

2018-2019 Biennial Report

for Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council



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Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center, Hakka Affairs Council

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From the Director

The Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council (which we refer to as the Hakka Development Center in the report) is an institute with its young history. Founded in January 2012, it oversees the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" in Tongluo in Miaoli and the "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" in Neipu in Pingtung. Both the Taiwan Hakka Museum and the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park have gone through three periods: "a planning period" (2004-2010), "a period of trial run" (2011-2017), and "an all-rounded expanding period of cultivating the local and developing cross-regional collaborative projects" (2018-). Currently we are at the beginning of the third period. By actively putting together soft- and hard-ware resources from the Museum and the Library and Information Services Center, we have strengthened the function of the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" as "the Global Hakka Museum and Library and Information Research Center", which connects the Hakka and the research and innovative development of ethnic museums around the globe. Moreover, we have integrated the context of historical development, cultural heritage and the collective memory from the twelve townships and districts (in the Liudui area) to construct the "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" as an ecomuseum that encompasses human, culture, geographic development, the economy and the environment. It thus helps link up with the UNESCO recognized world heritages and the value of memories of the world.

The world has started to reflect on contemporaneous challenges faced by the museum business. At the triennial conference of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) held in September 2019 in Kyoto, Japan, participants rigorously discussed the new definition for the museums in the 21th century and proposed that museums should be "democratising", "inclusive", and "polyphonic". To link up with international context, and coordinate views from the museums and cultural museums in the country, at the concluding remarks of the 2019 Museum Forum, Minister of the Ministry of Culture spoke about the role and functions about the museums: "Museums should play 'an intellectual and socially conscious role' and provide functions such as collection, preservation, coordination, research, diverse exhibits, reflection and dialogue. Moreover, museums should also strive to provide the concept and vision about cultural diversity and biodiversity." We followed closely the global trend of the museum business development, joined the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and participated and made a presentation in the conference of the ICOM in Kyoto, Japan in 2019. We, the Hakka Development Center, were elected as one of the trustees at the 15th meeting of the Chinese Association of Museums. We hoped the Hakka Cultural Parks in the north and south, as national museums, would have more strategic cooperative opportunities with other museums and cultural museums locally and abroad, and work together to contribute to the development of the museum business and social sustainability.

Looking back at 2018-19, through international exchange, strategic alliances, surveys and research, collecting cultural heritage, performing

arts, education and promotion, and public services, we reached an impressively abundant outcome - since the opening of the Hakka Cultural Parks in the north and south, we welcomed over 14 million visitors. Regarding international exchange, we continued to hold the second and third International Symposium on Dialogue between Taiwan and Japan Hakka Studies with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and the National Chiao-Tung University. With respect to surveys, research, and collecting cultural heritage, we continued to work with research institutes in Taiwan and from abroad on the groundwork research, oral history interviews, history of Hakka villages, and investigating cultural heritage for the "the Hakka, the Basel Mission, and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom" exhibition. We moreover utilized the advanced and smart technology to put together a rich set of cultural heritage we collected over years, general surveys on cultural resources, and thematic maps by the GIS for the website, "Hakka Cultural Heritage Digital Archive". On exhibitions and performing arts, in 2018 and 2019 we updated, respectively the permanent exhibitions, "Strolling around the Beautiful Liudui" and "Thank You Hakka". We also launched two special exhibitions, "Invite You to Visit Iudui Hakka Villages, Follow Me" and "A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forestry Industry and Culture Meandering Around The Trails of Mountainous Region" in the south and north, respectively, as well as a Hakka musical, Lushui Bagong, by the Jiang Jiang (which means beautiful in Hakka) Hakka Theatre. On the cultural and environmental education and promotion, we conducted activities for and related to the disturbance to the local cultural development and contexts. We also strengthened the connection with the locals through activities like jaunts and Liudui Hakka marathons. Moreover, in December 2019, our film, the Freedom of Returning to Home for the Soul. Grand-Aunt Is Back, was awarded the "Cultivation Award for Gender Equality" by the Executive Yuan; and in September 2019, the Hakka Cultural Park in Liudui gained the Seventh Pingtung County Outstanding Institute for Environmental Education Award.

Looking into the future, we will begin with "A Highlight Project for the Hakka in 2020-2025--Passing down the Culture and Linking up with the World" and strengthen the professional personnel. We will also promote strategic alliances and interdisciplinary collaborations with other research institutes in the country and abroad and continue to create new highlights. We hope to be based on the "Global Hakka Museum and Library and Information Research Center" and the "Liudui Ecomuseum" and gradually reach the aim of "reviving Taiwan's Hakka culture, promoting cultural exchange between ethnic groups, and linking up with the global Hakka research".

何全裸

Ho, Chin-Liang

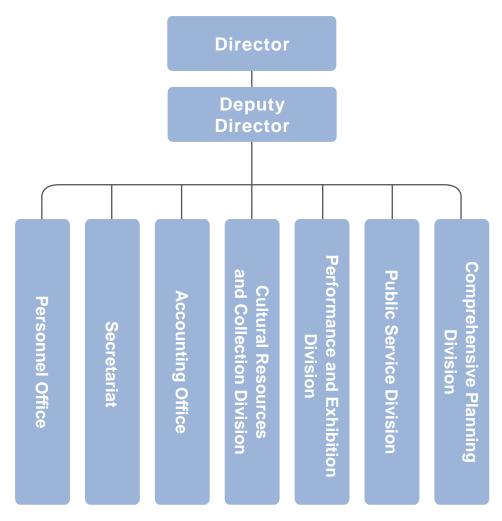
History and Structure of the Center

Our History

The predecessor of the Center was "Taiwan Hakka Cultural Center Provisional Office" (We hereafter referred to as the Provisional Office. The number of authorized positions was 30.), which was created in March 2004. It was responsible for the planning and creation of the "Southern and Northern Hakka Cultural Parks" (The Liudui Hakka Cultural Park and the Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park were projects proposed by the Pingtung County government and Miaoli County government, respectively.), both of which were approved to be elevated to be national cultural establishments by the Executive Yuan, as well as the operation of the "Hsinwawu Hakka Cultural District" in Zhubei, Hsinchu, where the Provisional Office was located. After preparing soft and hard facilities for many years, operation of the "Hsinwawu Hakka Cultural District" was given back to the Hsinchu County government in June 2010. The "Southern and Northern Hakka Cultural Parks" were launched officially in October 2011 and May 2012, respectively. The Provisional Office transformed to be the "Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council" (It had 50 authorized positions and 33 staffs.) on January 1, 2012 and became a fourth level agency under the Hakka Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan (We hereafter referred to as the Council) and continued to be responsible for the operation of the "Southern and Northern Hakka Cultural Parks". On January 15, 2016, we officially became a third level agency under the Council (with 50 authorized positions and 30 staffs). To confirm its function as a museum and to avoid confusions resulting from being operated by multiple local governments, the "Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park" was renamed to be the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" in December 2017.

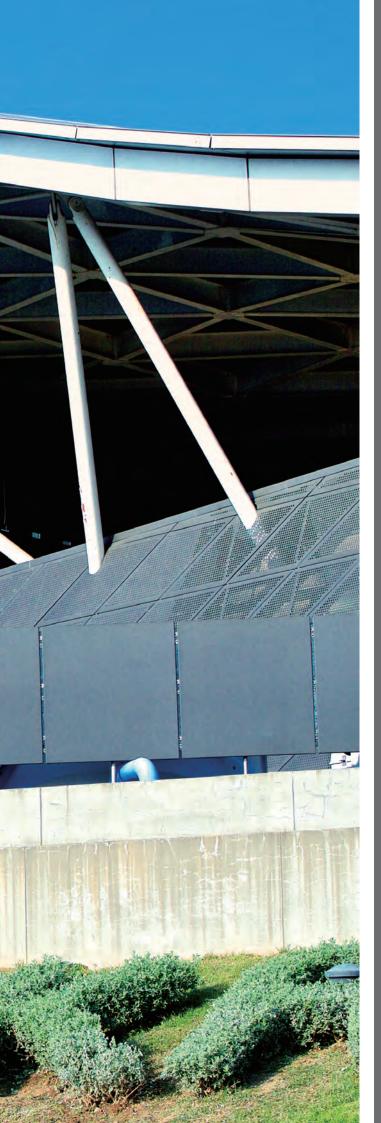
Structure of the Center

We currently have 50 authorized positions, 33 budgeted positions (1 Director, 1 Deputy Director, 4 Division Chiefs, 2 Technical Specialists, 2 Secretaries, 1 Chief of Secretary, 6 Executive Officers, 8 Officers, 4 Technicians, 2 Assistants; and 1 Chief of the Accounting Office and 1 Chief of the Personnel Office). In response to operational needs, we have 30 professional staff members (5 researchers, 6 associate researchers, 19 assistant researchers) for matters related to Hakka culture.



There are also 11 persons in the Comprehensive Planning Division; 11 persons in the Cultural Resources and Collection Division; 12 persons in the Performance and Exhibition Division; 14 persons in the Public Service Division; 11 persons in the Secretariat; 3 persons in the Accounting Office ; and 1 person in the Personnel Office.





Chapter1.

Special Report

Creating A Quality Hakka Museum

The article, "the Philosophy of Management and Planning for the Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liudui Hakka Cultural Park", from the book, Museums and Hakka Studies, have stated the niche, operation, research, exhibition, and the collection of cultural heritage of the southern and northern cultural parks. Among them, exhibitions and research of the Museum / Park are focused on three main topics: Taiwan's Hakka, ethnic diversity, and the global Hakka. On the collection of cultural heritage, the initial focus is on digitalization. Gradually we will enhance our physical collection and utilize the cultural heritage collections. The article, "Exhibitions in Taiwan's Hakka Museum from the Perspective of Overseas Hakka Research", which was presented at the "2019 International Conference on the Hakka Ethnic Group and the Global Phenomenon'" further stated the research on the overseas Hakka and exhibitions of the Taiwan Hakka Museum (The article is forthcoming at the Journal of Japan's National Museum of Ethnology in March - June, 2020). Based on the article, "A Proposal for the Development of the Liudui Ecomuseum", this chapter wanted to bring out dynamic discussions and to build up a vision for the Liudui Ecomuseum's future development with you all. In addition, we began to digitize cultural heritage collections when the Center was still in provision. This time, we wanted to share and discuss with you our experience from the "Digitization of the Malaysian Hakka Culture Collections Project" and hoped to improve the quality of digitizing cultural heritage collections.

I. A Proposal for the Development of the Liudui Ecomuseum¹

BY CHIN-LIANG HO AND YU-CHING LAI

Traditionally a museum is separated from the community and the environment. However, the newly emerged concept of an "ecomuseum" in the recent decades is a new museology that encompasses a museum, culture, the community, and the environment. In addition to the well-known cases in the West, the Lanyang Museum and the Daxi Wood Art Ecomuseum in Taiwan are also good examples. How the museums collect and exhibit collections traditionally might not be the best solution to preserve and revitalize cultural properties for ethnicities. By contrast, the operation of ecomuseums might provide a better alternative for preserving the community's lifestyle and cultural heritage of ethnic groups. The "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" was created based on the concept of an ecomuseum. It covered the context of 300-year development in Liudui and connected with cultural heritage and collective memory of the 12 Hakka districts / townships in Kaohsiung and Pingtung. It aimed to collect, preserve, revitalize, and promote Liudui's cultural heritage. The "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" is the only ecomuseum in the country that is based on the context of ethnic culture and connecting communities in 12 districts / townships in Kaohsiung and Pingtung. Its operation and development thus are very challenging. In this article, we wanted to share and discuss with you all the proposed objectives for the Liudui Ecomuseum from the perspectives of the contexts of the development of the ecomuseums internationally, the overall development of the Liudui Ecomuseum, and the contemporary challenges and future prospect faced by the Liudui Ecomuseum.

The Context of the Development of Ecomuseums Internationally

In the 1970s, two French museologists, George Henri Rivière and Hugues de Varine came up with

and promoted the concept of ecomuseums. They both were secretary-general of the ICOM. Robert Poujard, French Minister of the Environment at that time, coined the term, "ecomuseum", in 1971. George Henri Rivière talked about the definition of an ecomuseum several times: from its core, an ecomuseum is a gadget developed, molded, and operated by the government and local residents jointly; from its essence, an ecomuseum is a mirror that allows the local residents to see themselves and to let visitors see the local; from its substances, an ecomuseum touches the interaction among the local residents, the natural environment, and the time; from its functions, an ecomuseum can be a special space, a lab, a conservation, a school, a temple or an ancestral temple.

The concept of an ecomuseum represents the retrospection and challenges against the operational mechanism of traditional museums by western museologists, particularly on adopting a de-contextualized manner for cultural heritage collections, research, exhibition, and education. Because an ecomuseum emphasizes preserving the existing cultural and natural heritage, to really practice the concept, it would especially focus on the role and involvement of the community. British eco-museologist, Peter Davis, once said that in the view of a traditional museum, a museum was separated from the environment and community. However, an ecomuseum wanted to find the intersection of the three, or even to construct a threelayered relationship, in which the museum was embraced by the community while the community was within the cultural and natural environment.

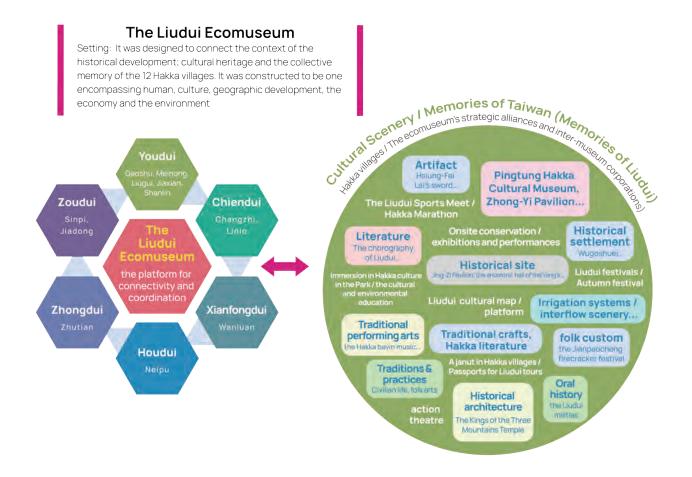
To really carry out the concept of an ecomuseum, there are two main frameworks of contemporary ecomuseums. One is the framework of a core and satellite museum raised by a French ecomuseum. The other is a decentralized model proposed by Japanese eco-museological scholars and practitioners. In this model, the core museum which is used to locate in the center of the museum is removed. The model thus leads to a regional museum that has a network encompassing relatively parallelly and independently functioned environment, institutions, facility, and communities. A

1.This article is a revision of "Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park from the Perspective of an Ecomuseum (Ho, Liu, and Lai 2019), which was presented at the 2019 International Conference on the Contemporary Challenges for Museums on October 18, 2019. The conference was held at the National Science and Technology Museum in the city of Kaohsiung. It was co-organized by the Graduate Institute of Conservation of Cultural Relics and Museology, Tainan National University of the Arts; Department of Theatre Arts, National Sun Yat-Sen University; the National Cheng-Kung University Museum; and the Chinese Association of Museums. good example is the Hirano Machigurumi Museum (Hirano Community-Wide Museum), where an offsite meeting and excursion was held for all participants of the 2019 triennial Conference of the ICOM at Kyoto by the International Committee for Regional Museums (ICOM-ICR). The concept of the ecomuseum was introduced to Taiwan around the 1990s. Notable ecomuseums in Taiwan include the Lanyang Museum, New Taipei City Government Gold Museum, the Houtong Coalmine Ecological Park, the Daxi Wood Art Museum, and the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, which is the focus of the article.

The Development of the Liudui Ecomuseum

The Liudui Hakka Cultural Park initially was proposed and planned by the Pingtung County government. It became a museum directly under the central government later on. It was clearly designed to be an ecomuseum (a living museum) in the initial plan and aimed to preserve and present the civilian cultural heritage in Liudui. After the preparative, provisional, and trial-run period, it has entered the "local cultivation and promoting crossregional cooperation period" since 2018.

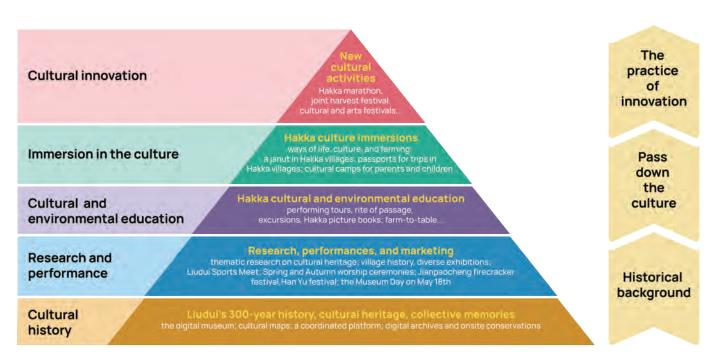
Geographically, "Liudui" spans over 12 districts / townships in Pingtung and Kaohsiung, including "Chiendui" in Changzhi and Linlo Townships in Pingtung; "Houdui" in Neipu Township in Pingtung; "Zhongdui" in Zhutian Township in Pingtung; "Zoudui" in Sinpi and Jiadong Townships in Pingtung; "Youdui" in Meinong, Liugui, Jiaxian, and Shanlin Districts in Kaohsiung and Gaoshu Township in Pingtung; and "Xianfongdui" in Wanluan Township in Pingtung. The "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" is located in Neipu Township in Pingtung and is the platform that links and coordinates the Liudui Ecomuseum. Early Hakka immigrants arrived in the Pingtung Plains under the Dawu Mountain 300 years ago. Whenever there was social unrest, the Hakka voluntarily formed militias, which was



generally referred to as "Liudui". After that, the spirit of Liudui's Hakka, such as solidarity, cooperation and we are a family, was carried on in the form of a sports meet. The "Liudui Ecomuseum" was designed to connect the context of the historical development as well as cultural heritage and the collective memory of the 12 Hakka villages. It was constructed to be one encompassing human, culture, geographic development, the economy and the environment; and to link up with the universal value of the UNESCO world heritage. It is a living museum and a walking museum.

Encompassing the 300-year history, cultural heritage and the collective memory of "Liudui" and adopting the Liudui Park as its platform to link and coordinate information, the "Liudui Economuseum" carried on and practiced Hakka culture in Liudui. To fulfill the core value and aims of the "Liudui Ecomuseum", the Hakka Cultural Development Center has proposed an agenda with four segments: "preserving and utilizing the historical cultural heritage"; "Education on and immersing -oneself in the cultural environment"; "cultural innovation in the Hakka villages in Liudui"; and "the operational mechanism".

First, with respect to "preserving and utilizing the historical cultural heritage", we will follow the principle of digitizing the collections or for on-site conservations. For example: the construction of the Hakka cultural heritage digital archive website; a cultural map for historic Liudui; and on-site conservation for the Jing-Zi (which means respecting words in Mandarin) Pavilion in Meinong. When necessary, we will conserve physical artifacts that are with important historical meanings. For instance, the sword of a chief minister of Liudui, Hsiung-Fei Lai. In addition, we also conduct research and publications on cultural history, village history, narratives of the civilians as well as programs for education and promotion, such as cultural schemes, forums, and workshops. Regarding platforms for a variety of performances and



The Liudui Cultural Park is the platform for connectivity and coordination whereas the Liudui Hakka villages are the arena for passing down the culture and the practices.

exhibitions, the permanent exhibition hall, the ricemilling room, or the special exhibition room of the Liudui Cultural Park; the Hakka Cultural Museum in Meinong or Pingtung; Zhong-Yi Pavilion; Hakka family compounds; and villages in Liudui are all possible options. Exhibitions could take various forms. It could be group exhibitions at multiple venues (for instance: the Liudui Sports Festival) or an exhibition for on-site artifacts. Through the creation of the Liudui digital museum, the platform moreover helped promote the traditional ceremonies and festivals, such as, the spring and autumn worship ceremonies, the Jianpaocheng firecracker festival, the Han-Yu festival, and burn used paper and pray for the new year.

Next, for the aspect of "cultural and environmental education and immersing oneself in Hakka culture", we provide Hakka cultural programs (for instance: Hakka rite of passage, farming field trips, and etc.) and the Jiang Jiang Hakka musicals (for example: Lushui Bagong) to demonstrate Liudui Hakkas' way of life. We also get into Hakka villages by the repertory theatre or tours (for example: the Liudui Ecomuseum's cultural tour). In addition, there is also "A Jaunt to Hakka Villages" program that incorporates in-depth Hakka cultural tourism and cultural, environmental education. A jaunt could be cultural, natural, or food-specific and thus has many varieties. On passing down ethnic culture and demonstrating identity on the collective memory, there are the "Liudui Sports Meet", which has been held for fifty-four times, and the "Liudui Hakka Marathon", which was held on October 20th, 2019 for the first time.

Third, regarding the "cultural innovation in Hakka villages in Liudui", the "Liudui Joint Harvest Festival", which has been held for four consecutive years, re-produces traditional Hakka scenery during the harvest season. It coordinates 12 townships / districts and covers ceremonies and festivals, such as appreciating gods and their blessings, welcoming the deity of autumn, harvest by a thousand people, and the blessing banquet. It spans across livelihood, culture, the ecosystem, and industries. Visitors thus would be able to immerse themselves in Hakka wisdom by seasons. At the same time, it helps young people to participate in and get involved in the passing-down and innovation of Hakka culture.

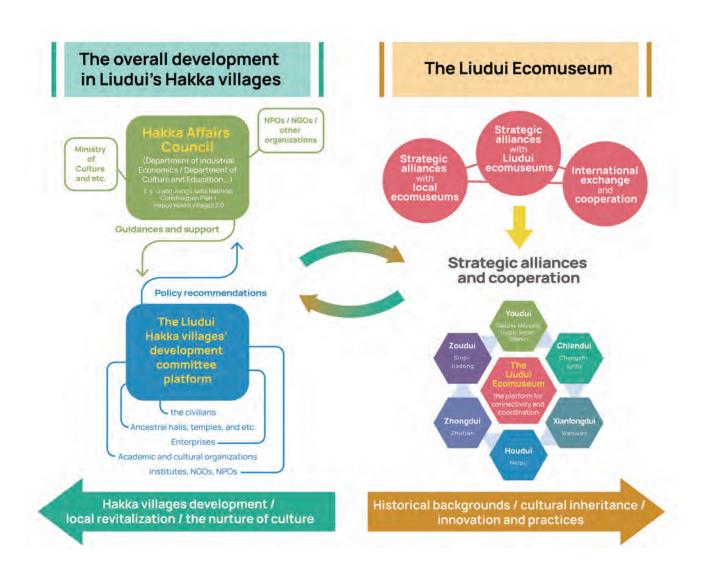
Lastly is the operational mechanism of the "Liudui Ecomuseum". We have cooperated with other museums in the world. For example: we collaborated with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology on field research and participated in the ICOM-ICR. We have also formed alliance and worked with neighbouring museums, institutes, organizations, academic institutes, private cultural, history, or educational professionals, NPOs, NGOs, and the civilians, such as, the Picnic Day in Pingtung, the Museum Day on May 18th, and the joint Autumn harvest festival. We hope the Liudui Ecomuseum is a walking museum for everyone to tell, listen to, and perform stories.

The Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of the Liudui Ecomuseum

With the above-mentioned actions, the "Liudui Hakka Cultural Park" has already transformed from a single district to gradually be the "Liudui Ecomuseum" by coordinating the villages in Liudui. However, there are many challenges that it has to figure out and overcome, including "Is an ecomuseum a better way to demonstrate life in the settlements for an ethnicity and cultural inheritance? How should an ecomuseum react to the contemporary challenges?"; "Liudui has diverse cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. How would it pass down Liudui's 300-year culture, history, and collective memory? (Preserving and revitalizing a composite cultural heritage is a challenge.)"; "Facing regional culture from the 12 townships / districts in Kaohsiung and Pingtung and the interaction among the Minnan, the Hakka, and aboriginal peoples, how would the Liudui Ecomuseum pass down Hakka cultural heritage and collective memory, based on the context of the historical development in Liudui? (It relates to challenges on linking across spaces and the cultural boundary of the society and ethnic groups.)"; "There are museums and cultural museums at the national, local and village level. How would you coordinate and manage museums and cultural museums that are organizations for conservation or operation at different administrative levels? (This relates to challenges regarding the political economy and organizations.)"

In short, we hope the Liudui Ecomuseum would, in the future, be able to form strategic alliances and cooperate with local and foreign museums, organizations and private institutes. The Liudui Ecomuseum would develop an organic, dynamic, and sustainable relationship with the Hakka villages in Liudui, while maintaining Liudui's cultural background, escaping the operational framework of traditional museums, breaking free from the existing mold of linking the satellite museum with the core museum, hoping to be based on the coexisting

physical and virtual Liudui Ecomuseum to create a framework of development for the ecomuseum unlike previous ones. In other words, we hope to link and coordinate with various local museums and institutes and continue to strengthen local identity from Liudui residents by the virtual cloud system. At the same time, we hope visitors would be able to immerse themselves in and get to know the meaning and the depth of Liudui's history and culture. Lastly, with the Liudui identity and an ecomuseum network that are unlike previous ones, we hope to actively respond to what raised by George Henri Rivière, an ecomuseum is a mirror to reflect ourselves and the future, and to mold a special space for any possible and diverse development in the future.



II.The Digitization of the Hakka Cultural Heritage – Hakka ancestral temples and Hakka associations in Malaysia

BY LEONG SZE LEE

The project "The Digitization of the Hakka Cultural Heritage in Singapore and Malaysia, Phase II: Malaysia" was undertaken by a team from the National Kaohsiung Normal University. It took the team one and a half years to complete fieldwork in Malaysia. Based on Hakka ancestral temples around Malaysia and six Hakka associations, the team investigated and digitized Hakka cultural heritage to understand the context of the development, existing artifacts and intangible cultural heritage of Hakka temples and associations in Malaysia (including history, landscape and space, organizational development, and current development). The six Hakka associations were the Jiaying Association in Penang, the Huizhou Association in Malacca; the Huizhou Association in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur; the Jiaying Association in Perak; the Hoilo Association in Malaysia; and the Hakka Association in Sandakan. The team clarified the documents the associations have and the condition of the artifacts; and obtained some of the original artifacts. The six Hakka associations signed and authorized the team to digitize their documents and artifacts. The four temples were the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple and its division; the Paloh Khoo Miu Temple in Negeri Perak (Ipoh); and the Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur. (See Table 1 for a list of the Hakka associations and temples included in the project, and Chart 1 for the map of the Hakka associations and temples.)

Table 1: Hakka Associations and Temples Included in the Project

Num- ber	Name	Year of estab- lishment	Location	Longitude and latitude
1	The Jiaying Association in Penang	1801	Penang, Malaysia	100°20'24"E 5°25'07"N
1	The Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple	1799	Penang, Malaysia	100°18'28"E 5°27'48"N
1	The division of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple	1810	Penang, Malaysia	100°20'24"E 5°25'06"N
2	The Huizhou Association in Malacca	1805	Malacca, Malaysia	102°14'55"E 2°11'48"N
3	The Huizhou Association in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur	1864	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	101°41'50"E 3°08'44"N
3	The Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur	1864	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	101°43'46"E 3°08'43"N
4	The Jiaying Association in Perak	1900	Negeri Perak, Malaysia	101°04'33"E 4°35'43"N
4	The Paloh Khoo Miu Temple in Ipoh	1872	Negeri Perak, Malaysia	101°04'43"E 4°35'35"N
5	The Hoilo Association in Malaysia	1865	Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia	101°56'23"E 2°42'05"N
6	The Hakka Association in Sandakan	1886	Negeri Sabah, Malaysia	118°03'44"E 5°51'57"N

Note 1: Because the year of establishment of some of the Hakka associations or temples has not been confirmed yet (for instance, the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple), we showed what was documented in the existing literature.

Note 2: Each location's longitude and latitude are based on Google Earth (2019), please see Google for terms of services.



Chart 1: The Map of the Hakka Associations and Temples Included in the Project.²

2.Settings of the map were from Google Earth. Please see Google Earth 2018 for terms of services.

We chose these Hakka associations and temples because we wanted to highlight representative features the Hakka have shown in different states in Malaysia. First, while the Jiaying Association in Penang was one of the oldest Hakka associations in Malaysia, the Huizhou Association in Malacca was also established in the early 19th century and was one of the oldest Hakka associations in the state. Although the Hakka were not the majority in these two states, as a matter of fact, they were two of the regions that early Hakka immigrants reached. As for the Huizhou Association in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur; the Jiaving Association in Perak; the Hoilo Association in Malaysia; and the Hakka Association in Sandakan, the states they are located in are / were populated with the Hakka. The establishment of some Hakka associations might be related to the exploration of tin mines. For example, Kuala Lumpur in Selangor, Seremban in Sembilan, and Ipoh in Perak. Some might even be highly associated with the local Hakka leaders. For example, the predecessor of the Huizhou Association was founded by Ah Loy Yap, a local Hakka leader from Huizhou, who helped tame Kuala Lumpur, while the creation of the Jiaying Association in Ipoh was the effort by a big miner, Tet Shin Yao. The Hakka were the biggest population among the Chinese in Sabah. As a result, the Hakka association in Sandakan was also the oldest Hakka association in Sabah. In addition to the year of establishment of these Hakka associations and the development of Hakkas in different states, the project considered the accessibility of the materials. After all, the aim of the project was to collect the documents and artifacts of the six Hakka associations. Therefore, we had to evaluate the condition of the documents and artifacts of these associations and the possibility to get them. This was a practical matter when conducting the project.

Regarding the four temples chosen to be included in the project, they were chosen not because they carried features of Hakka architecture. In fact, these temples were similar to the architecture style in Minnan or Teochew. They were chosen for the following two main reasons. First, the temple is managed by a Hakka association or its subor-

dinate association, or jointly managed by them. Take the three temples in Penang and Perak as examples. They are managed by a Hakka association or its subordinate association. Second, the origin of the temple is related to Hakka immigrants or deities. For example: Thai Pak Koong or Sin Sze Si Ya. The reason that we chose the Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur rather than the Rumah Berhala Cheng Koo Temple in Seremban, Sembilan was because, by the decision of the administrative committee, the Cheng Koo Temple was left with the sculpture of the deity, the altar and a wall only; it was merely a temple in a temple. In other words, they dismantled the rotted out roof and most of the walls / structure and built a new temple instead and covered the original temple. Because the temple was already rotted and incomplete and it was not easy to scan documents, we decided to include the Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur rather than the relatively ancient Cheng Koo Temple.

Therefore, the project "The Digitization of the Hakka Cultural Heritage in Singapore and Malaysia, Phase II: Malaysia" has completed the collection and digitization of the cultural heritage of six Hakka associations and four temples in Malaysia. Specifically, we completed (1) the investigation and digitization of the cultural heritage of Hakka associations; (2) the documentation of the worship rituals of the Hakka temple (the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple); and (3) the surveying and mapping of the Hakka temples.

First, regarding the investigation and digitization of the artifacts in Hakka associations, the team started from the Hakka Association in Sandakan in Sabah in East Malaysia (1886), to the Huizhou Association in Malacca (1805), the Hoilo Association in Sembilan (1865), the Huizhou Association in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur (1864), the Jiaying Association in Ipoh in Perak (1900), and finally at the Jiaying Association in Penang (1801). We set foot all over Malaysia (the linear distance between Sandakan to Penang is 1,980 kilometer). For Hakka associations' cultural heritage collections, we completed constructing data for 167 artifacts, among them 101 were donated. The rate of donation was over 60%, which was a great achievement. Among the donated and scanned artifacts, there were meeting minutes, account books, title deeds, declarations, and official documents to and from the government. They all could be preserved and exhibited.

Second, with respect to document the worship rituals of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, we video-tapped individual worshiping activity by the five worshiping organizations under the Hakka five-district associations at the Thai Pak Koong Temple in detail. We then post-produced six videos (an introduction and one for each of the five districts) and gave a copy to the Hakka Cultural Development Center to be archived and for reference. The introduction video (about 10 minutes) was the highlight of the worshipping activity for the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, in which Professor Leong Sze Lee was invited to give commentary. Videos for each of the five districts were about 30 minutes each. They could be broadcasted in the public in the future.

The history of the worship ceremony at the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple is about a hundred years. Although the five-district associations all worship Thai Pak Koong, the ceremonies vary. We have completed recording the worship ceremony by the five-district associations and added subtitles. Moreover, we also invited the administrator or president of each association for an oral history interview and included them to the digital database. For example, chairman of the Penang Taipu Association's committee, Yit Chuan Choong, told us that, "The five-district Thai Pak Koong Temple is another registered association. The inscribed board over there we often see read the Five-District Thai Pak Koong Temple in Penang. The Taipu, Huizhou, Eng Teng, Tsenlung, and Jiaving associations take turns to manage the Five-District Thai Pak Koong Temple in Penang." President of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, Chi Wing Lau, said that "the history of the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple is over two hundred years. It was created in 1799. The Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple is an organization, which owns two temples. One is in the city; the other by the sea. The one by the sea is the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, whereas that in the city is the Penang Thai Pak Koong Temple-Ng Suk."³

While the local Hakka Association here is to take care of the fellow clansmen, the "seah ($\underline{\lambda}$)" is an organization responsible for the worship ceremony for the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong.

Item	Date		The Five-District Associations of	Demoril
	By the solar calendar	By the lunar calendar	Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple	Remark
1	2017 - 10 - 28~ 2017 - 10 - 29	September 9th	Jiaying Association -Jiade Seah	Video- tapped
2	2018 - 02 - 21	9:00 on January 6th	Huizhou Association -Huifu Seah	Video- tapped
3	$2018 - 02 - 24 \sim 2018 - 02 - 25$	21:00 on January 9th; 11:00 on January 10th	Eng Teng Association -Eng An Seah	Video- tapped
4	$2018 - 02 - 26 \sim$ 2018 - 02 - 28	20:30-01:00 on January 11th; 20:00 on January 12th; 19:00 on January 13th	Taipu Association -Taian Seah	Video- tapped
5	2018 - 03 - 03	10:30 on January 16th	Tsen Lung Association - Tsen Lung Seah	Video- tapped

table2: Dates for Worship at the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple

3.Interview with Mr. Chi Wing Lau, President of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, February 2018.

For example, the existing document showed that the Jiaying Association was created in 1801. However, its Jiade Seah was not created until 1900. The Jiade Seah is responsible for worshiping the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong. This is the only activity it has all year round. In addition, The Poh Hock Seah in the video is a worship organization of the Minnan. It does not take part in the management of the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple. What it relates to the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong is to come to the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple and to conduct the "chinn hou (i.e. offering incense to the deity)" rite on January 14. The film mainly talks about the relationship between the five Hakka worship organizations and Minnan people's Poh Hock Seah, from which we see the relationship between the Hakka and the Minnan in the Chinese society of Penang. There seems to be some confrontation between the two ethnic groups.

The above-mentioned five Hakka worship organizations developed a Thai Pak Koong worship organization individually by establishing solidarity based on a divine right and connecting with each other by deity and proximity. The alliance formed by the five associations was beyond regional boundaries and was based on the Hakka as we group concept. Leong Sze Lee moreover thought that the way Hakka people in Penang formed organizations was because the Hakka population there was small and they were relatively weak financially. He also pointed out that the concept of the Hakka five-district stressed on the reserved powers the Hakka have on the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, which showed the existence of the other ethnic group (i.e., the Hokkein).⁴ The relationship of the Poh Hock Seah and the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple is that the Poh Hock Seah would be at the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple on January 14th to perform the "chinn-hou" rite. They would leave on the 15th.⁵ From the beginning to the end of the ceremony, we could see how the two ethnic groups acted differently during the worship ceremony. Although both the Hakka and Minnan kept emphasizing that the two ethnic groups are in harmony, there seemed to be a hidden struggle between them. This was the interesting part of the video, in which we saw the worship ceremony and the interactions between the ethnic groups.

Tua Pek Kong (i.e., Thai Pak Koong, which is pronounced in Hakka), also known as the God of Blessing and Virtue, has been worshiped by the Chinese, including in Malaysia. It is an important symbol of deity in the history of the Chinese immigrating to Southeast Asia. People often regard the God of Blessing and Virtue as the guard of the earth and the ground. Therefore, it is also referred to as the "Lord of the Soil and the Ground". However, the Tua Pek Kong at Tanjong Tokong is not a God of Blessing and Virtue. It is the spirit of the person who helped cultivate Tanjong Tokong. The beginning of the Tua Pek Kong at Tanjong Tokong, according to the inscription on the stela in the temple and the brief introduction on the board in front of the temple, was 13 years after Penang was established, which was 1799. People said there were three Tua Pek Kongs, which were the principal deities of the temple. Their last names were Chang, Chiu, and Ma. They were originally from China and lived in Tanjong Tokong after arriving in Malaysia. They were very close to each other, just like siblings, and thus became sworn brothers. One evening Chiu and Ma visited Chang but found him sitting on a stone and already died. They then buried Chang next to the stone, exactly where the big stone by the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple today. People enshrined Chiu and Ma next

^{4.}Leong Sze Lee, 2018, "Competition and Cooperation between the Hakka and Minnan Organizations from the View of the Worship Ritual of the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple" (in Chinese), in Fong-Mao Lee's (eds.) A Comparative Research on the Cross-country Belief of the Lord of the Soil and the Ground: History, Ethnicity, Festivals and Cultural Heritage, Taipei: Laureate Publishing, pp.362.

^{5.}Worshippers of the Poh Hock Seah burned the incense sticks and put them in the censer. The incense sticks would burn fiercely when they were put together, which was called "fa lu" in Hokkein. When the incense burned, according to the size and direction of the fire, the administrator would tell the on-site worshippers, the general public, government officials, council members, and reporters the fortune of Penang in the coming new year. The ritual took three phases, each represented four months. Therefore, the prediction on the economic development of the state of Penang was divided into three parts as well. The prediction could be good, average, or bad.

to Chang in the temple after they died. By this date, the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple has a large number of followers. Worshippers from other places also come to visit and worship. The temple also has a division in Kedah and Perak on the Malaysian Peninsula.

Third, we have finished surveying and mapping architecture data of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple (1799) and its division (1810); the Paloh Khoo Miu Temple in Ipoh (1872); and the Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur (1864). Using a single temple as an example, we made eight charts for each temple: the floor plan, interior objects, the facade elevation, the back elevation, the west elevation, the east elevation, the longitudinal section, and the cross section. Therefore, a total of 32 charts for the four temples. Regarding 3D charts, we made for each temple a 3D point cloud animation, a 3D mould and a 3D guide. Hence, a total of 3D output for the four temples. We adopted the 3D point cloud, ground shot, and aerial shot techniques to produce the surveying and mapping data. We hoped to provide a great variety of outcomes for the surveying and mapping data.

In sum, the project documented the main buildings of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple; the Penang Thai Pak Koong Temple-Ng Suk; the Paloh Khoo Miu Temple in Negeri Perak; and the Sin Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur; the videos of worshiping ceremonies at the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple by the Jiade Seah, the Huifu Seah, the Eng An Seah, the Taian Seah, and the Tsen Lung Seah; and more than 200 pieces of the existing artifacts and documents at the selected Hakka associations and temples.





Chapter 2

Overview of Architecture and Facility

The two national-level Hakka cultural parks in the north and south of Taiwan were built in an innovative manner, abandoning the stereotype of traditional Hakka-styled round buildings. During the phase of planning and development, a different position was identified for the two parks respectively: a global Hakka museum in the north and a Liudui ecomuseum in the south. In addition, the architecture and public art installations of the two parks were also designed differently. We hope that through different types of buildings and highquality amenities in the north and south, we can bring to the public an impression and experience that is different from local Hakka museums. In recent years, we have continued to improve and upgrade the environment of Liudui Hakka Cultural Park through various projects, such as a campground, ecological pond, and poetry path, in order to enrich the contents of the Park and improve the quality of services.

I. Taiwan Hakka Museum

1. Architectural Concept

The design of the Museum incorporates the elements of Hakka culture, including: respecting the environment, blending into the natural scenery, making optimal use of local resources, emphasizing the notion of family, conforming to the changing social situations, preservation of the Hakka stiff-necked spirit, and active design to reflect the lifestyle of farming on sunny days and reading inside when it rains. Hakka is built in an innovative way into environmentally friendly and green energy-saving buildings, in order to echo the concepts of "coexisting with nature" and "reverence for the land and treasure the things you already have." The main building is an abstract terracing shape and the design concept reflects the traditional Hakka culture's respect for nature by maintaining the native vegetation and the original landform. In addition, the main building also incorporates the architectural style of traditional Hakka houses by constructing a half-moon pond at the back of the building, which has the meanings of feng shui, fire prevention and defense. In fact, the half-moon pond also serves the purpose of improving the surrounding ecological environment. When the outside hot air enters the park, the half-moon pond can modulate the temperature, so the air flowing inside the building can be cooler, thereby achieving the goal of ecological sustainability and energy conservation and carbon reduction. In addition, an observation deck is created by taking advantage



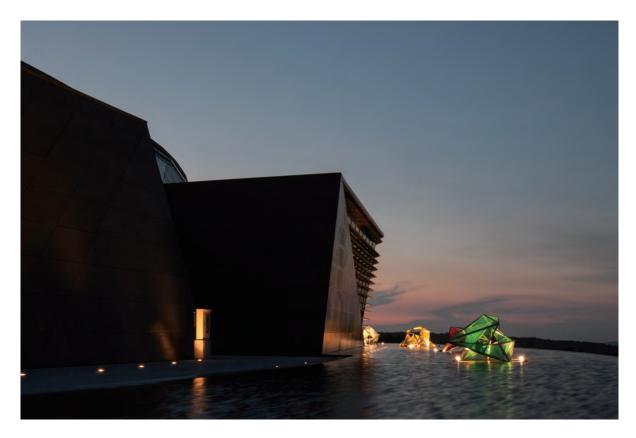
of the terrain of the pond, which boasts a wide view and beautiful scenery, including a spectacular view of downtown Tongluo, Twin Peaks (Mt. Shuangfeng) and Mt. Yuantun.

The roof is composed of three materials: lighttransmitting double-glazed insulating glass, semitranslucent coated wired glass, and aluminum composite panels. The configuration of the materials is determined according to different sunlight requirements inside the building to ensure the most adequate light environment and heat insulation performance of the external walls. The curtain wall is specially designed using double-glazed units of window glass to reduce heat radiation and electricity demand from air conditioners. Large open window design allows for ample sunlight and reduces energy use from artificial lighting. These architectural design practices manifest the Museum's respect for the natural landscape and focus on using local resources. Solar photovoltaic panels that are used to generate power while reducing carbon









emissions are installed on rooftops and in parking lots. In particular, the building uses an underfloor air-conditioning system to facilitate the adjustment of indoor temperature for energy conservation.

The interior of the Museum is designed with a tree-like steel structure, which not only evokes a spatial feeling of being in a forest, but also breaks through the traditional beam-column frame structure, saving one-fifth of the structural steel consumption. It is also an earthquake resistant structure. The sloping space in the Museum's atrium reflects the imagery of *hecheng*, drying rice in the sun on a square, which is an important element of Hakka culture. The space is connected to an exhibition hall and dining area, which can be flexibly expanded to accommodate different activities, just like hecheng in a traditional Hakka village serving as a multi-functional public space for rice drying and leisure activities. The interior space and the atrium that are independent and yet integrated engage visitors to flow effortlessly through the exhibition halls and enjoy Hakka culture in an environment with changing natural light.



In 2012 when the Museum officially opened its doors to the public, a public art work consisting of three pieces echoing the architecture of the museum was also completed. *The Hakka Welcoming*, is an installation combining "stained glass" and "innovative music" located at the overpass leading to the museum. While on the overpass, visitors can feel the Hakka cultural atmosphere where tradition and modernity coexist. *Flower Blossoms*, located in the Half-Moon Pond, is based on the triangular shape of the museum building. It is a glass sculpture work presenting the varying shapes of a flower from different angles through water reflections in the pond. The work also presents the language of the flowers of the four seasons, and their colors (spring green, summer red, autumn yellow, and winter white) echo the natural succession of seasons (spring sowing, summer weeding, autumn harvesting, and winter preservation). *The Hakka Home of Combined Style* is located at the Amphitheater, where the staircase is decorated with ceramic mosaics to form a large image of "peony flower" and "tung blossom." The work attempts to show the innovative spirit of Hakka culture transforming from traditional peony fabrics to modern tung blossoms.

2. Museum Overview

Permanent Exhibition Gallery and Five Special Exhibition Galleries

Permanent exhibition is located on the second floor, with space of over 992 square meters, which present the development and changes of Taiwan's Hakka over 400 years. There are five special exhibition Galleries on the first floor, with exhibition spaces ranging from 265 to 463 square meters. A separate Children's Exhibition Gallery is set up with festivals of Hakka villages as the main theme, and children can experience the meanings of Hakka folk culture through hands-on, interactive games. The other four special exhibition Galleries feature the following themes: the Global Hakka, Taiwan's Hakka, and Ethnic Diversity.







Hakka Theatre

The Hakka Theatre is equipped with Barco's top-of-the-line 4K cinema projector, a high gain metal projection screen, Dolby Surround 7.1 speakers, and automated environmental control devices. The Theatre shows educational and Hakka dubbed 3D quality movies, allowing people to enjoy films with highquality multimedia effects at an affordable price.





Library and Information Center

The Museum is positioned as a global Hakka museum and a research center for Hakka culture, so it has a library and information center that collects various physical and digital materials related to Hakka studies and is open to experts, scholars or those interested in Hakka research. The indoor space is about 1322 square meters, which is roughly divided into a section for projects with grants from the Hakka Affairs Council, a book section, a reading section, an audio-visual section, a journal section, a computer search section, study carrels, and discussion rooms.

International Conference Hall

The International Conference Hall is located on the first floor of the Administration Building, with a seating capacity of 254, three simultaneous translation rooms, and two VIP lounges for major academic conferences.



Museum Amenities

There are a number of amenities in the Museum offering Hakka specialties and food and beverages, including Hakka Creative Souvenir Hall (a dining area included), a Hakka mart and restaurant, and cold drink vending machines. In addition, the Park also has a lactation room and accessible facilities to provide a more caring quality service.

Hakka Hospitality Garden

In order to enhance outdoor leisure space, create diverse ecology beauty and implement eco-education, the Hakka Hospitality Garden was renovated and officially reopened to the public on May 9, 2015. The Garden covers an area of 6.88 hectares and is rich in tree species found in the hills of traditional Hakka villages in north-central Taiwan. The Garden is dominated by Tung trees, acacia trees and chinaberry trees, and is also planted with a variety of nectar plants, such as Formosan gum, Formosan ash, blood-flower milkweed, sweet Osmanthus, Kusukusu Eupatorium, and Chinese lobelia. They provide natural habitats for butterflies, frogs and insects. Visitors can come and experience the tranquil beauty along the trails of the Garden in April every year when the Tung blossoms are in full bloom.



II.Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

1. Architectural Concept

In order to link up the Hakka settlements in Liudui and to preserve and present the lifestyle of 12 Hakka villages and townships in Kaohsiung and Pingtung, the Park is designed based on the natural landscape that symbolizes the spirit of reclamation of Hakka pioneers migrating across the sea to Taiwan. The Park also presents the scenery of Hakka villages during the period of agricultural development. Finally, the Park provides an interpretation of the inheritance and innovation of the Hakka spirit with a new era of Hakka culture and technological development.

The architect has created with ingenuity a natural landscape that simulates the tropical rainforest of the old Ahou City where the Park is located. With the idea of "shading the earth under umbrellas," a central square is built with architecture in the shape of a cluster of umbrellas, which provides natural ventilation and sunlight. The umbrella is mainly composed of an umbrella steel frame and a sun shade canopy. The umbrella architecture provides a large area of shade (around 2,314 square meters per umbrella and six umbrellas in total; net height: 25 meters), which is a reconstruction of

the crown shape of rainforests. The architecture also features specially designed plantings to provide greenery, and the canopy can prevent overexposure to the sun, which not only provides an open space for various activities, but also reduces energy consumption. In addition, to promote green energy and carry out energy conservation and carbon reduction measures, a solar PV system has been installed on five of the umbrellas by taking advantage of ample sunlight in southern Taiwan. The solar system's estimated power generation is 160,000 kWh each year. The partition walls under the umbrellas are made of "lean concrete," which is a mixture of materials and soil from the local area. The walls can modulate the indoor conditions and serve to insulate heat from outside, thus turning the interior into a warm space in winter and cool in summer. The rough wall finish created by lean concrete also reveals the simple and powerful Hakka spirit and manifest the true meaning and vitality of Hakka culture.

The Park has also created a complete Seasonal Farmland Area, consisting of a farmland covering 0.56 hectares and surrounding facilities, including





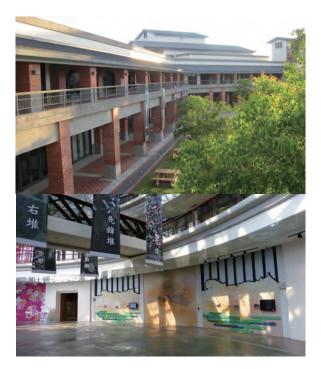
an irrigation ditch, Headspring Plaza, a fruit tree area, Tobacco Barn, Rice Mill Room, a farm tool room, and Garden Restaurant. We will plant rice, miscellaneous crops, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco leaves according to the season. We also provide the public with a variety of hands-on and field activities to experience Hakka culture and industry for the purpose of education and inheritance. The Park also features a 900-meter-long bike path around the park with landscaping. Different arbor trees are arranged according to different seasons, so that visitors can experience the varying landscapes of the Park in all seasons through the appearance and color of different plants and flowers.

In 2011 when the Park officially opened its doors to the public, a public art work consisting of four pieces that are in harmony with the local landscape and incorporate the Hakka spirit was also completed. Titled "Immigrate, Settle, Cultivate, Study," the work is located in the vast Natural Prairie Area, with Mt. Dawu as a natural protection, adjacent to the Ecological Pond, and across the pond from the Hakka Settlement Architecture. Hakka farmers crossed the treacherous Taiwan Strait and came to the alluvial plain at the foot of Mt. Dawu. They erected a stone tablet, to which they began to make offerings and worship as their "Founding Bagong" or Land Deity. Those Hakka forefathers prayed to the mountains and rivers, and prayed to Heaven that this land be great and long-lasting. This work of public art, which is set against the hills and water and connected to the environment, expresses the spirit and tradition of the Hakka ethnic group. It presents the historical context of Hakka culture and is a profound embodiment of the Hakka spirit of reverence for Heaven and nature. Visitors not only can appreciate the moving power of the works in the space, but also reflect on the relationship between Heaven and earth, people and themselves.

2.Park Overview

Permanent Exhibition Hall and Multimedia Hall

The Permanent Exhibition Hall consists of an indoor space, a semi-open lobby and cloisters, with a total of 1488 square meters. The Multimedia Hall is a two-floor building consisting of "Children's Hall" and "Special Exhibition Hall." The exhibition space of the Children's Hall is about 1157 square meters, both indoor and outdoor. Featuring hands-on learning of local industries of Hakka villages, the Children's Hall consists of Lan-Mei Store, Liugui Tea Store, Tsai-Zhu Art Shop, and Guang Zhen Chang Oil-Paper Umbrella Factory, which aim to educate kids about Hakka culture through hands-on activities. The Special Exhibition Hall includes a multifunctional exhibition space of 549 square meters, which hosted exhibitions on themes such as settlements, industries, customs and rituals, presenting the characteristics of the Hakka culture in Liudui.





Tobacco Barn

The Tobacco Barn in the Park was originally built by Mr. and Mrs. Liang Lian-Ding and Liao Hui-Mei from Gaoshu Township, Pingtung County in 1961. The barn ceased to function due to innovations in tobacco leaf drying technology. In 2007, Mr. Liang Kun-He, son of the Liangs, donated the barn to the Park. With an extensive relocation project, the barn was successfully rebuilt to present its simple, rustic appearance in the Park. The Tobacco Barn now serves as a venue in the Park to showcase the tobacco leaf industry of Hakka villages.

Rice Mill Room

The rice huller on display in the Rice Mill Room is a donation by Shi Xin-De, whose family owns a century-old rice mill in Guilai, Pingtung. The machine went idle when Mr. Shi retired in 1994. Under the careful guidance of Dr. Xie Qin-Cheng, the hulling machine was successfully removed, restored and relocated to the Park, with the reconstruction of a rice mill completed in 2009. The Rice Mill Room now serves as a venue in the Park to display the rice milling industry of Hakka villages.





Garden Restaurant

Located next to the Seasonal Farmland area, the Garden Restaurant provides a dining space in a traditional Hakka building with large floor-to-ceiling windows that offer great views of the farmland. There is a dining area on the nearby boardwalk, overhanging the lotus pond. People can enjoy authentic Hakka cuisine while having a good time leisurely watching brightly colored koi carp in the pond.

Bagong and Nine Flowers Garden

A banyan tree can be found on the waterfront behind the Multimedia Exhibition Hall. In front of the tree is the Founding *Bagong*, or Land Deity of the Park. Residents in Hakka villages often pick up flowers along the way to the daily worship of *Bagong*, including white ginger lily, Chinese ixora, the Confederate rose, pinwheel flower, coco magnolia, banana magnolia, sweet Osmanthus, orchid tree flower, and pagoda tree flower. So, these plants are arranged near the Land Deity according to their growth attributes. They are also the nine flowers commonly used in Hakka-styled flower arrangement as an offering in Hakka rituals. The word for "nine" (*jiu*) is homophonous with that for "longevity," symbolizing that Hakka culture is long enduring and the flowers retain their fragrance, hence the name "Nine Flowers Garden." Visitors to the Garden can experience the Hakka rituals and customs and the spirit of reverence for nature while appreciating the rich, diverse landscape in the Park.



3. 2018 - 2019 New Projects

Construction of Hakka Ditch Sensory Experience Area

To enhance the functions of the Hakka Ditch Area and increase the resources for nature education and ecological display in the Park, we constructed a sensory experience area, allowing visitors to learn in nature and thereby raising public awareness of ecological conservation. The Sensory Experience Area has become a new highlight of the Park as it serves to be a perfect site for firefly watching, research and environmental education. The construction of the campground included 18 spaces for tents and 12 spaces in the grass area. Visitors bring or rent their own tents, and the campground is provided with bathroom amenities (including solar water heaters, accessible toilets, and parent-child toilets).

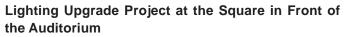




Wetland Garden Water Reclamation and Ditch Ecological Experience Project

We carried out upgrade and renovation projects in the Park's Wetland Garden and other existing facilities to enhance visitor experience as well as to achieve the goals of "water reuse," "ecological conservation" and "biodiversity. Specific works included: (1) Improving wetland water purification and creating habitats to protect biodiversity. (2) Planting suitable aquatic plants to highlight the cultural characteristics of Hakka villages. (3) Optimizing the overall visual landscape and increasing the space for activities in the Park. (4) Arranging vegetation in layers with minimal ecological impact and improving biodiversity hotspots. (5) Improving existing activity paths and making ecological and environmental education more fun. (6) Reshaping leisure space and providing service-friendly facilities. (7) Improving the sites for ecological and environmental education to allow participants to have a fun learning experience. (8) Enhancing the garden irrigation system and adding beautification and practicality.





The square in front of the Auditorium is the main event venue in the Park and often hosts evening events. The main lighting was provided by eight 1000W metal halide lamps, which were mounted on two 12-meter-high poles. The lighting fixtures often failed to turn on due to humid weather or frequent rainfall. To facilitate events at night and increase the safety of this area, we carried out a project to upgrade the lighting fixtures to energy-efficient lighting and also upgrade the utility panel in the square, in order to provide visitors with better facilities and services.



Solar Power System Installation Project in the Reserved Parking Lot

In line with the policy of green energy and carbon reduction, a grid-connected solar PV system was installed in the reserved parking lot, with a capacity of 80.1 kW. The project not only has improved the damage to road pavement and vehicles caused by tree roots and falling fruit, but also provides shade in the parking lot. The project also added more parking spaces to create a friendly environment.



Hakka Poetry Path Landscaping Project

A trail beside the Administration Center of the Park is scenic with diverse ecosystems. In order to promote Hakka culture and enable visitors to better understand the beauty of Hakka literature, we carried out a project in 2018 to build a new and culturally rich scenic path by integrating Hakka literature into the landscape. The project was completed in August 2019. Visitors can stroll along the path and appreciate the beauty of Hakka literature at the same time.

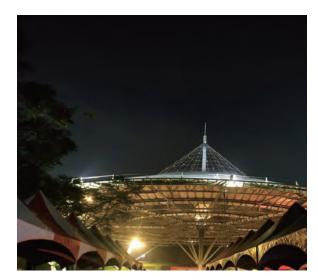
Low Voltage Power and Equipment Expansion Project

The project aimed to redistribute the existing power in the Park. Power from the high voltage transformer station in the underground utility room of the Administration Center, where there was still spare capacity, was allocated to other areas, in order to meet the demand for electricity in Phase II development and various Phase I sites in the Park. The project also aimed to improve the quality and reliability of power supply in the Park, so that the power system would be safe, stable and more in line with future development and actual needs.

Lighting in Hakka Settlement Architecture Area and Electrical Control System Project

In order to provide visitors with better service quality and also to take future maintenance into consideration, we carried out a project to improve or expand the equipment and facilities in the Park, which consisted of the following five works: (1) Improvement of lighting in the Hakka Settlement Architecture area and park-wide installation of electrical control equipment; (2) installation of electricity data collection system at rental venues in the Park; (3) expansion of surveillance sites in the Hakka Settlement Architecture area; (4) fiber optic line extension in the Hakka Settlement Architecture area; and (5) outdoor power extension on the north side of the Administration Center.









Chapter 3

Investigations and Research

With the concept of forming strategic alliances, linking up with the world, and creating the "global Hakka museum and library and information research center", research in the Center over the past two years has three main streams. First, we commissioned professional teams to conduct frontend research for various Hakka exhibitions. They could be the framework and basic knowledge for the follow-up exhibitions. Second, we invited local and foreign scholars to conduct field surveys and research on Taiwan's Hakka or translate foreign academic works to deepen Hakka research. Third, through working with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka and the College of Hakka Studies in National Chiao-Tung University, we invited scholars around the world to do presentations and international exchange to create a multiplier effect and ultimately to enrich Hakka research.

I.Commissioned Project in 2018:

1. The Planning and Front-End Research for the Exhibition, "The Hakka, the Basel Mission and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom"

Institute: Sinica Academia (Institute of Ethnology) Principal Investigator / Co-Investigators: Shiun-Wey Huang / Wei-An Chang and Han-Pi Chang

Project duration: 2017.11 - 2018.10

Summary: This project was the front-end study for the joint travelling exhibition held by the Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council and the Institute of Ethnology at Sinica Academia. We began from the Hakka, the Basel Mission and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and clarified the connection among the three to be the basis of the exhibition. The concept of "the Hakka" ethnic group and the emergence of the Hakka were highly associated with a few key developments. One of them was the history of church development in the world. In the mid-19th century, the "mission" in Europe and the Americas encountered the Hakka in southern China and Taiwan. The first exhibition based on this project was a special exhibition, "What You May Not Know About the Hakka: The Encounter of Hakka People and Christianity". The exhibition took place in the Museum of the Institute of Ethnology at Sinica Academia from March 2019 to October 2020. After that, it will be moved to the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" for an expanded exhibition for a year.

2. International Hakka Research Exchange and Inter-museum Cooperation: Cooperation and Research Exchange on the Thematic Investigation and Front-End Research on Taiwan's Hakka Villages

Institution: College of Hakka Studies, National Chiao-Tung University Principal Investigator: Wei-An Chang Project Duration: 2018.4 - 2019.1

Summary: We invited Associate Professor, Hironano Kawai of Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and experts from the private sector, government and academia in Taiwan to discuss research and experiences from applications on the ecomuseums in Japan and Taiwan's Route 3. Based on the socioeconomic viewpoints of the social enterprises in Continental Europe and the field studies on the social enterprises along Taiwan's Route 3, to think into the potential development of social enterprises in Taiwan's Hakka villages by the returning young people and suggestions on the ecomuseum as a platform to demonstrate the prospect of daily life in Hakka villages.

3. An Investigation and Reference Materials Collection on the Youdui Villages.

Institution: Kaohsiung Museum of History Principal Investigator: Yu-Fong Wang Project Duration: 2018.1 - 2019.5

Summary: Based on the concept of an ecomuseum, the Center constantly has special exhibitions on villages of all the six affiliates of Liudui. We conducted the present project and studied specifically "An overview on the current Youdui", "Toiling and moiling: The development and cultivation of the Youdui villages", "The composition of industries in Youdui", "Da chi wen ming - Youdui's families", "Religion beliefs in Youdui--Seasonal worship ceremonies in Youdui", and "Stiff-necked - The surging of Youdui's social movements" to enrich the content of the special exhibitions. We collected basic information and improved the content about the development in the region over time, features of the region, and people's memories about life in the region, all of which would be reference materials for planning the exhibition. The special exhibition, "Follow Me to Visit Youdu", took place in the first special exhibition room in the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park from September 25, 2019, was based on the contents of the project.

4. The Front-End Research and the Blueprint for the Permanent Exhibition at the Taiwan Hakka Museum

Institution: College of Hakka Studies, National Chiao-Tung University Principal Investigator / Co-Investigator: Wei-An Chang / Shih-Chung Hsieh Project Duration: 2017.11.14 - 2018.8.31

Summary: This project set out to conduct the front-end research and design "the permanent exhibition", in which we wanted to show the development and transformation for Taiwan's Hakka over the past 400 years, demonstrate the tangible and intangible Hakka culture, and understand differences between the Hakka and other ethnic groups, Hakka collective memories, history, and lifestyle. With the present project, we hoped to bring out extended and comprehensive research on Hakka culture. Based on relevant artifacts and documents, we wanted to show the significance of the Hakka ethnic group to the society, history, arts and culture, let Hakkas know the Hakka again, and demonstrate the close relationship between the Hakka and Taiwan's society. Through the exhibition, we also hoped to comprehensively present Hakka in Taiwan and its richness and to further understand and reflect on our own Hakka culture.

II.Commissioned Projects in 2019

1.The Front-End Research for the "International Travelling Exhibition for the Hakka in Japan and Taiwan"

Institution: The Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council Researchers: Chin-Liang Ho, Deng-Chin Hung, and Fang-Chih Hsu Project Duration: 2018.10 - 2019.12

Summary: "The Travelling Exhibition for the Hakka in Taiwan and Japan" was one of the collaborative projects from the six-year research, exchange, and cooperative agreement signed by the Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council, Japan's National Museum of Ethnology, and the College of Hakka Studies at the National Chiao-Tung University. The first theme we showed was the multi-culture intertwined under the contexts of historical development between the Hakka in Japan and Taiwan. We investigated the interactions and exchange between Taiwan and Japan from the Japanese colonial period till today, including the influence from Japan on Taiwan's Hakka culture and how Taiwan's Hakka in Japan fitted into the Japanese society. We then studied the influence from Japan on Taiwan's Hakka music, performing art, literature, baseball, second-round migration on the island and industrial development as well as an overview of Taiwan's Hakka immigrants in Japan, the development of the Hakka associations in Japan, life of Hakka descendants and Hakka expats in Japan, all of which could be potential exhibition contents. We made a presentation about the project at the "2019 International Conference on the Hakka Ethnic Group and the Global Phenomenon". The project has been accepted for publication and will appear in the Journal of Japan's National Museum of Ethnology in March-June, 2020.

2. A Study on Translating the Bible into Taiwan's Hakka and How Widely-Used the Hakka Bible is in the Church.

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Institute: GGraduate School of Taiwanese
Literature, National Cheng-Kung University
Principal Investigator: Hsiao-Ling Chiu
Project Duration: 2018.6 - 2018.11
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Summary: To help more Hakkas to receive God's gospels, there was a stirring of interest in translating the Bible into Hakka in Taiwan's Hakka villages in the 1950s. In addition to narrate the surge of the trend and its development, the project also conducted field surveys to see how much the Hakka bible is accepted in the Presbyterian church in Liudui in Kaohsiung and Pingtung Taiwan. We also asked four types of interviewees to fill out a questionnaire. The project studied how the world's first Hakka Old and New Testament Bible are accepted and used in church in practice as well as whether using Hakka bibles in the church helped enhance Hakka consciousness and preservation amid the gradual loss of the Hakka language.

3.The Front-End Study for the Exhibition on the Overseas Hakka

Institution: College of Hakka Studies, National Chiao-Tung University Principal Investigator / Co-Investigators: Wei-An Chang/ Han-Pi Chang, Fen-Fang Tsai, Jung-Chia Chang, Hsinn-Young Huang Project Duration: 108.4.1 - 110.6.19

Summary: The project contains two main parts. One is the front-end study and the blueprint for a special Hakka exhibition abroad, "A Travelling Exhibition on the Hakka in Taiwan and Japan", planned to get started in 2020. It is a joint project by the Center and Japan's National Museum of Ethnology. The other is to design a comprehensive plan and a front-end study for four consequently special exhibitions centered on the overseas Hakka for the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" (2022 -), and to provide specific suggestions for the blueprint and what artifacts to be exhibited for one of the four special exhibitions. We want to follow the ICOM's principle, "acknowledge and confirm cultural diversity at the local, regional and international levels", and gradually expand the focus of the exhibitions housed at the "Taiwan Hakka Museum" from "Taiwan's Hakka" to "the overseas Hakka".

4. Enhanced Female Status in the Family -The Freedom of Returning to Home for the Soul. Grand-Aunt Is Back

Institution: The Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council Researchers: Yu-Ching Lai, Cheng-Lun Dai, Ting-Ya Lo Co-Organizers: Hao Shi Hua Sheng Film Design, the Hakka TV, the Hakka Radio Station, and etc.

Project Duration: 107.8.1 - 108.12.31

Summary: To conduct research on gender issues in related worship ceremonies, the Hakka Affairs Council and the Hakka Cultural Development Center have started to offer grants to sponsor research and cultural heritage studies since 2004. Many families have gradually value female status in the family and allow ladies to have the right for worship, be masters of ceremonies, worship the ancestral tablet for grand-aunts, and allow daughters to be included in the family's ancestral tablet, be included in the family's columbarium, be buried in the family tombs, or even be written in the family's pedigree, all of which are a great leap to enhancing female rights. Since 2018, the Hakka Cultural Development Center has started to further understand and videotaped the progress of improving gender equality in different families and made the research report available in the gender equality section on the Center's official website, the Center's FB page, and TV or radio promotions. The project was awarded the "Cultivation Award for Gender Equality" by the Executive Yuan on December 27, 2019. We would continue to share relevant information through the Museum's "online forum" and to let the concept of gender equality and its practice arising from Hakka worship ceremonies be spread out gradually. By doing so, we would be able to keep up with the world and together to create a friendly and equal society.

5. The Front-End Study for the Special Exhibition, the Liudui Sports Meet

Institution: National Cheng-Kung University Principal Investigator: Shih-Yuan Hsieh Project Duration: 2019.8 - 2020.10

Summary: Since the Ching Dynasty, the Hakka in Liudui have always worked in unity and helped each other. The Liudui Sports Meet, which came from the joint martial training in Liudui, is held by individual affiliates of Liudui rotatingly. It has a certain impact on cohering the identity and consensus among the Hakka in Liudui. The Liudui Sports Meet will have its 55th anniversary in 2020 while 2021 will be the 300th anniversary for the establishment of Liudui. We hope to have in-depth research and collecting materials on the Liudui Sports Meet by this project. We also hope the following special exhibition would demonstrate profoundly and insightfully the contexts and the development of the Liudui Sports Meet.

6. The Front-End Study for the Hakka Music Exhibition

Institution: Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology, National Taiwan Normal University Principal Investigator / Co-Investigators:

Hsin-Wen Hsu / Yang-Kun Fan, Hsiao-Ing Lin, Hsiu-Ting Su, Mei-Chi Liu Project Duration: 2019.7 - 2020.12

Summary: Academic research on Taiwan's Hakka music primarily focuses on two topics: the "Hakka Shan-ge" and the "Hakka Bayin". Issues that have relatively received less attention are, for example, in 1914 Kashitaro Okamoto took 15 Hakka musicians from northern Taiwan, including Shi-Sheng Lin, Lian-Sheng Fan, A-Wen Ho, and A-Tien Ho, to record Taiwan's first ever shellac record. Another example is that the Hakka composer, Wen-Ye Jiang, and other Japanese composers represented Japan to participate in the Berlin Olympic Art Competitions in 1936 and won the Honorary Mention award. Moreover, in the Japan colonial era, Hakka artists, such as Wan-Song Su, A-Tsai Liang, and A Yu Dan, went to Japan to record albums. After the Second World War, in 1966 Tsang-Houei Hsu and Wei-Liang Shih initiated the collecting folk songs movement, and Taiwan's folk music researcher, Professor Bing-Chuan Lu, collected Hakka folk songs by field trips and recorded them into albums and issued a "Taiwan's Han Folk Music" vinyl record in the 1970s. In addition, Taiwan's Hakka church created a great volume of Hakka poetic songs to disseminate God's messages to the general public, which affected the passing down of the Hakka language and the development of Hakka culture greatly. This project wanted to collect relevant information, make plans for the exhibition and write essays, and create a list of objects for the exhibition for all the above-mentioned issues. By doing so, we hoped to show the full picture of Taiwan's Hakka music and be references for future exhibitions.

7. The Front-End Research for Taiwan's Hakka Church Exhibition

Institutions: Tsai Chao Integrated Marketing Limited Co. / Christian Hakka Evangelical Association

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Principal Investigator / Co-Investigators:
Yu-Chia Hsiao / Mei-Yue Bai, Jie Ren
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Project Duration: 2019.5 - 2020.3

Summary:The special exhibition, the Hakka, the Basel Mission, and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, which was co-organized by the Center and Institute of Ethnology of Sinica Academia already took place at the special exhibition room at the Museum of the Institute of Ethnology of Sinica Academia from March 27, 2019. After the exhibition ends at the end of October 2020, it will be moved to the Taiwan Hakkal Museum of the Center. To improve the richness and diversity of the exhibition after the shift, we will add a new exhibition topic, "Taiwan's Hakka church", to help more people understand the contribution from the church on passing down the Hakka language and Hakka culture. The project will conduct a survey on the use of the Hakka language in Taiwan's Hakka churches and relevant institutions, relevant information collection and organization, designing the exhibition, writing essays for the exhibition, and create a list of the exhibited objects, hoping they will be helpful for future exhibition plans.

III.Exchange and Cooperation with Local and International Institutes

1. Participation in Activities of the Chinese Association of Museums (CAM)

To promote the two Hakka museums in the north and south and to cooperate with other local museums and cultural museums, the Hakka Cultural Development Center joined the Chinese Association of Museums (CAM) in 2018 and participated in its management committee, education committee, promotion and public relations committee, security and maintenance committee, professional training committee, exhibition committee, and multimedia committee. We participated consecutively in the 14th and 15th general meeting and the elections of the executive committee and trustees of the CAM in 2018 and 2019. The Center's Director, Chin-Liang Ho, was recommended and elected as a trustee in the 15th assembly, hoping to promote cooperation with other museums and together im-

prove the development of the museum business. Colleagues of the Center also actively participated in the activities held by the professional training committee of the CAM in 2019, for instance, our colleagues presented three papers, "Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park from the Perspective of An Ecomuseum", "Museums as A 'Forum' of Friendliness and Equality--Gender Equality in Hakka Worship Ceremonies", and "Developing the Concept of An Ecomuseum in Liudui--Based on the Example of Excursions in Liudui Villages" at the "2019 International Conference on Contemporary Challenges for Museums" held by the National Science and Technology Museum and others.



2.Participation in Activities of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and Presentation at its 2019 Conference in Kyoto, Japan

To promote the two Hakka Museums in the north and south and to link up with the world, the Hakka Cultural Development Center has been approved to be a member of the professional committees, such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and participated in the International Committee for Museum Management (ICOM-INTERCOM), the International Committee for Regional Museums (ICOM-ICR), and the International Committee for Museums and Collections of Ethnography (ICOM-IC-ME). Moreover, we also organized a team to participate in the triennial conference of the ICOM at Kyoto, Japan on September 1-9, 2019 and presented a paper, "Ecomuseum as the Mechanism for Sustainable Development of Ethnic Cultural Heritage: Retrospect and Prospect', to promote the Liudui Ecomuseum at the ICOM-ICR's academic seminar.





3.Having further Cooperation and Exchange with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and the College of Hakka Studies at the National Chiao-Tung University

Since the Center signed a tripartite memorandum of cooperation and exchange and agreed to co-organize an international conference with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and the College of Hakka Studies of the National Chiao-Tung University on December 16, 2017, the breadth and depth of the intellectual exchange on the Hakka studies between Taiwan and Japan have been expanded. In December 2018, for the first time we had information exchange with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and coorganized "2018 'the Hakka in Taiwan and Japan' speech and 'An International Conference on the Hakka Ethnic Group and the Global Phenomenon'". We invited scholars from Taiwan, Japan, England, Hong Kong, Mainland China, Malaysia, and Canada to participate in the conference and conducted Hakka intellectual exchange and discussions.

During the "2019 the to and fro in the Century: Dialogue between Taiwan and Japan Hakka Studies" on October 5-6, 2019, we invited young scholars from Taiwan and Japan to share and reflect on Hakka research



achievement from seasoned scholars over the past one hundred years, had on-site visits from field trips in previous research, deepened research exchange between Japan and Taiwan, and enriched the diversity of the Hakka research. Over a hundred experts and scholars participated and discussed in the conference, which helped expand the width and depth of Hakka research.

On the first day, we invited Dr. Yoshio Watanabe, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University, to be the keynote speaker on "Memories from Taiwan's Hakka Surveys and Research". Professor Watanabe was influenced by Professor Toichi Mabuchi, an anthropologist. He came to Taiwan to conduct Hakka research with Professor Akashi Uematsu, another researcher of the same era (the 1970s). His research inspired many scholars in Taiwan and Japan. On the second day of the conference, discussions were focused on "the early Hakka research", "Hakka research from scholars with Chinese background", "research on the Hakka in southern China and the coastal region", and "Taiwan's Hakka research". We also revisited related Hakka research achievements of about ten Japanese scholars and seven Taiwanese scholars and began a dialogue for the Hakka research on both sides over the past one hundred years.







Chapter 4.

Cultural Heritage Collections

The Center has actively promoted the survey and solicitation on Hakka cultural heritage and cultural heritage collection and digitization. We have finished investigating the people and objects related to the Yi-Wei War and oral history interviews by Hakka writers, such as Chiao Lee, Chao-Cheng Chung, and etc. We also have completed the writing project on the history of the twenty-two Hakka villages around the country, such as Hsinchu, Liudui, those in the East and the middle of Taiwan, and published four Hakka village history books. Moreover, we also conducted exhibitions from our collections and donated artifacts for six times as well as educational activities that promote reading Hakka books and knowledge on cultural heritage conservation. We equipped the rich cultural heritage wellpreserved by the Center over years, general surveys on cultural resources, thematic maps in using GIS technology and related websites with smart technology and created the "Hakka Cultural Heritage Digital Archive Website", which offers an efficient search function. In the future, we will focus on promoting local and overseas Hakka cultural heritage collection, cultivating research, investigations and artifacts solicitation, developing different themes of collections, and creating a comprehensive foundation for the collection of Hakka documents and cultural heritage.

I.Digitizing Collections in Taiwan and Abroad

1. "Phase II of the Project on Digitizing Hakka Cultural Heritage in Singapore and Malaysia: Malaysia", a contracted professional service project.

The project investigated and digitized Hakka cultural heritage of four Hakka temples and six Hakka associations in Malaysia. The project wanted to understand the contexts of development of Hakka temples and associations in Malaysia (including their history, landscape and spaces, the development of the organizations, and the current situations) and the existing artifacts and intangible cultural heritage. The project comprehensively documented the main buildings of the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple; the Penang Thai Pak Koong Temple-Ng Suk; the Paloh Khoo Miu Temple in Negeri Perak; and the Sin

2. Investigating and Digitizing Artworks by Hakka Artists, John-Jiun Chiou, a contracted professional service project.

John-Jiun Chiou (1944-2015) was a Hakka artist from Longdu county, Meinong District in Kaohsiung (i.e. Youdui). His artworks included printmakings, ink paintings, calligraphy, and sketches. The Center digitized 1,150 pieces of his work. We invited and interviewed experts to research and discuss John-Jiun Chiou's artworks in the aspects of "history and development of printmakings in





Sze Si Ya Temple in Kuala Lumpur; the videos of worshiping ceremonies at the Penang Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple by the five Seahs, i.e., the Jiade Seah, the Huifu Seah, the Eng An Seah, the Taian Seah, and the Tsen Lung Seah; and more than 200 pieces of the existing artifacts and documents at the selected Hakka associations and temples.

Taiwan", "art creation", and "Hakka humanity and landscape", from which we summarized the contexts of his creation and artistic contributions.



3. A Field-Survey and Digitization Project for Bagongs in Miaoli County, a contracted professional service project.

The architecture style of Bagong temples in Miaoli county ranges from traditionally erecting a stone as (the sculpture of) Bagong, the three-stoned



style, the stone-shedded style, the small slated temples, a temple in another temple, to an expanded, remodelled single temple. It is estimated that there are thousands of Bagong temples in Miaoli county. Mr. Long-Fu Huang donated to the Center more than five-hundred pieces of sketches and texts of the traditional Bagong temples in Miaoli county, of which some have been torn down and reconstructed or have never been investigated officially. The latter was especially invaluable. By this project's field trips, we followed the information provided by Mr. Huang, added 509 pieces of information into our database, among them 421 Bagongs were based on the texts from Mr. Huang, and 88 ones were traditional Bagongs found through the field trips. During the field trips, we interviewed 164 people and videotaped the interviews. We kept those that clearly recounted the history of a specific Bagong and turned them into 34 clips, which became a special album featuring the culture of Bagong in Miaoli.

4. "A Survey on the Photo Studios in Liudui and the Digitization of Photographers' Works", a contracted professional service project

This project focused on the photo studios and photographers' works in the Hakka villages in Liudui. We surveyed the operation and development of photo studios and the lifestyle of the photographers in the Hakka villages in Liudui. We began from individual Hakka villages, figured out the history of the Hakka village where specific photo studios and photographers are, constructed the contexts of the social circle in specific Hakka villages, researched the history of photography in Taiwan, conserved photos related to Hakka villages, and hoped to present the life in Hakka villages and carry forward the modest lifestyle of the Hakka.



II.Physical Collections from Taiwan and Abroad

1.A List for Donations from Individuals, Associations, and Institutions and Acquired Objects

2018

Number	Donors (individuals, associations, or institutes)	A brief account of the contents	
1	Mr. Ching-Liang Fan	An ancient book and a novel, Complete Works about Ching-Lin Tsai.	
2	The China Daily News agency in Mauritius	Bound books of the China Daily Newspaper between 1944-2017 by the China Daily News agency in Mauritius.	
3	Mr. Young-Fong Hu	A Hakka ballads cassette, "Wu Yuan Yang Gang".	
4	Mr. Kuo-Cheng Chen	An ancient book, <i>Ben Cao Bei Yao Vol. I.</i>	
5	Hui-Fong Dancing Studio	Program lists, program brochures, and DVDs for the performances between 1992 and 2017: "Hakka Shan Ho Lu", "Dancing with the Hakka nursery rhymes I" and "Dancing with the Hakka nursery rhymes II".	
6	Mr. Da-Ming Chen	Bowls, sauce dishes, copper locks for cupboards commonly seen in the Hakka and Minnan households.	
7	Mr. Kuo-Hsien Yeh	Table cloths, women's wide pants and bodices, plates, baskets for ritual occasions, bamboo steaming plates, and seedling baskets from Hsinchu.	
8	Mr. Kuo-Nan Lee	Two objects of Hakka rituals: one is a book on rituals and custom of traditional Hakka weddings; the other is a double-paged document on traditional custom and worship ceremonies, with one side for rituals on joyous occasions and the other on funerals (for the family and relatives).	
9	Mr. Wan-Hsin Chiu	A backpack from the Hakka Affairs Council (A gift for the VIPs at the tea ceremony for the establishment of the Hakka Affairs Council in 2001).	
10	Mr. Song-Chi Jian	Five household furniture / objects in the late Ching Dynasty, including a traditional bed painted with red lacquer, a dressing table, a chest with drawers, and a sewing machine.	
11	Ms. Rui-Chun Lu	Acquired a traditional Hakka blue dress for Le Petit Julien and prepared related gift-giving documents	
12	Mr. Yun-Kang Lin	A vintage Sony standing TV set with a sliding door covering the screen and a vintage clock.	
13	Mr. Chun-Tung Liu	Bamboo plaited walls, bamboo baskets and bamboo tables that were used to be in Hakka household compounds.	
14	The Culture and Tourism Bureau of Miaoli County	Construction elements of the ancestral Hall of Chao-Ho Peng's family, including a flight of stone steps, pedestal, partition, beam / column, chue-ti, gua-tong, doors, and etc.)	
15	Mr. Kuo-Hsiung Yang	A silk dress (made in the 1980s)	
16	Mr. Min-Zong Tu	Photos, costumes, and manuscripts of the singer, Min-Heng Tu.	
17	Mr. Chao-Ren Chiang	A cap for the imperial officials and <i>zhujuan</i> (exam papers from the Imperial Examinations) owned by Chang-Rong Chiang, <i>jinshi</i> (the imperial scholar) of Liudui. There was also a sliding weight of a steelyard owned by the Chiang's.	
18	Mr. Chien-Wei Chan	Newspaper cuttings, books, trophies, inscribed boards, poems, paintings, and manuscripts of the pharmacological poet, Bing Chan.	
19	Mr. Tsai-Yen Chiu	Vintage film equipment, such as bellows, the super 8 mm. film kinetoscope, and the 16 mm. motion picture camera.	61
20	Xihu Township Office	Tools for the Hakka, including urns, bamboo baskets, sewing machines, grain harrows, and rice buckets, donated by Mr. Yu-Hsiang Liu.	
21	Mr. Kuo-Shuen Ku	Teaching materials by Mr. Kuo-Shuen Ku, including teaching/research notes, photos, letter of appointment, certificate of appreciation, books collected, and pass and materials for meetings attended.	
22	The acquisition of Wen-Ming Peng's vinyl records.	A total of 107 vinyl records of Beiguan, tea-plucking opera, ping-ban, shan-ge-tzu, Hakka ballads, bayin, luan-tan, and popular music in Hakka, issued individually by the Ling-Ling Records, the Mei-Le Records, the Moon Records, and the Long-Fong Records.	
23	The acquisition of shellac and vinyl records from the Ko-nan Records	A total of 8 shellac records of beiguan, tea-plucking opera, gu-chui, and the popular music, issued individually by the Regal Records and the Columbia Records; and a total of 44 vinyl records of tea-plucking songs, folk songs, shan-ge-tzu, farce, and special musical effect performances, issued individually by the Mei-Le Records, the Far East Records, the Huei- Mei Records, the New-Tower-Four-Channels Records, and the Moon Records.	
24	Original sketches for the picture book, Tsan - Flowing without ceasing.	Original sketches for the picture book, <i>Tsan -Flowing without ceasing</i> .	
25	A project to survey and collect related documents and artifacts of the restore my mother tongue campaign - Mr. Wan- Hsing Chiu	The 13th issue of <i>the Hakka Monthly</i> magazine and the 257th issue of <i>the Newsweek</i> magazine.	

Number	Donors (individuals, associations, or institutes)	A brief account of the contents	
26	A project to survey and collect related documents and artifacts of the restore my mother tongue campaign - Ms. Tze- Fei Liao		
27	A project to survey and collect related documents and artifacts of the restore my mother tongue campaign - Mr. I-Hsiung Lin	A total of 9 documents, letters and leaflets, related to the organization of the "restore my mother tongue" campaign.	
28	A Survey on the Photo Studios in Liudui and the Digitization of Photographers' Works in Hakka villages along the Zhonggang River - Mr. Song-Kung Chang	An enlarger for film developing, an expandable sunshade for bellows, bellows and glass negatives, a total of 104 items, from the Shan-Hu photo studio in Toufen.	
29	A Survey on the Photo Studios in Liudui and the Digitization of Photographers Works in Hakka villages along the Zhonggang River - Ms Kuei-Lan Liu	A total of 29 objects from the Lin photo studio in Toufen, including a photo paper trimmer with scalloped borders, a set of 8-color background curtains for standing studios, equipment for a photo studio, and film-developing equipment.	29
30	Ms. Chiu-Mei Tsang	A photo from the "Restore my mother tongue campaign"	1
31	B1 Mr. Wen-Hsen Lo Personal collections, such as an admission ticket to the exhibition "Archival Materials of the Martyr, Mr. Fu-Hsin Lo" by the Postal Museum in 1985, and the exhibition brochure in English and Japanese; a first day cover of the commemorative stamps issued for the 100th birthday of the Martyr, Mr. Fu-Hsin Lo (franked and with Fu-Hsin Lo's granddaughter, Chiu-Chao Lo's, autograph)		6
32	Mr. Wen-Huang Chiang (authorized replica)	Replica of a circular fan General Tang-Hsin Wu gifted to Shao-Tzu Chiang	1
33	National Taiwan Museum (authorized replica)	Replica of a hand warmer belonged to the deceased General Tang-Hsin Wu	
34	By Acquisition	A 2018 Hakka Planner with Mr. Chao-Cheng Chung's autograph	
Total in 2018: 10,592 pieces (between Jan. 1, 2018 - Dec. 31, 2018) Note: This table summarized total objects donated or exhibited in 2018.			

Number	Donors / Solicitation Schemes	Contents	Total Number of Objects
1	A sword of Mr. Hsiung-Fei Lai, donated by Wen-Yuan Lai and Wen-Rong Lai.	A sword of Mr. Hsiung-Fei Lai.	
2	Objects used in Hakka daily life, donated by Ms. Chian-Ing Lin	A total of 34 objects for common people's daily life, including buckets, chests, dustpans, bamboo baskets, wooden mortar, a hook for stone grinder, plow, bamboo plaited hen coop, tables, a big Japanese abacus, bong, kerosene bottles, rice scoop, ladle, a stick for laundry, an acetylene lamp, an iron tea pot, scissors, a charcoal iron, oil lamps, blowtorches, scourers, and an oil urn, donated by Chian-Ing Lin.	
3	A farm tool donated by Mr.Wen-Bin Chi	A winnower.	
4	Objects used in Hakka daily life, donated by Ms. Bi-Hsien Chiang	A total of 15 objects donated by Ms. Bi-Hsien Chiang, including a cradle, bong, blue dresses, wide pants, lacquer paintings, lacquer objects, bamboo sieve, baskets for ritual occasions, grocery baskets, fish baskets, and wooden chairs.	
5	A frame bed, an inscribed board, and old photos of Lien-Hui Chiu donated by Chen- Ru Chiu	Objects of the civilians, including a frame bed, an inscribed board, and photos.	
6	The case of a vintage TV set donated by Shu-Chuan Tsai	The case of a vintage TV set.	
7	Photos of Chuan Huang donated by Hui- Hsin Huang	Photos Included headshots of Ms. Chuan Huang, group photos of Ms. Huang and her family, and group photos taken with her family when she received the Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award.	
8	Artifacts from the permanent exhibition, "Taiwan's Hakka over the past 400 years"	Artifacts included a hoe, a chopper, a saw, a hack saw, a heating basket, a basket for lemongrass, a wood carving kit, candlesticks, a box for offering to the ancestors, wine glasses for worship, a lot holder, an ancestral tablet, table clothes, a metal incense burner, a stone incense burner, tables, a traditional bed painted with red lacquer, a dresser, a chest of drawers, a set of Chinese armed chairs, a sideboard, a cupboard, miniatures of a junk and a dragon bone waterlift, train tickets, parts of rail tracks, bicycles, mailboxes, straw rain caps, a carrying pole, a carrying basket, a strainer, a steamer, a grater, a wooden bucket, a wooden box for food storage, an urn, a bento box from the railway bureau, a suitcase, a sculpture of a buffalo and a Gonpo.	
9	Fabric accessories donated by Yi-Chen Song	The donation included three-layered colorful embroidered pendants, eight trigram charms, tri-fold beaded wallets in black with zipper, and cut tobacco pouches.	
10	The flag of "Hsin-Hsing Club", an amateur club of Younghsin Village in Shihtan Township donated by Chang-Cheng Yang	The flag of "Hsin-Hsing Club", an amateur club of Younghsin Village.	1

Number	Donors / Solicitation Schemes	Contents	
11	Artworks from a previous special exhibition, "Ceramics in Hakka Villages: Hakka Ceramics Exhibition"	They are a round pottery plate with peacock blue glaze in brown; a plate painted with colorful flowers; a bowl painted with a rooster; a dark brown glaze urn with four loop handles for storing lard; and a cotta-terra mould.	
12	Artworks from a previous special exhibition "Hakka Windows: Painting Hakka Window Views"	Paintings included "dragon by the fire", "grandmother", "vegetables stall", "the deity of the earth and the ground", and etc.	
13	Artworks from a previous special exhibition, "Ceramic Works - A Pottery Exhibition"	"Wujiapi Suite" pottery and a piece of calligraphy work, "Taiwan Hakka Museum".	
14	The acquisition of Wen-Chung Tsang's works by the Division of Exhibition and Performance of Arts and Culture	Paintings including "The Liudui Park", "The Talwan Hakka Museum", "Chiandui - Linlou - the Zheng Cheng Kong Temple", "Houdui - Neipu - the Tien Hou Temple", "Zoudui - Chiatung - the Ancestral Hall of the Yang's".	
15	A miniature of the buildings and industries from the permanent exhibition, "Taiwan's Hakka over the past 400 years"	Miniatures included "the camphor industry", "logging in the forest", "charcoal kiln", "scenes of tobacco leaves", and "water source dividers".	
16	A frame bed donated by Liu-Ing Gan.	A frame bed.	
17	Manuscripts and related items donated by Chuan Huang.	Chuan Huang donated the original copies and duplicates of her manuscripts (letters) and cuttings of the published articles from newspapers and photos.	
18	Objects from the previous special exhibition, "Golden era of tin mining- Hakka Malaysian tin mining exhibition"	Exhibition objects acquired for the exhibition, including a tea caddy with hundreds of "Fu", a tinplate box (a toy), a tin board as a guest book, and the acquisition of an accounting book for transactions of tin (a replica, there are only 11 pieces).	
19	Objects from the previous special exhibition, "Golden era of tin mining - Hakka Malaysian tin mining exhibition (the second batch)	Tin cups, tin bowls, tin boxes, a miniature of mining, an eaves tile of the Tanjong Tokong Thai Pak Koong Temple, and two books: 180 Years of the Huizhou Association in Penang - a history of colonization over three centuries, and A Souvenir Book for the 30th Anniversary of the Taipu Association in Penang.	
20	Early local Hakka artifacts from the Jutian Township Office	A thrasher, a vegetable slicer (in green), an electric grater (in blue), a rice huller, seedling carriers, a bean huller, a pest comb, a scythe, a harrow, a long harrow, a short harrow, a leveller, a shovel, a squared steamer, a cradle, and a bed	
21	Photos and related items of the "restore my mother tongue" campaign-donated by Chiu-Mei Tsang.	Photos, a scarf, and a vest from the "restore my mother tongue" campaign.	
22	Issues of Taiwan Literature and Zhuo-Liu's Poems, donated by Bo-Ho Chuang.	Zhuo-Liu's Poems and issues of Taiwan Literature.	
23	A bell donated by Bi-Tong Gan	A bell used to be in Li-Yu Elementary School in San-Yi Township	
24	First batch of donation: tools for dancing from the "Taipei Dance Circle", donated by Wan-Rong Yang Tools for performance, including a bowl, a bowl mat, a stick for the bowl, castanets, a bamboo musical instrument (for the performance of Chu-Fong-Chuan), and a mask (for the performance of Chu-Fong-Chuan).		14
Total in 2019: 569 pieces (between Jan. 1 2019 - Dec. 31, 2019) Note: This table summarizes total objects donated or exhibited in 2019.			

2. Annual Statistics (reviewed and approved objects)

Fotal collections			
Date of Review	Approved archived collections	Approved museum collections	
2018 (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)	14	10,257	
2019(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)	329	484	

Note:

1. The "Committee for museum collections" meet every two months and review all donations or exhibited artifacts that have been investigated.

^{2.}We convene an "archived collections review committee" meeting every four months. The committee will review the appraisal results for specific collections. Collections that are considered important or representative will be sent to an archived collections review.

III. Library and Information Center

1.Introduction

To strengthen Hakka academic, cultural and history research, there is a library and information center in the Center's Taiwan Hakka Museum. The library and information center has Hakka related books, journals, audiovisual materials and eresources in Chinese and foreign languages. It serves as a gateway for readers to do research and utilize all functions offered and to support research and development for the Center's operations. It actively built up interlibrary collaborations with libraries in all levels of research institutes in Taiwan, expanded its services, and hoped to let more readers be exposed to the Hakka culture. The space of the library and information center is roughly divided into a section for projects with grants from the Hakka Affairs Council, a book section, a reading section, an audio-visual section, a journal section, a computer search section, study carrels, and discussion rooms. We elaborate a few special resources we have below:

•Reports on Special Topics of the Hakka

We collected a total of over 3,000 brochures, leaflets and publications of important events held by the Hakka Affairs Council over time, including research outcomes from projects conducted by Hakka related academic institutes in universities sponsored by the Council, outstanding Ph.D. and master's theses, outcomes of projects that aimed to create an environment filled up with Hakka culture and lifestyle, and survey results of cultural resources in Hakka villages.

Published Hakka books

Published books in Hakka related topics in Chinese and foreign languages, including chorographies and history, research publications, reference materials about industries, a total of over 23,000 books; Hakka related journals, newspapers in English and Chinese and community newspapers that are summed up to over 5,600 pieces; 728 types of e-books; and 56 types of e-databases. Among them, there are more than 281 volumes of magazines issued by the townships, counties, and cities, in which there are Hakka villages. Moreover, there are more than 117 published books from the about 50 local and overseas outstanding Hakkas who have been awarded the Hakka Contribution Award since 2008, including Hakka literateurs, Chao-Cheng Chung and Chiao Lee; Hakka poet, Kuei-Hai Tseng, who has been devoted himself to all kinds of social movements; Hakka linguist, Seo-Gim Lo; Rom-Shing Cheng, who strives to promote and carry on Hakka performing arts; Hsing-Kuan Deng, who have long promoted Hakka literature abroad, and others.

Hakka genealogies

We have collected more than 741 volumes of Hakka genealogies and related materials.

2. Total Visits by Visitors to the Library and Information Center



Total Visits by Visitors to the Library and Information Center

3. Library Services - Loan A Book from the Library

We have launched library loan services since October 2018. There are about 2,119 pieces of audiovisual materials and about 17,500 Chinese books for scholars, individuals or people that are interested in Hakka culture to borrow items from the library, to conduct Hakka related research, to help conserve Hakka culture and to promote Hakka culture. For related information, please refer to the "Rules regarding access to the library services offered by the Library and Information Center of the Hakka Cultural Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council".

IV.Cultural Heritage Investigations Projects

1. Special Commissioned Investigation and Digitization Projects

(1) An Oral History Interview with Hakka Literateur, Chiao Lee.

Chiao Lee is a post-war second-generation literateur. His works include novels, narratives, and proses. He focuses more on novels and writes about the reality and the life, depicts Taiwan's history and Hakka folklores, discusses a variety of issues, such as gender, social, environmental and ecological ones. By this project, we wanted to delve into the background story that led to his creation. Combining with the related context of Taiwan's literature, we outlined three topics for this oral history interview, during which we also took photos and videos of Mr. Lee. This project also summarized a chronology of major events of Mr. Lee and archived his 47 related works and artifacts.

(2) An Oral History Interview with Hakka Literateur, Chao-Cheng Chung.

Chao-Cheng Chung was a local first generation literature in the post-war era. He wrote more than 20 million words in his entire life. His works covered various political regimes in Taiwan, including the late Ching Dynasty, the Japan colonized period, the post-war era and the democratic one. He wrote down the immigration history of Taiwan's people, the history of social development, and the history of the Hakka. He was the linchpin for the Hakka literature. Without him, there would be no Taiwanese literature. His work, the Turbidite Trilogy, was the pioneering work of Roman-Fleuve in Taiwan. The theme of his novels usually focused on the role of the Hakkas in Taiwan's history. For instance, the story about the 1895 Yi-Wei War was discovered by Mr. Chung to highlight the anti-Japan and the stiff-necked spirit of the Hakkas. Through the oral history interview and the video recording, we found out the life and literary works of the litterateur, Chao-Cheng Chung, and the contexts of Taiwan's literature. We also recorded valuable videos along with the interview. We completed the project with the publication of Climbing up A Mountain - Chao-Cheng Chung, Who Wrote Works of Roman-Fleuve with the Life Story Approach; a featured video from the interview, Observe. Contemplate Chao-Cheng Chung; and a chronology of Mr. Chung's major life event. We hoped these materials would help readers to look into Mr. Chung's life and literature.

(3) The Survey and Collection about the Yi-Wei War and its Related People and Objects.

The theme of this project was the Yi-Wei War. It surveyed the related objects and reference literature of Yi-Wei War and the three Hakka Braves. It also conducted an intensive investigation about an old architecture element of the Long Sheng Temple in Hsinchu, which was a pair of "couplets presented to the deity by Shao-Tzu Chiang". The investigation included the handwriting identification and condition check. The project has found more than 300 volumes of related reference materials and more than 100 objects about the "Yi-Wei War". Many of the objects were already part of the collections of National museums. However, the condition of the space and environment where the "couplets" were kept needed to be improved. We hoped to cooperate with institutes owned the couplets and to properly conserve these important objects.

(4) Recording the Civilian's Life in Liudui's Hakka Villages

This project collected videos recorded with the following themes, the life, custom, industries, education, sports, politics, religion, travel, scenery, architecture, and traditional industries in Liudui's Hakka villages. Through solicitation and post-production, the videos provide a complete account of the life in Hakka villages. They moreover could enrich the Hakka audio archives systematically. This project has selected 80 videos for digitization. Each video after post-production is about 5 to 8 minutes long. These videos have been uploaded to the Center's digital archive website for the general public to browse and view.

2. A Survey Project for Cultural Resources in Hakka Villages

The Hakka Affairs Council has begun the survey project on Hakka cultural resources since 2005. The Center's Comprehensive Planning Division took over the project on January 1, 2018 and completed three cases (the middle, southern, and eastern regions) of the "Retrospect and Prospect of the Hakka Cultural Resources"; six cases (Yangmei District in Taoyuan, Zhudong Township in Hsinchu, Dahu Township in Miaoli, Fengyuan District in Taichung, Liugui District in Kaohsiung, and Jiadong and Sinpi Township in Pingtung) of the "2017-8 General Survey of Hakka Cultural Resources"; and the "2017 Thematic Survey of Hakka Cultural Resources along the Route 3), all of which led to a total of 33,653 new Hakka cultural resources survey results (among which 1,279 were about artifacts). The project was transferred to the Center's Cultural Heritage Resources and Collections Division. We continued to conduct general surveys in Qionglin Township in Hsinchu, Sanyi and Tongluo Township in Miaoli and Jiaxian and Shanlin District in Kaohsiung.

3. A Survey Project on the History of Hakka Villages

The Center has gradually conducted "A Writing Project on the History of Hakka Villages" since 2017. There is a culture and history team and individuals conducting disturbances, field surveys, including a presentation briefing the contents of the work, analyzing the preliminary information on the development of the villages, and writing out the oral history interview with the seniors. We obtained first-hand information in the aspects of local life, industries, and families. We also constructed a Hakka cultural heritage database. We completed the investigation for 9 villages thus far. They were Shangshan and Shashan in Qionglin Township in Hsinchu; Xiabeishi in Hukou Township in Hsinchu; Wenzhishe in Fengyuan District in Taichung; Tamaopu in Tungshih District in Taichung; Liugen and Changlong in Jiadong Township in Pingtung; Tayuan in Luye Township in Taitung; Ginyuan in Chishang Township in Taitung; Shueginzi in Guanshan Township in Taitung. In December 2018, we published four books on the history of four Hakka villages, i.e., "A Diamond in the Rough--Shangshan and Shashan in Qionglin Township"; "From the Pond to the Market--Xiabeishi in Hukou Township"; "The Treasure of Zoudui--Liugen in Jiadong Township"; and "The Greens and Bananas--Changlong in Jiadong Township".



V. Exhibitions based on the Museum's Collections

1. Seeing the Hakka Exhibitions

(1)Flooding back the Memories by Reading - Hakka Music and Literature 2017.12.09 - 2018.06.30

This special exhibition followed the concept of the "Seeing the Hakka" exhibition and displayed the physical publications of Hakka literateurs, Hakka music, and digitally archived old Hakka village photos from the Center's collections. We hoped the visitors would be touched by the cultural and historical meanings of the displayed artifacts and immerse themselves in the culturally diverse Hakka. The visual effect of the exhibition focused on demonstrating the beauty of the landscape, mountains and the sea of Taiwan. Books and music, like the birds, flew freely around Taiwan, which symbolized the Hakka literature and music that could be as free as the heart when showing her desire and were laden with rich Hakka culture. They also reflected the lifestyle and features of custom in Hakka villages.

(2)Hakka Photographers

2018.07.25 - 2019.04.30

In the "Survey Project on the Photo Studios in Hakka Villages and the Digitization of Photographers' Works" in 2017, we finished documenting the four photo studios along the Zhonggang River, including the Yu-Kuang photo studio in Nanchuang, the Nan-Mei photo studio in Nanchuang, the Lin photo studio in Toufen, and the Shan-Hu photo studio in Toufen. We collected a total of over four thousand works from the photo studios and about 200 documents about the history of Hakka villages. Images captured by the photographers helped collect and keep the faces of local men, women, the old and the young as well as rituals of all ceremonies and festivals in the Hakka villages. In addition to capturing the images, the local photo studios also reflected tracks from the development of the local life circle and people's lifestyle. It also witnessed the spatial-temporal context of the photographic history in Taiwan.





(3)Shellac and Vinyl - Hakka Music Collections

2019.03.22 - 2019.11.30

This special exhibition displayed the shellac and vinyl records from the Center's collections as well as the digitized shellac records we obtained from Japan's National Museum of Ethnology, such as the kuchuei music, the tea-plucking opera, the new tea-plucking opera, the reformed tea-plucking opera, and songs of advice by Hakka singers, for example, A-Wen Ho and Wan-Song Su, issued before the Second World War. We hoped to demonstrate that Hakka music took the leading status and trend in the musical history in Taiwan in the last century. With this special exhibition, we would be able to listen to the melody a hundred years ago and understand more about Hakka music.



(4)An Exhibition from the Donation of Ms. Chuan Huang, a Hakka Lifetime Contribution Awardee

2019.06.01 - 2020.04.30

The Hakka Lifetime Contribution Awardee, Ms. Chuan Huang (a.k.a. Rei-Chuan Huang), is Taiwan's first female Roman-Fleuve writer. She has won the "Humanities Achievement Award", the "Taiwan Litterateur Oxford Award", and the "Wu San-Lien Literature Award". Ms. Huang donated over 400 pieces of her lifetime words, including manuscripts, books, medals, and letters, to the Center. We hence held this exhibition to introduce Ms. Huang's Hakka and "Taiwanese American" viewpoints to the visitors, hoping to let the visitors see the culturally diverse Hakka and sense of identity from shared memories, and to enrich the value of passing down the Hakka culture.

(5) The Pharmacological Poet - An Exhibition from the Donated Artifacts of Bing Chan

2019.08.16 - 2020.04.30

This special exhibition was about the "pharmacological poet", Bing Chan. We displayed objects donated by Bing Chan's family, including his personal records, amusing poems, letters exchanged with friends, manuscripts of pharmaceutical development, newspaper cuttings, paintings, published books, trophies, and old photos, from which we narrated his stories and insistence on upholding "truth, kindness (goodness), beauty, and love" as his ideal of creation.



2.2018 Exhibition from the Donations

2018.5.17 - 2018.7.19

The Center has started to collect physical Hakka artifacts since 2017, and has obtained great achievement after widely soliciting from the general public for a year. Concurrently with the anniversary of the Museum, we held an opening and appreciation ceremony for the exhibition on May 17, 2018, and presented Certificates of Appreciation to the 47 donors who donated artifacts to the Center in 2017. The exhibition included three main categories: art works, objects for daily life, and books and documents. Most of them were from the Hakka Contribution Awardees. Some were from private collectors, for instance, the manuscript of the lyric "Lang Tao Sha" by Hakka lyricist and composer, Mr. Min-Hen Tu; tools from a Chinese pharmacy from the ancestors of Mr. De-San Liu of Tongluo; and Hakka popular music cassettes provided by Mr. Chen-Chin Chen, Director of Taichung station of the Broadcasting Corporation of China.





3. 2019 Exhibition from the Donations

2019.5.19 - 2019.08.05

There were 26 donors in 2019. The donations included photos, objects of daily life, and historical documents. In addition to donations made by fellow Hakkas, for instance, a silk dress handmade by the sericultural family in Dahu in Miaoli in the 1970s; a desktop sewing machine, which was part of the dowry of a lady in 1930; and a super 8 mm. film kinetoscope from the 1970s, there was also donation made by overseas corporations, for instance, the China Daily News Agency donated "daily newspaper" for the past 80 years, which was very meaningful.





Chapter 5.

Exhibition and Activity

With the goal of passing on culture and linking up with the world, the exhibitions of the Center follow three main directions, including: the historical context of Hakka development in Taiwan (Taiwan's Hakka), the interaction between Hakka and other ethnic groups in Taiwan (Ethnic Diversity), and the development of the Hakka ethnic group in different parts of the world, to present the integration and changes of Hakka in cultures around the world (The Global Hakka). With academic research as the cornerstone to curate exhibitions, the Center aims to enrich the types and styles of exhibitions by combining physical and digital collections and the application of interactive multimedia devices. In addition to developing exhibitions on its own, the Center also actively invites other organizations or venues to co-organize exhibitions, so as to create synergy effects and demonstrate the inclusive nature of Hakka culture.

I.Permanent Exhibition at Taiwan Hakka Museum

Taiwan Hakka Museum - Thank you, from the Hakka

(2018.11.1-present)

The theme of this exhibition is *Siin Mung Hag Ga*, or literally "Thank you, from the Hakka." *Siin Mung* means the mutual respect and gratitude between the Hakka community and the Taiwanese community. The main visual uses Hakka's "H" as imagery, which is an imitation of two people's "hand in hand" to express mutual tolerance and creating a wonderful multicultural spirit together. The "H" imagery also has the connotation of "thanking someone with the hands folded, which highlights the theme of this exhibition, "Thank You, from the Hakka."

This exhibition re-interprets Hakka culture from five aspects: History of Hakka, The World and Hakka, Civic Life and Hakka, Culture and Hakka, and Civic Society and Hakka. The History of Hakka section talks about the ethnicity and formation of Hakka through three topics: "constructing history and ethnicity," "historical events and the interpretation of Yi," and "local history and new life history." From there, the exhibition continues to the theme of The Global Hakka, taking visitors to the diversity of Hakkas around the world and the global network established by Taiwanese Hakka people. Civic Life and Hakka presents the life and characteristics of ordinary Hakka people as well as the underlying cultural values, through the themes of "everyday practice of Hakkas' world view" and "cultural modernity of civic life." Culture and Hakka provides a gaze at Taiwan society through literature, and offers an insight into the society through traditional Bayin music, Taiwan Hakka mountain songs and popular arts. This section also presents the development from traditional to renovated forms of Hakka opera as an approach to interpret the times in which we live. Hakka art and literature has reminded and inspired self-reflection and cultural creativity in Taiwan society as a whole. The last section of the exhibition, Civic Society and Hakka, presents the history of the peasant movement, labor movement, struggle against improper land expropriations, and antireservoir movement. The exhibition also showcases the characteristics of a contemporary Taiwanese society that pursues equality and sustainability together, as well as transcending ethnic and local limitations.





II.Special Exhibition at Taiwan Hakka Museum

Taiwan's Hakka

#1 Ceramics in Hakka Villages: Hakka Ceramics Exhibition

2018.2.9-2019.2.12

This exhibition consists of six sections. "The Beauty of Inheritance" presents ceramics commonly used in daily life during the Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as ceramics from the earliest kilns in Taiwan. "The Beauty of Quaint and Rustic" discusses ceramics making and production in Hakka communities and showcases daily-use ceramics from Hsinchu and Miaoli. "The Beauty of Roundness" illustrates the emerging wine urn industry in the post-war period and also explores daily-use urns, jars and pots, which were inseparable from the Hakka everyday life during this period. "The Beauty of Colored Ceramics" compares the similarities and differences between the decorative ceramics of Miaoli and Yingge, which were popular in the 1960s and 1970s. "The Beauty of Art" talks about the process of transforming the ceramic industry into an art industry. "The Beauty of Ancient Kilns" explores the attitude of modern society towards the preservation of cultural assets through the preservation of ancient kilns.





#2 Discovering Aesthetic DNA of Hakka Villages"

Art Exhibition

2018.3.1-2018.3.15

The Hakka ethnic group has always played an important role in the development of Taiwan's history and culture. In order to introduce Hakka art and culture to more people and showcase the diversity of Hakka villages, this art exhibition presents 73 works from renowned artists, such as Xiao Ru-Song, and provides an interpretation of the DNA of Hakka culture through the diverse creations of artists across generations. The exhibition is divided into five themes, which together offer a systematic look at visual art works, leading visitors to a romantic visual feast.





#3 Rush Weaving Craft Special Exhibition

2018.4.29-2018.7.29

The rush grass weaving craftsmanship of Yuanli Township has been around for nearly three centuries and is rich with local and ethnic significance. In pursuit of the history and culture of rush weaving, not only can we see the inheritance context of craftsmanship, but the industry chain formed by rush weaving crafts also interweaves and integrates different ethnic groups. From showcasing weaving tools and traditional rush weaving works to introducing contemporary innovations into Hakka-themed works, this exhibition recapitulates the development context of rush weaving craftsmanship in a simple way, bringing rush weaving culture back into the memory of modern people.



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#4 A Special Exhibition on Technology for Water Conservation and Protection of the Earth

2018.9.17-2019.2.28

To implement and deepen the education and awareness of soil and water conservation, the Taichung Branch of the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan collaborated with the Center to organize a special exhibition on the theme of "soil" at the Taiwan Hakka Museum. Through innovative technologies of virtual reality and somatosensory interaction, this exhibition offers interactive games, VR somatosensory theater and 3D cinema, allowing visitors to experience the fun of water conservation, protection and technology.





#5 A Commemorative Exhibition for the 30th Anniversary of "Restore My Mother Tongue" Campaign

2018.12.28-2019.6.30

The first "Speaking *Guoyu* (national language) Movement" refers to the Japanization of the language of Taiwanese people, while the second "Speaking *Guoyu* Movement" refers to the decline of the mother tongues of various ethnic groups in Taiwan. However, neither of the two sweeping movements could suppress the feelings of Taiwanese people about their land and mother tongues. December 28, 1988 was the date of the "Restore My Mother Tongue" march, which brought together many predecessors who had spoken out for restoring and passing down the mother tongue. After that, the Hakka language has been nurtured through various forms, such as education, literature, music, video, etc. Today, a new-generation mother tongue campaign is still ongoing. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the march, we held a commemorative exhibition to present the history, ongoing action and outlook for the Hakka language activism.



#6 "Meandering around the Trails in the Mountainous Regions – A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forest Industry and Culture"

2019.3.22-2019.6.14

Route 3 is a provincial highway rich in humanities, history and natural resources in northern Taiwan. It is also an avenue where many Hakkas have built a collective memory, and was once a world factory active in the global trade market. Route 3 connects 17 townships and cities and is about 150 km long. It is an intercity Hakka corridor with the highest density of Hakka villages across Taiwan. This special exhibition consists of four sections, which together showcase the rich cultural color of Hakka villages along Route 3 and present the history of early settlement, the rise and change of the forest industry, and the re-appearance of glamor today.





#8 "Heart-scape, New Realm: Constructing a New Era of Hakka Art Exhibition"

2019.6.14-2019.6.27

With the theme of "Heart-scape, New Realm," from the perspective of historical reorganization, this exhibition comprehensively collects the creative styles and manifestations of contemporary outstanding Hakka artists, including oil painting, watercolor painting, rubber painting, ink painting, sculpture, pottery, printmaking and composite media, as well as digital, multimedia and so on. The exhibition is based on the age groups of participating artists and is divided into four series, namely: "Treasure Collection – Beyond the Years of Experience", "Static Pretty – Showing the Appearance of the Times", "Young Beauty – A Feast of Works of Life", and "Lively Aesthetics – Creating a New Realm." The exhibition shows the varying manifestations of Hakka artists of different generations, who have different expressions and connotations for creating scenery inward and establishing artistic conception outside.





#7 "Sounds of Ceramic Carving, Echoes of Wood Art: A Special Exhibition of Xie Hong-Da's Ceramic Crafts"

2019.4.3-2019.6.3

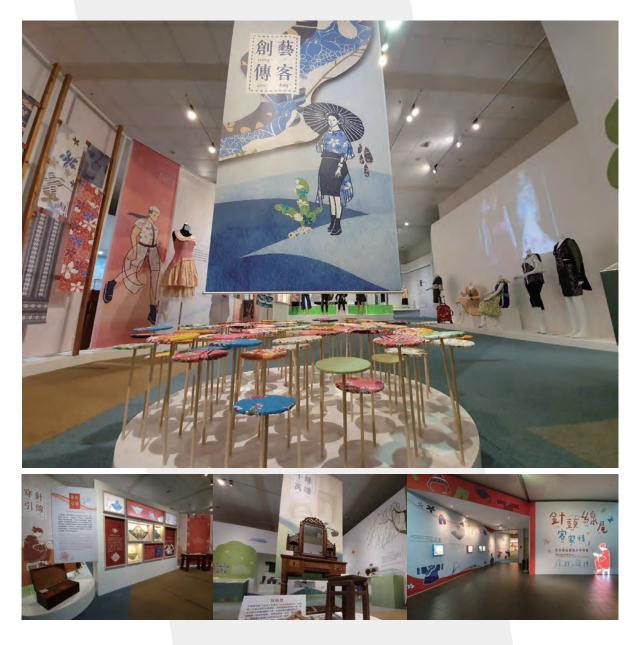
In memory of the late Hakka potter Mr. Xie Hong-Da, who dedicated himself to the tradition and innovation of local Hakka pottery culture, the Center worked with his family to organize this special exhibition. Visitors were able to appreciate the unique works of Mr. Xie. The exhibition aimed to introduce more people to the ceramic culture of Miaoli and share the beauty of ceramic art.



#9 "A Dialogue with Maps: Stories Behind the National Archives' Maps" Touring Exhibition 2019.7.11–2019.12.1

Maps are the most approachable stories to read, and maps bridge time and space. Using simple lines and symbols, they offer viewers outlines of familiar locales—as well as representations of other places that they may have experienced only in the realm of imagination. Maps also convey many historical meanings and describe the tales of Taiwan. This is the first time that the Center worked with the National Archives Administration to present an exhibition primarily focused on the maps in their physical collections. 60 maps were carefully selected, spanning from 1910 to 1971. The exhibition enabled viewers to engage in a spatial dialogue through time and space with the archives' maps.





#10 "Sewing with Love: An Exhibition of the Aesthetics of Hakka Textiles and Clothing"

2019.11.27-2021.2.19

In addition to introducing traditional indigo-dyed tunics, this exhibition also showcases the exquisite craftsmanship of Hakka women. While they are busy with farm work and planting, traditional Hakka women are often good at sewing craftsmanship. In particular, young women who are going to get married will embroider their own knitwear, and married women will hand-make garments and hats for their children. The exhibition also provides a comparison of Hakka costumes from the Minnan (southern Fujian), Hakka, and the north and south of Taiwan. The exhibition aims to present the characteristics and life experiences of the Hakka ethnic group through textiles and clothing and illustrate how Hakka clothing has developed an aesthetics of inclusion by blending fashion elements and Taiwan's multicultural style into its simple and practical style.

The Global Hakka

Golden Era of Tin Mining Exhibition

(2018.9.15-2019.9.14)

Malaysia was a major migration destination for the Hakka ethnic group more than 100 years ago, with Hakka migrant workers from Huizhou, Jiayingzhou and Tingzhou in China. They have played a critical role in Malaysia's urban development and public works for nearly a century. Using a narrative of the history of tin mining in Malaysia, this special exhibition presents the tale of Hakka migrant workers in the Malay Peninsula in the late 18th century. The development of tin mining in Southeast Asia can be said to be the main drive for the Hakkas leaving their hometowns. Hakka entrepreneurs became rich from tin mining and subsequently dominated urban development in the Malay Peninsula in recent times. They set up Hakka guilds and have spared no effort to engage in public affairs for the Hakkas. These various unique characteristics of Hakka development are very different from the traditional perceptions of the Hakkas in Taiwan, who have organized themselves through agriculture and established various shenming-hui (a community of worshippers) or changhui (a share-holding worship association).



Ethnic Diversity

"Continuous Blessing: Traditional Hakka Wedding Exhibition"

(2018.7.27-2019.12.31)

How do the Hakkas "arrange a joyous event?" Early Hakka people conveyed prayers and blessings to heaven and earth, ancestors, families and individuals during the wedding ceremony. The wedding tradition, combined with the Hakka spirit of expressing gratitude, has been passed down to form the Taiwanese Hakka wedding customs. However, as time goes by, the younger generation has become increasingly unfamiliar with the processes and meanings of traditional wedding customs and etiquette, even creating a crisis of cultural gap. This special exhibition introduces the audience to traditional Taiwanese Hakka wedding customs through interesting stories and role transformations, and also presents some wedding customs of other ethnic groups in Taiwan, including indigenous groups, new immigrants and Minnan peoples. Through interactive exhibits, precious memories of traditional weddings are revived.



III.Permanent Exhibition at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

"Strolling around the Beautiful Liudui"

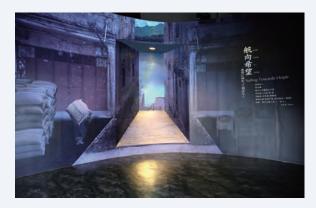
(2018.3.28-present)

Around 1700 A.D., the Hakka ethnic group moved into the Pingtung Plains covered with streams, swamps and dense forests, and settled down and took root in this new land. The Hakka group merged with Pingpu and other minority groups, and transformed from a hillside to a waterfront community, thus establishing Liudui settlements in a concerted effort. The water network of the Pingtung Plains gave birth to the Liudui settlements, with the development of rice barn culture and agricultural society. To this day, we still uphold the continuity of ancestor worship, and Hakka folk songs are still being sung continuously. We continue to diligently seek knowledge, cherish flowers and plants, and tidy up our home. Liudui people should treasure and preserve these cultural assets and create new vitality in the midst of tremendous changes in contemporary society.

To provide a completely different audience experience, the new exhibition features the Hakka Five Blessings paper cut-out totems in the welcome gate, showing full blessings to visitors and the tradition of Hakka hospitality. Walking through the atrium with the imagery of hecheng (drying rice in the sun) and into a new media theater that combines scenarios, audio-visual and interactive materials, visitors will experience the progress of Hakka ancestors migrating from their hometowns to settlements and development. Visitors may choose the particular settlement they want to watch via an interactive game and embark on a Liudui's journey through time and space. This exhibition carries the expectations of local residents to unite the spirit of Liudui and introduce Liudui to visitors. Therefore,

Dr. Zeng Gui-Hai, the first Hakka Lifetime Contribution Award winner from Liudui, was invited to write the foreword for the exhibition. In addition, Ms. Qiu Yu-Yun, a national-treasure paper cutting artist from Liudui, was also commissioned to create cut-outs depicting the beliefs and life of Hakka people. By telling the local history, portraying the memory and miniature of the hometown through local people of merit, the exhibition will carry more strength and vitality of cultural significance.

This permanent exhibition uses a large-scale handpainted map of Liudui with Chi Polin's aerial photography, combined with AR and VR interactive experience, which bring Mt. Dawu and its hydrological system, the unique landscapes of the Liudui region, cultural beliefs, and local celebrities, etc. to the fore. By clicking on the projected image of the map in the main gallery, the audience can understand the correlation between hydrological changes and settlement changes in Liudui. The exhibition also creates a real setting of huofang (Hakka traditional residences) and a radio play, allowing the audience to experience what it feels like in a real Hakka life. In addition, the exhibition also showcases Hakka crafts, literature and music. The audience can create, write or speak through interactive exhibits to get to know Hakka literature and art and the underlying Hakka beliefs of reverence for nature, respecting the written word, hardworking and family loving.





IV.Special Exhibition at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

#1 Boonky Ho's Life of Art Exhibition

(2018.4.30-2019.4.29)

This exhibition selects 97 works of Boonky Ho, focusing on the works themselves instead of periods of creations, and starts directly with the characteristics of that period. The exhibition is titled "Nativism, Pursuit," and consists of five sections: "Rural & Return", "Discovery & Close-up", "The Mountain and the Sea & City", "Indigenous & Re-discovery" and "Pioneer & Moving Forward." The exhibition was shown in two stages. The series of "The Mountain and the Sea & City" is a combination of some works of "Rural & Return" and nature painting with the theme of eco-consciousness after 2000. So, these works are chronologically broken up. However, the different styles of the artist can be clearly seen. In addition, the artist's views on creation, land, and painting are also collected and presented in the form of quotations. By understanding the artist's thoughts and ideas through words and by looking at the works on display, the exhibition presents an impression of a flesh-and-blood artist who has a great affection for the local community.



#2 "Come and Follow Me: A Special Exhibition of Ludui Hakka Villages"

(108.9.25-

In Hakka villages of the Liudui region in Pingtung and Kaohsiung, each has its own history of development and distinctive industries. Among them, Ludui (including Meinong, Liugui, Jiaxian, Shanlin and Gaoshu), which covers the widest area, is surrounded by shallow hills and has a unique terrain and a rich, fertile land. With the government's policy to encourage southern expansion, a large number of Hakka people moved south during the period of Japanese colonial rule. Various communities blended together to create landscapes, specialties, customs, beliefs, and cultures that set Ludui apart from other Hakka settlements in the Liudui region. This exhibition uses a large number of representational landscaping to showcase the special attractions of Ludui, including LED lighting effects from Zhuzimen Power Plant, the sound of water flowing in the irrigation ditch, the light and shadow of Dajin Waterfall, the model of pheasant-tailed jacana that is being restored in Lake Meinong, etc. The exhibition also today's peasant economy and cultivation of various vegetables and fruits, as well as the development from traditional beliefs of luantang (Phoenix Hall) and shuangxingtang (double-surname ancestral shrine) to various emerging associations with the purpose of loving





#3 A Tale of Rice Mills in Liudui Exhibition

(2018.10.22-)

"A Tale of Rice Mills in Liudui" exhibition features a century-old rice huller donated by Mr. Shi Xin-De, the third-generation master of Guilai Rice Mill in Pingtung. Spanning a century, the rice huller links up Hakka villages and tells the story of how the rice crop is processed in and out a rice mill. In addition to presenting the history and glory of rice barns in Liudui, the exhibition also puts together the results of local hulling machine surveys conducted in collaboration with academia and showcases precious materials and objects related to rice hullers in the Rice Mill Exhibition Hall at Liudui Cultural Park. This exhibition not only presents the profound agricultural culture and wisdom of Hakka villages in the early days, but also provides a record of the culture, landscape and industry of Hakka villages.



V. Arts and Cultural Event at Taiwan Hakka Museum

1. Chinese New Year Series

#1.2018 Series: "Celebrating New Year in Hakka Villages" 2018.2.16-2018.2.20

#2.2019 Series: "A Good Year Ahead in Hakka Villages" 2019.2.5-2019.2.9





"As the New Year begins, let us also start anew." To the ethnic Chinese, it means to end, to rest and to go again. The Taiwan Hakka Museum, as the "Hakka's home," is the home of Hakka people, the home of Hakka culture, the home of Hakka consciousness, and the "Hakka" in everyone's mind. Therefore, to those who visit the Museum, we feel like we are inviting them to "please come home as a guest." The Chinese New Year series have been around for years. In 2018, the theme was "Celebrating New Year in Hakka Villages." All of you are welcome to visit the Taiwan Hakka Museum to celebrate the New Year. Located in Tongluo Township, Miaoli County, the Taiwan Hakka Museum is a Hakka community filled with warm hospitality. Every year on the occasion of the Chinese New Year, the Chinese New Year series are held to convey the hospitality spirit of Hakka people. In 2019, we improved the activities with positive feedback from participants in previous years. We added the festive spirit of Hakka villages and incorporated the preferences of young and family visitors into the event planning, attracting people to get out and about in spring and bring home lots of memories and experiences.

2. Hakka Theatre

2018-2019

The Taiwan Hakka Museum opened a 3D theatre on January 1, 2017, showing outstanding educational 3D films and 2D animations that are dubbed in the Hakka language. The public are able to approach and understand Hakka language and culture through interesting video and content.



2018





2019

VI.Arts and Cultural Event at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

1. Chinese New Year Series

#1.2018 New Year's Blessings Series 2018.2.16-2.20



#2.2019 New Year's Blessings Series

2019.2.5-2.9



In order to pass on and promote Hakka culture, this year many innovative ideas and concepts were incorporated into the essence of Hakka traditions. Visitors could get to know and experience Hakka's "New Year" culture in a modern manner. Among the many elements of Hakka culture, the *Bagong* (Land Deity) culture is prevalent in Hakka villages. Therefore, with *Bagong* as the theme of the 2018 Chinese New Year Series in Liudui Park, we planned various cultural events, including "Blessing and Sharing", "Experiencing Hakka Folklore", "Returning to the Natal Home", "New Year's Story Theatre", and "Traditional Arts Performance." This year, under the theme of "Food for the New Year," we took visitors to experience Hakkastyled New Year in Liudui with Hakka food and beverage. The activities revolved around eight themes, including "Getting Through the Labyrinth of Hakka Food", "Tobacco Leaf Field Concert", "New Year's Story Theatre: Who's coming to the house for a reunion meal", "Sharing Blessings and Sharing Pastries", "Traditional Arts Performance", "Happiness Vending Machine", "3D Reunion Banquet Mural Painting" and "Charity Sale."

2. The *Bagong-sheng* Cultural Event

2018.2.27-2.28;2019.3.7-3.9





Every year on the second day of the second lunar month, on the occasion of the birthday of the village land deity *Bagong*, who is worshipped in Liudui Cultural Park, we observe the ancient rituals and pay our highest tribute to Bagong with three offerings. In addition to presenting the traditions and customs of *Bagong-sheng* through ancient rituals, we also invite young children to observe and participate in the rituals, so that they can learn about the important Hakka culture. Besides, many family activities, such as Hakka-styled flower arrangement on round trays and fun paintings about *Bagong*, are also organized, allowing the public to get to know the cultural characteristics of Hakka villages.

3. National Hakka Poetry and Calligraphy Competition in Liudui 2018.3.25



4. "Music Sounding in Hakka Villages" Program 2018.7.14-9.15;2019.5.4-9.13





To promote Hakka literature in a variety of ways, we have combined moving poetry with the beauty of calligraphy, allowing Hakka culture to manifest itself diversely. About 200 people, ranging from elementary school students to adults, registered in this competition. Everyone wrote a Hakka poem in Chinese ink, combining two different kinds of arts into a new experience. The Center regularly holds the "Music Sounding in Hakka Villages" program in the Park on holidays. We invite local student groups in Liudui and Hakka arts and cultural troupes to present Hakka mass culture in various ways, such as music, dance and drama. Performances include singing in Hakka, oral arts, creative dance, theatre plays, Hakka pop music, and traditional music performances. The program not only showcases the diversity and aesthetics of Hakka culture, but also creates a pleasant atmosphere with beautiful Hakka music sounding in the Park.

5. Good Harvest in Autumn

#1.2018 Autumn Harvest Festival Series 2018.11.2–11.18



Autumn is the season of harvest. This is the time when various ethnic groups let go of their tedious farming work to allow the soil to rest and recover. In particular, Hakka people are accustomed to adjusting the way of life for a year by following the natural succession of seasons, namely "spring sowing, summer weeding, autumn harvesting, and winter preservation." It is a beautiful culture that has been passed down from generation to generation. In order to stay close to people's lives and promote sightseeing in the Liudui region, the 2018 Autumn Harvest Festival aimed to connect with the local community, provide participatory experience and create a lively atmosphere in the Park. We organized a series of activities, including "Thank You to Heaven and Welcome the Deity of Autumn", "Opening Ceremony with colorful dyed fabrics fluttering in the breeze", "Hakka Makeup and Costume Parade", "Lively Arts Exhibitions and Performances", "Blessing Food Banquet" and "Interactive Art Installations." These activities span all aspects of life, culture, ecology and industry, allowing visitors to experience the wisdom of the Hakkas and their life throughout the year.

#2.2019 Autumn Harvest Festival Series

2019.11.1-2019.11.16



Autumn is harvest time, and it is time for celebration. The nature turns colorful and the air is filled with pleasant autumn breeze. When farmers are singing and celebrating a bumper harvest, let us also use folk songs to accompany nature and sing and dance happily in the fields and by the lake, to express our deepest feelings for the land. The 2019 Autumn Harvest Festival was designed with the theme of "getting close to nature" in mind. We organized a series of activities, including "Thank You to Heaven and Welcome the Deity of Autumn", "Grand Opening Ceremony", "Hakka Makeup and Costume Parade", "Community Arts and Culture", "Experiencing Autumn Harvest" and "Blessing Food Dinner Banquet." The various activities convey the diversity of Hakka culture, with storytelling of the happiness of autumn harvest in Hakka villages.

6. Mascot Interactive Theatre

#1. Waiting to Grow up Healthy and Strong 2018.9.9–2019.6.23



In order to promote the rich, diverse Hakka arts and culture and to enable the public to approach Hakka culture in a relaxed manner, the Center presents the richness of Hakka language, literature, music, and the lives of ordinary people in the form of theatre plays. In 2017, the Center launched a mascot interactive theatre program where a mascot play, titled "Bagong, You are So Rad!" was performed regularly in Liudui Park. In 2018, the program introduced a new play, "Waiting to Grow up Healthy and Strong." The story describes how the mascots of the Park, Big Brother Lion and Big Sister Lion prove that they are really grown-ups, independent, responsible and capable of solving problems by going to Mt. Dawu and Yellow Butterfly Valley in search of a meaningful treasure and how they successfully take off the amulet from their neck.

#2. Under the Flower Tree 2019.9.21–2020.4.18



The characters are the mascots of Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, *Big Brother Lion* and his family. A lively, entertaining theatre play is used to present the life experience of Hakka villages in Liudui in the south of Taiwan. This new play leads audience to a quiet and comfortable time in the countryside, where everyone is brought into the story through the personified images of the mascots. We are reminded by simple stories and words that we have to care more and give more to the people and things around us because small changes can have a big impact. The play illustrates how helping others actually helps yourself.

#3. Green Water Bagong 2019.9.1–2020.4.4



Using diverse Hakka music in Taiwan as the core components, including traditional and modern Hakka songs, pop music, traditional Bayin music, Dazoigu (comic dialogue) performances in the Hakka language, etc., we present real-life stories of Hakka villages in Liudui in innovative dance musicals. Among them, Green Water Bagong is a landscape deity of Erlun Village in Zhutian, Pingtung. He is the guardian deity of Liudui, who has witnessed the development and transformation of Hakka rural villages in Liudui. The story is based on coffee and cocoa plantations in Pingtung, and depicts how a young man, who has returned to Liudui with a PhD in agriculture from the US, dedicates himself to the local community with his specialty, but is confronted with an unprecedented conflict and dilemma. It is about the journey of the young man's hard work and effort in both his personal love and his business until he is awarded a world gold medal.

#4. Liudui EcoMuseum - A Cultural Train

2018.9.11-2019.8.25

To enable the seeds of promoting Hakka culture to take root, the Center has designed a cultural train for the Liudui EcoMuseum, to bring Hakka arts and cultural activities to Hakka communities and Hakka Living School programs in counties and cities across Taiwan. Using rich, lively Hakka puppet shows, we present the life experiences and stories of Hakka villages in Liudui, connecting the common historical memories and emotions of people in Taiwan, regardless of ethnicity.

ltem	Date	Area	No. of Participants			
1	2018.9.11	Wanluan Area + Wanluan Junior High School	360			
2	10.21	Taipei Hakka Yimin Festival+ Taipei City	2660			
3	10.9	Jiadong Area + Jiadong Junior High School	410			
4	11.30	Liugui Area + Xinwei Elementary School	250			
5	2019.1.17	Yunlin Area + Lunbei Elementary School	520			
6	3.06	Neipu Area + Neipu Junior High School	780			
7	3.29	Zhutian Area + Zhutian Junior High School	600			
8	4.02	Jiaxian Area + Jiaxian Elementary School	240			
9	5.03	Changzhi Area + Changzhi Junior High School	500			
10	6.05	Meinong Area + Zhongtan Elementary School	500			
11	7.6 \ 7	Taiwan Hakka Museum	558			
12	7.27	Chiayi City Concert Hall 400				
13	8.24 \ 25	Taiwan Hakka Museum	581			
	Total: 8359					





Chapter 6.

Educational Outreach

The Center takes a pro-active approach to educational outreach activities, which revolve around three directions. First, based on the exhibitions in the Park, we have created a series of treasure hunt and real scenario-based puzzle and brain teaser games, to guide the public to understand the exhibitions in a lively, diverse manner. In addition, we have designed doit-yourself workshops for young and old that combine elements of environmental education and Hakka culture. By linking up various ecological environments inside and outside the Park, we also organize various cultural activities to help participants access Hakka traditions and characteristics in a relaxed manner. Finally, for the education of Hakka cultural assets, we hold a series of lectures and workshops to disseminate relevant knowledge and skills..

I.Exhibition Related Event

1. Activities in 2018

#1. Have Fun with Hakka Words 2018.4.6-2018.4.7



#3. Bagong's Amazing Instructions 2018.8.11–2018.8.12







Using the Hakka beliefs of respecting the written word and cherishing bliss, we have designed puzzle games, where participants bring word cards with them to each exhibition hall to solve the puzzles, thus allowing participants to get to know the exhibitions and Hakka culture.



We invited a hundred couples for a happy walk in the Hakka Hospitality Garden, where the crowds could enjoy hiking and flower viewing. At the end of the walk, visitors were served with a variety of snacks while listening to beautiful Hakka music. Bagong is the guardian deity of Hakka villages. On a mission, visitors follow Bagong's instructions on tag cards to explore the exhibition halls. Besides the instructions, the tag cards also provide descriptions about Bagong culture in Hakka villages. Visitors who find clues to solve all the questions will get a lucky gift of Bagong.

2. Activities in 2019

- **#1. Tung Blossom Story Riddle** 2019.4.27–2019.4.28
- **#2. Summer Camp** 2019.8.3–2019.8.4; 2019.8.17–2019.8.18







As a part of the Tung Blossom Festival, we have developed the Hakka version of a real scenariobased riddle game. Using a fairy tale as the game background, participants bring a story book that contains clues hidden in Tung blossom paintings to the exhibition halls to solve riddles and find answers. This activity was designed to guide participants for an in-depth look at exhibitions while parents and children could spend a happy holiday together. The summer camp was designed with five elements in mind: music, ecology, games, movies, and exhibitions. Participants can approach Hakka through different aspects and learn about Hakka language, music and culture. In addition, with the Hakka Theatre indoors and Hakka Hospitality Garden outdoors at the Taiwan Hakka Museum, children can see more of Hakka with their eyes through 3D films and personal contact with nature.

II. Environmental Education Activity

1. Environmental Education Program Planning

(1) Taiwan Hakka Museum

To promote Hakka culture and facilitate local exchange, the Taiwan Hakka Museum provides quality and enriched Hakka culture and environmental education courses by utilizing diverse teaching methods. We have developed 30 environmental education courses or activities where the public can make a booking. Environmental education incorporates the Hakka spirit of "coexisting with nature," and "reverence for the land and treasure the things you already have." By linking up the emotions and ethics of the local Hakka land in the Miaoli area, the courses convey the wisdom and concepts found in the daily life of Hakka people, thus passing on Hakka traditions and culture. Do-it-yourself activities are added to enrich the courses with a view to attracting more visitors.

Course Title	Course Description	DIY Activity
Introduction to Camphor Industry	This course introduces camphor trees and describes the history of Hakka people and camphor. By focusing on the connection between humans and the environ- ment from camphor trees, participants can better un- derstand the impact of industry and human activities on the ecological environment and the importance of environmental sustainability.	Wooden house coin bank
Introduction to Indigo-Dyed Tunics - Blue Dresses	Using the traditional Hakka clothing of "indigo-dyed tunics," the course discusses the Hakka spirit and cul- tural implications behind the clothing. In addition, par- ticipants are provided with an overview of how Hakka people have developed the aesthetics of blue dresses with variations, sophistication and refinement by mak- ing use of local materials and plants in the surrounding environment and through a complicated indigo dyeing process.	Indigo-dyed handkerchiefs (neck scarves and backpacks)
Introduction to Green Building	As the Museum is rated by the government as a green building, we have developed a course based on the nine indicators of the green building accreditation system in Taiwan, to raise awareness of environmen- tal protection and knowledge about the relationship between Hakka culture and the natural environment. The course also introduces ecological engineering and environmental concepts, such as energy saving and waste reduction.	Screen printed tote bags (16 Hakka patterns)
Hakka Dragon Bombing Dance	During the Lunar New Year, visitors can learn about the differences between the Lantern Festival activities in the north, central, south and east of Taiwan. Among them, "Dragon Bombing" is a unique gala festival cel- ebrated by Hakka people in the Miaoli area. The course introduces the history of "dragon bombing festival" and the arts and beauty of relevant activities, aiming to raise participants' understanding of the local tradi- tional culture and the importance of its preservation and continuity.	Dragon paper wind chime
Introduction to Charcoal Kilns	Using charcoal as the signature industry of the Hakka ethnic group, the course introduces how Hakka people make charcoal with wood from acacia trees locally. By building charcoal kilns, charcoal made from acacia wood burns with little smoke, produces a steady heat, and leaves little ash, which is natural and non-toxic. Behind the charcoal industry shows the background of Hakka migration and the hardworking spirit of Hakka people.	Bamboo charcoal pouch



In addition to the 30 regular courses that are open for booking, we also hold some environmental education sessions from time to time, so that visitors can attend as they come. For example, in 2018, there were "Come and Enjoy a Summer Day!", "The Wind is Rising" and "Chrysanthemum Bloom in Jiuhu" series courses. In 2019, the educational outreach courses included "Shell Ginger and Butterfly Ginger Flower", "Tung Blossom in Full Bloom", "Delectable Hakka Food" and "Hakka Rice Pastry." Participants are exposed to more diverse Hakka culture through the environmental education courses.



Number of Participants by Activity in Taiwan Hakka Museum, 2018 (Total: 166 sessions and 8,109 participants)							
Activity Title No. of Participants No. of Sessions Activity Title No. of Participants No. of Session							
Introduction to Indigo-Dyed Tunics - Blue Dresses	2279	70		Respecting the Written Word	27	1	
DIY Arts & Crafts Series	1122	13		The Wind is Rising & Chrysan- themum Bloom in Jiuhu series	631	8	
Introduction to Camphor Industry	1174	30		You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!	41	1	
Hakka Dragon Bombing Dance 560 20 Hakka Sayings & Phrases 250		2					
Waterwheel Hands-On Activ- ity	101	2		Introduction to Green Building	96	3	

Number of Participants by Activity in Taiwan Hakka Museum, 2019 (Total: 185 sessions and 8,714 participants)						
Activity TitleNo. of ParticipantsNo. of SessionsActivity TitleNo. of ParticipantsNo. of 						
Hakka Rice Pastry	96	5	Introduction to Charcoal Kilns	51	2	
DIY Activity on the Weekend	78	3	You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!	117	3	
Know Your Neighbor - Leopard Cat	53	11	A Day Trip	152	4	
Introduction to Indigo-Dyed Tunics - Blue Dresses	1100	38	Hakka Rice Pastry & Detectable Hakka Food	1002	8	
Hakka Dragon Bombing Dance	184	6	Hakka Sayings & Phrases	130	3	
Introduction to Camphor Industry	537	16	DIY Bath Tea Bags	400	4	
Introduction to Green Building	562	19	A Jaunt to Hakka Villages	127	4	
Shell Ginger and Butterfly Ginger Flower	1692	23	Promotional Activity Held by Service Providers	740	2	
DIY Sock Monkey & Introduc- tion to Charcoal Kilns	44	2	Hakka Traditional Residence & Hakka Dragon Bombing Dance	477	11	
Tung Blossom in Full Bloom	1172	21				

(2)Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

Liudui Hakka Cultural Park has developed environmental education courses by combining architecture of Hakka villages and landscape features with the bucolic life of the countryside in Liudui. The elements of observation, experience and creativity are integrated into the courses, with a view to providing participants with a profound feast of Hakka culture. The starting point for developing the courses comes from two landmarks in the Park: "Land Deity" and "Hakka Settlement Architecture." At present, there are six courses open for booking. In addition, do-it-yourself activities are added to enrich the courses and enhance learning effectiveness, in order to attract more public participation.

Course Title	Course Description	DIY Activity
Hakka Flower Arrangement	Hakka-styled flower arrangement uses flowers and plants from home or grown nearby. It is an essential of- fering during morning and evening rituals, on special occasions, and for deity worship or ancestor veneration. By learning how to make use of flowers and plants grown locally, participants can experience the simple, rustic Hakka culture and help spread the aesthetics of Hakka's frugal and natural living.	Bagong 3D picture book
Under Umbrellas	Using a park tour to observe the architectural features of Liudui Park, participants are introduced to the Hakka his- tory from emigrating across the sea to cultivating and set- tling down in Taiwan. The course also provides a snapshot of the common life of early Hakka people as well as the Hakka cultural spirit and environmentally friendly practices hidden in architecture. By observing and experiencing in person the simple, durable architectural features of the Park, participants can learn about Hakka wisdom of living in harmony with nature and reverence for the land.	DIY pinwheel & bamboo fan
<i>Bagong</i> , You are so Rad!	This course provides an introduction of the beliefs of Land Deity by the Minnan (southern Fujian) and the beliefs of <i>Bagong</i> (Hakka Land Deity) by the Hakka. Participants can learn about the diversity of cultural beliefs by different eth- nic groups as well as help spread and pass on the Hakka culture of <i>Bagong</i> .	DIY coasters
Hakka Unraveled	With a lecture in class and a park tour to observe and ex- perience in person the characteristics of the Park, partici- pants can learn about Hakka's respect for water resources and forests and Hakka's spirit of co-existence with the land. The course encourages participants to think and reflect on their own attitudes and behaviors towards the environment, so as to develop a proper attitude towards life and take on an eco-friendly lifestyle.	DIY bamboo placement
Introduction to Hakka Ditches	Water is an essential element for life in human society. In the early days, Hakka pioneers crossed the sea to settle in Taiwan. Although the Hakka ethnic group was left all alone, they cooperated with each other and worked hard to culti- vate fields and build ditches, turning barren land to fertile land. The course describes how ditches have become the lifeblood of Hakka villages to give rise to a variety of pro- duce and products, as well as a gathering place where the Hakkas strengthen their ties.	Interactive game props- DY waterwheel
Nine Scented Plants	Using a scientific, phenological survey activity, participants can document the seasonal growth of plants in the Nine Flowers Garden area of the Park. The course helps partici- pants get to know the laws of changing seasons and natu- ral phenomena and how they are applied to humanities, agricultural or scientific research. In addition, the course can also motivate learning through a competition using picture cards of plants. The instructor will introduce Hakka ethnobotanical uses of plants and their corresponding Hakka vocabulary, the unique <i>Bagong</i> beliefs and Hakka- styled flower arrangement, emphasizing the importance of preserving Hakka culture.	Interactive game props - plant picture cards, flash cards, golden keychain

Number of Participants by Activity in Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, 2018						
Activity Title No. of Participants Sessions						
Hakka Flower Arrangement	191	6				
Under Umbrellas	951	19				
A Jaunt to Hakka Villages, 2018	161	4				
Total	1303	29				

Number of Participants by Activity in Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, 2019

Activity Title	No. of Participants	No. of Sessions
Hakka Flower Arrangement	51	2
Under Umbrellas	194	6
Bagong, You are so Rad!	125	2
Introduction to Hakka Ditches	60	4
Nine Scented Plants	15	1
Hakka Unraveled	28	2
Hands-on Environmental Education Activity	300	3
Total	773	20

2. Hakka Cultural Experience Activities

#1.Taiwan Hakka Museum Youth Farmer Hakka Tea Party 2018.5.5





To raise the visibility of the local culture and industry of the "Taiwan Romantic Route 3," we worked with local youth farmers to organize a cultural feast, allowing the public to enjoy a fresh lunch and tea delivered straight from the source at the Taiwan Hakka Museum. Participants can also get to know local industries in Hakka villages through experience sharing by the youth who have returned to their hometown to build a business 2018.6.13

The Hakka coming-of-age rite consists of three themes:

"offering tea," "putting on a

scarf of wisdom," and "carry-

ing a bamboo pole." In total,

nearly 700 graduates from

16 schools attended the cer-

emony, hoping to shoulder

the responsibility to cultivate

a rich life for themselves.

Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite

We invited a persimmon dye workshop from Kaikuang community in Gongguan, Miaoli to talk about the connection between the persimmon industry and Hakka villages. Using kitchen utensil mats and peanut and persimmon tote canvas bags, children and adults alike learn to apply persimmon juice with a brush to create their unique persimmon-dyed products. Participants can also experience the rustic, simple life of Hakka villages and care for the environment together.

We invited Mr. Lai from Zaohe Handmade Soap Studio in Miaoli to demonstrate how to make tea soap and talk about the benefits of tea soap. In addition, Mr. Shi Jia-Hong from Miaoli District Agricultural Research and Extension Station of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan talked about tea plantation, tea production and the characteristics of tea leaves. Children and adults alike can gain an in-depth understanding of tea and tea culture. They can also have a taste of black tea and "oriental beauty tea" native to the Miaoli area.







Tea Soap Making and Tea Culture

2018.10.13-14







Persimmon Dyeing

2018.10.6 - 7

Hakka Art, Chrysanthemum Painting: A Jaunt along Route 3 2018.11.16,23





"Hakka Art, Painting Chrysanthemum: A Jaunt along Route 3" consists of several activities. An exhibition provides an insight into the Hakka spirit of "working hard away from home." Participants can enjoy a special chrysanthemum boxed lunch and experience the spirit of embracing eating locally." Participants can also harvest chrysanthemum flowers from the field in person and get to know Hakka's culture of "helping each other during the busy farming season. Besides, they also make their own creative Hakka tote bags by utilizing silk screening technique to print Hakka patterns on the canvas bags. Not only children but also many young people are drawn to the illustrations full of Hakka features.

A Cultural Jaunt in Hakka Villages 2019.6.2,28



We organized a cultural jaunt in Hakka villages on June 2. Besides paying a visit to the exhibitions and courses in the Taiwan Hakka Museum, we also took participants to the Silkworms, Bees and Insects Education Park and Gongweixu Tunnel in Maolishan. On June 29, we arranged another day trip to the 3D painted staircase in Jianzhong Elementary School, Sanyi Wood Sculpture Museum, and Wu Zhuo-Liu Hall. In total, 160 people attended the two trips. Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite

Make Hakka Food with Chef 2019.8.17-18 **IY Bath Tea Bags** 2019.9.28-29











The Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite ceremonies in previous years were well received by many schools. This year we expanded to invite more parties to join the ceremony. Over a thousand people from 21 elementary schools and 16 parties for offering blessings attended the event, making a record-breaking number of participants for this annual ceremony. The event aims to encourage graduates to take up the mission to pass on cultural heritage.

To raise the visibility of both the Taiwan Hakka Museum and service providers in the Museum, we worked with the restaurant inside the Museum for the first time, to promote Hakka cuisine and thus attract more visitors. We held four doit-yourself activities for experiencing Hakka food, with a total attendance of 200 people. We invited a poet to share his poems. We also invited an instructor from the tea industry to talk about tea and teach how to make bath tea bags. By incorporating Hakka culture into environmental education, participants are introduced to the importance of tea in Hakka culture and the possibility of reusing tea leaves.

A Cultural Jaunt in Hakka Villages 2019.10.17,2019.11.1



Chrysanthemum Viewing and Hiking 2019.6.2,28



We arranged a day tour with local Hakka industries as the theme on October 17. Participants visited exhibitions in the Museum and experienced screen printing on a tote bag. We also took participants for an in-depth trip to Hakka villages, including Taiwan Oil Field Exhibition Hall and Strawberry Cultural Center. On November 1, we arranged another day trip with local Hakka culture as the theme. Participants visited exhibitions in the Museum and experienced screen printing on a tote bag. We also took participants for an in-depth cultural tour to Hakka villages, including Reed Cultural Museum and Shengxing Railway Station. Through hiking, participants walked in the countryside where chrysanthemums were in bloom and could appreciate the beauty of Hakka villages. The hiking route departed from the Museum and went down the sidewalk along Tongke South Road, turned left at its intersection with Route 38, and passed by Jiuhu Leisure Farm before reaching the destination at chrysanthemum fields. The total length of the hiking route (round trip) was about 4.6 km. The total number of participants was 555.

#2.Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

"Farming Studio" Hands-On Activity March-July 2019



Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite - Carrying a Sack of Rice on Shoulder 2018.7.14





To promote Hakka's rice food through food and farming education, we held 7 hands-on activities titled "Farming Studio" in the Park's Seasonal Farmland Area. Participants experienced the whole growing process from rice transplanting to rice milling. They learned to follow the entire farming practices of the Hakkas in the agricultural era, including respecting nature, following the natural rhythms of time, natural pest and weed control, and maintaining ecological and environmental sustainability. The event could help modern Hakkas understand the traditions of showing reverence for the land as well as help non-Hakka participants to better recognize Hakka culture. In order for Hakka culture to take root, the Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite conveys the Hakka spirit of being brave, diligent and always grateful. The rite included a worshipping ceremony to pay homage to the ancestors, providing evidence that the Hakkas have never forgotten their origins. The rite was coupled with a

"carrying a sack of rice on shoulder" activity, allowing students to learn to shoulder responsibilities when they have come of age. The event had profound implications for the students participating in the ceremony.



Fireflies: Parent-Child Co-Learning Activity 2019.10.17, 2019.11.1

The environment of Liudui Park is suitable for fireflies. By establishing firefly artificial breeding and habitat management, we aim to build the Park as a habitat for firefly restoration and thus increase resources for nature education and ecological environment displays in the Park. In 2018, we held 4 parent-child co-learning activities to raise public awareness of biodiversity and ecological conservation.

A Jaunt in Hakka Villages August-October 2018



We took participants to Hakka communities in Liudui to explore local customs, living patterns and industry, in order to gain an in-depth picture of Hakka culture. By linking up Hakka villages nearby, we developed several do-it-yourself activities, allowing participants to experience local industries not only with their eyes but also using all senses of the body. The jaunts helped visitors to learn about Hakka with hands-on experience and create a lasting memory. "Farming Studio" Hands-On Activity March-July 2019

Fireflies: Parent-Child Co-Learning Activity April-October 2019

Liudui Campfire Event June-October 2019











With the continuity of the themes of reverence for the land and environmental sustainability from previous years, we held six hands-on farming activities in 2019. We put Hakka-styled weeding activity and slug and snail pest removal activity together, and added a DIY soap making activity. With these DIY activities, passing on cultural heritage is no longer just dry text in textbooks, but a lively experience that can awaken distant memories about the land.

We developed parent-child colearning activities for the first time in 2018, which were well received by the public. Therefore, we continued to hold the activities in 2019, attracting over 1,500 participants in 10 sessions in total. Participants could learn about firefly restoration and observe in person the process of building a habitat for fireflies, thus helping to raise public awareness of environmental conservation. The construction of a campground in Liudui Park is expected to be completed by mid-2020. To raise visibility of the camping area and the environment highlights in the Park, we held three overnight camps in the Park in 2019, with activities ranging from Hakka food, Hakka song guessing, field observation of firefly habit building, to Hakka culture and environmental education DIY activity. Participants could learn about Hakka culture and Hakka people's closeness to nature while doing fun activities in the camp.



A Jaunt in Hakka Villages

June-October 2019

Creative Drawing Contest in Liudui Park 2019.11.9



A jaunt to Hakka villages breaks the physical confines of the Museum and links up with local communities. Cultural resources of the entire Hakka settlements are considered as museum collections and local residents as museum docents. The historical context and life memories of Hakka villages are collectables, combining the local knowledge of each Hakka village with its special local industry. This contest invited visitors to submit their sketches and drawings about the natural scenery of grasslands and waterscape at the foot of Mt. Dawu. The theme was the public art works, titled "Immigrate, Settle, Cultivate, Study" in Liudui Park. While visitors were encouraged to show their creativity in painting, they could also feel the spirit of Hakka pioneers in cherishing the homeland and passing down the traditions of field cultivating and studying. The event aims to introduce the charm of Liudui and the ecological environment of the Park, therefore furthering the aesthetics of the public, knowledge and preservation of Hakka culture. In total, 252 people participated in the event. Judges of the painting contest included Chen Guo-Zhan (a senior Hakka artist), Lin Da-Wei (director of the Department of Visual Arts, National Pingtung University), and Xiao Qi-Lang (recipient of the Global Chinese Culture & Arts Award), who selected 70 outstanding paintings that were on display in the 2nd and 3rd Special Exhibition Hall through December 30, 2019.

III.Cultural Assets Education



1. "An Invitation from Hakka" Lecture Series

To make full use of the museum space, raise public awareness of Hakka culture and foster love of reading, in 2018 the Taiwan Hakka Museum held seven lectures, titled "An Invitation from Hakka", revolving around three themes: Hakka theatre, Hakka image and innovative Hakka. We invited Hakka speakers from the fields of theatre, image, music and creative writing to give lectures in a lively, interactive way. We broke out of the structure of a regular lecture presentation by adding a Hakka-styled tea table in the audience as well as taking audience to the Hakka 3D Theatre to share the beauty and moving power of Hakka culture. The lectures could enhance the public's understanding and access to Hakka and expand the benefits of cultural marketing.



No.	Date	Speaker	Торіс	No. of Participants
1	06/09	Lang Zu-Yun	A Tale of a Wonderful Hakka Life	155
2	07/14	Shan Puppet Troupe	A Tale of Hakka Glove Puppetry	114
3	07/28	Zhu Lu-Hao	A Hakka Tale under the Folk Opera Stage	104
4	08/04	Xie Qiong-Yuan	A Tale of Life in Theatre	45
5	08/11	Huang Wei-Jie	The Earthy Scent of Hakka Music	32
6	09/08	Ye Guo-Ju	A Tale of Hakka Villages in Words	32
7	10/13	Chen Yong-Tao	Listen to Songs about the Past	93

2. Liudui Hakka Lecture Series

For the Liudui Hakka Lecture Series in 2018, each session was conducted by a single speaker. We invited renowned speakers from various fields to give lectures, which were divided into the following themes: "culture," "aesthetics," "science education," "corporate charity," "sports & entertainment." The lectures aimed to introduce the public to explore different cultures and local features as well as to inspire participants to discover the power of a new modern culture.



No.	Date	Speaker	Торіс	No.of Participants
1	7/14	Jiao Tong	A Map of Taiwan in the Belly	136
2	8/11	Liu Shi-Ming		
3	8/25	Zhang Seeing the Life Da-Chun in Words		101
4	9/15	Lin Sheng- Xiang	Rural Rock by Lin Sheng-Xiang	80
5	9/29	Xiao Ye	Having Fun and Playing around in Hakka	130
6	10/27	Ding Che-Shi	A Tale of Er-Feng Ditch	92
7	11/11	Chu Shi-Ying	A Tale of a Traveler	163

3.Battle to Restore Family Memory

Date: 2018.2.2 Location: Liudui Hakka Cultural Park No. of participants: 12

The Center collects and organizes images of ordinary residents, especially those that were important and valuable in the past. Besides conservation efforts, we also organize events to bring these images to the attention of the public. For the "Battle to Restore Family Memory" event, we invited the public to bring their old video tapes, ranging from weddings, work protests to trips in the 1980s after the opening up of travel to mainland China. After the old video tapes were cleaned and transferred to digital copies for playback, participants recounted stories of their filming times, revealing memories full of love and warmth.





4. Vinyl and Shellac Record Exhibition Lecture

Date: 2019.3.23

Location: Shellac and Vinyl Record Exhibition Hall at Taiwan Hakka Museum Speaker: Private collector Dr. Xu Deng-Fang No. of participants: 30

With music from a record being played on a phonograph, Dr. Xu Deng-Fang told the story of "history of Taiwan sounds" and "Hakka related music." Nipponophone Co., Ltd, a Japanese record label, set up a branch office in Taipei in November 1910, which became the first record company in Taiwan. In 1914, the Japanese owner led a group of 15 Hakka musicians, including He A-Wen, from Taipei to the head office in Tokyo for a recording. In April 1934, the first album of Hakka pop songs, titled "Looking Up at the Sky / Sending Your Lover Away" was released. In August 1939, the song titled "A Girl from the Savage Village" composed by Deng Yu-Xian was released, which was adapted from the Taiwanese original, "A Girl at 18." The lecture guided participants to get to know or recall this important piece of history.

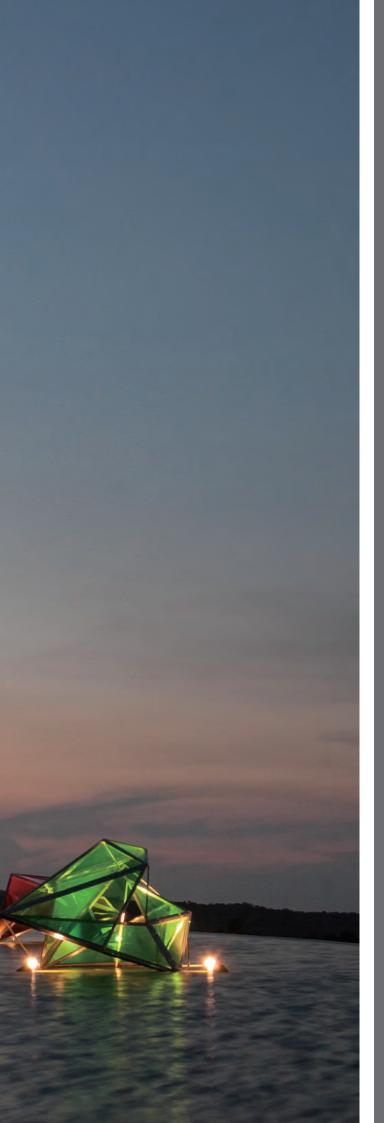
5. Liudui History Story Mapping Workshop

Date: 2019.12.13 Location: Liudui Hakka Cultural Park No. of participants: 30

To push forward the "Mapping of 100 Years of History of Liudui" project, we held a "2019 Liudui Culture Story Mapping Workshop" on December 13, to introduce geographic information systems (GIS) and geographic information digital collection resources and how they are applied to the investigation and presentation of local social culture. Using a story mapping practical scenario, participants from Liudui, local organizations and researchers learned to apply the new tool and method and worked together to write about Liudui's historical, cultural or traditional memories.







Chapter 7.

Public Services

The Center's two parks in the north and in the south of Taiwan served a total of 1.68 million people in 2018 and 1.8 million in 2019. To provide friendly and professional audience services, we have actively enhanced the quality of our exhibitions and services as well as continued to cultivate a team of volunteers to provide sufficient manpower and professional assistance. In addition, we have also continued to make efforts to develop Hakka culture education and build strategic alliances and cross-domain collaboration, in order to foster sustainable growth of the parks and let visitors experience the warm hospitality of Hakka people.



I.Visitor Service

1. Guided Tours

Besides quality audio guides and QR-code based digital guides, both parks also offer scheduled guided tours and pre-booked guided tours for visitor groups. The tour services are organized according to different age groups, including children, families, teenagers, adults, and the elderly.

Taiwan Hakka Museum offers scheduled guided tours and tour services for visitor groups, with two sessions on weekdays and four on weekends & holidays. Guided tours are offered in Mandarin and English at the permanent and special exhibitions. In addition, a story telling activity is offered at the Children's Hall, with two sessions each on weekdays and weekends & holidays, respectively. Each session runs about 20-30 minutes, and there are six stories on rotation, including *Secret of the Five-Colored Stones, Wishes of the Tung Tree, Challenge of the Volunteer Army, Food Hidden in the Forest, Roaming Around the Hakka Village,* and *A Special Gift.*

Liudui Hakka Cultural Park offers guided tours for visitor groups on weekdays. Guided tours are offered in Mandarin and English at the permanent exhibitions. Scheduled guided tours are offered on weekends & holidays in Mandarin at the permanent exhibitions. From 9:30 to 11:30 and from 14:00 to 16:00, there are five sessions each in the morning and in the afternoon, a total of 10 sessions, and each session is about 30 minutes.

2. Shuttle Bus

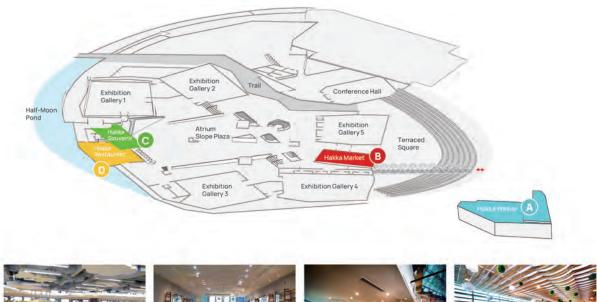
To enhance the quality of public services and encourage visitor participation in activities, a free shuttle bus to and from the Taiwan Hakka Museum is offered on weekdays and weekends & holidays, linking up traffic hubs, including HSR Miaoli Station, Miaoli, Tongluo and Sanyi railway stations, as well as tourist attractions, including National United University, Wu Zhuo-Liu Hall, Hakka Courtyard, Sanyi Wood Sculpture Museum, Shei-Pa National Park, and Dahu Winery. Liudui Hakka Cultural Park is conveniently accessed by local buses, including Pingtung Bus Line 8230 and the Taiwan Tourist Shuttle Route 508.



3. Restaurant and Souvenir Shop

To promote Hakka culture and let visitors experience the lives of Hakka people right here on the premises, both parks have dedicated some areas for displaying and selling Hakka specialties and merchandise. This is an approach to market local industries while providing visitors with shopping options. At the Taiwan Hakka Museum, there is a food fair, a creative souvenir hall and restaurants, with options ranging from food, accessories, meals, souvenirs, craft products to printed fabrics.

At the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, there is a dining plaza, a craft hall, souvenir shops, a multimedia exhibition hall, a café, and a restaurant, with options ranging from traditional Hakka food, group meals, souvenirs, traditional handicrafts to a bike rental service.











To revitalize the economy of Hakka villages and build a platform for local industries, both parks organize a farmers' market from time to time allowing local farmers to promote their products and helping boost the basic industry in Hakka villages. A farmers' market also showcases cultural creative merchandise and offers do-it-yourself activities where the public can get to know Hakka culture while enjoying a variety of options for shopping.

4. Restroom and Lactation Room

Both parks have continued to improve facilities on the premises in order to provide high-quality visitor services. For example, the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park received a certification from the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan for its outstanding public restroom in 2018. Besides continuing to upgrade facilities and fixtures, we will remain focused on providing a clean and well-maintained washroom, so as to raise visitor satisfaction in the Park. The Taiwan Hakka Museum won an excellence award in the 2018 Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room contest, which aims to create a mother-baby friendly and workplace-friendly environment.



5. Venue Rental

In order to make effective use of the event and meeting spaces in both parks and ensure their functionality and proper management, the Center has some of its venues and facilities available to rent to achieve a win-win effect of generating income while making good use of the available space.

Venue Rental at Taiwan Hakka Museum :

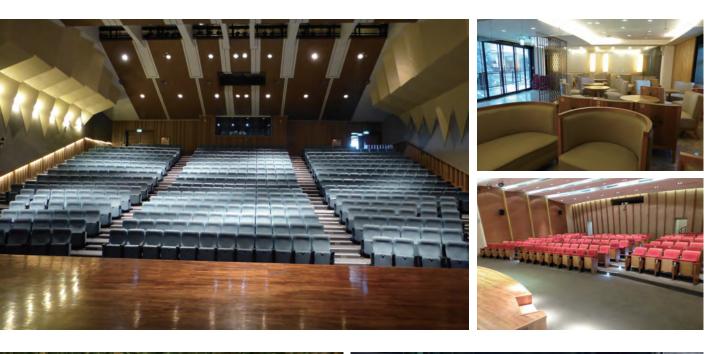
ltem	Venue	Unit	Fee (New Taiwan Dollar)	Security Deposit (New Taiwan Dollar)
1	Briefing Room	Per session	3,000	3,000
2	Classroom	Per session	2,500	2,500
3	International Conference Hall	Per session	10,000	10,000
4	Atrium	Per session	7,500	7,500
5	Open Air Theatre	Per session	3,500	3,500
6	Space in front of Hakka Creative Souvenir Hall	Per session	3,500	3,500
7	Space in front of Hakka Contribution Hall	Per session	2,000	2,000



Venue Rental at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park:

With the richness of local Hakka villages, the Park can attract companies to hold events, such as corporate family days, charity recognition ceremonies, charity concerts, marketing and promotional events, and outdoor weddings. The beauty of Hakka presented in the Park not only impresses visitors, but also creates an advantage for the corporate image.

Item	Venue	Unit	Fee (New Taiwan Dollar)	Security Deposit(New Taiwan Dollar)
1	Auditorium	Per session	19,000	20,000
2	Outdoor Space (Fountain Plaza, Central Square, Hakka Fair, Space in front of Auditorium, Pondside Stage)	Per session	6,000	20,000
3	Liudui Conference Hall	Per session	6,000	10,000
4	Conference Room 1	Per session	2,500	5,000
5	Space in front of Conference Room (Lounge)	Per session	2,000	5,000
6	Space in front of Hakka Creative Souvenir Hall	Per session	3,500	3,500
7	Square in front of Hakka Contribution Hall	Per session	2,000	2,000





II.Volunteer Participation

Volunteers at the Taiwan Hakka Museum are divided into activity, promotion, administration and education groups, providing such services as exhibition guide services, environmental education, visitor services, activity assistance and administration. In addition, we also recruit volunteers every year according to our demand for human resources. They will go through a document review, interview, training, internship and assessment process before they can become a formal volunteer. In 2018, nine volunteers were admitted through the assessment process, and the number of volunteers totaled 143.

Volunteers at the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park are divided into administration, general affairs and guide service groups, providing such services as guide services, order maintenance, environmental education, visitor services, activity assistance and administration. In addition, we also recruit volunteers every two years according to our demand for human resources. They will go through a document review, interview, training, internship and assessment process before they can become a formal volunteer. In 2018, 33 volunteers were admitted through the assessment process, and the number of volunteers totaled 203.

(1)On Duty

Volunteers at the Taiwan Hakka Museum are divided into three groups: exhibition hall services group, which provide guided tours of the permanent exhibitions and visitor services; education group, which provides assistance in environmental education promotion and class teaching; and library group which provides assistance in the Library and Information Center, including cataloguing, organization, filing, and books check-in/out.

Volunteers at the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park are divided into three groups: guide services group which provides guided tours of the permanent exhibitions, visitor services and environmental education promotion; administration group which assists in volunteer recruitment, training and meetings; general affairs group which assists promotional affairs and provides general support

Volunteer Education & Training at Taiwan Hakka Museum in 2018						
Date	Торіс	Speaker		Date	Торіс	Speaker
01.10	I Love My Mother Tongue Series - My View on Passing on Mother Tongue	Lo Seo-Gim		07.28	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Zhu Lu-Hao)	Zhu Lu-Hao
01.17	I Love My Mother Tongue Series - 20 Years of Creating Hakka Poetry	Zhang Fang-Ci		08.04	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Xie Xiong- Yuan)	Xie Xiong-Yuan
01.19	Where Does "Hakka" Come from Seminar	Lo Seo-Gim		08.08	Education & Training for Continuous Blessing: Traditional Hakka Wedding Exhibition	Liu Yuan-Yun
02.09	Development of Ceramics Industry in Hakka Villages	Chen Xin-Shang		08.11	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Huang Wei- Jie)	Huang Wei-Jie
02.25	Appreciation of Ceramics and Artifacts in Hakka Villages	Lu Tai-Kang		08.29	Education & Training for Golden Era of Tin Mining Exhibition	Lee Leong-Sze & Ren Jia-Hong
03.11	Lecture Series on Discovering Aesthetic DNA of Hakka Villages Art Exhibition	Xie Xiao-De & Chen Jun-Guang		09.08	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Ye Guo-Ju)	Ye Guo-Ju
06.09	Lecture & DIY Rush Weaving and An Invitation from Hakka Series (Lang Zu-Yun)	Xiao Bo-Jun & Lang Zu-Yun		10.06 — 12.01	Erhu Basics Empowerment Training	Yin Xi-Ping
06.23 — 07.21	Volunteer English Empowerment Training	Li Bei-Xin		10.13	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Chen Yong- Tao)	Chen Yong-Tao
06.27	Workshop on the Use of Electronic Resources in the Library and Information Center	TBMC, Appleseed, Hyweb Technology		11.28	Education & Training for Hakka Food and Lei Tea DIY	Yang Zong-Zhe
07.14	An Invitation from Hakka Series (Shan Hakka Puppet Troupe)	Shan Hakka Puppet Troupe		12.08	A Service Mindset - Volunteer Education & Training	Deng Mei-Juan
07.21	Lecture on Environmentally Friendly Rituals	Chen Mei-Yu		12.24	Education & Training for Restore My Mother Tongue Exhibition	Liu Hui-Zhen
07.23	Education & Training for Continuous Blessing: Traditional Hakka Wedding Exhibition	Cheng Chun-Chun				

(2)Education and Training

Volunteer Education & Training at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park in 2018						
Date Topic		Speaker Date		Date	Торіс	Speaker
03.15	Lecture Series on Improving Public Service Quality Series	Professor Wu Chang-Yang		08.25	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Zhang Da-Chun	Zhang Da-Chun
04.23	Pioneer: Boonky Ho's Life of Art (1)	Jian Qi-Zhan		08.25	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (5)	Ding Che-Shi & Li Yun-Fei
05.14	Pioneer: Boonky Ho's Life of Art (2)	Zhang Ji-Wen		08.26	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (6)	Liu Xiao-Shen
07.14	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Jiao Tong	Jiao Tong		09.15	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Lin Sheng-Xiang	Lin Sheng-Xiang
07.28	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (1)	Ding Che-Shi, Li Yun-Fei & Wu Yang-He		09.29	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Xiao Ye	Xiao Ye
07.29	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (2)	Wu Yang-He		10.14	Education & Training for Rice Mill Exhibition (1)	Wang Tai-Shan
07.31	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (3)	Li Yun-Fei & Wu Yang-He		10.27	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Ding Che-Shi	Ding Che-Shi
08.07	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training (4)	Ding Che-Shi		11.11	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Chu Shi-Ying	Chu Shi-Ying
08.11	Liudui Hakka Lecture Series - Liu Shi-Ming	Liu Shi-Ming		12.06	Education & Training for Rice Mill Exhibition (2)	Xie Qin-Cheng

Volunteer Education & Training at Taiwan Hakka Museum in 2019						
Date	Торіс	Speaker		Date	Торіс	Speaker
01.03	Education & Training for Restore My Mother Tongue Exhibition	Liu Hui-Zhen		09.16	New Book Release & Forum on "Thank You, from the Hakka" Exhibition	Chang Wei-An, Hsieh Shih-Chung & Liu Jui-Chao
01.05	Persimmon Bag Indigo-Dyeing	Liu Xiu-Zhen		09.27	Lecture on the Occasion of the 124th Anniversary or the Yi-Wei War	Li Wen-Liang, Li-Zi-Ning & Chen Yi-Hong
02.22	Museum Collection System	Ye Gui-Yu		10.17	Lecture on Thank Hakka Exhibition	Chang Wei-An
02.22	Museum Rules and Regulations	Zeng Xin-Jie		10.19- 12.21	Erhu Class Self-Training (Class 2)	Yin Xi-Ping
03.15	Meandering around the Trails in the Mountainous Regions-A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forest Industry and Culture	Qiu Xing-Wei		10.21	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training	Lo Lieh-Shih
03.16- 06.22	Volunteer Empowerment Training	Yin Xi-Ping		10.28	Permanent Exhibition Education & Training	Lo Lieh-Shih
03.21	Education & Training for Shellac and Vinyl Record Exhibition	Ren Jia-Hong		11.02	Environmental Education Volunteer Training	Wang Zhen-Wen
03.23	Special Lecture on Shellac and Vinyl Record Exhibition	Xu Deng-Fang		11.15	Permanent Exhibition Lecture Series - World View of a Sustainable Life	Lo Lieh-Shih
03.30	A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forest and Industry and Culture	Qiu Xing-Wei		11.20	Education & Training for Exhibition of the Aesthetics of Hakka Textiles and Clothing	Su Jia-Jun
04.09	Library and Information Center Education & Training 2019	Xu Wan-Ting		11.22	Briefing on the Census of Hakka Village Cultural Resources	Chang Wei-An, Chen Bang-Zhen & Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center
06.19	Forum on Hakka Social Rituals: Promotion of Women's Status in Hakka Clan			11.30	Education & Training for Exhibition of the Aesthetics of Hakka Textiles and Clothing	Zheng Hui-Mei
06.22	Lecture on Gender Equality and CEDAW Convention	Wang Shu-Zhen		11.30	Permanent Exhibition Lecture Series - Taiwan's Diverse Culture and Hakka Identity	Wang Li-Rong
07.06	Environmental Education Volunteer Assembly and Training	Ke Jie-Nan		12.14	CEDAW Convention and Gender Mainstreaming	Hu Yu-Ning
07.13	Summer Camp Training	Xiang Xin Creative Co.		12.26	Copyright Law and Rights Inventory	Lin Yi-Xuan
07.17	Lecture on Ancient Maps Collection of National Archives	Wei De-Wen		12.26	Concepts and Ethics of Preservation and Conservation	Cai Fei-Wen
07.20- 09.28	Erhu Class Self-Training	Yin Xi-Ping				

Ve	Volunteer Education & Training at Liudui Hakka Cultural Park in 2019				
Date	Торіс	Speaker			
04.13	Orientation on Volunteer Attendance System	Xu Zhi-Fen			
05.27	First CPR & AED Education & Training 2019	Weng Shun-Meng			
06.29	Volunteer Service Meanings and Ethics	Zhong Gui-Hua			
06.29	Introduction to Hakka Sayings	Liu Min-Hua			
08.23	Eco-Museum Discussion Forum	Chen Bi-Lin, Liu Zhen-Hui, Ho Chin-Liang & Hung Hsin-Lan			
08.27	Second CPR & AED Education & Training 2019	Jiang Jia-Zhen			
09.22	Follow Me to Visit Youdui Exhibition	Zhong Zhen-Bin			
09.25	Follow Me to Visit Youdui Exhibition	Lee Ping			
12.22	Lecture by Mr. Zeng Wen-Zhong	Zeng Wen-Zhong			

(3)Volunteer Assembly

The Taiwan Hakka Museum held two volunteer assemblies to understand how volunteers drive their services and to listen to their suggestions. On the same day, we also arranged a birthday celebration and a professional training session to strengthen the relationship between volunteers and improve the overall service quality. In 2018-2019, two volunteer assemblies were held each year, with 176 and 165 volunteers attending respectively.

In addition, to improve the professional knowledge of volunteers, Daxi Wood Art Eco-museum was selected as a benchmarking target in 2018. We arranged to a trip to the museum to share and exchange experience in enhancing volunteer service quality, with a total of 87 participants.

To improve volunteer service quality, the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park organizes a birthday celebration and a professional training session each year to strengthen the relationship between volunteers and enhance the overall service quality. A volunteer assembly was held each in 2018 and 2019, with 135 and 143 volunteers attending respectively.





In addition, to improve the professional ability of volunteers, the Taiwan Hakka Museum was selected as a learning target in 2018. We arranged a trip to the museum with a view to sharing and exchanging experience in enhancing volunteer service quality, with a total of 106 participants.

On May 26-27, 2019, we held a gathering at Xitou Youth Activity Center for the first time where volunteers from both parks came together to share and exchange their ideas and experiences, in order to boost volunteer morale on duty. A total of 140 volunteers attended the gathering.

(4)Student Volunteers

To encourage student engagement in Hakka public affairs, the Taiwan Hakka Museum offers a student service program where the Museum serves as a venue for students to learn about Hakka culture, in order to enhance the recognition and understanding of Hakka culture among new-generation students. In 2018-2019, nine and fifteen students participated in the service program respectively. The Center aims to build a partnership with schools so as to achieve mutual development and benefits. In addition, a student from the Graduate Institute of Museum Studies at Fu Jen Catholic University applied for a two-month internship in the Museum to conduct volunteer research.



III. Marketing

1. Event Marketing

(1)The Taiwan Hakka Museum

The Taiwan Hakka Museum worked with several other museums in Taiwan to launch a museum pass program. Pass holders could get an admission discount at Hakka Theatre. Visitors having the commemorative postcard issued by the Taiwan Hakka Museum could also get discounts at other partner museums.

Partner Museum	Discount in the Museum	Discount at Partner Museum
National Museum of Taiwan History		Half-price admission (one discount per pass)
National Taiwan Museum		Half-price admission
Postal Museum	Concession ticket of \$30	Free admission
Yingge Ceramics Museum	at Hakka Theatre	Choose one of the following offers: 1. 20% off ceramics class materials fee 2. One-time free admission to the Little Potter Playroom (original fee \$50) 3. 5% off for purchases over \$500 at museum store.



Since 2016, the Center has worked with six organizations to create a "Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance," including Shei-Pa National Park Administration; Taichung Branch, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan; Miaoli District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan; Miaoli County Government; Tri-Mountain National Scenic Area Management Office, Tourism Bureau, MOTC; and National United University. In 2018, we continued to work with Taichung Branch of the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau to coorganize *A Special Exhibition on Technology for* Water Conservation and Protection of the Earth. We co-organized Mobile Museum - The Inner World of Taiwan Literature with National Museum of Taiwan Literature. We also co-organized Cohesion Sculpture Special Exhibition with National United University and Loving Earth Picnic Party with Environmental Protection Bureau of Miaoli County Government. By developing cross-museum collaboration and cross-sector networks, we hope to increase the Museum's resources and deepen Hakka culture. While keeping Hakka traditions, we can also continue to create new Hakka culture.





In 2019, we worked with partners from the Alliance and local schools to co-organize two exhibitions, "Have Fun Hiking in the Mountains - Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance Special Exhibition," and "A Special Exhibition on Century-Old Elementary Schools," in which we showcased cultural creative merchandise and a local farmers market at the Taiwan Hakka Museum. By pooling resources from different organizations, we were able to extend our energy in developing special exhibitions. In addition, to draw partners closer together, we held a meeting in 2019 inviting senior officials from the Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance to enhance communication and to discuss the path forward for the alliance.

In 2019, we worked with the Straits Exchange Foundation for the first time to co-organize a new immigrant family social event on May 3 and a new immigrants cultural exchange event on November 13. The events aimed to introduce children of immigrant families to global Hakka culture and promote social integration of ethnic groups, which will in turn help Hakka culture to take root in Taiwan. In addition, local elementary schools took delegations of foreign students and foreign visitors to the Taiwan Hakka Museum and participate in environmental education classes, with a view to connecting with the international community through Hakka culture.



(2)Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

In 2018, Liudui Park worked with its partners (10 in total, including the Center) to co-organize a number of events, using the power of strategic alliance to promote tourism in Pingtung. For example, we worked with Pingtung County Government for three international travel fairs in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung, respectively. We worked with Meiho University and local farmers to co-organize a Pingtung Picnic Day event. We launched a joint museum activity program with Pingtung County Government and Council of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, we also worked with Pingtung County Government, Hakka villages and local farmers to organize a starry night marathon event, handson environmental education activities, and village fairs, in order to strengthen local connections and raise the visibility of local industries.







In 2019, we worked with Meiho University and local farmers to organize a Pingtung Picnic Day event. As a part of the 2019 International Museum Day celebration in Taiwan, we facilitated the collaboration of 27 museums, including local museums in Pingtung County (such as Taiwan Indigenous Culture Park, National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium, Pingtung Art Museum, Pingtung Local Art Gallery, etc.), and Lanyang Museum in Yilan County and Daxi Wood Art Eco-museum in Taoyuan to jointly promote museum knowledge and experiences at Liudui Park. The media coverage of the event in the Park around May 18 surpassed that of other museums across Taiwan, indicating the success in achieving publicity and raising market awareness.

In order to draw closer together with Hakka villages, we organized "Hakka Power 2019," a marathon event allowing participants to run through Hakka villages to enjoy the scenery and experience Hakka culture. We also worked with local district offices, farmers' associations and industries in an effort to boost local tourism and revitalize Hakka villages.

As a networking platform for Hakka villages, we at the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park should break the geographical constraints and link up local organizations and resources to establish crosssector collaboration, so as to turn the whole of Liudui's 12 Hakka villages into a museum. Therefore, we organized a panel discussion on ecomuseum, to explore the joint preservation and interpretation of the Hakka culture of Liudui through the connection of local residents and cultural and historical workers and through the collaboration between the public sector and local residents. By doing so, we aim to promote an ecomuseum that is part of the Hakka villages in Liudui.

2. Media Promotion

In order to increase visitorship, boost visibility and build a positive image of the organization, both parks of the Center use a number of channels for marketing and to publicize information about their activities, including newspapers, magazines, TVs, and advertisements.

The Taiwan Hakka Museum issued 31 press releases in 2018, and invited the media to the museum to cover its events and activities. The Museum's exposures in print and electronic media were 140 in total. The Liudui Hakka Cultural Park issued 25 press releases in 2018, and also invited the media to the park to cover its events and activities. The Park's exposures in print and electronic media totaled 458.

The Taiwan Hakka Museum issued 22 press releases in 2019, and the Museum's exposures in the media were 136. The Liudui Hakka Cultural Park issued 23 press releases in 2019, and the Park's media exposures were 558.

In addition, to raise the visibility of the Taiwan Hakka Museum, we worked with the MIT360 program from the MUCH TV station in June 2019 to make a promotional video, in which the Museum's mascot, Hagu, introduces the family-friendly environment and hands-on environmental education classes in the park. In addition, the Happy Foods program from the BLTV station and the BiLiBoLo kids' program from the Hakka TV station came to the Museum in August and October respectively to shoot special programs. Highlights of the Museum were shown in the TV interviews, achieving promotional effects. We also organized "The Inner World of Hakka Literature: One-minute Micro Film Project," a new social media marketing event aimed to strengthen youth engagement and boost the visibility of the Hakkas.



In terms of the media promotion of the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, the production team of the TV program, *Super Taste*, approached us on their own initiative to shoot an episode in the Park in November 2018. In addition, a production team of the National Geographic Channel came to the Park in November 2019 to shoot the Autumn Harvest series. Through Taiwan and international media, more people could get to know Hakka culture, achieving promotional effects.



In addition, we organized "A Day in Liudui Filmmaking Project," in which visitors uploaded footage or photographs of their trips to the Park and Hakka villages and shared them via Facebook, so that more people could see the Hakka. In 2019, a German girl from Australia made a video about a love story in Liudui Park, which also presented Hakka's unique sweet rice food, highlighting the difference from German culture. By sharing the video on Facebook, people from other countries could learn about the Liudui Hakka culture, achieving promotional effects. We also worked with Pingtung County Government and the Taiwan Tourist Shuttle service to organize an inspection tour for the media and bloggers (including Stan Mom, Apple Mary, and Chloe) to promote the Park.

IV.Number of Digital Resource Service Visits

1. The Center's Official Website

Total visits in 2018: 531,919 Total visits in 2019: 621,682

2. Library and Information Center Inquiry System

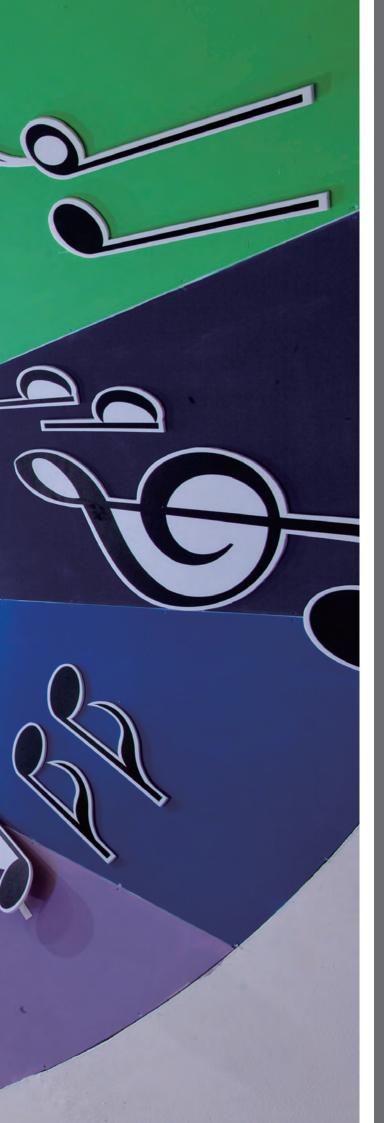
Total visits in 2018: 49,090 Total visits in 2019: 62,995

3. Digital Archives Search System

(Including: Hakka Cultural Assets Website, Digital Archives Management System, Traditional Architecture Theme Website, and Hakka Historical Image Platform.)

Total visits in 2018: 47,271 Total visits in 2019: 53,455





Chapter 8.

Publications and Creativity and Marketing

The scope of publication by the Center encompasses the four main components of a museum: research, collection, exhibition, and education. For research, the Center has published books about museums and Hakka studies and a chronology of Hakka literature. For collection, there were publications about Hakka image digital collection and survey results of the history of Hakka villages. For exhibition, the Center has published a book about the front-end study of its permanent exhibitions as well as catalogues of special exhibitions. For education, there was a children's picture book and re-printing of an in-depth travel book about Liudui. In addition, the Center has developed activities-related promotional materials and merchandise, which were on display and for sale at both parks, in order to enhance the branding awareness and marketing of the parks.

Publications

Annual Report 2017

Publication Date April 2018 Dimensions 29x21cm No. of copies printed 300 Chief Editor Wu Chang-Cheng, Lai Yu-Ching Editorial team Lin Chieh-Ying, Chang Jiun-Pey, Guo Li-Chun, Liang Hui-Chu, Wu Bo-Han, Chu Ling-Yao

In 2018, the Center published an annual report for the first time, *Annual Report 2017*. The publication aims to record the works of the year and review the Center's businesses and functions in passing on and developing Taiwan's Hakka culture in recent years. In addition, the Center also aims to strengthen strategic alliance and diverse learning and establish a platform for cooperation and exchange, in order to seek a more advanced and stable developmentt.



Pioneer: Boonky Ho's Life of Art

Publication Date April 2018 Dimensions 29.5x21cm No. of copies printed 600 Executive Editor Yao Min-Chen, Chiu Shan-Jung, Chiu Peng-Ruei

Boonky Ho is a pioneer artist whose lifelong quest is to show the beauty of Taiwan's landscapes to the world, to promote art education and to pursue democracy. He is an important artist in the south of Taiwan. With the theme of Taiwan's nativist painting, this book is a collection of Ho's 94 works, mainly depicting traditional architecture and local landscapes. The works convey his strong and abundant feelings for the land as well as his pursuit of democracy.

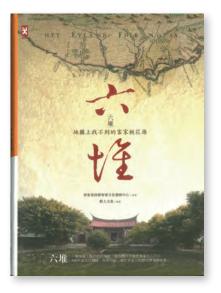


Hakka Sayings, Adages and Two-Part Proverbs

Publication Date May 2018 Dimensions 21x15cm No. of copies printed 700 Chief Editor Gong Wan-Zao

The phonological system of the Hakka language, and Hakka sayings, adages and two-part proverbs.





Liudui: Shangri-La of

Hakka Not Found on a Map

Publication Date First Printing July 2007 / Second Printing December 2018 Dimensions 21x15cm No. of copies printed 500

Author Huang Rui-Fang, Zeng Kun-Yu, Zeng Zhao-Xiong

Liudui, a place that cannot be found on any map does exist in the minds of Hakka people in the south of Taiwan. It is a legend and story of Hakka people that has been circulating along the Kaoping River in the Pingtung Plains for 300 years. This is the first in-depth travel book that introduces the history and culture of Liudui's various districts and presents the beauty of Hakka in the south of Taiwan. The book also comes with a "Liudui Theme Tours" pamphlet, which introduces delicacies and fun local highlights in Liudui.



Museums and Hakka Studies

Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 17x23cm No. of copies printed 500

Chief Editor Chang Wei-An, Ho Chin-Liang, Hironao Kawai

Museums and Hakka Studies is mainly a collection of conference papers and also includes a verbatim transcript of keynote speeches. Any museum needs to have a foundation of academic research, and this book can be seen as an academic dialogue between "Hakka ethnic museums." According to preliminary estimates by academia, there are over 60 million Hakka people in the world. There are countless exhibition spaces for showcasing Hakka culture in various places under names of Hakka Cultural Relics Hall, Hakka Museum and Hakka Cultural Center. Using a strict definition of a museum, there is still plenty of room for improvement. For a museum of Hakka ethnic culture to become a "museum," it must be built upon a foundation of Hakka studies in addition to the museum profession.



Hakka Photography: Documentary on Taiwan Route Three

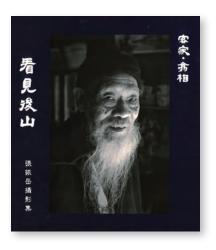
Chinese and English Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 25x23cm No. of copies printed 1,000 Chief Editor Peng Qi-Yuan

The author of this book and a documentary director, Peng Qi-Yuan, took aerial photographs and field visits in the 1990s to document and introduce from a historical perspective the natural and cultural landscapes of the Taiwan Route Three from Dongshi in Taichung to Longtan in Taoyuan. The book revolves around the following themes: old trails, industry, waterworks facilities, faith, craftsmanship of ordinary people, and cultural assets, which provide a glimpse of the hardships of Hakka ancestors during a time of tensions between ethnic groups. Besides presenting the beauty of Hakka villages in Taiwan through photographs, the book also outlines the historically significant Tuniu Red Boundary Line (Tuniu Gully), Yiyong Line (a strategic pass line system to cut off the aborigines), and old trails for transportation.

Seeing the Back of the Mountains -Photography by Zhang Zhen-Yue

Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 23x25cm No. of copies printed 300/period Chief Editor Zhang Zhen-Yue

Since 2008, the Center has carried out the Survey on Hakka Photographers in Taiwan and Digital Collection Project. By conducting a systematic survey, registration and documentation, and image digitization of the works, important documents and objects of Hakka photographers in Taiwan, this project aims to preserve these historical images and stories of Hakka forever. To showcase the results of the collection, we have continued to develop the Hakka Photography series, where photographs selected by the photographers were divided into various themes with narratives created for the photographers. This photobook is written by photographer Zhang Zhen-Yue and consists of 782 carefully selected photographs. The book is divided into four chapters: the historic Back of the Mountains, the scenic Back of the Mountains, the rustic Back of the Mountains, and the loving Back of the Mountains, which present the beauty of the Hualien and Taitung areas in Taiwan (known as "the Back of the Mountains") and bring readers back to the scenery, culture and moving stories of the Back of the Mountains.



A Diamond in the Rough - Qionglin Township

Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 17x24cm

No. of copies printed 500

Editor Lo Lieh-Shih, Lin Mei-Chen, Lin Bo-Yin, Xu Yun-Ru, Chen Sheng-Ye, Zhuang Wen-Chang, Zhang Min-Yi, Tang Cheng-Han, Ye Min-Zheng, Zheng Yu-Cen, Zheng Yu-Yun, Zheng Xiang-Hao, Zheng Yan-Ling, Luo Wen-Sheng, Luo Rui-Xia

A total of 15 authors participated in the writing of this book and completed 15 articles. Based on this, the articles are divided into five chapters: traditions, life of ordinary people, martial arts lion troupe, and community building. With an introduction and conclusion added, there are 17 articles in total. The topics of these articles revolve around the history and stories of Qionglin Township that are of concern to local residents, with a considerable degree of completeness. It is also worth mentioning that with the participation of college and graduate students in the writing of this book, it has presented the feelings and reflections of young students on their hometown or local culture.

From the Pond to the Market - Xiabeishi in Hukou Township

Publication Date December 2018

Dimensions 17x24cm

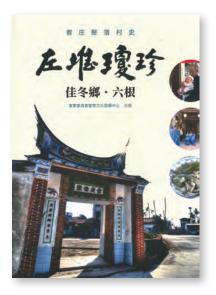
No. of copies printed 500

Editor Lo Lieh-Shih, Lin Men-Chen, Wu Wen-Shen, He Xin-Cheng, Li Wei-Ge, Lin Rou-Chen, Chen Tai-Yu, Xu Yun-Ru, Zhang Nai-Wen, Zhang Qi-Jun, Xie Si-Long, Luo Shi-Wei

With a view to saving the historical memory of a small township, a total of 12 authors participated in the writing of this book and completed 15 articles. Based on this, the articles are divided into four chapters: neighborhood development and residents, faith and religion, life of old stores, local society and community building. With an introduction and conclusion added, there are 21 articles in total. Most articles present the historical memory of Xinhukou Township with a considerable degree of completeness. However, this is still an unfinished journey of discovery, a long way from being complete. Xiabeishi is almost a forgotten name at the moment. As a Hakka village, Xinhukou has fulfilled its desire to become a prosperous neighborhood. This small town has survived the challenges of urbanization and industrialization, and instead of declining with population aging in Taiwan, it has slowly and gradually flourished. Looking forward into the future, we expect to hold on tightly to the historical memory of this small town.









The Treasure of Zuodui - Liugen in Jiadong Township

 Publication Date
 December 2018

 Dimensions
 17x24cm

 No. of copies printed
 500

 Editor
 Xu Fei-Pei, Xu Rue-Jun, Zeng Sen-Da, Zeng Zhao-Xiong, Yang Jing-Mo

Today's Jiadong Village and Liugen Village in Jiadong Township were formerly known as Liugenzhuang. They are the only two Hakka villages in Liudui that are close to the sea. Liugenzhuang had become a center of strategic importance in Zuodui since the Qing Dynasty. It was originally a place where the Pingpu people once lived and was adjacent to the realm of control by indigenous people in the mountains. In the early years, due to the tension between various ethnic groups, the settlement of the old town followed a radial centric pattern, with stone walls surrounding the settlement accessed by four gates. During the Qing Dynasty, many Hakka people migrated to this area to open up land for cultivation, thus leaving a legacy of traditional architecture. During the Japanese occupation period, the administration center was located on the outskirts of the settlement. Many Japanese rule features have been preserved to this day, thus creating a great number of cultural highlights. Because of the town's closeness to the sea, the local diet features seafood, and coral stones are used as a material to build stone walls. This is also one of the few settlements in Liudui that has kept the faith of worshipping the Celestial Five Camp Marshals and Troops. Liugenzhuang has been known for its historical sites and cultural heritage preservation movement in recent times.

The Greens and Bananas - Changlong in Jiadong Township

Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 17x24cm No. of copies printed 500 Editor Li Yu-Qin, Lin Gao-Ben, Xu Rui-Jung, Zeng Zhao-Xiong

The Greens and Bananas - Changlong in Jiadong Township is the first book in the series of Liudui Hakka Village History. With adherence to Hakka determination—the so-called "stiff-neck spirit" and years of experience of working and making a deep connection with Jiadong Township in Zuodui, the writing team was able to unravel a diversity of topics about Changlong Village in less than a year, including the historical context, natural environment, ethnic interaction, education and culture, religion and faith, and community stories. This book is a detailed record of the local people, times, places, and things and provides a vivid picture of Changlong Village, a rural village full of traditional Hakka charm.



A Chronology of Taiwan Hakka Literature

Publication Date December 2018 Dimensions 26x19cm No. of copies printed 500 Editor Taiwan Hakka Pen Association, Huang Tzu-Yao

Co-published with the National Museum of Taiwan Literature, this book focuses on exploring and documenting the performance and impact of Taiwan Hakka literature, including the research significance of Hakka literature as a historical source of ethnic literature and mother tongue literature. A chronology of Taiwan Hakka literature is created from the formation and documentation of Taiwan Hakka, the literature of Hakka writers, Hakka language literature, Hakka folk literature, and Hakka literary event archives. In addition, according to the chronological order of Taiwan's history, the book also provides a look at the biographical sketches of Hakka writers and folk artists from different periods, as well as related publications and Hakka literature-related events and academic research. The book is expected to provide the public with the knowledge, understanding and approach of Hakka literature as a reference for the study of Hakka culture.

An Amazing Journey in Liudui

Publication Date June 2019 Dimensions 28.5x21cm No. of copies printed 1000 Written by Ye Zhen-Yun Illustrated by Chen Zhao-An

The content of *An Amazing Journey in Liudui* is taken from the permanent exhibition "Strolling around the Beautiful Liudui" and stories of Liudui. This picture book features the popular mascots of Liudui Park, "Big Brother Lion" and "Little Sister Lion." The Big Brother Lion travels through time on a "flying boat" in a dream world, returning to the early cultivation times in Liudui over 300 years ago. In pursuit of a better life, he risks his life to cross the black ditch and after all the hardships and obstacles, he finally gains a stable life. The book is designed to enhance children's interest in reading through easy-to-read story content and text combined with Hakka language learning. Children can further explore Liudui culture and learn about the history of Hakka ancestors from migration to settlement and development.



Fieldwork into Hakka Social Rituals

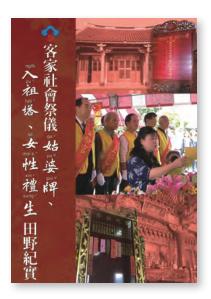
Publication Date July 2019 Dimensions 21 X14.8cm No. of copies printed 1000 Written by Dai Cheng-Lun, Luo Ting-Ya, Lai Yu-Ching

Traditional Han society is dominated by patrilineal inheritance, with women only playing a subsidiary role in lineage succession. However, with growing awareness of gender equality, many Hakka clans began to break away from the tradition and attach greater importance to the status and rights of women in the family. The Center hopes to play the role as a museum forum and since August 2018, we have begun to carry out surveys, interviews, fieldwork and forum discussions about the issues of placing the memorial tablet to a deceased "grand -aunt" (a term the Hakka use to describe an unmarried woman) inside an ancestral hall and using female ceremonial attendants in rituals. Using fieldwork observations and records and in-depth interviews, this booklet aims to explore the changing status of women in Hakka clan rituals. We hope to share the results of preliminary fieldwork into the Hakka areas of Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli in the north of Taiwan, so that more clans can learn from them and follow suit, in order to create a friendly and gender-equitable society.

Taiwan · Hakka : Repositioning the Hakka in Contemporary Taiwan

Publication Date September 2019 Dimensions 18 × 26cm No. of copies printed 1000 Authors Chang Wei-An, Hsieh Shih-Chung, Liu Jui-Chao

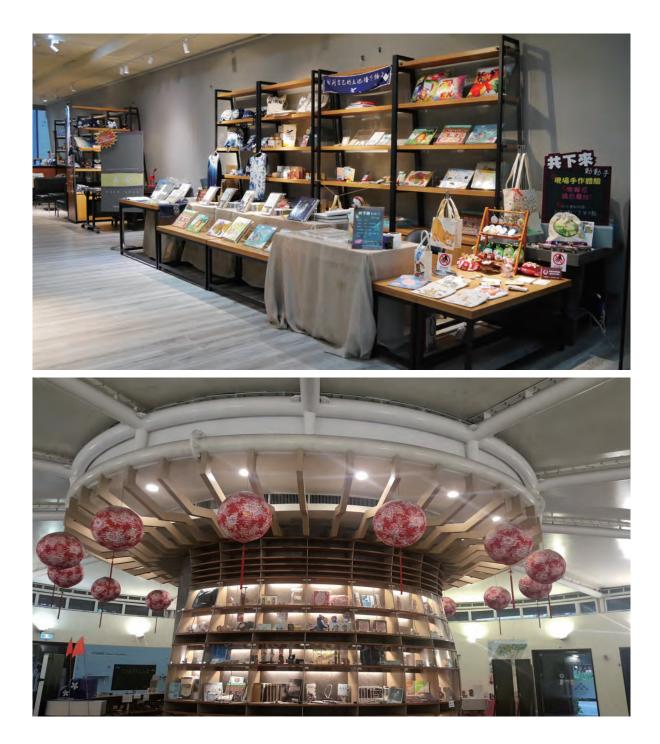
This book is titled *Siin Mung*, which refers to the mutual tribute and gratitude between the Hakka ethnic group and the Taiwanese society. Unlike other Hakka studies, this book seeks to understand the Hakka community through objective and diverse discourses about Hakka formation and its history, as well as to identify the common traits of Hakka communities globally from a scattered and yet connected global network of the Hakkas. The book provides a look at the richness of Taiwan's Hakka culture through literature, music and opera, and introduces the public to the unique culture of Hakka ordinary people through the practices of clan organizations, customs and faith. The book explores the never-ending social reflection and dynamics of the Hakkas from ancient times to the present and offers an overview of the Hakka struggle for language rights, communication rights and the right to interpret history. The book is also concerned with the existence of the universal value of the Taiwanese people, that is, to appreciate the fact that Taiwan has nourished Hakka culture and Hakka has enriched Taiwan culture.





II. Cultural and Creative Products Sale and Display

To promote cultural and creative goods, both parks have dedicated areas on the premises for displaying and selling Hakka specialties. At the Taiwan Hakka Museum, a display area was set up by the food fair, which showcases the Center's publications and merchandise while offering visitors some DIY options, such as making a keychain, hand painting a tote bag, making a sock doll, bookmark set and Leopard Cat pinwheel. At the Liudui Hakka Cultural Park, a service provider Dong Xing Paper Umbrella Studio was contracted for the sale of publications and merchandise. In addition, Hakka specialties and products were also displayed in the tourist service center, with a view to conveying the significance of Hakka Culture through merchandise.



Appendix

I. Key Performance

- 1. The Center conducted the 2018 annual performance evaluation and received a "green light" recognition.
- The Center conducted the 2018 government agency project management and control program: "Hakka Culture Double Lighthouse Cross-Domain Value-added Integration Development Project" and two branch projects in the "Hakka Culture Leapfrogging Project" (park pilot program and Hakka village cultural resource development and preservation project) received an "outstanding" rating.
- 3. Other achievements / certificates:
 - (1) The Center got certified to ISO 27001 (information security management system) in 2018.

(2) Solar PV systems were installed in both parks as a part of the Center's response to the government policies of carbon reduction and energy conservation, promotion of renewable energy and nonnuclear energy sources as well as to reduce operational costs. We have successfully obtained 440 renewable energy certificates as of January 2020.

(3) The Taiwan Hakka Museum was approved by Meet Taiwan Office, MOEA in 2018 to become one of the 14 feature venues for international conventions and events in central Taiwan, which can boost the utilization of the conference halls of the Center. It can also help raise the visibility of the Center as it is showcased in the venue list on the web page of Meet Taiwan.

- 4. We have continued to promote gender equality in the social and ritual life of Taiwan's Hakka. The outcome was presented in a documentary titled "The Freedom of Returning to Home for the Soul. Grand-Aunt is Back," which was recognized by the central government as a recipient of the "2019 Cultivation Award for Gender Equality."
- 5. The Liudui Hakka Cultural Park will participate in the competition of "The Seventh National Environmental Education Award 2019." The Park received an "outstanding" rating from the Pingtung County Government and will represent the county to participate in the national competition.



II. Annual Budget

1. Income

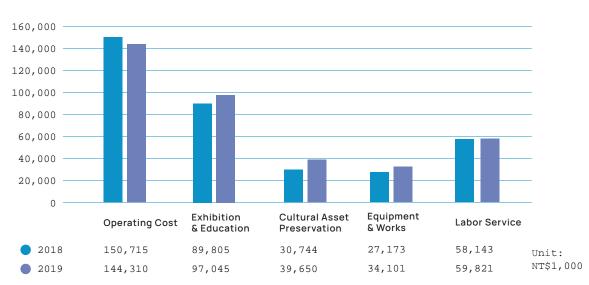
The estimated revenue in 2019 budget was NT\$16,966,000, and NT\$15,996,000 in 2018 budget, with an increase of NT\$970,000 or 6.08%.



2018 and 2019 Income Distribution of the Annual Budget

2. Expense

The estimated expenses in 2019 budget were NT374,927,000, and NT\$356,580,000 in 2018 budget, with an increase of NT\$18,347,000, or 5.15%.



2018 and 2019 Cost Distribution of the Annual Budget

III. Chronology of Events (2018-2019)

Date	Event
2018.2.9	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "Ceramics in Hakka Villages: Hakka Ceramics Exhibition."
2018.2.16 - 2.20	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2018 Chinese New Year Series: "Celebrating New Year in Hakka Villages."
2018.2.16 - 2.20	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the 2018 Chinese New Year's Blessings Series.
2018.2.24	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a hands-on tobacco leaf harvesting activity.
2018.3.1	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "Discovering Aesthetic DNA of Hakka Villages" Art Exhibition.
2018.3.15	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a National Hakka Poetry and Calligraphy Competition.
2018.3.18	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the 2018 Bagong-sheng cultural event.
2018.3.28	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a press conference for the "Strolling around the Beautiful Liudui" exhibition.
2018.3.31	Opening ceremony of "Liudui Sports Day 2018"
2018.4.4 - 4.8	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the Children's Day Activity Series.
2018.4.6 - 4.7	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: "Have Fun with Hakka Words."
2018.4.29	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "Rush Weaving Craft Special Exhibition."
2018.4.30	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a press conference for the opening of "Boonky Ho's Life of Art Exhibition."
2018.5.5	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the "Youth Farmer Hakka Tea Party" event.
2018.5.6	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: "Happy Walk, Happy Time."
2018.5.17	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2018 Donation Exhibition.
2018.6.13	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2018 Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite Ceremony and "A Special Exhibition on Century- Old Elementary Schools."
2018.7.14	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite with a hands-on harvesting activity
2018.7.25	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "A Special Exhibition on Old Photo Studios in Hakka Villages."
2018.7.27	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched " Continuous Blessing: Traditional Hakka Wedding Exhibition."
2018.8.11	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Jiaxian and Shanlin."
2018.8.11 - 8.12	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: "Bagong's Amazing Instructions."
2018.8.18	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Meinong and Gaoshu."
2018.9.15	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "Golden Era of Tin Mining Exhibition."
2018.9.17	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "A Special Exhibition on Technology for Water Conservation and Protection of the Earth."

Date	Event
2018.10.1	"International Forum on Formosa Romantic Route 3" was held at Shitan Junior High School.
2018.10.7	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a Hakka culture DIV event: Persimmon Dyeing.
2018.10.10	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Neipu, Zhutian and Wanluan."
2018.10.14	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a Hakka culture DIY event: Tea Soap Making.
2018.10.20	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Jiadong and Linluo."
2018.10.22	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park launched "A Tale of Rice Mills in Liudui Exhibition."
2018.11.3	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the opening ceremony of "2018 Autumn Harvest Festival Series."
2018.11.16、23	Taiwan Hakka Museum held "Hakka Art, Painting Chrysanthemum: A Jaunt along Taiwan Route 3."
2018.12.14 - 16	"2018 Seminar on Taiwan Hakka and Japan Hakka" and "International Conference on Hakka Ethnic Group and Global Phenomenon" were held at National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka, Japan
2018.12.28	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a press conference for the opening of "A Commemorative Exhibition for the 30th Anniversary of 'Restore My Mother Tongue' Campaign."
2019.1.19	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Spring Festival Couplets Bringing Good Luck All Year Round" event.
2019.2.5 - 2.9	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2019 Chinese New Year Series: "A Good Year Ahead in Hakka Villages."
2019.2.5 - 2.9	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the 2019 Chinese New Year's Blessings Series.
2019.3.8 - 3.10	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the 2019 Bagong-sheng cultural event.
2019.3.16	Opening ceremony of "Liudui Sports Day 2019"
2019.3.22	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a press conference for the joint opening of "Meandering around the Trails in the Mountainous Regions – A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forest Industry and Culture", "Shellac and Vinyl Record Exhibition ", and " Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance Special Exhibition."
2019.3.27	A press conference for the opening of "The Hakka You Might Not Know of – The Encounter of the Hakka and Christianity" Special Exhibition co-organized with Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica.
2019.4.4 - 4.6	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the Children's Day Activity Series.
2019.4.20	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Hakka Tung Blossom Festival 2019 - Concert."
2019.4.27 - 4.28	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: "Tung Blossom Story Riddle."
2019.5.03	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a new immigrant family social event on the occasion of Mother's Day with the Straits Exchange Foundation.
2019.5.18	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the 2019 International Museum Day Run event with a donation ceremony of Lai Hsiung-Fei's Sword.
2019.5.19	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2019 Donation Ceremony and Exhibition.
2019.6.1	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the Huang Juan Donation Exhibition, a Hakka Lifetime Contribution Award winner, and an appreciation ceremony.

Date	Event				
2019.6.2	Taiwan Hakka Museum held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Taiwan Oil Field Exhibition and Gongweixu Tunnel.				
2019.6.2	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the award ceremony of "A Day in Liudui Filmmaking Project."				
2019.6.10	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the 2019 Hakka Coming-of-Age Rite Ceremony and "A Special Exhibition on Century-Old Elementary Schools."				
2019.6.14	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a press conference for the opening of "Heart-scape, New Realm: Constructing a New Era of Hakka Art Exhibition."				
2019.6.16	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "An Invitation from Hakka II - Hakka Village Culture and Literature Conference."				
2019.6.17	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a new book release of "An Amazing Journey in Liudui."				
2019.6.19	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a "Forum on Hakka Social Rituals: Promotion of Women's Status in Hakka Clan."				
2019.6.23	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Meinong."				
2019.6.28	Taiwan Hakka Museum held "A Cultural Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Sanyi Wood Sculpture Museum and Wu Zhuo-Liu Hall."				
2019.6.30	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Shanlin."				
2019.7.11	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched " A Dialogue with Maps: Stories Behind the National Archives' Maps" Exhibition."				
2019.7.14	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Changzhi and Xinpi				
2019.8.3 - 8.4	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: 2019 Summer Camp - First Session.				
2019.8.5 - 8.11	Field survey and workshop prior to the 2019 International Conference: A Dialogue Between Japanese and Taiwanese Hakka Studies - review and re-visit of Taiwan Hakka research by Japanese scholars				
2019.8.16	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the Zhang Bing Donation Exhibition, a Hakka pharmacist-poet, and an appreciation ceremony.				
2019.8.17	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Jiadong."				
2019.8.17 - 8.18	Taiwan Hakka Museum held an exhibition related event: 2019 Summer Camp - Second Session.				
2019.8.18	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Make Hakka Food with Chef" event.				
2019.8.23	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a panel discussion on Eco-Museum Liudui.				
2019.9.25	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park launched "Come and Follow Me: A Special Exhibition of Ludui Hakka Villages."				
2019.9.27	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a commemorative event on the occasion of the 124th anniversary or the Yi-Wei War.				
2019.9.29	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Tea Soap Making and Tea Culture" event.				
2019.10.5 - 6	2019 International Conference: A Dialogue Between Japanese and Taiwanese Hakka Studies was held at the College of Hakka Studies, National Chiao Tung University.				

Date	Event
2019.10.13	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Zhutian and Wanluan.
2019.10.17	Taiwan Hakka Museum held "A Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Taiwan Oil Field Exhibition Hall and Dahu Strawberry Cultural Center.
2019.10.20	"Hakka Power 2019" marathon held in Meinong, Kaohsiung.
2019.11.1	Taiwan Hakka Museum held "A Cultural Jaunt in Hakka Villages - Reed Cultural Museum and Shengxing Railway Station in Sanyi.
2019.11.2	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held the opening ceremony of the 2019 Liudui Autumn Harvest Festival Series.
2019.11.9	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a public art creative drawing contest.
2019.11.15	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Chrysanthemum Viewing and Hiking" event.
2019.11.22	Taiwan Hakka Museum held a briefing to publicize the results of "census of Hakka village cultural resources over the years."
2019.11.27	Taiwan Hakka Museum launched "Sewing with Love: An Exhibition of the Aesthetics of Hakka Textiles and Clothing."
2019.12.2	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a discussion forum on "Hakka Social Rituals: Promotion of Women's Status in Hakka Clan."
2019.12.11	Liudui Hakka Cultural Park held a press conference for the opening of "Hakka Poetry Path."
2019.12.20	A MOU of academic collaboration signed with the Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica (Center for GIS).
2019.12.28 - 12.29	Taiwan Hakka Museum held the "Hakka Folk Song Calligraphy Contest."









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