



Tainan City Tour

Date	2015.07.10
Route	NCKU →The Qigu Salt Mountain→Taiwan Salt Museum→Lunch→The National Museum of Taiwan Literature → Hayahsi vintage department store→Anping Fort→Dinner→ NCKU

◆ About Tainan

Tainan was Taiwan's political and military center from 1624 to 1885. It has been a gateway to Taiwan since the Dutch colonial period, and was flourished through the Zheng's regime and the Qing dynasty. During the maritime age to the expansion development of early Han Chinese settlements lived in this island, Tainan played a significant role in the historical development of Taiwan.

◆ Taiwan Salt Museum

Taiwan Salt Museum is currently the only theme museum dedicated to salt production in Taiwan. The shape and the look of the salt piles are strategically designed so that the two piles look like two white pyramids arising high from the salt field.



◆ Qigu Salt Mountains

The Qigu Salt Field was once the largest solar salt field in Taiwan supplying salt for the domestic agricultural and industrial sector. Through changes in time, solar salt was no longer economically viable, hence the Qigu Salt Field ceased production in May 2002, marking the end of 338 years of solar salt history in Taiwan and the dawning of an era of recreation at the Qigu Salt Mountain.

The Qigu Salt Mountain occupies an area of one hectare, and its white salt mountain peak is approximately six stories tall, making it a spectacle to behold. Through the fusion of tradition and innovation, Taiyen has infused the salt industry's history, culture & creative and health concept to present the diverse development of the salt industry. With unique salt theme tourist attractions such as the salt mountain's main peak, salt sculpture exhibition hall, solar salt experience area, salt house, antique machinery exhibition area and road train etc., the educational entertainment activities have transformed the park into a renowned sightseeing destination among international and domestic travelers.





◆ The National Museum of Taiwan Literature

The National Museum of Taiwan Literature (NMTL), founded on October 17th, 2003, is the first national museum dedicated to the literary arts.

The museum building has a distinguished history tracing back to 1916, when it was built to house the Tainan Prefectural Government. Reflecting contemporary European architectural styling, it is one of several well-known works by architect Moriyama Matsunosuke on the island. Other Matsunosuke projects include the current Office of the President (Sotokufu) and Control Yuan in Taipei. The building was damaged during WWII and suffered decades of neglect before serious restoration work was commenced in 1997. Reopened in 2003, the building is today a focal point of island literature, culture, architecture and history, and a successful example of both restoration and revitalization.

The NMTL records, organizes and explains Taiwan's literary heritage. Archives and displays include examples from indigenous Malayo-Polynesian cultures as well as from key periods in Taiwan history – from the Dutch, Ming / Koxinga, Qing and Japanese periods through modern times. Educational activities promote awareness of Taiwan literary traditions. The museum includes literature and children's literature reading rooms as well as a literary experience center designed to both excite and educate.

In helping spread literary knowledge and appreciation, the museum hopes to make reading and the literary arts a 「friend」 for life.

◆ Anping Fort

In 1624, Dutch built the first fort in Anping, Taiwan, called "Fort Zeelandia", now known as Anping Fort, where has been the administrative center of the Dutch regime, and the hub for trading. The building was originally constructed in square inner fortress and rectangle outer walls. In 1661, the fort was renamed as Anping to commemorate his home town when Guoxingye (Cheng Cheng-Kung) has driven the Dutch out of Taiwan. Therefore, Fort Zeelandia was also known as "King's Fort" or "Taiwan Fort", nicknamed Anping Fort.



In Kangxi Emperor's regime of Qing Dynasty, Taiwan was included in the empire that the political center was transferred to Tainan City, causing the decline of the Fort. The red bricks of the Fort have been taken for construction of Eternal Fortress. During the Japanese occupation, the Dutch style buildings in inner fortress were completely destroyed. A square red-bricked step platform was constructed with a western style house on the platform, being served as dormitory for Customs officials, where the memorial hall now is located. It was named Anping Fort after Restoration of Taiwan, and was registered to be the first grade historical replica and become an attraction for tourists. The remaining more than 70 meters long south walls of the outer fort with worn-out red bricks, accompanied by the old banyan roots, chanted its odyssey. The fort is the very historical replica over three hundred years.