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TAIPEI TAIPEI TAIPEI

台北民俗文化古蹟之旅

A tour : 19 Feb 2004 (Bus tour)

08:00	Departure
09:00-12:00	National Palace Museum (故宮博物院)
12:30-14:30	Ta Yeh Takashimaya Dept. Store (大葉高島屋百貨公司) Free time : lunch and shopping
14:50-15:10	Hung Shulin Marshy Wetlands , Tamshui River (紅樹林保護區)
15:20-16:00	Hongmau Castle (淡水紅毛城)
16:00-16:40	Fishermen's Dock (漁人碼頭)
17:20	Highness Hotel Linkou (林口 華夏酒店)

B tour :

16 Feb (Bus tour)	
14:00-16:40	Confucius Temple (孔子廟) Lin An-tai Historic Estate (林安泰古厝) Museum of Formosan Aborigines (順益台灣原住民博物館)
17 Feb (Bus +train tour, walking Taipei by foot 捷運遠足樂逍遙)	
08:30	Bus transfer from hotel to Presidential Office Building (專車接往總統府)
09:00-12:30	Presidential Office Building (總統府) 228 Merorial Peace Park (二二八公園) Taiwan Museum (省立台灣博物館)
12:30-15:00	Taipei Main Station Circle (台北車站) : Free time : Lunch and shopping
15:30-16:20	Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall (中正紀念堂)
16:20	Bus transfer from Geothermal Scenic Park to hotel
18 Feb (Bus tour)	
08:30	Departure
09:30	Li Tien-Lu Glove Puppet Museum (李天祿布袋戲文物館) Yehliu Park (野柳)
12:00-13:00	Lunch : Fuchi harbor (富基漁港)
14:00-16:00	Chiufen Golden Mining Museum (九份金礦博物館) Chiufen Kite Museum (風箏博物館)
16:00	Departure Chiufen
20 Feb (Bus +train tour, walking Taipei by foot 捷運遠足樂逍遙)	
08:30	Bus transfer from hotel to Lungshan Temple (專車接往龍山寺)
09:00-10:00	Lungshan Temple (龍山寺)
10:30-11:30	Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial house (國父紀念館)
11:45-14:00	Breeze Center (頂好商圈) : Free time : Lunch and shopping
14:40-16:40	Geothermal Scenic Park (地熱景觀公園)
16:40	Bus transfer from Geothermal Scenic Park to hotel

National Palace Museum (故宮博物院)

The National Palace Museum collects, preserves, and promotes the essence of Chinese art and crafts. Accumulated over a thousand years by Chinese emperors and royal families, its collections include ceramics, porcelain, calligraphy, painting, and ritual bronzes. In addition, the Museum also possesses many fine examples of jade, lacquer wares, curio cabinets, enamel wares, writing accessories, carvings, embroidery, rare books. The quality of its collections remains unparalleled anywhere throughout the world in the field of Chinese Art. The Museum was first established in 1925 at Beijing and finally relocated at Taipei, Taiwan after WWII. The Museum is now one of the most important museums as well as research institutions through out the world, and it is also a "must-see" for foreign visitors.

Hongmau Castle (淡水紅毛城)

Hongmau Castle was built by the Spanish in 1629, but later seized by the Dutch. Since the Dutch were then known as the "red-haired people", the fort is also known as the "Red-Hair Fortress". It is listed as a Grade 1 historical site. The exceptionally-beautiful red-walled fort consists of the main fortifications, the former British consulate, and a southern gate. A Qing dynasty cannon mounted in front of the fort is of great historical value. With a superb view of Tamshui Old Town and Mt. Kuanyin, the upper floor of the fort is fit for painting or photography.

Fishermen's Dock (漁人碼頭)

Since the Fishermen's Dock was rebuilt, the historical famous town Tamshui again became major tourist destination. The Fishermen's Dock is located on the right bank near the mouth of the Tamshui River. It is nestled against Mt. Tatun on the east, and faces Mt. Kuanyin to the west. The lovely natural scenery and the charming boardwalk make this one of the best spots to watch the sunset.

Confucius Temple (孔子廟)

Today's Confucius Temple was built in 1879 and renovated during the Japanese colonial period. This magnificent temple in honor of Confucius and other Confucian sages is of southern Chinese motif. A solemn ceremony with eight-row dance is held every year on 28 Sept. to commemorate Confucius' birthday, expressing the ultimate respect for his great teachings.

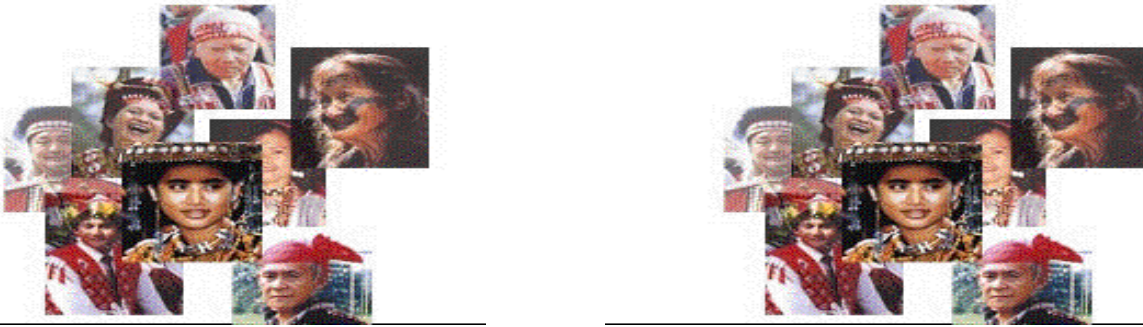
Lin An-tai Historic Estate (林安泰古厝)

The Lin An-tai Historic Estate is a superb model of traditional Fukienese architecture. The main hall with side wings starts low at front and rises toward back. As a result, the house is airy, but can fend off cold winter winds. Floors within the compound are paved with lovely red stones, while windowsills in the gate chamber are decorated with exquisite carvings. Traditional of this high order is hard to find nowadays.

Museum of Formosan Aborigines (順益台灣原住民博物館)

The Shung Ye Museum of Formosan Aborigines plays a significant role in promoting understanding and respect among the various native peoples of Taiwan. The six-floor building is divided into five exhibition areas introducing the culture, lifestyle, and homeland of each tribe.

Handicrafts, musical instruments, and miniature models illustrate daily tribal life and culture. Aboriginal textiles and clothing are also on display, including a selection of colorful and richly-patterned embroidered works and ornaments. The basement is devoted to religious articles, including ceremonial pottery vessels, divination boxes, and bronze blades.



228 Memorial Peace Park (二二八公園)

Originally named the Taipei New Park, the 228 Memorial Peace Park was Taiwan's first contemporary urban park in the European style. Facilities included an open-air stage, ponds, footpaths, and an arched foot bridge. The government added Chinese-style towers commemorating Dr. Sun yat-sen, Liu Ming-chuan, and Cheng Cheng-kung in the years after World War II. The park was renamed the 228 Memorial Peace Park by Mayor Chen Shui-bian in 1996, after which the 228 Memorial Museum and sculpture were commissioned in an effort to remember history and heal old wounds.

Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall (中正紀念堂)

Built in traditional Chinese style, the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall features blue roof tiles, whitewalls, and red raised flower beds- the colors of the ROC flag. The National Theater and National Concert Hall are located to either side of the the Main gate World-class concerts and performances are held in these two venues, and open-air performances are often put on in the plaza.

Lungshan Temple (龍山寺)

Built in 1738, the Lungshan Temple features a roof with multiple eaves and exquisitely carved pillars and beams. Listed as a Class 2 historical site, it is the best preserved temple of its time in Taiwan. The front hall is for the worship of the Goddess of Mercy, while the rear hall is dedicated to Matsu, Goddess of the sea. Often crowded with throngs of worshippers, the temple is a must-see for tourists. The most exciting and crowded time is the annual Lantern Festival.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial house (國父紀念館)

An example of Chinese palace architecture. The Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall was built in 1972/Able to hold 3000 people, this Memorial Hall is often used for concerts, dances, and dramatic performances. The surrounding park is adorned with beds of flowers that change with the seasons.

Geothermal Scenic Park (地熱景觀公園)

Originally called Geothermal Valley, the Geothermal Scenic Park is a rare natural wonder. Situated next to Peitou Park, the Valley is named after the sulphurous gases and scalding hot springs that give it the very image of purgatory. Springs dot the park of 3,500 square meters. The spring water, the hottest in Tatun Mountain area, can reach a boiling 90C and has an extremely high sulfur and
The Li Tien-lu Glove Puppet Museum



Li Tien-Lu Glove Puppet Museum (李天祿布袋戲文物館)

In recognition of the huge contribution made by the puppeteer Li Tien-lu to the preservation of Taiwanese culture and the ancient art of puppetry, the Li Tien-lu Glove Puppet Museum was established in 1996 in Sanjr Shiang. On display are numerous glove puppets and other items associated with hand puppet theater.

Yehliu Park (野柳)

Known for its bizarre, jagged rock formations. These rock formations are an amazing array of artistic shapes created by erosion and other natural forces -- large "eggs" scattered at random, a "slipper" which fishermen employ as a platform, and a rock that some say resembles the profile of Egyptian Queen Nefertiti. The broad, gently rolling coast is littered with oddly shaped lava and sandstone, and a stone bridge leads past a tidal pool to a narrow promontory with great views of the coastline. The rocky coastline is indeed beautiful, but remember not to go too near the edge. A statue has been built in honor of a man who drowned while trying to save another drowning man at this spot. If you see a red line painted on the ground near the edge, do not cross it.

Chiufen Golden Mining Museum (九份金礦博物館)

The old mining town of Chiufen is a place where you can really experience Taiwan's historical legacy. It was the site of one of Asia's largest gold mining areas with such titles as the "gold capital of Asia, and "Little Shanghai." A lot has changed since those high times. After the gold mines played out, the town was forgotten by the rest of the world for decades. As a result, much of the town's classic architectural beauty remains. Perched on a low mountaintop overlooking bays and hills below,

Chiufen Kite Museum (風箏博物館)

There is a kite museum, the first private museum displaying kites in Taiwan. It collected and kept more than 2000 kites from around the world. One of them is smaller than a one dollar coin.

The museum was founded in 1996 and collected the kites with particular characteristic. Besides the usual exhibition for tourists, they have the vivid displays and the kite making course. As long as the children make the appointment beforehand, they will try their best to hand down kite art.

Taiwan Museum (省立台灣博物館)

Ninety old years of history has made the Taiwan Museum the oldest museum in Taiwan. Rich in ethnic and natural historical resources, the museum unfolds to its visitors a wealth of academic information, past archives and cultural relics. The museum displays encompass four wide fields of knowledge, anthropology, earth sciences, zoology and botany.

During the past ninety years and so, the Museum preserved samples of plants and animals that are already extinct today. The display collection also includes the mineral stones of Taiwan, the Taiwan aboriginal cultural artifacts massively collected during the Japanese Occupation Period, as well as Southeast Asian, pre-historic and Han cultural artifacts. They are the best remembrances of the natural and cultural history of Taiwan; their presence serves as a good foundation for research. The museum held various exhibits, educational activities, publications, provincial speech and orientation tour, teaching assistance programs, as well as opened eight branch museums of natural history. It is our aim to bring Taiwan's natural and cultural history within reach of the general public.

Callsign	Name:	Telephone
BX2AG	楊建寅 /Frank Yang	Tel: 886-2-2703-1675, 886-916-334893 Fax: 886-2-2708-4407
BV2AC	蔡鴻彰 /Jimmy Tsai	886-936-065-120
BV4DP	翁培舫 /Johnson Wong	886-932-635-764
BX2AE	曾明賢 /Tony Tseng	886-932-225-728
BV2QB	王明賢 /Echo Wang	886-936-417-948
正安旅行社 (T/S)	王秀燕 /	Tel:886-2-2768-8933, 886-933-023166 Fax:886-2-27689423