

附件三 相關文宣製作成果(導覽手冊、導覽摺頁)

1. 導覽摺頁

2. 導覽手冊

1. 導覽摺頁



建築之美 The charm of architecture

「臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場」的興建於1941年至1943年間，是臺灣總督府自推動「黃色煙葉種」為新一代煙產業商品之後，因應其「精製化」需求所設立的場房。

"Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" built during 1941 - 1943; When Governor-General of Taiwan promoted "nicotiana tabacum leaf" as the new generation of tobacco product back on 1905, the plant was established to "refine and enhance the exquisite" tobacco production.

建築特色 Architectural features

*日治時期汽罐室，反映當時為創造挑高空間而運用扶壁柱的手法。戰後初期康樂室、大禮堂、圖書館等承襲日治時期木造技術運用。爾後的磚造及加強磚造建築物，呈現水平雨遮、水平飾帶、水平分割的語彙，反映著現代式樣的建築語彙。1980年代後的RC造建築物，反映建築技術提升，以大面積、高樓層倉庫的樣貌呈現。

Steam furnace room from Japanese colonization, demonstrate the utilization of buttress column to create high-ceiling space from the era. After-war period, recreation hall, assembly hall, and library, had also adopted Japanized colonization building techniques; brick architecture decorated with horizontal canopy, decorative band, and segmentation reflects modern constructive of architectural building and bring new concept/vocabularies to Taiwan. Brick buildings after 1980, elevated architectural technique, are shown with large area, tall building, or warehouse method.

*工廠建築反映機械設備及操作所需，為高挑、寬敞且多窗。倉庫建築為反應物品存放、避免光照及菸葉燻蒸的需求，空間多採高挑、多柱及少窗。工廠作業因氣味、粉塵多，因而配置有浴池，為工廠人性化考量。

Plant building were built with high-ceiling, spacious environment and plenty of windows to meet up the demand of machinery equipment and operational purpose. Warehouse buildings built with high-ceiling, plenty columns and minor windows to forbid from sunlight for a better storage environment of cured tobacco leaves. Operational plant configured with bath pool under the consideration of smell and dust created during operation.

歷史回顧 The Historical Review

本煙場為全臺五大「葉煙草再乾燥場」中，至2017年底前仍維持營運生產的單位，具有歷史傳承性，別具意義。

This historical heritage and significant architecture tobacco plant is one out of five major "Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" that remain in operation till 2017.

葉煙草再乾燥場之「汽罐室」（創建於1942年），到戰後初期「臺中菸葉加工廠」之木造「辦公廳」（今康樂室）（1949-1952年），乃至於「臺中菸葉廠」時期木造「員工食堂」（今大禮堂，1953年），及其他後期改建之鍋爐間、浴室、桶菸倉庫與煙薰室等，見證日治到戰後臺中地區菸草產業之發展變遷。

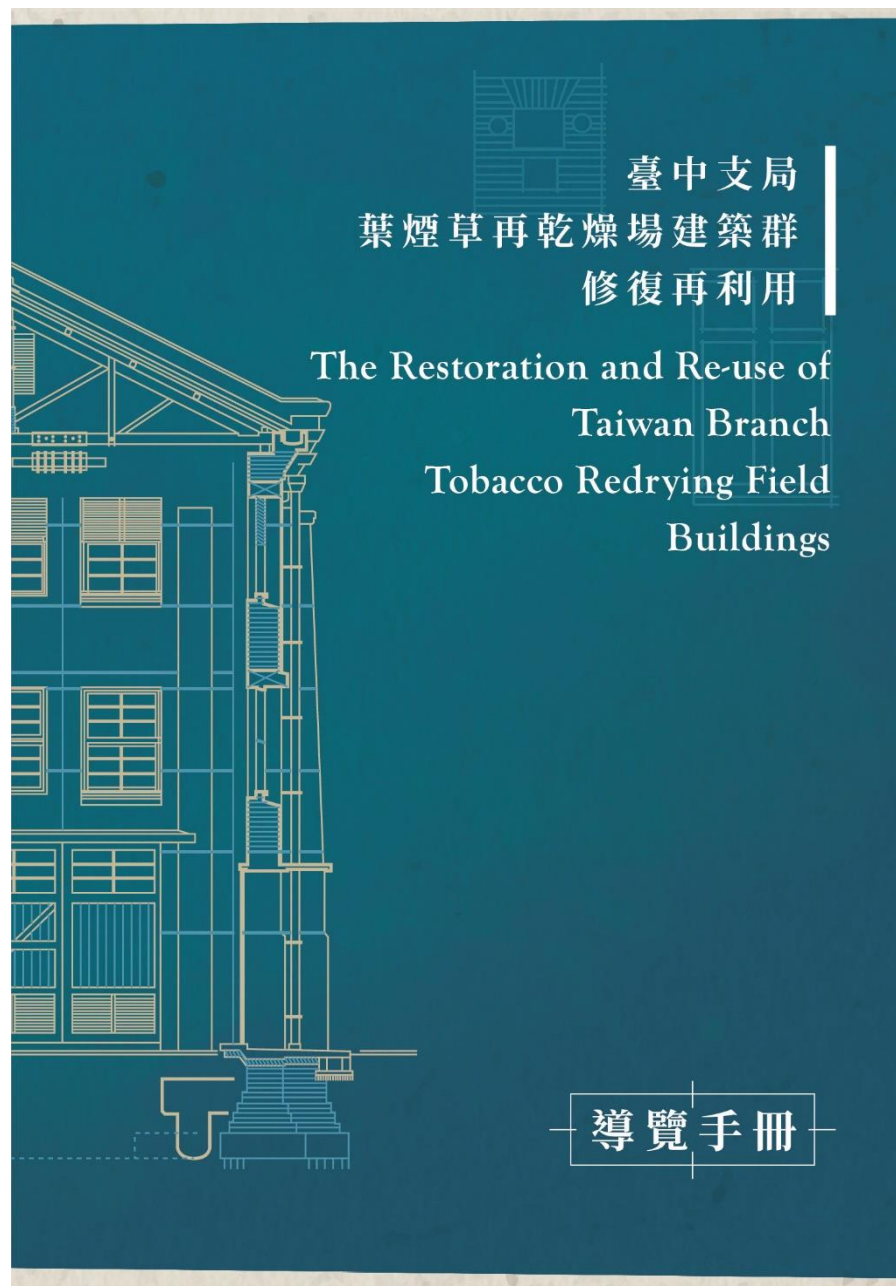
From tobacco leaf re-drying plant's steam furnace room (built in 1942), to after war "Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings's" wooden office (now recreation center, built during 1949-1952), soon after, wooden employee canteen (now assembly hall / auditorium, built in 1953) and other re-constructed furnace room, bathhouse, aging warehouse and re-curing room, demonstrate the historical of central Taiwan's tobacco industry development and transition passage from Japanese colonization till after war.

臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場於2016年10月1日公告為臺中歷史建築。

Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings announced on 1st of October, 2016 as Taichung historic building.



2. 導覽手冊



「臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群」

為全臺五大「葉煙草再乾燥場」中，至 2017 年底前仍維持營運生產的單位，具有歷史傳承性，別具意義。

從「葉煙草再乾燥場」之「汽罐室」（創建於 1942 年），到戰後初期「臺中菸葉加工廠」之木造「辦公廳」（今康樂室）（1949-1952 年），到「臺中菸葉廠」時期木造「員工食堂」（1953 年，今大禮堂），及其他後期改建之鍋爐間、浴室、桶菸倉庫與複薰室等，見證日治到戰後臺中地區菸草產業之發展變遷。

Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings

This historical heritage and significant architecture is one out of five “Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings” that remain in operation till 2017.

From tobacco redrying field buildings to steam furnace room (built in 1942), to after war “Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings’ s” wooden office (now recreation center, built during 1949-1952), soon after, wooden employee canteen (now assembly hall / auditorium, built in 1953) and other re-constructed furnace room, bathhouse, aging warehouse and re-curing room, demonstrate the historical of central Taiwan’ s tobacco industry development and transition passage from Japanese colonization till after war.

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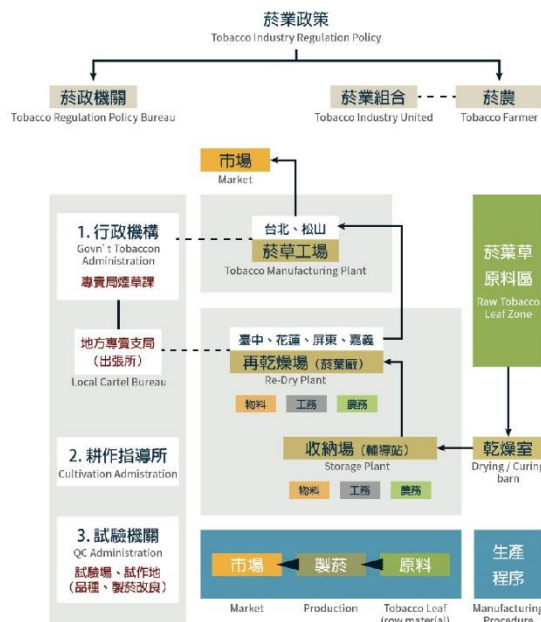
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歷史沿革
History

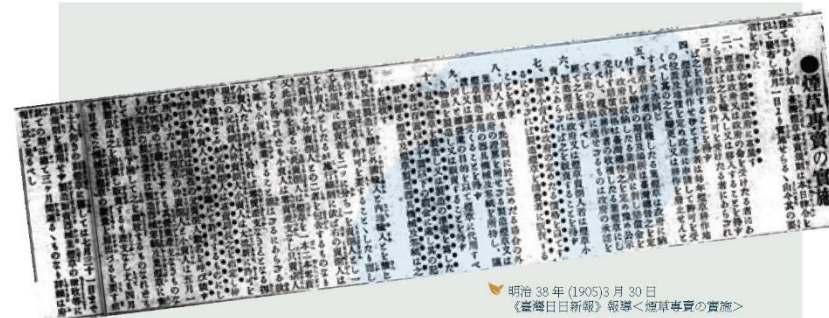


臺灣煙專賣制度

Taiwan's Tobacco Monopoly System



臺灣煙業體系示意圖



明治 38 年 (1905) 3 月 30 日
《臺灣日日新報》報導〈煙草專賣の實施〉

臺灣專賣(或公賣)最早始於清代時期,以籌措撫番經費為主要目的,先後將樟腦、食鹽、鴉片、硫磺、煤、沙金等項目列為專賣項目。然而,早期專賣制度並不完備,效果不彰。專賣政策推動之初,臺灣的專賣事業處於各自為政的狀態。因鴉片、鹽、樟腦三者因在清代皆各自實施過專賣,因此也就延續互不統屬制度,為各自經營的制度。

明治 38 年 (1905) 4 月 1 日實施《臺灣煙草專賣規則施行細則》,實施煙草的專賣後,使臺灣專賣範圍增至鴉片、鹽、樟腦及煙草等四項。由於,臺灣煙草來源向來依靠中國提供,要達到菸草原料自給自足,除了要在煙草製造品質上力圖發展外,同時也要兼顧臺灣島民之健康保健並滿足抽煙嗜好之需求,亦可期待成為總督財源收入之一。

Taiwan monopoly bureau started back from Qing dynasty China (QDC) era, camphor, salt, opium, sulfur, coal, sand, gold and tobacco are exclusive possession items controlled and govern by the QDC to raise funds for diplomatic appease purpose. Due to imperfect law and regulations of disensary system, the implementation of exclusive right for selling opium, salt and camphor, were not institutionalized QDC and Taiwan monopoly bureau are under incorporated and self-governed status.

On 1st of April of 1905, the practice of "Taiwan Tobacco Monopoly Implementation and Regulation Plan" increased the exclusive sale items of Taiwan, including opium, camphor, salt, and tobacco. Owing to all the tobacco leaves relied from China supply, in order to be self-independent, Taiwan had focus on production quality also meeting market demand under the expectation of increasing the governor general's financial income.

歷史價值

Historical Value

「臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場」興建於昭和 16 年(1941)至昭和 18 年(1943)之間，當時的臺灣煙草事業，是承接清末官方發展煙產業體制，於明治 38 年(1905)執行煙草專賣制度之後，選定「黃色煙葉種」進行新一代的煙產業商品的製造與推廣。同時，臺灣做為日本軍政府的南進基地，自昭和 12 年(1937)「七七事變」爆發後，臺灣被納入戰時體制，各種有關經濟統制之法令陸續實施。當時，由昭和 12 年(1937)至昭和 19 年(1944)之間，在臺灣受戰爭影響之下，因戰時體制的關係，經濟機構進行整併與全盤的資源控制，還進行興建與發展，可知當時除了延續煙產業的發展之外，還不乏有軍需生產的意義。然而，因為盟軍的轟炸與日軍的戰敗，使得「臺中支局葉菸草再乾燥場」的興建與發展中斷，陷入停擺與低潮。

"Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" built during 1941 - 1943; inherited from QDC's tobacco industry configuration, with the practice of "Taiwan Tobacco Monopoly Implementation and Regulation Plan" in 1905, "nicotiana tabacum leaf" had chosen to be manufactured and promoted as new generation of tobacco product. In the meantime, under Japan's colonization and southern expansion and invasion doctrine plan, with Taiwan strategic location was deemed and advantageous for Japan's quest for power, wealth and supply base role to support the necessities of Japan aggression into Asia-Pacific; With the Marco Polo Bridge incident of 1937 in Beijing, Taiwan was under strictly, rigidly and economically regulated and governed. Under war-time influence (1937-1944), all the resource and economic are integrated, managed and developed under strictly supervision except for tobacco industry. As a profitable business and as military supply, tobacco plants were advocated and developed. However, the surrender of Imperial Japan, had stop the development of tobacco industry. With allied booming raids and the surrender of Japan, Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings' s construction and development plan was forced with a complete stopped.

01

Historical Value
歷史價值

臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用

戰後，國民政府繼續推行專賣制度。民國 41 年(1952)至民國 83 年(1994)的 42 年之間，「臺中菸葉廠」的廠區內，共興建 24 棟建築物；其中，又以民國 41 年(1952)至民國 58 年(1969)之間，共興建 18 棟建築物之多(平均一年 1 棟多)，是「臺中菸葉廠」在戰後變化最劇烈的時期。最後，因「臺灣省菸酒公賣局」身兼生產、銷售、管理三種角色，完全沒有市場競爭性，自民國 76 年(1987)開放外國香菸進口後，「臺灣省菸酒公賣局」失去市場的主導性而逐漸沒落，「臺中菸葉廠」也逐漸結束發展最為熱絡的時代。

When Nationalist government, led by Kuomintang (KMT) proclaimed Taiwan as Republic of China, government continue dominating monopolistically on tobacco industry. During 1952 to 1994, expansion and construction of Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings had increased dramatically, especially during 1952-1969, total of 18 buildings were built with average of 1 building per year. Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Corporation (TTL), regulated and dominated tobacco's production, management and selling without having any competition on the market; Nevertheless, 1987 consent of import foreign cigarette were authorize, TTL was forced with high competition in the market and lost complete control of the market, and Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings had faded from its golden and prosperous era.



附件三- 7



在這樣的時代背景中，「臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場」的設立，主要是著眼於「二次乾燥」的功能與意義，是臺灣總督府自推動「黃色煙葉種」為新一代煙產業商品之後，為因應其「精製化」的需求所設立的場房。除了其「複薰機」能精製新的煙商品之外，更重要的是代表著臺灣的煙產業進入「機械化」的一環，由全手工業生產，逐漸走向工業化的進程。雖然，戰後臺灣易換政府，但是對於煙產業的發展與對「臺中菸葉廠」的定位依舊沒有改變；直到走向全球化商業市場時期，才逐漸失去原先的設立意義；因此，可說「臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場」是臺灣煙產業精製化與機械化的代表。

Under the historical heritage, the establishment of "Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" focus on the core value of "secondary re-drying processor's" feature and significance; When Governor-General of Taiwan promoted "nicotiana tabacum leaf" as the new generation of tobacco product back on 1905, the plant was established to "refine and enhance the exquisite" tobacco production. It also represented the transition of industrialization of tobacco industry in Taiwan. Although, new government took control of Taiwan, but Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings' s positioning, significant and development did not changed until the globalization trading business started. Thus, "Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" represents the refinement and industrialization of Taiwan's tobacco industry.



民國 59 年 (1970) 《臺灣地形圖》- 臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場與周邊地形圖

廠區規劃特色

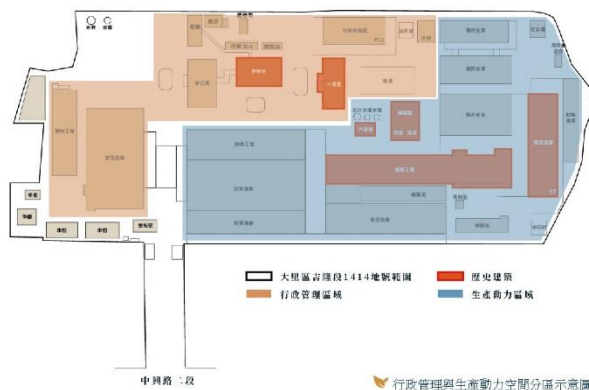
Characteristic of Taichung Tobacco Plant



大門警衛室

「臺中支局葉菸草再乾燥場」的建設，主要分為「行政管理區域」和「生產動力區域」。

The construction of "Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings" is mainly categorized into "Administrative Area" and "Production Area".



行政區與生產動力空間分區示意圖

01 廠區規劃特色

Characteristic of Taichung Tobacco Plant
臺中支局葉菸草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



「行政管理區域」位於整個廠區的西北區塊，以「行政辦公室」為中心，主要與廠區出入口（大門）採取最接近但又不影響生產作業的關係，進行分布設置。「行政中心」在日治末期初設置時以「事務所」為主，「事務所」周邊設置收納場與桶菸倉庫，彰顯當時最重要的行政業務以「菸草業」的收購為主，管理再乾燥室的作業為輔。戰後，「行政中心」轉移至「辦公廳」，再轉移至「辦公大樓」，與日治末期的「事務所」不同的是，不管是「辦公廳」或「辦公大樓」，周邊皆配合做出庭院造景的設計，還有禮堂、電腦室、檔案室、理髮廳、食堂、廚房、球場等設施與設備空間，除了顯示整體行政業務逐漸擴張之外，還越來越重視員工們的生活福利。

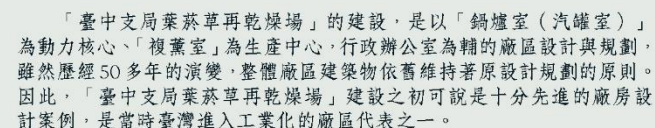
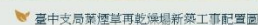
Administration management area is located on the northwest zone of the plant, where administrative center was set centralized of the plant and closely to the main entrance, without affecting traffic flow of production area. During Japanese colonization, administrative office was set and surrounded by the storage and tobacco barrel aging warehouses, manifesting the role played of Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings plant on purchasing, managing and re-drying tobacco, as secondary processor. After the war, administration center had moved to executive office then to office building, surrounding with designed with courtyard landscaping, auditorium, computer room, archives, barbershop, dinning, kitchen, and sport court, fully demonstrate the expansion of administrative operation and also employee's benefits and welfare.



入口大門、緊急疏散指示牌



The production area is located on the southeast zone of the plant, which possess the most vital zone and owing the largest dimension of the plant with main and side entrance. During Japanese Imperial era, in the steamer room utilized the heat, the fumigator machine was settled to cured and served to conditioning, reconciling and moistening the tobacco leaves. The purpose of setting the steamer and fumigator in the core center of the plant enables delivering the heat to areas in need at shortest distance.



附件三- 10

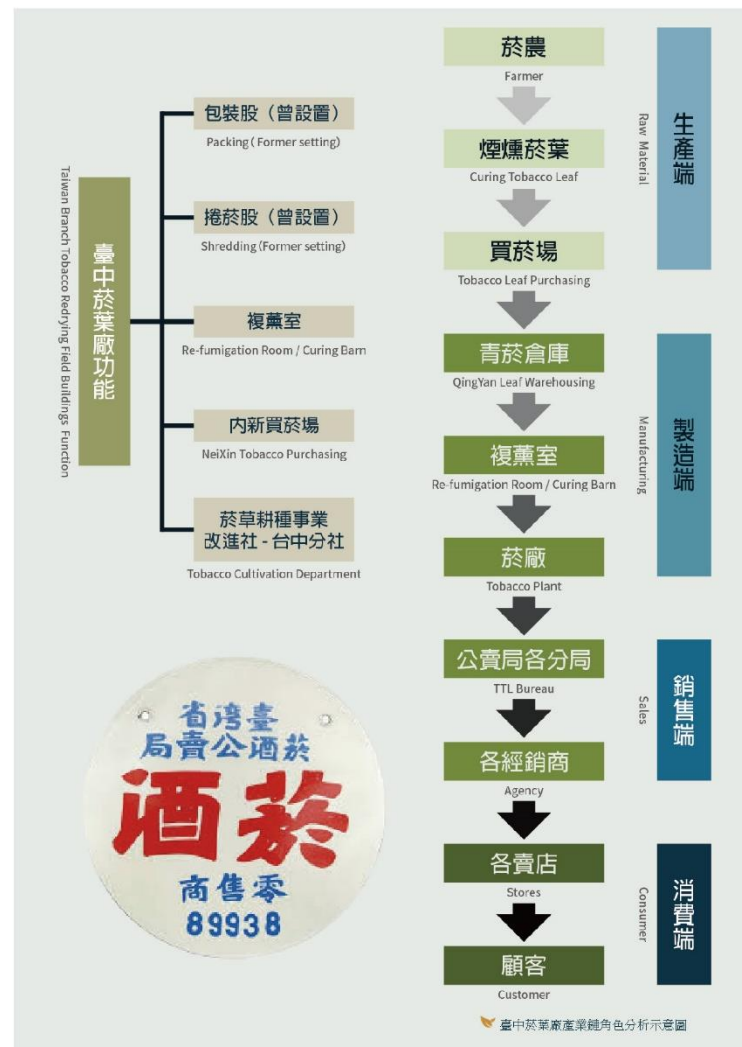
菸產業鏈 Tobacco Industrial Chain

臺中菸葉廠以「複薰室」為主要的機能，以能產出複薰菸葉半成品為主；還曾經在一定時間內設立「捲菸股」與「包裝股」等菸廠功能，鼎盛時期曾經兼具「菸廠」能完整生產「香菸」成品的能力，具有完整「製造端」的機能。另外，廠內設有「內新買菸場（收納場）」與「菸草耕種事業改進社-臺中分社」之單位組織，是協助菸農種植、煙薰與收購菸葉等工作輔導與政策之宣達，兼具半個「生產端」的意義。

因此，在整個菸產業鏈-「生產端」、「製造端」、「銷售端」與「消費端」中，具有「生產端」與「製造端」的重要角色，是戰後在整個菸酒產業體系中，比較貼近在地農民與製造機能的重要設施與設備，可說是在地方上重要的實做單位。

Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings fumigator room / curing barn's main function was to produce semi-finished tobacco leaves and also served as shredding and packing in the factory. In the golden era, it had the capability of complete tobacco manufacturing production line. In addition, the plant had set up departments such as "NeiXin Tobacco Purchasing" and "Taichung Tobacco Cultivation Improvement" to help farmers cultivate, curing, moistening and stripping, and purchasing to guide and advocate tobacco industry.

Hence, the plant bonded closely to local farmers and served an important role of production and manufacturing in the alcohol & tobacco industry.





康樂室（原辦公廳）

Recreation Center (originated as office hall)

建於1952年

原址為日治時期葉菸草倉庫預設用地，戰後，興建作為辦公使用，後改為康樂室。

主入口由景觀水池、車道及門廊營造入口意象，北、東側為設有隔間的辦公室，西側為半開放辦公區（便於洽公），之後作為康樂室，有總機、福利社、運輸、公會與醫務室。東側以廊道與洗衣、理髮、廁所等附屬空間相連。

During Japanese colonization, the building was planned for aging warehouse; after war, it is built for administrative office purpose, afterward renovated into recreation center.

Through the main entrance is designed with fountain, driveway and porch; north side serves as office with reception, store, transportation, union office and medical office. On the east side and corridor, barber shop, laundry room and lavatory.



康樂室（原辦公廳）



02 六棟歷史建築

Six Historic Buildings
臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction :

* 一層樓木造建築物，柱及牆部分1M以下為磚造，1M以上為編竹夾泥牆，外覆雨淋板。

Single floor wooden building, column and wall under a meter is built with brick, above is built with bamboo mud wall covered clapboard siding.

* 屋架為兩組正同柱式木屋架 (King-Post) 相接，建築物外側有木作扶壁斜撐。

The roof truss consists of two set of wooden King-Post connected to each other. The outer building is supported by wooden buttresses.

* 屋頂為水泥瓦。天溝設於兩組屋架間。

The roof is a cement tile. The gutter is located between of roof truss.

* 對外門窗皆已改為鋁窗、鋁門，內部門窗仍保存著木門、木窗形式。

Windows have been changed into aluminum windows and doors, while the interior preserves the wooden structure and model.

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details :

* 外牆牆基及室內隔間牆牆基貼附馬賽克磚，在材料運用上具時代代表性。

Exterior wall wall base and indoor compartment wall wall base attached mosaic brick, in the use of materials with the Times representative.



木作扶壁斜撐、外牆雨淋板



正同柱式屋架 (King-Post)



屋頂為水泥瓦



對外門窗皆已改為鋁窗、門



牆基貼附馬賽克磚



大禮堂 (原員工食堂)

建於1933年

空間特色

原為員工食堂，後改為禮堂使用；入口處規劃景觀水池、車道、門廊，凸顯重要性，為廠內重要的集會場所，內部包含舞臺、準備室、集會空間、廁所等。

Originally as staff canteen, remodeled as assembly hall for auditorium usage, entrance designed with fountain, driveway, porch, highlighting the significant gathering area, with interior designed with stage, the preparation room, and lavatories.



大禮堂 (原員工食堂)



建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction:

* 一層樓木造建築物，柱及牆部分1M以下為磚造，1M以上為編竹夾泥牆，外覆雨淋板。

Single floor wooden building, column and wall under a meter is built with brick, above is built with bamboo mud wall covered clapboard sliding.

* 屋架為副同柱式木屋架 (Queen-Post)，每一組屋架皆有斜撐連接至兩側柱，同時設有火打樑。

The roof truss consists of two set of wooden queen-post tie beam slightly connected with both side column and dragon beam tie.

* 屋頂形式為半切妻式 (日治時期常見，多出現於公共建築)，屋面鋪水泥瓦。

Roof designed as hipped-gable roof (jerkinhead roof), commonly used in public building during the colonization era paved with cement tile.



木作扶壁斜撐、外覆雨淋板



副同柱式木屋架 (Queen-Post)



屋頂形式為半切妻式



舞台、兩側各一座磨石子樓梯



馬賽克磚運用

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details:

* 舞台為木作，正面磚造矮牆貼附馬賽克磚，兩側各一座磨石子樓梯，階梯邊有弧形線條收邊。

Wooden stage, front covered and decorated with mosaic brick, grindstone stair on both sides, with arc decorative design edge.

* 馬賽克磚運用於門廊柱列、地坪、牆基、舞台、廁所地坪等。

Mosaic tiles used on front porch columns, flooring, wall base, stage, toilet flooring, etc.



辦公室 (原汽罐室)

空間特色

建於 1942 年

汽罐室（第一代鍋爐室）為工廠中的核心，廠中機械的運作皆需仰賴鍋爐室提供蒸氣和動力，因此重要性堪稱工廠之首。

民國 46 年，第二代鍋爐室建於原汽罐室南側，汽罐室改為辦公空間，增設三層樓之 RC 造的柱樑板系統，並將地坪重作為磨石子。

The steam furnace room (1st generation furnace) as the core of the plant, all the machinery operated relies on the furnace' s steam and heat to empower the production.

In 1957, new furnace was placed on the southside of the steam room, with the old furnace room turned into 3 floors office used reinforced concrete beam-column method and grindstone for the floor.



辦公室 (原汽罐室)



建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction :

✳ 為磚造點基礎系統，室內挑高 8 米，牆為磚牆＋磚造扶壁柱，上接正同柱式木屋架 (King-Post)，屋頂原鋪設瓦，後因漏水嚴重改為金屬板屋面。

It is a brick-building, with inner 8 meters height, brick wall, brick buttress column, top connected with wooden king-post, roof covered with tiles, but changed to metal plate after serious leakage.

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details :

✳ 水平分割：洗石子、分割線及水平飾帶。

Horizontal segmentation: wash stones, dividing lines and horizontal decorative band.

✳ 水平飾帶：屋身、正立面的山牆以及側立面的屋簷下緣。

Horizontal band: among the building, front and side and under the roof were decorated with horizontal band.

✳ 水平雨遮：充分反映出現代風潮的語彙。

Horizontal canopy: reflects the modern trend of the time architecture.

✳ 簡化柱頭：洗石子柱基、柱身、簡化柱頭作為柱子分割，保有三段柱式的效果。

Simplified column capital: stucco washing finish on the column base , shaft and simple capital design, segmented column parts effect.

✳ 開窗：原始分上中下三層，上層、中層為長窗、底層為氣窗。

Window: top and middle layer of window are long window design, as the bottom part with transom windows.



金屬板屋面



水平雨遮



屋身水平飾帶



簡化的柱頭



山牆角隅水平飾帶



銅爐室及澡堂 Furnace Room And Bathhouse

空間特色

建於1957年

銅爐室由本體、男女浴室等三個空間組成；本體空間可容納兩座鍋爐，煙道及煙囪設於南側。西側附屬浴室，讓蒸汽能源的運用更加有效。

The furnace room consist 3 segmentation: furnace, gentleman and lady's bathhouse. The room is widely enough for 2 furnace accommodation; flue and chimney pipe are designed on the southern part of the room. As the bathhouse, located on the west side, fully utilizing the steam and heat produced by the furnace.



臺中菸葉廠銅爐室及澡堂一樓平面圖



鍋爐、重油槽



鍋爐室、水塔



建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction :

✳ 為RC造建築，本體為水泥地坪，設備位置另有獨立基礎；浴室地坪為花磚。牆體為磚造+樑柱系統，上接法國式鋼屋架；本體屋頂現為鐵皮材質，浴室屋頂板為RC造。

It is a refined concrete building, with cement floor; furnace segmented in independently room; bathhouse is floored and walled with tile with beam-column connected to French steel roof truss, roofed based on metal material refined concrete.



臺中菸葉廠 銅爐室



鋼屋架



水平飾帶



水平雨遮



澡堂

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details :

✳ 水平分割：洗石子、分割線及水平飾帶。

Horizontal segmentation: wash stones, dividing lines and horizontal decorative band.

✳ 水平飾帶：主要設計於牆基的上緣、山牆角隅以及側立面的屋簷處。

Horizontal band: among the building, front and side and under the roof were decorated with horizontal band.

✳ 水平雨遮：充分反映出現代風潮的語彙。

Horizontal canopy: reflects the modern trend of the time architecture.

✳ 澡堂：澡堂皆以馬賽克磚貼附，內設有一階可坐著泡澡。

Bathhouse: all in mosaic brick, pool has layers designed for seating while in bath.

✳ 磨石子：運用於浴室的入口矮牆、牆面、梳妝台。

Grinding Stone: used in the entrance wall, side wall and dressing table.



複薰工場

Re-fumigation Room / Curing Zone

空間特色

原址為日治時期的再乾燥工場，戰後改建為新的複薰工場。歷經機械的更替，工場則多次增改建，現今的樣貌大致為民國 55 年完工的樣貌。

During the Japanese Imperial, the site served as re-dry area; after war, it is modified into re-curing site. Each time replacement of machinery took placed, the site were remodified; today the site is the completion appearance of 1966.



建於 1966 年

複薰工場



建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction :

✳ 為 RC 造建築，室內以水泥地坪為主，部分附蓋鋼板，設備所在另設獨立基礎。牆體為磚造 + 樑柱系統上接變形芬克式桁架鋼屋架，屋架上設有錨道，並向上延伸太子樓，屋頂現為鐵皮材質。

Refined concrete building architecture, inner with cement flooring, partial covered by steel, equipment and machinery segmented independently. Brick wall, beam-column fink steel fuss, with catwalk extended across the entire building. Roofing with metal material.



臺中菸葉廠 - 複薰工場



維修錨道

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details :

✳ 水平飾帶：牆基上緣、山牆角隅、窗上緣及側立面的屋簷處。

Horizontal band: among upper edge and corner, above window and side eave part are decorated with horizontal band.



水平飾帶

✳ 水平雨遮：出入口處及開口處設有帶狀的水平雨遮，反映現代風潮的語彙。

Horizontal canopy: entrance with canopy design reflects the modern trend of the time architecture.



側面山牆

✳ 側立面小山牆：東西兩側立面中段凸起小山牆，抹石子上緣及水平飾角。

Side gable wall: both east and west side of the building has gable wall with whet pebble on the upper edge and horizontal decorative band.

✳ 山牆閉窗：大面積山牆透過五組的半弧形小窗碎化，增加豐富性。

Gable wall with window: large scale of wall with lunette window enrich the architect building.



南北立面山牆小窗

桶菸倉庫

Barrel & Aging Storage Warehouse

空間特色

建於1955年

原址為日治時期的成品倉庫，戰後拆除改建為桶菸倉庫。空間格局為寬敞的倉庫空間，中間有柱廊，內部設一座貨梯，樓梯設置於室外。

民國72年，RC造菸葉倉庫完成後，礙於傳統倉庫的菸甲蟲害嚴重，因而本倉庫已不再堆放桶菸。

Site originated design as final product warehouse; after war, site torn down and rebuilt into aging storage warehouse. Abundant and wide storing space, with colonnade in the middle, inner elevator, and outer stair.

In 1983, after the completion of refined concrete tobacco storage warehouse, this site was abandoned, due to traditional warehouse suffer from serious tobacco beetle's problem.



桶菸倉庫

建築構造、材料與工法 ——

Architect structure, material and construction :

* 為RC造建築，室內為水泥地坪，牆體為磚造+樑柱系統上接芬克式鋼屋架，屋頂為兩組雙斜屋頂，鋪設水泥瓦。

Refined concrete building architecture, inner with cement flooring, brick wall, beam-column fink steel truss, with double pitched-roof with cement tile.

建築語彙與細部 ——

Building details :

* 水平飾帶：氣窗上緣、窗上緣、屋身、正立面的山牆角隅。

Horizontal band: among upper edge and corner, above window and side eave part are decorated with horizontal band.

* 水平雨遮：出入口處及開口處設有帶狀的水平雨遮，反映現代風潮的語彙。

Horizontal canopy: entrance with canopy design reflects the modern trend of the time architecture.

* 室外梯：東西兩側各有一座室外梯，搭配著折板形式雨遮，視覺輕巧。

Outdoor stair: both sides of the building designed with outdoor stair with canopy.

* 運送軌道：一樓地坪保留早期運送菸葉使用的軌道。

Transportation track: on the first floor remains the track used for tobacco leaf's transportation.

02 六棟歷史建築

Six Historic Buildings
臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



臺中菸葉廠 桶菸倉庫



臺中菸葉廠桶菸倉庫室內



外牆



室外樓梯



運送軌道

生活系統 Living Zone

空間特色



[編碼: LA-1] 辦公廳

建於 1950 年代末

[LA-1] Office

- * 為戰後菸廠的行政中心。

Set as administration office after war.

- * RC 造、平屋頂，南、北向立面貼磁磚，下方花圃外牆面貼馬賽克磁磚，四向立面皆有洗石子水平飾帶。

Refine concrete building, flat roof, south and north in tile, front port with mosaic tiles, surfaces with horizontal wash pebble decorative band.

- * 建築結構與型式，為戰後早期官方建築物樣式，具有顯著文化資產價值。

After war early architectural structure model construction with significant cultural heritage value.



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Other Buildings
其他建築

臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



[編碼: LD-2] 洗衣理髮

建於 1952 年

[LD-2] Laundry and Barber shop

- * 屬康樂室（原辦公室）延伸之附屬建築物。

An extension building from recreation site.

- * 部分空間為木構、編竹夾泥牆、雨淋板等，與康樂室工法相近。

Partial were wooden construction with bamboo mud wall and clapboard sliding.

- * 為廠區戰後早期興建的服務空間，與康樂室（原辦公室）為同時期建築。

Site constructed at time of recreation room after war.



[編碼: LD-3] 廚房

建於 1961 年

[LD-3] Kitchen

- * 透過通道與餐廳相接。

Restaurant connected through passage.

- * 牆體為磚造；廚房留有灶台及料理平台。

Brick wall; kitchen with stove and working platform.



[編碼: LC] 餐廳

建於 1954 年

[LC] Canteen

- * 初為圖書館，後為員工餐廳。

Originally as library, then redesigned as staff canteen.

- * 木造空間，外覆雨淋板、磨石子地坪，屋面現況為金屬浪板。

Wooden building covered by clapboard slide, grinding stone flooring, and corrugated metal roofing sheet.



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生產系統 Production Zone

空間特色



[編碼：PB] 除骨工場 建於1982年 [PB] Stripping Site

* 分為三時期建成，最終於1990年代完工；部分作為除骨工場，部分則為菸葉倉庫。

Built among 3 era periods, final completion in 1990; partly area assigned as stripping site and partly as tobacco storage warehouse.

* 柱樑及女兒牆鋪貼馬賽克、外牆面刷塗水泥漆，南北側牆山牆帶及東側一樓門外柱亦飾有洗石子。

Beam-column and parapet with mosaic tile; outer wall coated with cement and side walls decorated with wash pebble stones.



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02 |

Other Buildings
其他建築

臺中支局筆煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



[編碼：PA-44] 青菸倉庫 建於1966年 [PA-44] QingYan Warehousing

* 建築結構與型式，是戰後廠區內早期興建之建築物，具有生產脈絡與稀少性（如大型力鋼棚架），有顯著文化資產價值。

Architectural structure model built after war; constructed with large scale of steel scaffolding, with the scarcity constructed, it presents afterwar cultural architect heritage.



[編碼：PD-45] 桶菸倉庫 建於1956年 [PD-45] Aging Warehousing

* 一樓及二樓東西側牆皆有高低兩處開窗，窗外雨庇面飾洗石子，延伸至南北側牆成為水平裝飾帶。

Open windows on both sides of the wall, outer wall decorated with pebble stones and canopy, extended side wall with horizontal decorative band.



[編碼：PD-53] 桶菸倉庫 建於1964年 [PD-53] Aging Warehousing

* 主體建築為兩組兩披水屋頂，覆水泥瓦。

The main building consists of two set of flashing roofing covered with cement tiles.

* 室內設有兩座貨梯及一座樓梯。

Interior with 2 elevators and a staircase.



[編碼：PD-54] 桶菸倉庫 建於1965年 [PD-54] Aging Warehousing

* 建築結構與型式，是戰後廠區內早期興建之建築物，具有生產脈絡與稀少性，有顯著文化資產價值。

Architectural structure model built after war; it's a deficient construction site and contains the cultural architect heritage value.



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附屬系統



[編碼: SA] 配電室 建於1952年
[SA] Electric / Power Distribution Room

* 建築結構與型式，為少見的戰後早期配電室建築案例，具有生產脈絡與稀少性，有顯著的文化資產價值。

Electric/Power distribution room; architectural structure model built after war; it's a deficient construction site and contains the cultural architect heritage value.



[編碼: SB] 修理間
[SB] Repairing Room

* 建築結構與型式，承襲日治時期建築構造，為戰後廠區內第一批興建建築之一，具有生產脈絡與稀少性，有顯著的文化資產價值。

Architectural structure model inherit of Japanese Imperial building structure; it's a deficient construction site and contains the cultural architect heritage value.



[編碼: SC-1] 財務倉庫 建於1965年
[SC-1] Financial Warehousing

* 曾為桶菸蒸薰室，後改為財務倉庫。

Originated designed as barrel steaming room, changed to financial storage.

* 東側設有通往屋頂之外部樓梯，側邊飾有洗石子。

On the east side there is an external staircase leading to the roof, and wall are decorated with pebble stones.



[編碼: SC-2] 桶材倉庫 建於1977年
[SC-2] Barrel Warehousing

* 為桶材、包裝材倉庫。

Barrel and packing material warehouse.

* 兩坡水屋頂，覆鋼浪板，磚牆體主要為鋼棚架之基礎，建物之牆面、屋頂皆為鋼浪板。

Two flashing roofs, composite of corrugated steel sheet, brick based with steel scaffolding and building walls and roofs are all corrugated steel sheet.



[編碼: SC-3] 危險品倉庫
[SC-3] Hazard Item Warehousing

* 磚造，兩坡水斜屋頂，覆水泥瓦。

Brick building with flashing roof covered with cement tiles.

* 各向立面腰身利用粉刷層厚度及油漆顏色與整體牆面之不同，創造裝飾感。

Decorated with thick layer of paint and in color to demonstrate the difference among the buildings.



[編碼: SC-4] 檔案室 建於1958年
[SC-4] Filing Room

* 磚造，兩坡水斜屋頂，覆水泥瓦。

Brick building with flashing roof covered with cement tiles.

* 各向立面有一水平線腳。

Each side of wall with horizontal line.



03
生產流程
Production Process



生產流程概述

Production Process Overview

菸支的生產流程大致可以分為上游在菸葉產地的種植烘烤階段、中游在菸葉廠的除骨複薰階段、下游在菸廠（捲菸工廠）的理切捲菸階段等。首先，菸農除了要有許可種植的菸田外，還必須擁有各自的菸樓，於菸葉收成時可以進行初步菸葉烘烤，以控制菸葉的乾濕度，可以減低運送過程中的毀損。於產地烘烤完的菸葉即稱為青菸，爾後由菸葉廠會安排時間進行青菸的收購，菸農在安排的時間內將青菸送至買菸場，由鑑定人員評定菸葉等級，並進行收購。青菸買進菸葉廠後就進入了除骨複薰階段，複薰結束的菸葉即稱為桶菸。桶菸會先於菸葉廠中存放使其陳熟，才由菸廠（捲菸工廠）購入進行理切捲菸包裝販售等。

Cigarette production can be segmented into 3 different stage. The upper stream as growing, harvesting and curing process, middle stream for moistening and stripping process, lower stream at the tobacco plant for shredding and packing cigarette. First of all, farmers are obligated to obtained license to cultivate the tobacco and also to owned building for curing tobacco leaves in order control the moisture as precaution against cracking and breaking during the transportation; curing tobacco leaf at farms are known as "qingyan leaf". Then, the tobacco plant will arrange the acquisition of qingyan leaf and delivered to the plant and assessors will be auditing and grading the leaves. The leaf will be arranged to be moistening and stripping then packed into barrel to aged, in which during this period tobacco leaves develop its flavor and aroma. After aging, tobacco will be shredded and dispersed into paper transform into cigarette.



主要出入口



青菸貯藏區



青菸貯藏區



菸葉處理區



菸葉秤量區

03 生產流程概述

臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用



臺中菸葉廠是屬於除骨複薰階段，青菸入庫-除骨-複薰-桶菸入庫-陳熟是這一階段的主要流程，青菸進場時會先放置於倉庫之中，再依期程進行後續作業。除骨作業之前會先進行菸葉的調理、切段、調和、除沙、調和，接著才會進入除骨階段，除骨階段即是經過數道的除骨及分離程序，讓葉肉跟葉骨（葉脈）徹底分離，前面幾道分離出的葉肉較大片也較完整，價值也較高，後面幾道分離出的葉肉則較細碎，價值也相對較低。除骨後會由風管將葉肉及葉骨分別送至複薰工場。

Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings' s main operation was stripping and re-curing the tobacco leaf. Once quinyan leaves received from farmers, it will be stored, stripped, re-cured, barreled and aged. During stripping process consist of conditioning, moistening, purifying, blending and finally stripping leaves. At stripping stage tobacco leaves are removed from tobacco stalks, complete leaves are sorted and graded, good tobacco leaves are more valued comparing to cracked and broken leaves. After stripping, the leaves will be delivered to curing site.



昭和 17 年 (1942) 臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場新築工事 - 葉菸草收納場結構剖面圖

複薰階段最早在尚未有除骨機械時是以把葉型式，運用竹竿將整把的菸葉夾於竹竿上，送進乾燥機進行烘乾。中期則改用拖網型式，將所有的葉子放於網子上送進去烘乾。現今除骨技術精進之後，葉肉及菸骨（葉脈）採分開乾燥，葉肉的複薰設備加上了風送的構造，透過熱風由下而上的送，讓菸葉穩定浮於空中，藉由反覆的烘乾加濕以控制每片菸葉的溼度，可以避免菸葉重疊或相黏而導致濕度控制不易。菸骨（葉脈）因量較少，機械規模也較小，每三到四小時乾燥一次。複薰後即稱為桶菸，以每箱兩百公斤的量包裝後，送入倉庫存放，等待其陳熟。

In the old ages, tobacco leaves would be sewn and hung into bamboo poles then delivered to drying. Middle-age working method changed into trawl type, having all leaves placed on the net then send to furnace for drying. Modern stripping process will separate the leaf and stalk to dry separately. Leaves will be dried and moisture repeatedly with hot air delivered from bottom to top to stabilize the leaf in the air to prevent overlapped leaves. Considering small amount of stalks, stalk drying furnace were much smaller compared to leaves furnace, which stalks were dried every 3-4 hours. After leaves are dried, will be packed in 200kg then stored into barrel for aging.



青菸倉庫

03 生產流程概述

Production Process Overview



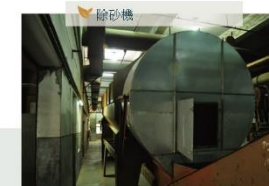
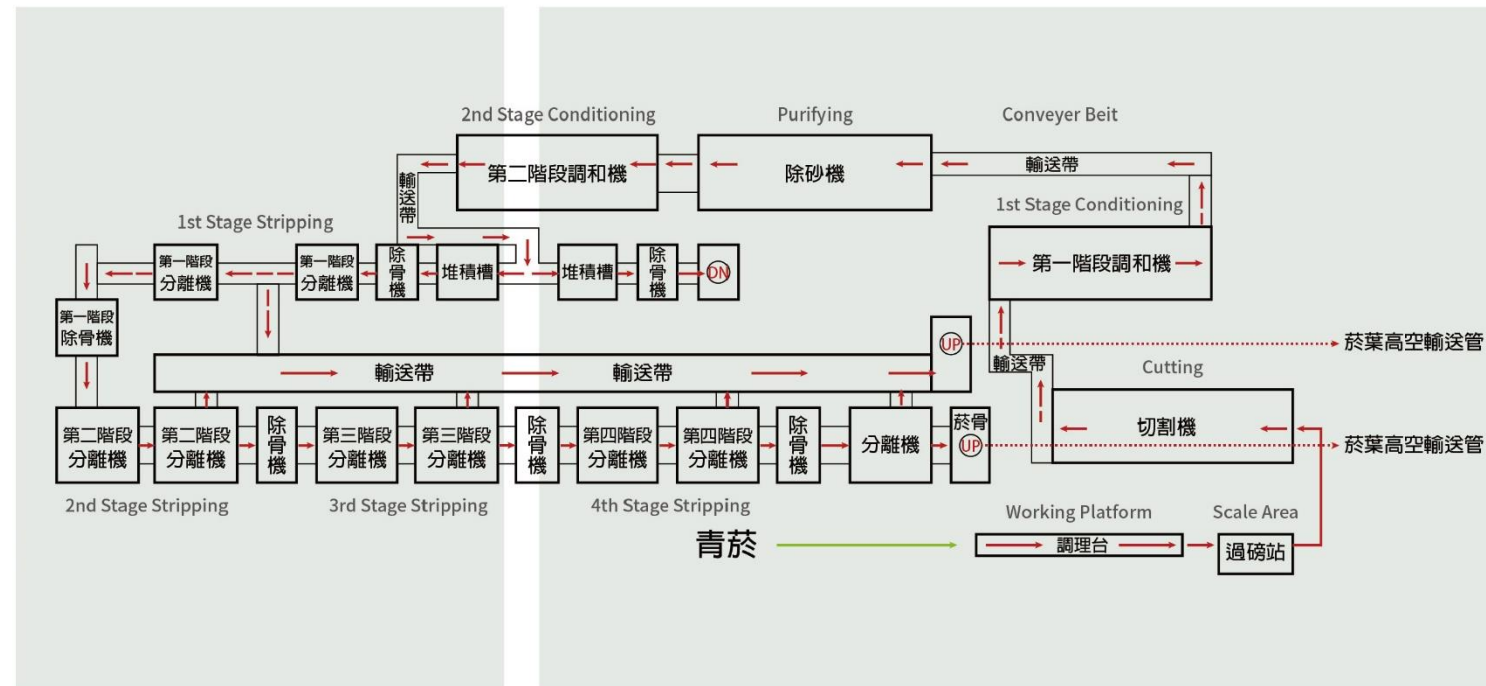
臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用

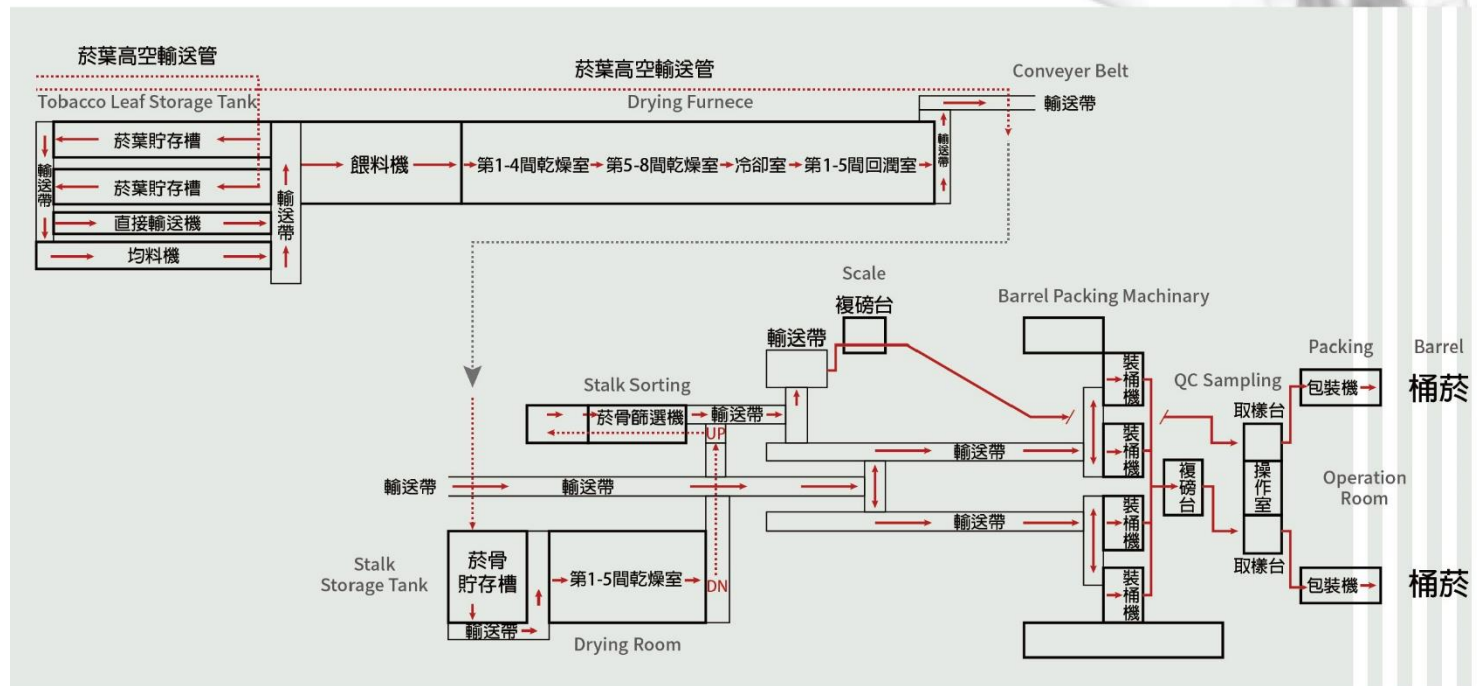




生產流程空間配置
Production Process Spatial Configuration

生產流程







願景規劃
Visionary Planning



再利用發展願景 Restoration And Re-use Visionary Plan

願景規劃



再利用定位與空間機能示意圖

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04

Visionary Plan
發展願景



臺中支局葉煙草再乾燥場建築群修復再利用

臺中菸葉廠未來再利用定位，延伸過去「聚合-加工-發散」的生產模式，轉化為「聚合-教育研究/轉化培力/媒合發表-新激盪-發散」的平台，再利用空間機能初步設定為四大類：

Inherit the from copolymerized, processed and divergence production procedure model Taiwan Branch Tobacco Redrying Field Buildings future should be positioning and transforming into copolymerized educating-research, empowerment turning, media publishing, creating new agitation, and divergence platform. The reutilization can be segmented into 4 main categories:

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菸業產業遺產現地展示

Tobacco industry heritage exhibition site

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 菸業產業遺產現地展示空間 | 1. Exhibition zone |
| 2. 菸業產業遺產研究資料庫 | 2. Research data zone |
| 3. 香菸 / 雪茄主題體驗空間 | 3. Cigarette and Cigar room |
| 4. 博物館商店 | 4. Museum / Shops |

文化資產典藏與教育場域

Culture heritage and educational site

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 考古遺址出土遺物典藏空間 | 1. Relic storage zone |
| 2. 文化資產資料銀行 | 2. Cultural heritage asset bank |
| 3. 展示與教育推廣空間 | 3. Educational showroom |

共享創藝空間

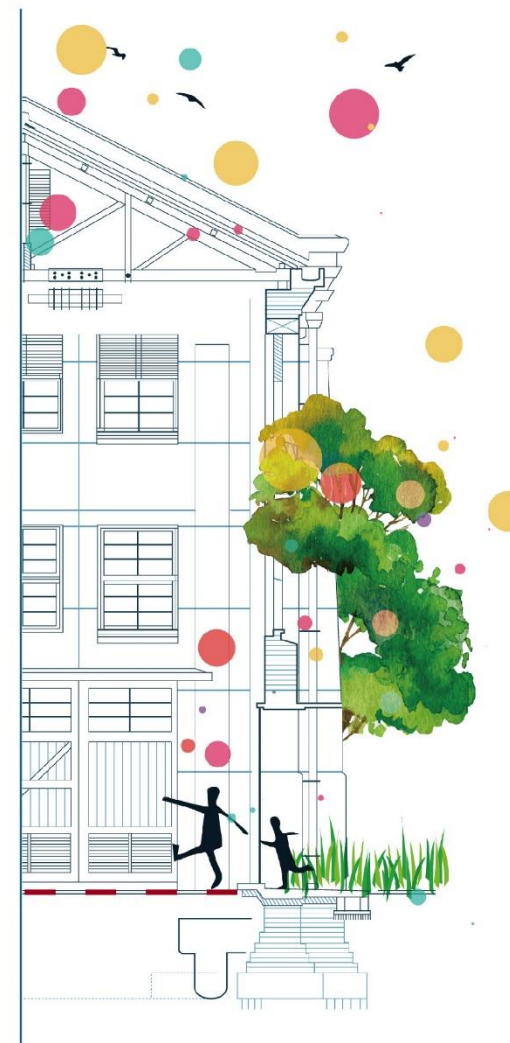
Sharing creating zone

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Co-working space | 1. Co-working zone |
| 2. 研究空間 | 2. Research zone |
| 3. 培力空間 / 研習會議空間 | 3. Seminar zone |
| 4. 微型企業進駐空間 | 4. Business zone |
| 5. 中小型展演空間 / 發表空間 | 5. Showroom and performing zone |
| 6. 共享空間 / 異業媒合空間 | 6. Co-sharing and media zone |

市民玩藝空間

Civilian art performing zone

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 市民租用排練室
(音樂類型) | 1. Music Renting Room |
| 2. 市民租用排練室
(舞蹈戲劇類型) | 2. Drama and Musical renting room |
| 3. 賣店 / 餐廳 | 3. Shops and Restaurant |





附件三- 30

