legal protection in 1935. To protect the site, the government then mapped out a roundabout around the Minor West Gate, and started clearing houses encompassing the area.

When the war ended, all of Japan's historic

site preservation works ceased to be valid. The half-finished roundabout project of the Minor West Gate was thereby halted. It wasn't until 1968 that the city government then planned to move the Minor West Gate to a site nearby Wufei Temple for road expansion. Nevertheless, on account of former president Prof. Luo Yun-Ping's countless negotiations with the government,

an agreement was made to move the gate to Kuang-Fu Campus instead. The Minor West Gate is therefore located among the Minor East Gate Remains alongside the old city wall today. This has been a popular spot for pictures, and is great for both tranquility and adventure.



癡心掏肺 BK24 蒸氣機關車

光復校區郵局後方的 BK24 蒸氣機關車是臺灣現存第三資深的機關車，由日本大阪汽車合資會社於 1904 年生產，為該公司第 19 號車。

同型車由英國開發，自 1887 年左右起曾大量進口至日本，因性能優異，也成為 1899 年臺灣總督府鐵道部成立後的購車首選，自 1901 年起至 1908 年縱貫鐵路全線通車之前，共引入 15 輛同型車，是縱貫鐵路興建期間的主力車

輛。其中 12 輛自英國進口，3 輛則由汽車會社製造，BK24 是汽車會社承造的最後一輛機關車。

初到臺灣的 BK24 都在臺灣南部活動，曾被配置在臺南、打狗等地。日治後期則配置在臺中，最後於 1954 年在臺中退休。因成大於 1956 年成立交通管理科學系，在交管系的爭取下，1958 年抵達成大，作為教具使用而將部分重要構造剖開，留存至今。

BK24 Steam Locomotive

Behind the post office of Kuang-Fu Campus parked BK24, currently the third oldest surviving steam locomotive in Taiwan. It was made by Kisha Seizo Joint Stock Company in 1904 as work #19, and was the last locomotive model made by the company.

The model had first been developed in England, then imported to Japan in large quantities starting from 1887. When the Railway Department of Taiwan Sōtokufu was purchasing trains in 1899, BK 24 was on top of the list for its outstanding performance. From 1904 to 1908, a total of 15 locomotives were imported, serving as prominent engines for the construction of the Western Trunk Line. Among these engines, twelve out of the fifteen locomotives were imported from England, while three of them were made by Kisha Seizo.

When BK 24 arrived in Tainan, it first served in Tainan and Takao (present day Kaohsiung). By the end of the colonial period, it was transferred to Taichung, where it retired in 1954. Later, NCKU's Department of Transportation and Communication Management Science, established in 1956, fought for its relocation. The locomotive was then moved to NCKU in 1958. Parts of the structure were cut open for teaching purposes. For over half a century, this classic model has been a silent companion to those in NCKU, and a must-see attraction for railfans.



BK24 蒸氣機關車 (BK24 Steam Locomotive)

國定古蹟 原日軍臺灣步兵第二聯隊營舍

光復校區前身為日軍臺灣步兵第二聯隊營區，目前在校區內共留存 5 棟日軍原有建築，其中 3 棟（歷史系館、工設系館、藝術研究所館）已被指定為國定古蹟，另外 2 棟則是今日的教官室與歷史系文物館。

臺灣步兵第二聯隊成立於 1907 年，是日治時期臺灣兩個步兵聯隊之一。不過日軍為進行永久兵營建設，早在 1899 年已看上今光復校區這塊位於德慶溪右岸的高地，於 1902 年展開第一期永久兵營工程。那些兵舍在 1966 年本校接收光復校區之後曾作為商學院各系系館等之使用，目前已全部拆除。

3 棟國定古蹟皆屬 1910 年至 1913 年期間完成的第二期永久兵營建築，承繼第一期永久兵營工程經驗，加上建築時間正值日軍在日俄戰爭獲得勝利之後，第二期永久兵營建築成為臺灣各期永久兵營建築中最華麗者，包括於門廊採用西方歷史式樣語彙，並以連續的圓拱表徵軍隊的強盛。同時因考慮臺灣的風土氣候條件，而有架高中空樓版、四周設迴廊、導入鋼筋混凝土樓版、鋼屋架等作法。該兵營模型曾於 1911 年赴德國世界衛生博覽會參展，是目前臺灣極少數留存的日治時期兵營建築。



歷史系館，原臺灣步兵第二聯隊五、六中隊兵舍

(The Historical Department, one of the dormitories of Second Infantry Regiment)



工設系館，原臺灣步兵第二聯隊七、八中隊兵舍

(The Industrial Design Department, one of the dormitories of Second Infantry Regiment)

The Garrison of the Second Infantry Regiment

Originally, the Kuang-Fu Campus was the barrack of Japan's Second Infantry Regiment of the Formosan Garrison, which was one of Taiwan's only two imperial infantry regiments established in 1907. Prior to the establishment, the Japanese army had already sought out this highland on the right bank of Deqing River in 1899 as the location for the construction of permanent barracks. The first phase of the construction began in 1902. These now-demolished barracks were later used briefly as the department buildings for the College of Business after the university took over the site in 1966.

None of these five remaining buildings were built in the first phase of construction. Three of the remaining buildings (today's Departments of History, Industrial Design, and Institution of Art Studies), built in the second phase during 1910 to 1913, are now designated national monuments. The other two

buildings are used as military instructor's office and History Archives respectively.

With experiences from the first phase, and Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War, which coincided with the period of construction, barracks built in the second phase were the most magnificent among all permanent barracks in Taiwan.

The western style porch along with continuous arches are the embodiment of the commanding imperial army. Considering the unique environment context in Taiwan, elevated reinforced concrete slabs, cloisters, and steel frames were implemented. In 1911, a model of the barracks was displayed in the World Hygiene Conference in Germany. The barracks are the remaining few barracks from the Japanese colonial period, and therefore are highly valued for its rarity.



藝術研究所館，原臺灣步兵第二聯隊本部

(The original command center of Second Infantry Regiment, now Institution of Art Studies)

太子植樹 榕園

提及成大，許多人心中浮現的是榕園幾棵綠蔭蒼蒼的榕樹，其中位於大成館前，蓊鬱拔萃的榕樹，已經成為學校的最佳地標。這棵已將近百年樹齡的榕樹，位於光復校區的榕園，由裕仁皇太子（即後來的昭和天皇）於1923年（大正12年）4月21日行啟（訪察）臺南時，親手栽植。

當時的光復校區是日軍的臺灣步兵第二聯隊營區，是南臺灣的陸軍部隊指揮中

心，榕園為過去的操兵營庭，前方的工設系館（大成館）、歷史系館為軍隊營舍，一旁的藝術研究所館（禮賢樓）則為聯隊本部。

這片綠意盎然的榕園，在戰後仍是國軍光復營區內的一塊綠地，直到1966年整個營區變成本校的光復校區，物換星移幾度秋，裕仁的榕樹仍舊茂密茁壯，年復一年，成大畢業生在這株榕樹前留下屬於他們的青春年代。

The Banyan Garden

The giant banyan trees are a common first impression of NCKU. The greatest of them all was planted in 1923 by the Crown Prince Hirohito (later Emperor Showa).

Back then, the banyan garden was used for foot drill, while the surrounding buildings were the southern army command center, which have become the buildings for the Departments of History, Industrial Design, and the Institute of Art Studies. Lush and lively, the banyan garden remained to be part

of Kuang-Fu Barrack for the ROC Armed Force after WWII. It wasn't until 1966 that the entire barrack was handed over to the university and changed into Kuang-Fu Campus. Ages after the twists and turns, the banyan tree Prince Hirohito planted remains abundant, and has always been the most popular photo spot during the graduation season.



榕園大榕樹
(The Banyan Garden)

美麗偶然 成功湖與光復操場

臺灣省立成功大學時期校園建築雖然雅逸秀美，景緻寧靜怡人，然而卻缺乏一處得以浪漫賞景的靜謐空間。當時正值財務艱難的年代，刻意挖湖造景，增添浪漫聽來像是天方夜譚，然而在一個偶然的工程事件中，卻成就了這個美麗的未來。羅雲平校長時期，在光復校區開闢大運動場，為求撙節經費，分別挖掘

原先為一片空地的成功湖舊址及商學院館前側邊之舊城牆垣，作為操場所需土壤。如此，如同生命共同體般的同時誕生兩處校園美景：光復操場與成功湖。這個美麗的偶然，傳遞的是過往遺跡的重生，以及學校資源承先啟後、生生不息的永續精神。

The Cheng Kung Lake and the Kuang-Fu Sports Field

Though the architectures were classic and elegant, back when the school was still a providential university, the campus still lacked a scenic spot for peace and tranquility. However, amidst financial difficulty, it was nearly impossible to reserve the landscaping budget for an artificial lake. Nonetheless, a coincidence achieved the marvel. During Prof. Luo Yun-Ping's term of office as the president of the university, a large sports field was planned to be built on the Kuang-Fu Campus as a recreational area. To save the cost, the soil needed

to pave the foundation of the field was dug up directly from an adjacent land on campus, which later became the Cheng Kung Lake. Carrying a part of one another, the two recreational sites were born. This wonderful coincidence is an imprint of the spirit of sustainability, which inherits the past and ushers the future.



光復操場 (Kuang-Fu Sports Field)



成功湖 (Cheng Kung Lake)



成杏校區

Cheng-Hsing Campus

20 蔚然成風 / 陶壁誓詞 ————— 67

Sheng Li Road 騞逕路



Chang Rong Road 嶺楓路

東豐路 Dong Fong Road

小東路 Siao Dong Road

蔚然成風 陶壁誓詞

位於醫學院圖書館旁的「石泉廣場」上，有一面書寫著「希波克拉底誓詞」中文版的陶壁，是成大醫學院每一個實習醫生在實習的第一天，必須在其面前宣誓之場所，其文字由創院院長黃崑巖親自書寫，並交付美濃窯製作完成。

「希波克拉底誓詞」是作為醫師必須遵守的圭臬，之所以要求實習生在這幅由窯燒呈現自然美感的書法作品前進行宣誓，就是要在潛移默化間，使兼顧科學倫理與人文素養的觀念在醫學院學生間蔚然成風。

「石泉廣場」則是以韓石泉醫師命名，韓石泉醫師在日治時期即行醫於臺南，並曾獲得醫學博士學位。其畢生不僅關心民生醫療議題，亦投入文化教育、政治社會等領域，積極弭平各種不平等，身體力行救人無數。其後人韓良誠醫師有感成大醫院創院理念與其父畢身追求之理想相符，因此出資捐贈製作陶壁，勤勉全體同學能力行實踐，彰顯醫德策勵未來。

Taking the Oath

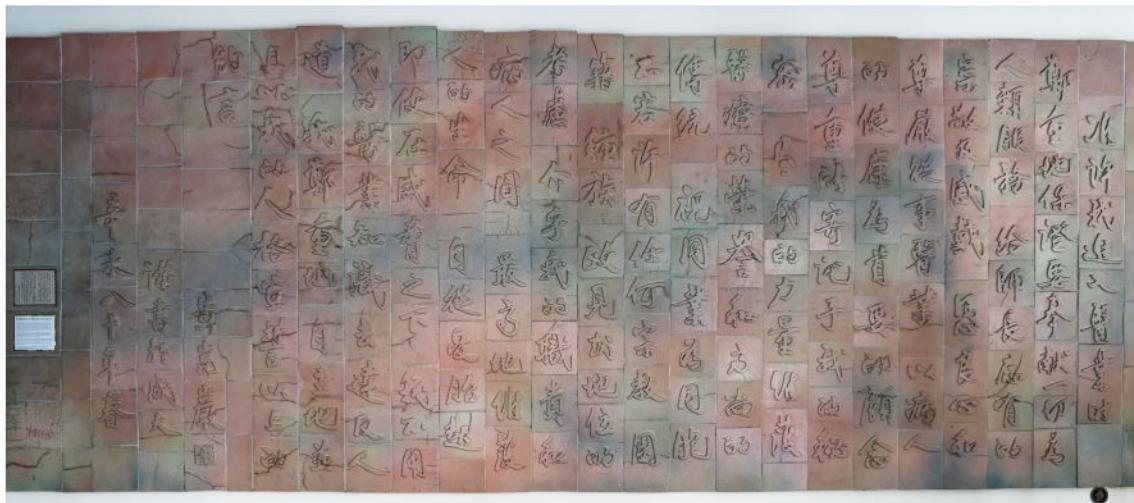
On the ceramic relief mural at the Shyr-Chyuan Square next to the library of NCKU Medical College states the Hippocratic Oath in Chinese. All intern doctors are required to take the oath here at the mural on their first day of internship. The calligraphy was written by Prof. Huang Kun-Yan, the founding dean of NCKU Medical College, then molded and kilned at Meinong.

The Hippocratic Oath is the canonical text for all doctors. Having all interns take the oath in front of this aesthetic calligraphy mural projects the hope of fostering both scientific ethics and humanistic qualities in all medical

students.

The square was named after Dr. Hahn Shyr-Chyuan, who was a medical doctor in Tainan during the colonial period. Dr. Hahn dedicated his life to public health issues, cultural education, politics, and other social affairs. He spent his lifetime trying to eliminate inequality, and saved countless lives throughout his occupation. At the founding of NCKU Medical College, Dr. Hahn Liang-Cheng donated for the making of this ceramic mural to encourage students to keep medical ethics at heart.

石板上銘刻著，被視為實習醫師的起點「希波克拉底誓詞」
 The Hippocratic Oath on the mural is considered as the starting point of a intern doctor.



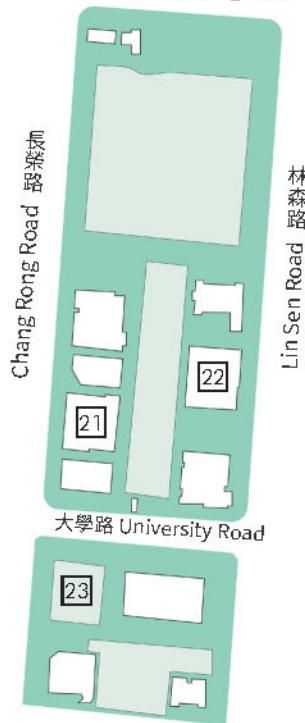
08

自強校區

Tzu-Chiang Campus



小東路 Xiao Dong Road



- 21 來電感覺 / 愛迪生—霍普金森式直流發電機 ————— 71
- 22 百年傳動 / 島津機構模型 ————— 73
- 23 退休新生 / UH-1H 直升機 ————— 75

來電感覺 愛迪生—霍普金森式直流發電機

成大電機系的愛迪生—霍普金森式直流發電機，可能是日治時期因教學需求而引進的。該機由英國曼徹斯特的 Mather & Platt 公司所屬 Salford 鐵工廠於 1880 年代獲愛迪生授權後，經由霍普金森博士 (John Hopkinson) 改良後製造，總重 1.1 噸、長 1.42 公尺、寬 0.83 公尺、高 1.45 公尺，產生 105 伏特電壓及 144 安培電流。

它不僅因實用的設計被大量使用，成為世界電力發展史上的重要里程碑，也是成大電機系早期校友難忘的回憶。臺灣從日治時期開始普遍使用電力設備，本校當時在電力技術的學習與實作上貢獻卓越，每在電力史的關鍵時刻，不論是 1930 年代日月潭水力發電工程，或二戰後修護全島電力時，本校校友與師生都扮演舉足輕重的角色；而這臺愛迪生—霍普金森式發電機正是當年啟蒙、培育他們的重要教具。

The Edison-Hopkinson Dynamo

The Edison-Hopkinson Dynamo at the Department of Electrical Engineering was imported during the Japanese Colonial Period. The machine was likely purchased for teaching purposes. Manufactured by Salford Iron Works, owned by Mather & Platt in Manchester, England, the machine (with a dimension of 1.42 x 0.83 x 1.42 meters; 1.1 Mg) had been refined by Dr. John Hopkinson under the authorization of Thomas Edison, and is capable of generating 105 volts and 144 amps.

The dynamo was not only widespread for its practicality, making it an important milestone in the history of the electricity power system, but also an unforgettable memory for Electrical Engineering alumni from

the earlier years. During the colonial period, the generalization of the electric power system in Taiwan was initiated. Ever since then, the university has always taken part in the development of power technology in the country. The university's alumni, faculty, and students not only played an important role in the forming of the hydroelectric power plant at Sun Moon Lake, which was constructed in the 30s, but also participated in repairing the country's power system after WWII. Here in NCKU, the Edison-Hopkinson Dynamo stands as the pillar of inspiration for those who sought, and continue to seek, the new age of electricity.



愛迪生—霍普金森式直流發電機
(The Edison-Hopkinson Dynamo)

百年傳動 島津機構模型

機械系系史室的外牆上，一面晶瑩剔透折射著光影的玻璃展架，陳列著一系列小巧精緻的模型，它們是日本時代以及二戰後，陪伴著機械系學長姊們學習機構原理的手動機械教具，以縮小比例的實體模擬齒輪或皮帶傳動，稱為機構模型。

1870 年左右，在德國已開始大量生產機構模型，並導入教學現場。19 世紀末，日本島津公司開始由歐美向日本引入機構模型，並於 20 世紀初起開始模

仿製造。因日本相繼在臺灣成立工業講習所（之後的臺北工業學校，今北科大）、臺南高等工業學校（即本校）及臺北帝國大學工學部（今臺大工學院），三所學校與工程相關的教學器材皆曾向島津購買，包括機構模型在內。因此至今在本校留下 55 件機構模型，臺大及北科大則分別有 52 件及 12 件。

留存在本校的機構模型絕大多數由機械系典藏，就是在機械系系史室外牆上的那一批，為該系典藏的重要文化資源。

The Shimadzu Mechanism Models

A set of Shimadzu Mechanism Models are displayed in the Historical Gallery of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. From the Japanese Colonial Period all the way to the post-war era, these mini-size mechanism models were used as the teaching materials for mechanical principles and manual machinery.

Around 1870, Germany had begun the mass production of mechanism models. By the end of the 19th century, the Shimadzu Company introduced these models in Japan, and started duplicating these tiny machines. When the Japanese government organized engineering academies in Taiwan, (including the

predecessors of Taipei Tech, NCKU, and the College of Engineering in NTU), these schools all purchased teaching tools from Shimadzu. Therefore, besides NCKU's collection of 55 models, NTU and Taipei Tech each own a collection of 52 and 12 models respectively.

These models on the wall of the Mechanical Engineering Department are truly one of the most valuable cultural assets both for the department and for the university.



機械工程學系系館陳列的「島津機構模型」
(The Shimadzu mechanism models in the M.E. Department)

退休新生 UH-1H 直升機

置放於自強校區草坪上的 UH-1H 型直升機（編號 NA506），是成大繼光復校區 BK24 蒸氣機關車，另一架「具分量」的大型交通工具。由內政部空中勤務總隊於 2017 年致贈本校航空太空工程系，提供教學及研究使用。

空勤總隊 UH-1H 型直升機被飛行員暱稱為老 U，這臺編號 NA506 救難直升機在 2017 年完成最後一個巡偵任務後，正式退役。由於直升機狀況良好，機上的儀表板與其他配置仍可作為學生研習

飛機結構的活教材，因此，選擇在學術機構讓它退役，安享晚年，不啻為理想的安排。

2017 年 12 月 12 日早晨 8 點自臺東起飛，9 點 55 分抵達成大。當天上午，眾多師生及媒體早已佔好角度，迎接直升機到來。在一片轟隆巨響之後，直升機精準降落在草坪上的「H」降落點，在一陣熱烈的掌聲之中，帥氣的飛官揮手向大家致意，成功完成該次交機任務。



UH-1H 直昇機 (The UH-1H Helicopter)



The UH-1H Helicopter

Placed on the lawn of Tzu-Chiang Campus, the UH-1H helicopter (#NA 506) is a gift from the National Airborne Service Corps to the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 2017.

Nicknamed "Old U," the helicopter had officially retired after its last rescue mission in 2017. At 8:00 am, December 12, 2017, it took off from Taitung and landed in NCKU at 9:55 am, where the faculty, students, and the media had been anticipating its arrival.

When the helicopter was handed to the university, it was in perfect condition. For a helicopter that had spent its lifetime in rescue missions, spending its last days in an academic environment for students to acquire knowledge on aircraft structure may have been the most ideal retirement plan.

09

力行校區 Li-Hsing Campus

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25	鑽石認證 / 綠色魔法學校	——	81





身體心靈 原日軍臺南衛戍病院

位於力行校區之台文系館，原為日軍臺南衛戍病院醫療建築群，始建於 1916 年，戰後稱 804 總醫院。20 世紀初是自然醫學崛起的年代，鼓吹都市人回到自然陽光空氣下作息，反對把健康議題全然醫療化。今力行校區隔著前鋒路與臺南公園比鄰，提供自然陽光與空氣，該地利成為當初病院擇址的原因之一。

1917 年落成的臺南衛戍病院是典型的分館式病院 (Pavilion Type Hospital) 建築，將病院所需空間分別配置在一棟棟建

築物中，彼此再以覆頂之廊道連接，使每棟建築物可獲得充足的空氣與陽光。其建築群亦是典型的第三期永久兵營兵舍，多數建築物具有架高中空樓板，以及位於南側的外廊藉以遮蔽直射陽光。此外，屋身以清水紅磚疊砌，於正面可見到連續的拱圈外廊。屋頂除採用珍貴的阿里山檜木之外，亦設有包覆銅皮的通風塔與老虎窗。三棟屬於病房的建築物在屋身可見開設從地面至簷下的大面積窗面，達到室內外空氣對流之通風效果，是適應臺灣氣候的綠建築代表。



原臺南衛戍病院病室
(The old Ward Building of Tainan Garrison Hospital)



1937 年興建的原臺南陸軍病院講堂
(The old Lecture Hall of Tainan Garrison Hospital, built in 1937)



原臺南衛戍病院管理室
(The old Administration Building of Tainan Garrison Hospital)

The Medical Facility of the Japanese Imperial Army

The buildings of the Department of Taiwanese Literature on Li-Hsing Campus were originally the medical buildings of the Tainan Garrison Hospital of the Japanese Army, renamed as "804 Army Hospital" after the war. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the trend of naturopathy began to rise. This promotes a naturalistic urban lifestyle, which opposes the generalization of medication on health issues. Today, Li-Hsing Campus located just across street from the Tainan Park, was chosen as the perfect spot for the NCKU hospital under the naturopathy trend.

Built from 1916 to 1917, the Tainan Garrison Hospital was a classic pavilion type hospital, which divided the wards according to their functions, with each

ward connected by a roofed corridor. In this manner, every part of the building enjoys great ventilation and sunlight. This design was common for buildings from the third phase of construction of the permanent barracks. To reduce direct sunlight, most of them were built with elevated slabs and corridors at the south. At the facade, the fair-faced bricks of the arch porch, along with a precious cypress roof from Alishan are still visible. The dormer and copper vent tower on top required much workmanship. Three of the buildings were wards with floor-to-ceiling windows, which increased cross ventilation, and are perfect green building examples for the climate of Taiwan.

鑽石認證 綠色魔法學校

「孫運璿綠建築研究大樓—綠色魔法學校」於 2011 年啟用，為全臺第一座以造林的碳中和措施達成零碳建築的首例，也是全球第一座亞熱帶綠建築教育中心。

在台達電子文教基金會與國內三十多家企業的資源挹注之下，由成大建築學系林憲德教授偕同多位學者共同進行研究，並導入建築物的實體設計上，藉由自然通風的軟性節能、設備減量、再生能源、屋頂綠化等臺灣本土技術與手

法，結合一旁的亞熱帶雨林與水池等自然景觀，從而達成零碳建築設計目標，不僅在臺灣獲得 EEWH 鑽石級綠建築標章認證、美國 LEED 白金級綠建築標章認證，2011 年也獲得「世界立體綠化零碳建築傑出設計獎」殊榮。

建築外觀富含船型元素，內部亦以八八風災之漂流木，委託排灣族藝術家峨格 · 馬帝靈父子創作「諾亞方舟」大型雕刻壁畫，藉以呼籲國人愛護自然、珍惜地球之心。

The Magic School Of Green Technologies

The Y.S. Sun Green Building Research Center—The Magic School of Green Technologies was completed in 2011. The carbon neutral building surrounded by greenery is not only the first zero-carbon building in Taiwan, but also the world's first education center for subtropical green building.

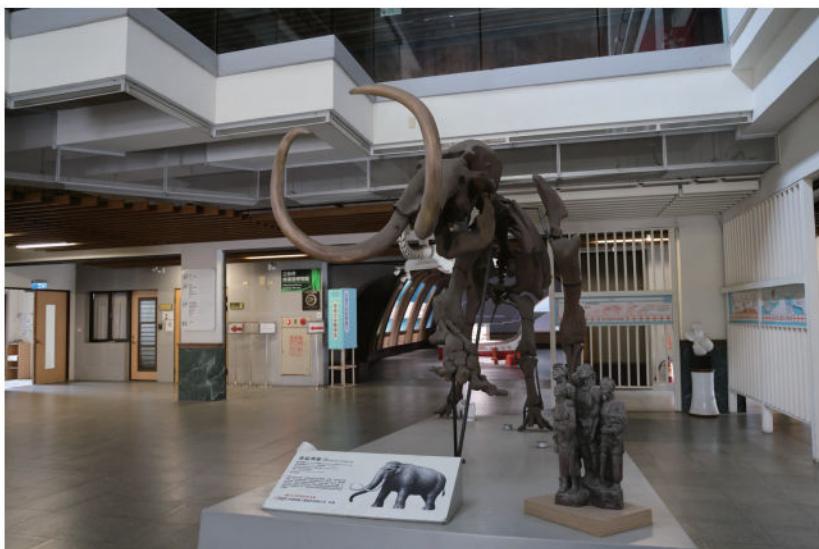
Donated by Delta Electronics Foundation, along with over thirty domestic enterprises, the building's green magic was accomplished through the extensive research conducted by a team of scholars led by Prof. Lin Hsien-Te from NCKU Architecture Department. The natural ventilation, facility reduction, renewable energy, and the green roof, along with the landscaping of subtropical forest and ponds incorporated in the design have

achieved the zero-carbon goal. Besides the Taiwan Ecology, Energy, Waste Reduction and Health (EEWH) Diamond certification, this Green Magic School also achieved the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certification from the U.S. Green Building Council in 2011.

Externally, elements of ark cover the building. Internally, a massive relief mural titled "Noah's Ark" consolidates the theme correspondingly. Made out of driftwood from Typhoon Morakot, the mural created by indigenous Paiwan artists Lavuras Matilin and his son stands as a reminder for people of this land to care for nature, and cherish the planet.



綠色魔法學校外觀
(The facade of Magic School of Green Technologies)



綠色魔法學校室內展場空間
(The exhibition hall of Magic School of Green Technologies)



10

歸仁校區
Gui-Ren Campus

不獨晚晴 / 成大的飛機群

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安南校區

An-Nan Campus

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海洋保育 / 鯨豚中心 ━━━━━━━ 89



不獨晚晴 成大的飛機群

成大校內有好幾架飛機，包括「F-100 超級軍刀機」、「F-104 星式戰鬥機」及「PL-1 介壽號教練機」，這些飛機在實驗聲隆隆作響的歸仁校區內，安享餘年。這些具有不同時代意義的飛機，以其沈默而堅定的身影，鼓舞著成大的師生，在成功的天空裡，進行一項又一項前瞻性的航太研究與實驗。

F-100 超 級 軍 刀 (Super Sabre) 式噴射戰鬥機，由北美航空公司設計製造，1954 年起服役於美國空軍，1958 年起則轉由我國空軍使用，在越戰及

臺海對峙期間厥功甚偉。F-104 星式 (Starfighter) 戰鬥機，由美國洛克公司設計製造，1954 年 2 月 17 日首飛，飛行時可達雙倍音速，具有高空攔截戰鬥力，1960 年起引入我國空軍，捍衛臺海領空數十年。PL-1B 是一架單發動機螺旋槳雙座小型飛機，原由美籍工程師 Ladislao Pazmany 設計，1968 年，政府為發展自製飛機的能力，而向 Ladislao Pazmany 購買製作權並自行製造，取名為介壽號，作為初級教練機使用。



F-100 超級軍刀機 (Super Sabre)



介壽號教練機 (Cheihshou, the PL-1B trainer aircraft)

The Aircrafts on Campus

A number of aircrafts are on Gui Ren Campus. This includes F-100 Super Sabre, F-104 Starfighter, and the trainer aircraft PL-1B. These retired aircrafts carry the mission of inspiring faculty and students in NCKU to envision the future of Astronautical Engineering.

The F-100 Super Sabre, which contributed immensely in the Vietnam War and Taiwan Straits standoff, was designed and manufactured by North American Aviation Inc.

On the other hand, F-104 Starfighter, designed and manufactured by Lockheed Corporation, made its maiden flight on February 17,

1954, and was imported to Taiwan in 1960 for its Mach 2 supersonic performance and high-altitude inception capacity. For decades, F-104 had faithfully guarded the Taiwan Strait.

PL-1B, originally designed by Ladislao Pazmany, is a single-engine propeller driven two-seat light aircraft. In 1968, the government purchased its manufacturing rights from Pazmany and started developing its own models. This first model was named Cheihshou, and served as a beginner trainer aircraft of the air force of Taiwan.



F104 星式戰鬥機 (Starfighter)

人造海嘯 成大水工試驗所

成大水工試驗所前身為臺南水工試驗室，成立於 1950 年，是臺灣兩個最早成立的水利工程試驗機構之一。其成立目的，主欲解決各項河、海水利工程問題。尤其成立不久後即與基隆港務局合作執行外港擴建工程模型試驗，海岸港灣及海洋工程的研究成為本校水工試驗所之發展重點。最早的試驗室今日仍然留存，位於成功校區，目前為土木工程系軌道工程實驗室所用。

1998 年在安南校區啟用的大型水工試驗設備，擁有一座世界最大的的平面造波水池 (wave basin) 以及一座世界第二大的斷面水槽 (wave flume)。利用這些設備，可營造各種波動力學實驗。2004 年南海大海嘯發生後，日本富士電視臺也曾來安南校區利用斷面水槽模擬海嘯，藉以拍攝海嘯逃生避難宣導影片。

Hydraulics Laboratory

Founded in 1950, the Tainan Hydraulics Laboratory of NCKU was one of the two earliest hydraulic engineering research institutions in Taiwan, which were established to conduct river/ocean hydraulic modeling for hydraulic constructions. Soon after its establishment, the university partnered with Keelung Port on the simulation of its outer port development. Thenceforth, research on coastal and marine engineering have always been a major focus of the laboratory. The earliest lab is now a track engineering laboratory of the Department of Civil Engineering on Cheng-Kung Campus.

In 1998, the facility was relocated to the new An-Nan Campus, where sets of large-scale hydraulic engineering laboratory equipment including the world's largest wave basin and second largest wave flume are implemented. They are capable of performing all kinds of wave kinetic simulation for research purposes. After the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, Japan's Fuji TV came to use the wave flume to film a simulation of the tsunami to publicize tsunami preparedness.



海洋保育 鯨豚中心

國立成功大學生物系師生（現生命科學系），自 1993 年起，即協助主管機關處理死亡鯨豚擱淺事件，從 2000 年起，與政府、學術機構與民間團體合作，開始進行活體擱淺鯨豚救援任務，並正式在 2009 年，於校內成立海洋生物及鯨豚研究中心。

成大鯨豚中心設立的宗旨，除務實的進行鯨豚與海龜的救援，執行海洋生物與鯨豚永續經營之研究、教學與服務相關工作，落實國內海洋保育教育的推廣，

使大眾也能一同參與並促進與提升海洋生態保育，期望達到永續海洋的目標。

成大鯨豚中心，更積極與國內外各學術或博物館單位密切合作，提升海洋生物關學術及保育知識技能、研究人才培育及教育推廣工作，持續增加救援與環境教育的能量，並持續地國家對於海洋生物及鯨豚保育政策的實質建議。



2022 年一隻活體擱淺的印太瓶鼻海豚，經過救援醫療與復健，進行野放作業
The rewilding of a live stranded Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin rescued in 2022.

Marine Biology and Cetacean Research Center

Starting from 1993, NCKU Biology Department (now Department of Life Science), has been working on dead cetacean stranding with the government. In 2000, the university initiated the work of rescuing live stranded cetaceans with other academic institutions and civil organizations. Later in 2009, the university established the Marine Biology and Cetacean Research Center.

The purpose of the research center is not only to rescue stranded cetaceans and sea turtles, but also to conduct research, courses, and services on the sustainability of cetaceans and other marine life. By engaging the public, the university aims to raise awareness on marine conservation, and keep the

ocean sustainable for the planet.

Thus, in addition to close cooperation with domestic and international institutions to enhance both academic and pragmatic knowledge on marine biology and marine conservation, the center also trains researchers in raising awareness by stepping into both rescue missions and classrooms. Moreover, to cast a wider net on the conservation of cetaceans and other marine animals, the research center has continually advised civil service departments concerning relative policies.



2020 年一隻活體擱淺的花紋海豚，經過三個月的救援醫療與復健，進行野放作業
The rewilding of a live stranded Risso's dolphin, which successfully recovered after three months of treatment in 2020.

國立成功大學校園文化資產手冊（2024 年）

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To be continued



 國立成功大學-博物館
NCKU National Cheng Kung University Museum