

林安泰古厝民俗文物館

107年常設展示

古厝時光 安泰歲月



展覽引言

介紹林安泰古厝現況

屋頂剪紙吊飾，透過光影呈現懷舊氛圍



月 歲 泰 安



古曆時光

古唐時光

清康熙19年(1724年)秋舉福建文舉的林啟瑞(林啟公)奉命來臺考察。其四子林金鑑(林秋公)同游新莊，在板橋村寓食。翌年春發生大甲風暴，林金鑑隨「浮海大王」，在東港附近身亡。此據康熙48年(1713年)所撰「板橋風災」，清道光7年(1827、1823年)及清光緒14年(1888年)所撰之紀念家書，逐取清室所收藏的「家」和重修家譜之「家」，將宅第定為「史家厝」。是臺北板橋區古宅中年代最久的古厝之一。

—Ching-sheng University Question's origin (1724).
Liao, Liang-shan. In: Wu-Kuan, ed. "Taiwan's Past and Future."
Taipei: National Sun Yat-sen University, 1997.

[illegible]

安泰歲月

安泰歲月

林安泰古厝，採「坐東北朝西南」之建築方位，距今約二百年，是一種非常精緻的二進五開四合院古宅，民國七一年，因未被列入古蹟且正好位於敦化南路拓寬工程，因而被列為古蹟，後在專家學者的建議與奔走下，終於在八一年，被正式列入古蹟。

民國98年(2009年)5月由臺北市政府民政局長親為「林安泰古厝民俗文物館」，對外隆重參觀。民國98年(2009年)配合臺北市古博覽會活動成為展覽主題區。民國100年(2011年)續以「林安泰古厝民俗文物館」開放民眾參觀，為臺北市重要觀光景點。

The Lin An-Tai Historical House is positioned to the northeast and facing the southeast, an auspicious orientation in terms of fengshui. Taking on the form of a two-partition and five-room courtyard house, Being excluded from the list of a two-partition and five-room courtyard house. Being excluded from the list of a two-partition and five-room courtyard house. Being excluded from the list of a two-partition and five-room courtyard house.

In May 2000, the Lin An-Tai Historical House and Museum was opened to the public under the elaborate planning by the Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government. In 2009, the garden right next to the courtyard house was expanded as a feature of the Taipei International Flora Exposition, being an architectural gem of Taipei City, the Lin An-Tai Historical House and Museum has now been re-opened to the public since 2011.



互動體驗

翻翻看林安泰古厝各
角落的小秘密

榫接積木體驗傳統建
築工法的巧思



圖：《臺北市歷史建築林安泰古厝調查研究－修
利用總結報告書》及《國南悠遊 林安泰古厝》

探索古厝秘密

歷時10年／搬遷3次／遷移10公里。

林安泰古厝是一間會說故事的房子，不僅在建築巧思中透露了藝術價值，更承載了林家人兩百年來疊打摺的輝煌歲月。而這些故事都藏在古厝的各個角落，翻看看古厝的小秘密，並到古厝中找尋他們蹤跡吧。

內文出處：《臺北市歷史建築林安泰古厝調查研究－修利用總結報告書》及《國南悠遊 林安泰古厝》

榫接體驗

The Beauty of Interlocking Wooden Joints

榫接是中國傳統建築中，最具有智慧與美感的工藝之一。它不需要釘子，僅靠木料本身的結構，就能牢固地連接在一起。這種工藝不僅展現了木匠的巧思，也體現了中國傳統建築的獨特魅力。


透過動手操作，您可以體驗到榫接的精妙之處，並了解傳統建築工法的智慧。

以下三種，為中國傳統建築中最常見的榫接方式，請您動手操作，體驗傳統建築工法的智慧。



古厝也有避震系統！

斗拱是林安泰古厝裡面的一大特色，利用層層上疊的原理撐起屋頂的重量，當地震來臨時，這些斗拱有許多節點，可以抵消一部分的震動，在地震頻繁的台灣，不僅美觀更帶著極大的功能唷！



什麼是鳥踏？

在屋側牆身上用磚砌出一水平宅磚，就是「鳥踏」。不僅能遮擋雨水，或讓單調的牆面更加美觀，也是鳥兒的棲身之處。



守住財富的獅子

在走道上方的通樑有一對「獅座」，和斗拱相同，具有將屋頂的力量分散至柱子的功能。而林安泰古厝的這對獅子向內觀看，據說具有守住財富的意思唷！



什麼是耳房？

位於門廳兩旁各加蓋的小房間，規模小於門廳，乍看就像在門廳兩側長出兩個耳朵般。平日這裡除了是客人到達的第一站，也是主人待客的臨時處所，可作為小客廳或家用書房。



翻翻看林安泰古厝各角落的小秘密，可說是林安泰古厝的賞析指南，互動性的展示，引領大家深入認識古厝的故事。



榫接體驗

The Beauty of Mortise and Tenon Joints

林安泰古厝興建時，林回公從福建廈門專請了八十位最有名的唐山師傅，加上本地二百多位工匠興建而成。
古厝中木柱、木屋架、樑桁等部分，其接榫相當完美。榫卯主要的作用是連接及固定兩個構件，多運用在建築、傢俱或其他器物之構造。如門廳四點金柱上屋架之越瓜踏斗和金瓜童柱與穿樑部分極為吻合，形式優美。

The superb craftsmanship of this courtyard house finds perfect expression in the mortise and tenon joints of its wooden frame, pillars and beams. Commonly applied in architecture, furniture and other utensils, a mortise and tenon joint primarily functions as a device that connects and sets two components rigidly in place. For example, the wooden brackets of the gate hall consist of seamlessly connected crawling melon tubes, horizontal beams and four giant golden pillars, which forms a graceful arch that makes perfect sense in mechanics.

榫接是古人的智慧，運用巧思，
試著將檯面上的榫與卯裝起來吧！



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榫接體驗

The Beauty of Mortise and Tenon Joints

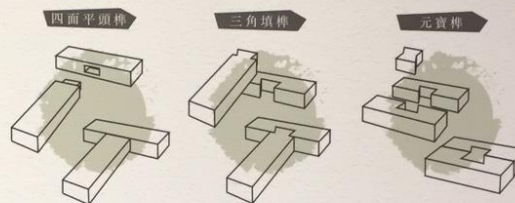
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試著將檯面上的榫與卯裝起來吧！

Mortise and tenon joints are products of our forefathers' wisdom. Now, let's use our ingenuity and try to connect the tenons and mortises on the table!



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體驗傳統
建築不用
釘子，靠
著榫接就
能支撐房
屋結構的
巧思。

歷史軌跡

拆遷緣起

Rationale behind the Relocation

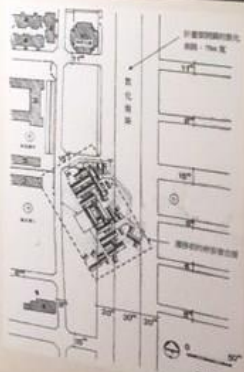
民國65年(1976年)8月6日,臺北市政府決定要拓寬敦化南路至七十米寬的林蔭大道,位於四維路上的林安泰古厝,因後側基地有三分之二位於四維路173巷至和平東路的工程預定地上,面積達170坪,且未列入古蹟保存範圍,自此面臨拆遷或搬遷的去留抉擇,引發各界爭議。

On 6 August 1976, the Taipei City Government launched a widening project to turn Daoshan S. Rd. into a one-lane boulevard 70 m in width. The Lin An Tai Historical House was located on Swei Rd., yet two-thirds of its rear part (around 562 sq.) was on the projected site spanning Lin 173, Swei Rd. and Heping E. Rd.; and, on top of that, this courtyard and house was not included in the list of municipal historic sites. A thorny dilemma between demolition and relocation arose, and a storm of controversy was consequently raised.



保存還是拆遷？臺北市政府於民國66年(1977年)10月宣布將林安泰古厝拆遷。

當時許多專業學者出發反對拆除林安泰古厝,引起爭議。部分專家認為古蹟周圍的地理位置和時空環境就失去意義,拆遷不加剝離;部分人士主張敦化南路可繞道而行,或設計高架橋、地下道,原地保留古厝;另有部分人士認為古厝應選擇遷建保存,並拆遷。



(圖17) 林安泰古厝拆遷前位置

第一次搬遷

The First Relocation (from its

為保存臺北市珍求相當嚴謹的李重耀加以分類、編號、繪藍圖的精準度。

In an attempt to preserve Chong-Yao, an architect who categorized, indexed, drafted and house. He also took a huge quantity



因拓寬工程進行在即,及左右護龍的測繪工作,不論大小尺寸皆經過仔細測量,得順序計畫及編號,力求將其系至於柱樑接榫、木柱與等部位,未拆開前無法測繪工作。

In view of the imminent of the work by dividing itself into mapping of the main hall, side component of this courtyard and relocation. A dimensioning plan, three-dimensional field mapping the relocation as systematic as

歷史軌跡

介紹林安泰古厝搬遷歷程及對於文資保存的價值

拆遷緣起

Rationale behind the Relocation

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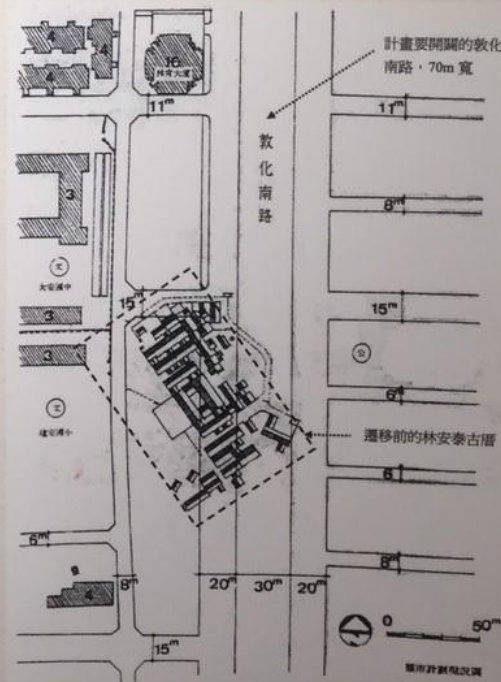
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林安泰古厝拆遷緣起



當時許多專業學者出聲反對拆除林安泰古厝，引起爭議；部分專家認為古蹟離開所居的地理位置和時空環境就失去意義，拆遷不如剷除；部分人士主張敦化南路可繞道而行，或設計高架橋、地下道，原地保留古厝；另有部分人士認為古厝應該遷建保存，最

市政府於民國66年（1977年）10月宣布將林安泰古厝





林安泰古厝大事記

林安泰古厝

第一次搬遷歷程

第一次搬遷 (四維路原址-安和路倉庫)

The First Relocation (from its former address on Siwei Rd. to the warehouse on Anhe Rd.)

為保存臺北市珍貴的傳統民宅建築物，由對施工細節要求相當嚴謹的李重耀建築師逐一為古厝的一磚、一石、一木加以分類、編號、繪製藍圖、造冊，並拍攝大量照片以輔助藍圖的精準度。

In an attempt to preserve precious traditional private residences in Taipei City, Lee Chong-Yao, an architect who enforces a rigorous standard in construction, meticulously categorized, indexed, drafted and registered every brick, stone and wooden part of this courtyard house. He also took a huge quantity of photographs to improve the precision of the drafts.



民國67年(1978年)6月26日上午10時林安泰古厝動工拆卸，古厝就此離開它駐立百年的原生地。

The dismantling of the Lin An-Tai Historical House started at 10 am on 26 June 1978, marking the departure of this courtyard house from its place of origin where it had been located for a century, building materials awaiting reassembly.

因拓寬工程進行在即，拆遷團隊隨即趕工分成三組進行門廳左右廂房、正廳及左右護龍的測繪工作，不論是屋面、樑木、地面(高、寬、深度)及每一根材料的大小尺寸皆經過仔細測量，待平面、立面、和各部位圖說製作完成後，便製作拆卸順序計畫及編號，力求將其系統化。

至於柱樑接榫、木柱與柱礎石接榫、桁條與桁條接榫、石枕與門臼等樑頭部位，未拆開前無法測繪紀錄，於是便一面進行拆卸工作，一面進行補測繪的工作。



林安泰古厝拆卸當時因選建地點久未確定，原本打算要直接搬遷至中央研究院旁擬設的民俗村內，後來因該地區大小不適、氣候不佳，拆卸的建材在重建地點確定前，只能先臨時運送至安和路暫設的木置。

將林安泰古厝建材搬運至安和路木置倉庫時，搬運、包裝過程搬運的車速最高僅能20公里，以避免不平的路面造成材料受震破損，人跟車以防失竊，卸下建材時嚴禁以堆或丟的方式，而是改以棧力進行。李重耀建築師曾回憶這段經過：「為保存原有建材之完整，卸後之混亂及損壞，除編號為序外，每合搬運卡車都設有專人「押車」形而控制車輛速度，可謂在極度小心的原則下進行初步工程」。

However, the relocation site remained pending at that time. The courtyard house was originally planned to be relocated at the proposed folk village near Academia Sinica in Nangang, only to find that the space and weather are not suitable for it. As a consequence, the relocation team could do nothing but temporarily store the dismantled parts of the courtyard house in a makeshift wooden warehouse.

第二次搬遷

(安和路倉庫-和平西路倉庫)
The Second Relocation (from the warehouse on Anhe Rd. to that on Heping W. Rd.)

暫放約一年多後，由於安和路進行擴建，便進行第二次搬遷，改遷至和平西路高架橋下堆放。

After storing in the warehouse on Anhe Rd. for more than a year, a widening project for this road forced the team to relocate the dismantled parts again to another warehouse under the viaduct of Heping W. Road.



由於考量到倉庫通風與防潮問題，特別以空心磚臥排於倉庫的混凝土地面作為隔離，使通風防潮保持良好狀態，材料便不因受潮而腐爛。

至此林安泰古厝建材又和平西路高架橋下擱置了六年多，經歷了三任臺北市長，期間因倉庫漏水受潮、白蟻蛀蝕，加上已歷時6年，不但增加了建材腐朽程度，先前的編號也更為混亂，增加了重組的難度。

Another six years of storage had ensued that spanned three terms of Taipei City mayors. In this period, the dismantled parts were dampened by white termites, which accelerated the process of decay. Besides, their labels were in a state of confusion, making the reconstruction a more daunting challenge.



林安泰古厝建材第二次搬遷過程

第三次搬遷

(和平西路倉庫-濱江公園)
The Third Relocation (from the warehouse on Heping W. Rd. to the Binjiang Park)

民國72年（1983年）1月14日民生報刊載的一篇報導「林安泰古厝 再拖就完了」，引起社會大眾對林安泰古厝的關注與重視。臺北市長楊金機提出陽明山公園、濱江公園、圓山動物園、木柵或內湖等地作為遷建的選擇，最後於同年5月確認，將林安泰古厝重建於臺北市濱江街5號的濱江公園內。

民國73年（1984年）臺北市議會也通過遷建建築費，同年4月20日登報公開招標重建工程，擱置6年的古厝終於開始重建之路。

An article titled "Procrastination will ruin the Lin An-Tai Historical House" appeared in the Minsheng Daily News on 14 January 1983, which aroused public concern and interest for this architectural gem. No sooner did the Taipei City Council approve the budget for the reconstruction of this courtyard house in 1984, than the Taipei City Government issued a tender document for the reconstruction contract on newspapers on 20 April in the same year. After being shelved for six years, this courtyard house was eventually on its way to resurrection.



有別於一般建築物的施工方式，為求慎重起見，臺北市政府與李重耀建築師對於營造廠商設定了限制條件，必須聘用有經驗的傳統大木架構工頭、裝飾物雕刻工頭、石工頭、屋脊工頭、砌尾脊瓦工頭等特殊技術的建築工頭。

For caution's sake, the Taipei City Government and architect Lee Chong-Yao set strict criteria distinct from those for ordinary constructions. They employed foremen who are highly experienced in specific techniques such as timber structure, ornamental sculpture, stonework, roof ridge and ridge tile.



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合院、
開間的
驗豐富
了林相
家為工
傅包括
廟、鹿
峽祖師
的師傅

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林安泰古厝
第二次、第三次
搬遷歷程

以弧形展版表現歷史長河的流動感



詳盡記錄林安泰古厝搬遷重建歷程

建築藝術

林安泰古厝為四合院二進落硬山式，屬於磚、石、木、土型的混合構造，為燕尾式屋脊五間起的建築，第一進落較低，第二進落較高，象徵步步高升，其所圍繞的內院被塑造成一個恬靜空間，深具民間藝術與建築藝術價值。同時，內外方圓的設計，有內外圓滿之意，對冬暖夏涼，日曬通風也有良好的調節效果。

林安泰古厝的創始人林回公，經有成就的建安泰厝，古宅的平面呈長方形，前有月眉池，前庭，格局以祭祀祖先的正廳為中軸，延展成對稱的型態。第一進門廳，左右各有一耳房，第二進正身，中央是正廳，兩側為大廂，次房，各自垂直進深延列兩廂，和第一進圍出一個中庭，側院各有日月井，龍虎堂，所有房舍正偏均向中庭，格局相當方正，共有34間房，超過200個房間，嚴謹氣派，可一窺當年大戶人家的風采。

古厝中有許多令人驚豔的建築藝術，包括了木雕、石雕、彩繪，都能看見相當精湛的傳統工法。

Taking on the form of a two-partition and five-room courtyard house with flush-pole roofs and swallow-tail ridges, the Lee Wei in Hsiao Hsiao Hsiao was made of brick, stone, timber and clay. With its deliberate design of gradual upward levelling, the courtyard is covered in a back, which symbolizes gradual levelling. The design is full of an elegant, peaceful, tropical space laden with incredible white in full an elegant architecture. Meanwhile, the design of "square-shaped symmetry and round shaped externally" not only implies conservatism, but also a round design for keeping warm and warm and warm in addition to effective for keeping warm and warm with strong ventilation and allowing natural illumination and ventilation.

This courtyard house breathes with amazing natural treasures. Excellent traditional technique can be found in the courtyard, stone carvings and carved patterns.

木雕

Wood Carving

傳統戲曲是世間多以中國傳統中富有吉祥寓意者為題材。取生活、神話傳說、通俗故事或義的題材亦多，具有豐富多性。

層中又以門簾及正廳的裝飾最為精雕細琢。其木構採用了「內、外、裏」三種組合裝飾。這種雕及描繪四種手法，將門簾或內外兩層，使裝飾在內部，在外層，兼具立體、虛空感，是中國裝飾的一種技法。

Several buildings in Canton tend to mix in western and traditional Chinese architectural styles. The architecture is a blend of the two. The architecture is a blend of the two. The architecture is a blend of the two.

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與本報主理人林炳南達成共識，以本報為獨家媒體，一連三日在該處巡迴，每日在下午兩點至四點間，在港島、中環、新區、九龍、新界等一連串地方，向市民免費派發報紙，並派發宣傳品，共計發派報紙逾三十萬份，宣傳效果空前。

關於建築的意義

請向各處經銷商索取詳情
或向本公司索取
The following show and provide the
names of the nearest

分為木雕、彩繪、石雕及天際線4部分，介紹林安泰古厝建築藝術。

設置4項體驗設施，讓觀眾了解林安泰古厝建築之美。

建築藝術

林安泰古厝為四合院二進落硬山式，屬於磚、石、木、土壘的混合構造，建築規模較中國古老宅第要矮小，具有水行山牆，為燕尾式屋脊五間起的建築，第一進落較低，第二進落較高，象徵步步高升，其所圍繞的內院被塑造出一個恬靜空間，深具民間藝術與建築藝術價值。同時，內方外圓的設計，有內外圓滿之意，對冬暖夏涼，日曬通風也有良好的調節效果。

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Taking on the form of a two-mansion and five-room courtyard house with flush-able walls and yellow-red tiles, the Lin An Tai Historical House was made of brick, stone, timber and clay. With a deliberate design of gradual upward levelling, it is lower in front and higher in back, which symbolizes gradual promotion. The central courtyard is a peaceful, tranquil space laden with inextinguishable value in folk art and architecture. Meanwhile, the design of "square-shaped internally and round-shaped externally" not only implies conservatism, but is also effective for keeping winters warm and summers cool in addition to allowing natural illumination and ventilation.

This courtyard house bristles with amazing architectural treasures. Excellent traditional techniques can be found in the wood carvings, stone carvings and related patterns.



木雕

Wood Carving

臺灣的傳統建築與家具以中國傳統中富有吉祥寓意為題材，如雲生龍、神龍騰雲、福祿壽喜或演義的題材亦多，具有豐富工多特性。

古厝中以門廳至正廳的窗櫺最為精緻，其木雕採用了「內畫」與「外雕」的技法，內畫是指內雕，外雕是指外雕，這兩種技法在古厝中都有應用，其木雕採用了「內畫」與「外雕」的技法，內畫是指內雕，外雕是指外雕，這兩種技法在古厝中都有應用。

Traditional buildings in Taiwan tend to use an ornate carvings technique for their exterior walls. The carvings are inspired by Chinese folk stories, folk art, mythology or events in the history of Taiwan, reflecting the spirit of the island.





格扇門燈箱，可更換
喜歡的門片，欣賞不
同的格扇之美



屋脊燕尾與馬背山牆

Swellow-tail Ridge and Horseback Gable

古厝的天際線也是匠師們呈現建築藝術精美之處。

林安泰古厝的屋脊燕尾恰好有12隻，數字吉祥，形式方正，屋脊上裝飾以磚面、剪黏、泥塑、彩繪等技巧來表現山水、人物、花鳥等圖案，簡潔大方，精巧可愛。

而未做燕尾的屋脊，位於山牆頂端起處，是為「馬背」，馬背造型多樣，可配合主人的命理生肖，和金、木、水、火、土五行相生之說，型態呈現圓、直、曲、稜、銳角、方形等不同變化，具有鎮壓宅平安的作用。

The ornate craftsmanship and the unadorned beauty also find expression in the ridges of this two-story ancestral home. A total of 12 swallow tails are formed neatly on the ridge of the Lin An Tai Historical House for "12" is an auspicious number. The ridges are also decorated with patterns such as landscapes, figures, flowers and birds in brickwork, colorful clay sculpture or colorful painting. These patterns are concise, artistic, impressive and adorable. The "horseback" are set atop the gables where the ridges do not end with swallow tails. There are various types of horseback, selected according to the house owner's Chinese zodiac sign. They are believed to play the role of guarding against evil and ensuring the safety of the whole family.



照壁

照壁是傳統建築中重要的組成部分，具有多種功能。

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The so-called "Zhaobai" (Zhaobai) is the first element of Chinese philosophy. The Lin An Tai Historical House was selected for the philosophy. Zhaobai, also known as "Zhaobai" (Zhaobai), is a traditional Chinese architectural element. It is a wall that is built at the entrance of a house, and it is used to block the bad luck from the street. It is also used to block the bad luck from the street. It is also used to block the bad luck from the street.

石雕

石雕是古厝建築的重要組成部分，具有多種功能。

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新屋吉祥祝願

林安泰古厝的建築藝術巧奪天工，展現了古厝建築的精華。新屋落成，主人必會舉行祝願儀式，祈求家宅平安，人丁興旺。新屋落成，主人必會舉行祝願儀式，祈求家宅平安，人丁興旺。新屋落成，主人必會舉行祝願儀式，祈求家宅平安，人丁興旺。

這件新屋吉祥祝願，是古厝建築的重要組成部分，具有多種功能。這件新屋吉祥祝願，是古厝建築的重要組成部分，具有多種功能。這件新屋吉祥祝願，是古厝建築的重要組成部分，具有多種功能。

The architectural elements in the Lin An Tai Historical House are undoubtedly the epitome of the traditional Chinese architecture. The completion and blessing ceremony is an important part of the house's history. The completion and blessing ceremony is an important part of the house's history. The completion and blessing ceremony is an important part of the house's history.

These pictures are precious and aesthetically delightful. Now, we can make beautiful buildings of them by ourselves.

林安泰古厝彩繪天際線(屋脊燕尾、馬背山牆)、及石雕的介紹。



Wood Arts

彩繪除門神外，還分為壁堵及樑柱彩繪，兼具保護木料的作用，數十年就要重新繪製，不易保存原貌。在兩側白灰牆體繪製彩繪，面積大，構圖要細膩，時間及水份掌握，嚴格考驗匠師功力。彩繪多以植物花草主題為裝飾，呈現出吉祥、幸福的喜悅。因「瓶」與「平」同音，因此又具有「四季平安」的意涵。

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疊疊樂：用8塊立方體 積木認識6種傳統建築 馬背圖形。



屋脊燕尾與馬背山牆

Wood Arts

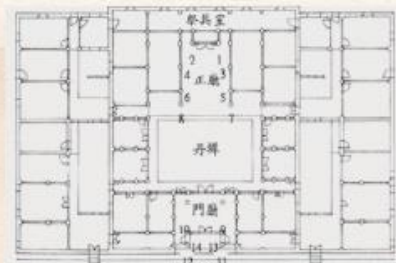
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拓印吉祥祝福

Make Rubbings with Auspicious Blessing

林安泰古厝的建築藝術巧奪天工，而圖形吉祥喜氣，別具特色。例如人口右側以鹿、桃子、鸞鴛代表天降福壽一路發；以老鸞代表英，獅代表雄，花卉代表花團錦簇，呈現英雄奪錦的概念。右側則以蝙蝠、馬匹象徵馬上福來，並以花中之王—牡丹，獸中之王—麒麟、鳥類之王—鳳，代表三王來朝。

這些圖樣吉祥而趣味，
試著自己繪出這些美麗圖騰吧！

The architectural treasures in the Lin An-Tai Historical House are undoubtedly the sculptural art par excellence. The auspicious and festive patterns have rendered them one of a kind.

These patterns are auspicious and aesthetically delightful. Now, try to make beautiful rubbings of them by yourselves!

拓印吉祥祝福：提供「喜上眉梢」及「夔龍」2種圖樣，運用滾輪沾墨後，再以專用紙壓印，做出充滿個人風格的紀念品。