



2020-2021

Biennial Report

Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council



BIENNIAL REPORT

Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council

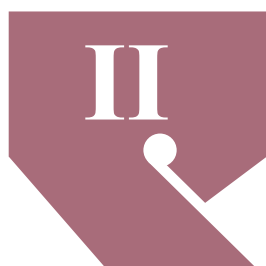
2020-2021

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From the Director

It has been 10 years since the *Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center (THCDC)* of the *Hakka Affairs Council* was founded in 2012. The THCDC has gone from the “Preparatory Phase,” the “Trial Operation Phase,” to the “Comprehensive Promotion of Local Grassroots Development and Cross-disciplinary Collaboration Phase” during these ten years. We are currently in the “Strengthen Museum Expertise and Practical Implementation Phase” (since 2021). In the north, the *Taiwan Hakka Museum* serves as a base for the research and development of global Hakka and ethnic museum. In the south, the *Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park* aims to become an ecomuseum that connects the historical context and development of cultural heritage and collective memories of 12 townships (in the Liugdui region) in Kaohsiung and Pingtung. The museums in the north and south were designed to serve as a platform for global Hakka research and a site for the practice of local Hakka culture, respectively.

The THCDC had a lot of changes and innovations in operations during the last two years (2020 to 2021). To begin with, the THCDC adopted a dual-track personnel structure that includes educators and researchers to ensure that its practical operations are aligned with its mission and aptitude as a museum. With regards to domestic and international exchanges and cooperation, we conducted a joint study of Hakka music in partnership with Japan’s National Museum of Ethnology and hosted the “*Search for Hakka Music: Listening and Resonance*” workshop; we also continued to sign cooperation agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOU) with the Center for GIS of the Academia Sinica, the National Archives Administration of the National Development Council, the National United University, and the National Museum of History. Concerning investigative research, our research

achievements have proved fruitful; the research projects include the *1895 Yi-Wei War*; *women’s memories and skills from the context of Liugdui Hakka’s worshipping rituals and daily diet*; *the collective tomb sweeping day of Liugdui Hakka*; and *the 78 RPM records from the Japanese Occupation Period*. In addition, Hakka books in foreign languages, such as “*The Hakka - History, Culture, and Impressions*,” “*The Hakka - Foreigners within China*,” and “*The Hakka Cookbook: Chinese Soul Food from around the World*” were translated into Chinese for publication. With regards to exhibition research, this included the *pre-exhibition research on Hakka Basketball Stories in Mountainous Miaoli*; the *Exhibition Research on Railways and Hakka*; and the *pre-exhibition research on Xianfengdui*. We also organized national events such as the “*300 Years of Liugdui*,” the “*Treasure Mother Tongue: Hakfa 30*” special exhibition, which is based on the perspectives of Overseas Hakka and Taiwanese Hakka, as well as their inter-relationship with other ethnic groups; “*A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition*,” “*Hakka in Southeast Asia: About Hakka Community in Singapore*” special exhibition, and the “*When Hakka Meets Christianity*” special exhibition. Through exchanges and collaborations, investigative research projects, and exhibitions and events, we provide the audience with insight to garner a better understanding of Hakka’s contributions and achievements from the past that have a reflective influence on Taiwanese society and culture.

In our current phase, investigative research, compiling and retrieving Hakka cultural heritage are essential. Regarding the physical collection, we currently have more than 14,700 general artifacts and over 907 authenticated artifacts in the museum’s collection, as well as over 260,000

entries in the digital archives. An antiquity “*Great Sword attributed to the Chief Minister of Liugdui, Lai Hsiung-fei*” was categorized and announced as general antiquity by the Pingtung County Government on December 29, 2021. Concurrently, we have conducted investigative research and analysis of private-sector relic museums and private relic collectors in Taiwan, as well as launched the “*Construction of a Historical Database based on Land Declarations*” project and the “*Digital archives for Cultural Documents and Artifacts from Central and Southern Hakka Villages*” project to strengthen future cooperation and research with other museums and local communities. Furthermore, the THCDC took command of the “*Survey Project on Hakka Village Cultural Resources*” in 2018 and conducted a general survey of 70 key Hakka development regions and was able to strengthen the awareness of local culture preservation. The “*Compilation of the History of Hakka Settlements and Villages*” project was first launched in 2017 and more than 20 volumes of village history books including “*Practical Reading through the Years in Nanshi: Past, Present, and Future;*” “*Two Prosperous Centuries of Yunti Academy: A Cradle of Talents and Doctors;*” and “*Settlement of Yangshiwo: the Yangshiwo Village Beneath Jinshi Mountain*” have been published to date. The investigative research, preservation, and conservation of Hakka cultural heritage provide an important foundation for the cultivation of local identity and serve to intertwine the land with the everyday memories of Hakka folks.

Even though both museums had to be closed to the public on various occasions during the last two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the THCDC continued its efforts to facilitate international exchanges, strategic alliances, investigative research, the archiving of cultural assets, exhibitions,

performing arts, education promotion, and public services. In August 2020, the “*Taiwan Hakka Museum*” welcomed its 15,000,000th visitor, and the “*Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park*” received a “High Distinction” at the 7th National Environmental Education Awards in 2020 and received the “Silver-Class Green Building Label” in 2021. In addition, the two museums have obtained 1,111 renewable energy certificates as of December 2021. In the future, we plan to enhance our professional capacity, further promote strategic alliances and cross-disciplinary collaboration with local and overseas research institutes, and liaise closely with local communities to achieve our goal of connecting and integrating global Hakka research.

Ho, Chin-Liang

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I. Featured Article –

Reflections on the 10th Anniversary of the Museum and Its Future Prospects

BY HO CHIN-LIANG¹ AND LAI YU-CHING²

(I) Foreword

The *Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council* was founded in March 2004 as the Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office. The Preparatory Office was tasked with planning the construction of the “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” and “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park”, both of which had been upgraded to national cultural facilities by the Executive Yuan. The two parks officially opened to the public on October 22, 2011, and May 12, 2012, respectively. The Preparatory Office was also reorganized into the “*Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council (THCDC)*” on January 1, 2012. It was formally established as the “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park” in Tongluo Township, Miaoli County, on January 13, 2012. To highlight its status as a museum and avoid confusion with other facilities managed by the local governments, the name was formally changed to “Taiwan Hakka Museum” in December 2017.

The *Taiwan Hakka Museum* is situated within Tongluo Science Park in Miaoli County and spans approximately 11 hectares of land (including the main building and Hakka Hospitality Garden.) It is a national Hakka museum that serves as a platform for the “Global Hakka Museum and Library and Materials Research Center” for connecting with other Hakka and ethnography museums around the world. The Museum, therefore, supports both research and exhibitions. The *Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park* is located in Neipu Township, Pingtung County, and covers around 30 hectares. It connects the history, geographical development, cultural heritages, and collective memories of 12 townships in Kaohsiung and Pingtung (the Liugdui region) to construct an ecomuseum that incorporates people, culture, land, industry, and scenery. The museum is also aligned with the universal values of UNESCO World Heritage Sites and the Memory of the World Programme. The *Liugdui Park* is a platform for integration and consolidation while the “Liugdui Hakka Villages” is a cultural traits site for the Museum.

The THCDC is a relatively new level-3 organization. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Museum’s opening,

making it an appropriate time to reflect on everything that has occurred over the last decade, from the beginning of preparations to the formal establishment and operation since 2004. By re-examining the purpose, core research projects, and operational strategies of the two museums as well as looking at their organizational operations, missions, and business reforms over each of the phases (the Preparatory Phase, the Trial Operation Phase, the Comprehensive Promotion of Local Grassroots Development and Cross-disciplinary Collaboration Phase, and the Strengthening Museum Expertise and Practice Phase)³, we can then gradually establish a connection with local Hakka villages and global Hakka (population/ethnography) museums around the world. The planning of our predecessors and the combined efforts of everyone today will undoubtedly lead to better achievements in the future.

(II) Roles of the North and South Museums

The THCDC is responsible for the development of Hakka culture and management under the Hakka Affairs Council’s policy. It governs the “Taiwan Hakka Museum” (North Museum) and the “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” (South Museum) by following the research report on the master plan from the planning phase as well as the development benchmarks and ideology of domestic/foreign museums, museum developments, and the opinions of expert consultants. After taking into account the contemporary characteristics of ethnic (eco) museums, the Hakka people’s status in the history of Taiwan, and Taiwan’s current international status, the roles of the north and south museums were re-focused on the following missions:

A. Taiwan Hakka Museum

The *Taiwan Hakka Museum* (formerly known as the Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park until it was renamed in 2017) is part of the THCDC. Its goal is to create a “Global Museum for the Hakka Civilization” and become the “Global Hakka Research Center.” The Museum’s mission aims to preserve the memories of the Hakka people, the files and records of the Hakka people and other ethnic groups, and a place to learn about the characteristics of the Hakka people, the environment that the Hakka lived in, and their relationship with neighboring ethnic groups. Becoming the “Global

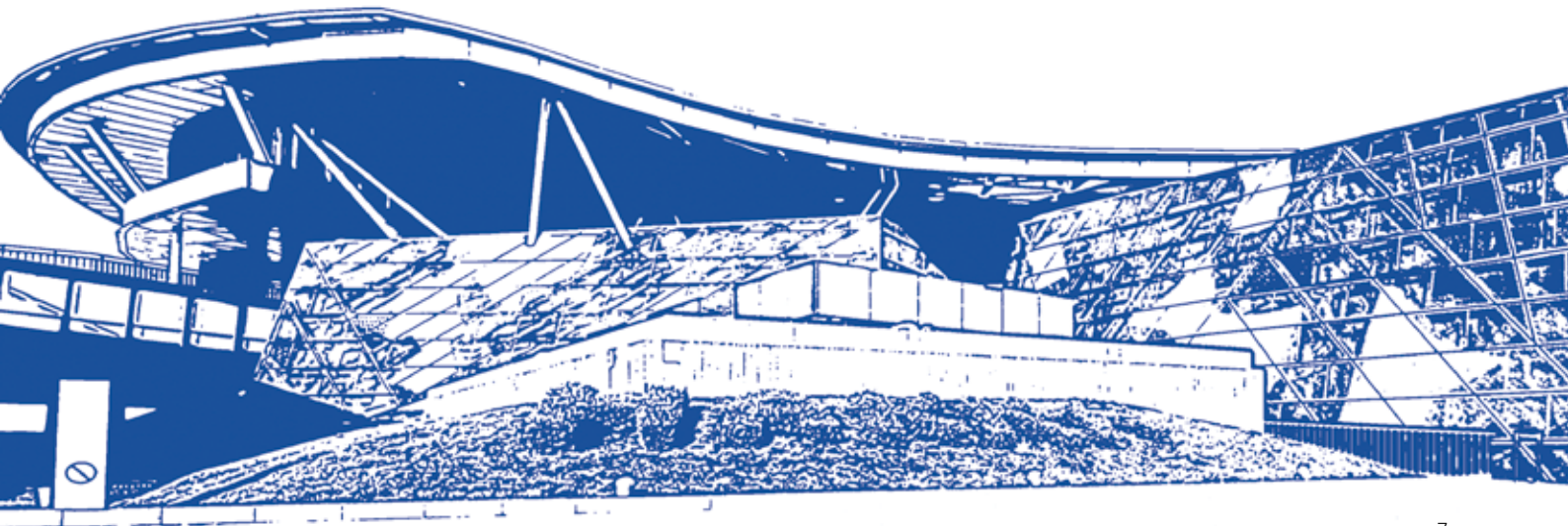
1 Director-General of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center, Hakka Affairs Council

2 Head of R&D Division, Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center, Hakka Affairs Council

3 The following paper was used as a reference by this article with modifications and additional information: “Management Philosophy and Planning for the Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” edited by C.L. Ho and H.Y. Chiu, 2018, pp. 163-182 in *Museums and Hakka Studies*, by Wei-an Chang, Chin-liang Ho, and Hironao Kawai. Miaoli: Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council.

Museum for the Hakka Civilization” and the “Global Hakka Research Center” are currently the long-term goals of the Museum. In the meantime, the Taiwan Hakka Museum’s roles and core values at the present stage lie in serving as a research and interpretation center on the material and intangible culture of Hakka and the inter-relationship with other ethnic groups. The software and hardware resources of Hakka Library Materials Center are leveraged so that the museum can function as the “Global Hakka Museum and

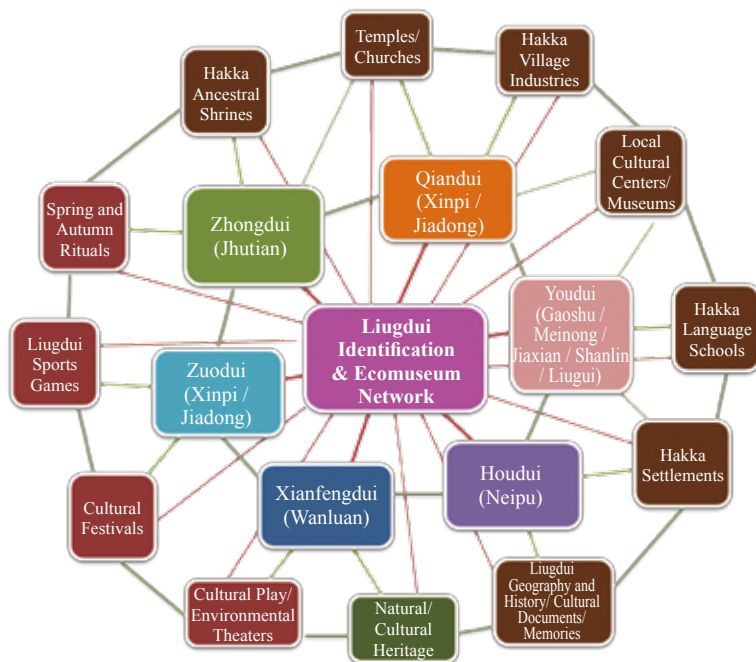
Library and Materials Research Center.” The Taiwan Hakka Museum provides a hub for connecting global Hakka populations, Hakka museums, and research centers (local, national, and individual Hakka centers) for learning about Hakka all around the world. We will gradually build up our capabilities so that we can be integrated into the research and innovative developments at Hakka and ethnic museums across the world.



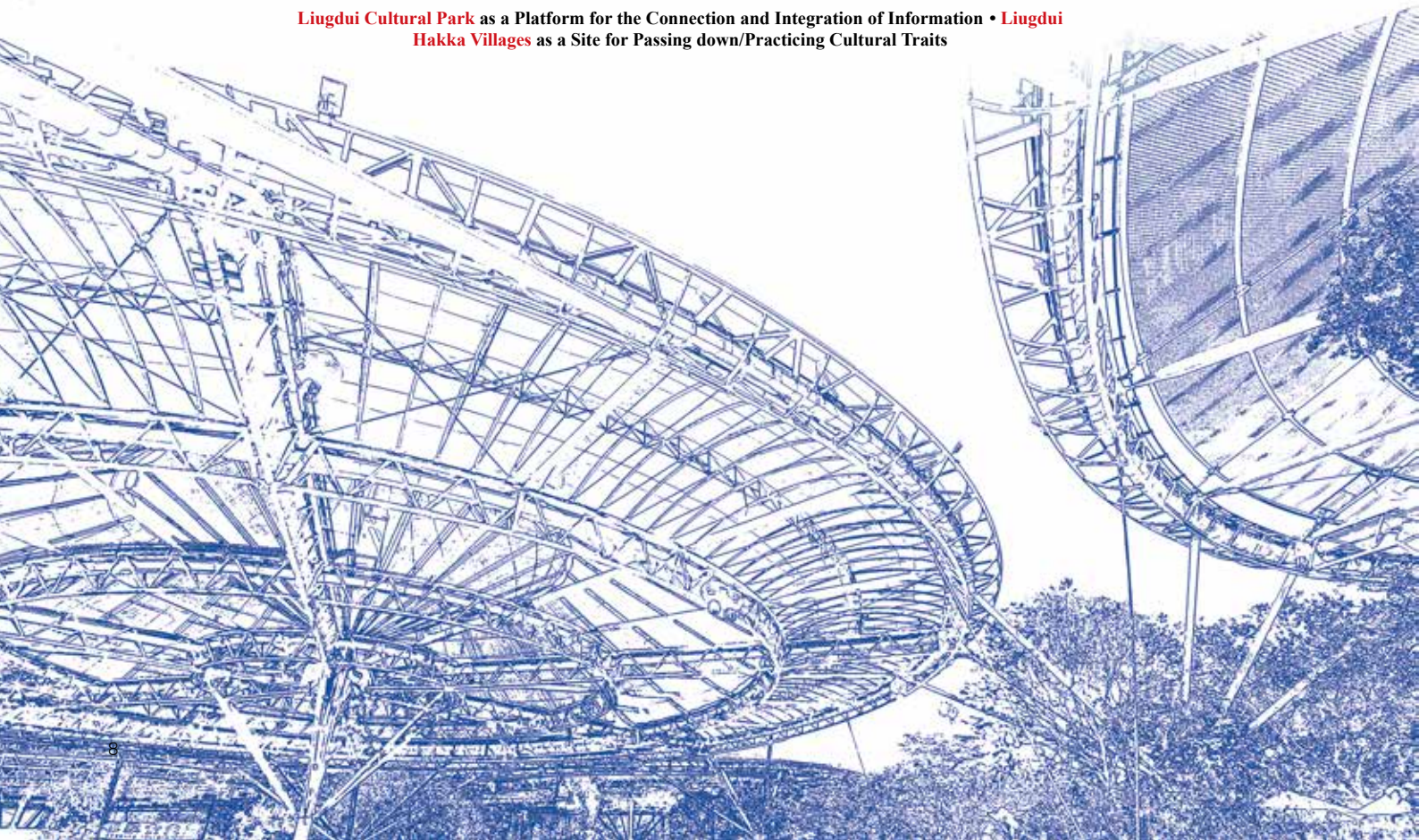
B. Liugdui Eco-Museum

The focus of an eco-museum is on the “community (region), cultural heritage (history and collective memory), residents, and dynamic self-development.” The current trend in the development of international eco-museums is driven by initiatives and resources of the local community (bottom-up) without being overly dependent on local or central government resources. “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” is positioned as a practice site for the life of Hakka folks.

“Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” serves as the integration platform while “Liugdui Hakka Villages” provides a site for the practice of cultural traits. By connecting the history, cultural heritages, and collective memories of the 12 townships (Liugdui region) in Kaohsiung and Pingtung, an eco-museum that incorporates people, culture, land, industry, and scenery is constructed. The museum is also aligned with the universal values of the UNESCO World Heritage sites and the Memory of the World Programme.



Liugdui Cultural Park as a Platform for the Connection and Integration of Information • Liugdui Hakka Villages as a Site for Passing down/Practicing Cultural Traits



Operational Strategies of the North and South Museums

Global Hakka Museum and Research Platform

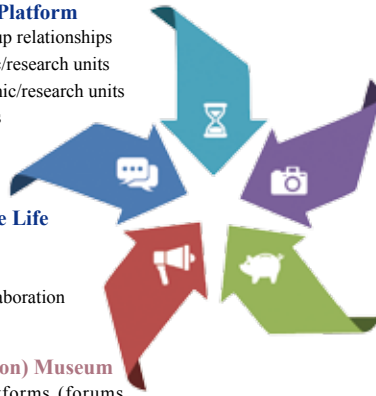
- Focus on research into Hakka and ethnic group relationships
- Cooperation between museums and academic/research units
- Joint appointment of researchers with academic/research units
- Publication of professional academic journals

A Site for the Practice of Hakka Village Life

- Living museum/Ecomuseum
- Typical Hakka culture/Collective memory
- Bottom-up, virtual sharing, and physical collaboration

Public Forum (Community Participation) Museum

- Interface with diverse conversation platforms (forums, seminars, lectures, media broadcasting, social movements, etc.)
- Museum support and contemporary social topics, open information platform, etc.



Physical and Digital Museum

- Research: Core research, collaborative and individual research/ investigative research, exhibition research, collection research, etc.
- Collection: Collection and purchase of artifacts/ Physical, digital and in-situ collection / Joint collection catalog / Interface with a national memory bank, etc.
- Exhibition: Physical, digital, and in-situ displays
- Education: Mobile museum, physical experiences, popular education publications
- Promotion: Cultural creativity brand, Hakka mall, strategic cooperation

Intangible Civilization Museum

- Collect, interpret and publish information on the intangible civilization of Hakka people from different times and regions based on research or surveys of past or oral records.
- Hakka village cultural heritage survey, village history, oral history, chorography, etc.

(III) Core Research and Operational Strategy

In accordance with the aforementioned positioning and goals, core research at the north and south museums focuses on the diversity within Hakka populations, cultural interactions between Hakka and surrounding ethnic groups, and contemporary social issues. The themes “*Taiwan Hakka*,” “*Global Hakka*,” “*Ethnic Group Relationships*,” and “*Contemporary Social Topics*” in turn serve as the basis for strategic planning and business development.

1. “Taiwan Hakka:” Areas of interest include the past, present, and future of Hakka civilization; important historical events (the Yi-Wei War or 乙未戰爭, Chu I-kui Incident or 朱一貴事件); Hakka migration and settlement; Hakka industry and economic development in the context of a clan, national, or regional development; Hakka language, religious belief, skills and memories, literature, music, opera, and the life and culture of Hakka folks.

2. “Global Hakka:” Areas of interest include comparative research of global Hakka in the context of global development; history of global Hakka migration; history of global Hakka and missionary societies; a global network of Hakka associations; localization of migrants and social culture, politico-economic relations; and the lifestyle and culture of ordinary Hakka living overseas.

3. “Inter-relationship with other ethnic groups:” Research, comparative search, and interpretation of ethnic group relations in the context of global, national, or regional development. Examples include ethnic relations between Hakka groups and other ethnic groups (indigenous peoples or 原住民, Holo or 福佬, new immigrants or 新住民, etc.) and socio-cultural development.

4. “Contemporary Social Issues:” social issues related to Hakka and ethnic groups including: accessibility and social inclusion, gender mainstreaming, ethnic mainstreaming, aging population, new immigrants/migration, and unexpected risk such as a pandemic.

(IV) Organizational Operations, Missions, and Reforms over Different Periods of Time

Planning for the *THCDC* commenced in 2004. Since its establishment and start of operations, the *THCDC* has gone through a number of distinct stages including the “*Preparatory Phase*,” “*Trial Operation Phase*,” “*Comprehensive Promotion of Local Grassroots Development and Cross-disciplinary Collaboration Phase*,” and “*Strengthen Museum Expertise and Practical Implementation Phase*.” The organizational operations, missions, and operational reforms in each stage are outlined below (for details, please refer to Appendix 4-9 Chronology, Investigative Research, Cultural heritage Collection and Cataloging, Exhibition, Promotion, Publication):

A. Preparatory Phase (2004-2011)

(A) Organizational Operation

The “Establishment plan of Hakka cultural parks in northern and southern Taiwan” was approved by the Executive Yuan on February 19, 2004, and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park and Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park were formally upgraded to national cultural facilities. To expedite planning on the land acquisition, planning, design, and operation of the two museums, the Provisional Charter of the Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan, was approved on March 17, 2004. The Preparatory Office was organized into three sections (Engineering Section, Collection Section, and Planning Section) and two offices (Secretariat, Accounting Office) with a staff of 36 people. To promote greater diversity in the talent pool, the Director, Deputy Director, and Section Chiefs could be employed under the Act Governing the Appointment of Educators if necessary. The Preparatory Office operated from the CPC Corporation Taiwan head office building and the Hakka Affairs Council’s joint office building for two years before relocating to offices at Xinwawu Village in Jhubei City, Hsinchu County, on March 6, 2006. When the ownership and operation of the Xinwawu Hakka Culture Park were later transferred to the Hsinchu County Government, the Preparatory Office moved back to the CPC Corporation Taiwan head office building and Hakka Affairs Council’s joint office building on June 18, 2010. Some of the staff also worked from offices at Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park in Neipu Township, Pingtung County.

(B) Milestones - Park Construction

When the Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office was first established, its mission was to serve as the core for “a family of museums within Taiwan’s Hakka cultural circles,” promoting the establishment of the north and south museums, preservation of Hakka culture, as well as art and cultural performances related to Hakka culture, language education, exhibitions of artifacts, cultural promotion, communication and marketing, knowledge system development, Hakka village tours, and exchange of community information. Key software and hardware tasks

during the preparatory phase included: planning and design of the facilities, land acquisition, environmental impact assessment, and construction; software marketing was also conducted such as the partial opening of the Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park on a trial basis from October 2007 onwards; the organizing of various Hakka cultural exhibitions and performances, seminars and publications including: organizing the “Codes of Ancestral Halls” and “Liugdui Bag Gung” special exhibitions, publication of “*The Portraits of Liugdui*,” “*Understanding the Hakka Villages of Liugdui*” (a winner of the 2nd National Publication Award,” and “*A Hakka Shangri-La not Found on the Map*” (finalist in the 2007 Government Publication Awards) to serve as a portal for local and overseas people to learn about Hakka culture. At the same time, the recruiting of volunteers commenced during the preparatory phase to help market the newly established national Hakka museums in the north and south.

B. Trial Operation Phase (2012-2015)

(A) Organizational Operation

The “Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office” formally became the “Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council,” a level-4 central government institution in 2012, with offices at the Tongluo Science Park in Miaoli County and “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” in Neipu Township, Pingtung County. Adjustments were progressively made to software and hardware operations. According to the *Organization Regulations of Hakka Culture Development Center* and table of organization issued on September 29, 2011, the number of full-time staff was expanded from 36 of the Preparatory Office to 50 (civil servants)(not including drivers and maintenance workers). The organization was also structured into the Research and Development Division, Cultural Resources and Collection Division, Art and Cultural Performances Division, Public Services Division, Administrative Office, and Accounting Office. The personnel budget was set at 67 people (including 34 regular and 33 contract employees) by the Executive Yuan.

(B) Milestone - Introducing and Experiencing Hakka

The *THCDC* was a newly established level-4 central government institution at this stage. The feature and scale of personnel were still identical to that of the preparatory phase, and consisted of civil servants and contract employees. The Preparatory Office had originally planned to develop the north and south museums into a world-class “Hakka Civilization Museum” and a self-sustaining Hakka village “Eco-museum.” As a newly established institution without professional research personnel on its strength, there was obviously still a long way to go. Hakka-related research exhibitions, art and cultural activities, Hakka village introductions, and cultural experiences were therefore promoted at the start to “introduce and promote Hakka culture.”

The THCDC's collection activities initially focused on digital collections, strengthening Hakka and local connections, Hakka participation in Taiwanese history, and legacies in the context of living experiences. Domestic and overseas digital collection projects had already been launched during the preparatory phase. Related websites on digital collection information were also progressively set up. These were integrated in 2020 to become the "Hakka Cultural Heritage Digital Archives" website. The contents included cultural asset collections built up over the years, cultural resource surveys (digital archives), GIS-themed maps, archived sound and video, themed websites, and the results of investigative research. At the end of 2021, the THCDC had accumulated 180,000 digital archive records (image files), defined the metadata for 60,000 records, and provided the database to academics and private individuals for querying/accessing Hakka cultural asset preservation records.

In terms of investigative research, most were fundamental research on topics such as Hakka in Southeast Asia, Hakka in Japan, the Development of Old Liugdui Hakka Settlements Research Project, and the Traditional Hakka Carpentry in Taiwan during the Japanese Period Research Project. Part of their research findings were later used in special exhibitions and the publication of books. Regarding exhibition, the Museum seldom held pre-exhibition research on "exhibition themes (topics)". Most exhibitions were on the migration or history of Taiwan Hakka or overseas Hakka, which drew references from fundamental research, digital archives, and related literature. These included *the 400 Years of Taiwan Hakka permanent exhibition*, *the 300th Anniversary of the Founding of Liugdui permanent exhibition*, *the Art of the Hakka - Culture of Oil-paper Umbrella Special Exhibition*, *the Rivers of Prosperity for Hakka Villages - Qiandui Special Exhibition*, *the Popular Uprising - 120th Anniversary of the Yi-Wei War Special Exhibition*, *the Bold Wayfarers - Hakka in Singapore and Malaysia*, and *the Hakka in Indonesia and Thailand - Indonesia Special Exhibition*. Education promotion mainly focused on the continuity of operations and Hakka experiences. These included the launching of shuttle bus services, continued recruitment of volunteers and tour guides, as well as environmental education and experience courses such as the Agricultural Academy and Coming of Age Ceremony.

C. Comprehensive Promotion of Local Grassroots Development and Cross-disciplinary Collaboration Phase Stage (2016-2020)

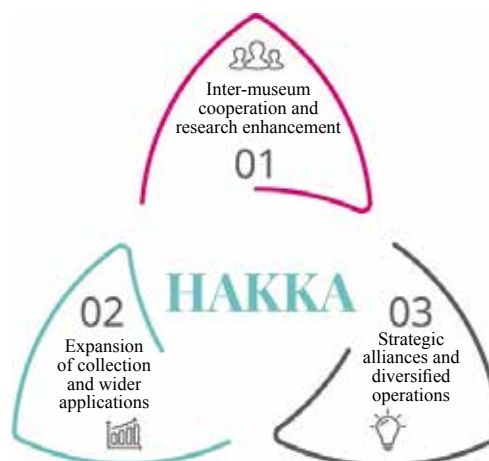
(A) Organizational Operation

The south and north museums were opened in 2011 and 2012, respectively. With the diversified portfolio of Hakka affairs, a range of activities had to be developed simultaneously. The two museums were, however, separated by great distances with limited transportation available. By comparison, most of the major museums in Taiwan were level-3 institutions reporting to ministries or commissions.

Their operations were also generally concentrated in one facility. The THCDC's staff and budget as a level-4 institution at the time were simply inadequate to meet the needs of its increasingly complex operations. This led to a high turnover rate which impacted business development. Thanks to support from different sectors, the THCDC was upgraded from level-4 to level-3 on January 15, 2016. Its divisions and offices were also reorganized along the model of the Hakka Affairs Council into 4 divisions (General Planning, Cultural Resources and Collection, Art and Cultural Performances, and Public Services Division) and 3 offices (Secretariat, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office). The cap on total civil servant numbers meant the number of permanent staff was maintained at 50 (civil service) (not including drivers and maintenance workers). To recruit people with Hakka cultural expertise to meet operational requirements, the employment rules of the Organization Act of the THCDC were also amended to provide for 30 specialists (including existing personnel) to bring the total staff to 80 people. The personnel budget remained unchanged at 63 people (including 33 permanent staff and 30 contract employees). The north museum (Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park) was also formally renamed the *Taiwan Hakka Museum* in 2017.

(B) Milestone - Local Connection and Root-taking, Global Hakka Perspective

The Hakka have fewer distinguishing characteristics compared to the indigenous people and other ethnic minorities. This made it very challenging for the Museum to conduct its work. During the Comprehensive Promotion of Local Grassroots Development and Cross-disciplinary Collaboration Phase Stage, the THCDC not only continued to build on earlier progress made in Taiwan Hakka culture but also actively pushed to expand our local connection, international academic exchanges, and inter-museum cooperation following the three strategies of "Inter-museum cooperation and research enhancement," "Expansion of collection and wider application," and "Strategic alliances and diversified operations."



In terms of “Inter-museum cooperation and research enhancement,” the *THCDC* has actively engaged in academic exchanges and inter-museum cooperation with domestic and overseas institutions since 2017. Cooperation agreements or MOUs have been progressively signed with Japan’s National Museum of Ethnology, Indonesian Hakka Museum, Academia Sinica, Tunku Abdul Rahman University College (Malaysia), National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, National Kaohsiung Normal University, National United University, National Archives Administration of National Development Council, and National Museum of History on joint promotion and hosting of international symposiums, exhibitions, and publications. These have produced a wealth of results. We also collaborated with Japan’s National Museum of Ethnology on three international symposiums, book publications, and the “A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition;” collaborated with the Institute of Ethnology of Academia Sinica on publishing *Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages - Translation and Revisits*, the first translation of a book on Hakka research by a foreign author; collaborated with the Tunku Abdul Rahman University College (Malaysia) on the “Golden Era of Tin Mining - Tin Mining and Hakka in Malaysia” Exhibition; collaborated with the National Archives Administration on “Decoding the Tan-Hsin Archives: The Past of the Hakka Villages” exhibition; and collaborated with the National Museum of History on the “Embroidered Flowers and Flowers - Special Exhibition of Hakka Embroidered Flowers and Flowers (xin den fa).” Research also shifted towards pre-exhibition research on “exhibition themes (topics).” Research and exhibition planning were conducted along the themes of “*Taiwan Hakka*,” “*Global Hakka*,” “*Ethnic Group Relationships*,” and “*Contemporary Social Topics*” to enrich the content of exhibitions. Examples of this included the “Exhibition Research on the Hakka, Basel Missionary Society and Taiping Heavenly Kingdom” in collaboration with the Institute of Ethnology (applied in the “When Hakka Meets Christianity” Special Exhibition), the Liugdui Sports Games Exhibition Research (applied in the “Races Beneath Dawu Mountain: Liugdui Sports Games” Exhibition) in collaboration with the Department of History at National Chiao Tung University, and the “A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition” in the first-ever collaboration between the *THCDC* staff and academics from the Japan National Museum of Ethnography and National Chiao Tung University. Our vision is to progressively become the shared museum for all Hakka academic research units across the world.

In the “Expansion of collection and wider application” aspect, in addition to the launching of themed investigative digital archive projects (e.g. Deployment and Promotion Project for Tan-Hsin Archives System for Hakka Studies) and the creation of the Hakka Cultural Asset Digital archives (more than 260,000 entries), the physical collection operations were launched in 2017 with the acquisition of the first batch of artifacts. More than 20 operational guidelines including the Directions for Establishment of Museum Collection Review Team and Directions for Establishment of Collection Review Meeting were progressively formulated to manage all collection operations. At the end of February 2022, the collection had grown to 15,649 artifacts including more than 900 precious artifacts of significant value. The “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” from Jiadong, Liugdui, was designated as general antiquity by the Pingtung County Government on December 29, 2021. Local research and preservation of cultural assets were also strengthened during this stage through projects on the collection and cataloging of cultural assets, census of Hakka village cultural resources, research of Hakka cultural rites and rituals, village histories, oral interviews with important people, as well as the research and publication of old Hakka photo studios. Other publications included 20 village histories such as “*Beneath the Dongpian Mountain - Xinkaiyuan in Chishang*

Township,” oral interviews with Chung Chao-cheng and Tseng Gui-hai, and 5 photography books such as “*Photoshoot: Reflection of Hakka Memory from the Zhonggang River*.” We also conducted investigative research and promotion on Hakka social rituals and the development of gender equality. The film “Freedom of the Souls to Go Back Home - Females Ancestors Can Go Back to Their Home” was recognized at the 19th Contribution to Gender Equality Awards of the Executive Yuan in 2019.

In terms of “Strategic alliances and diversified operations,” Hakka cultural experiences were expanded during this stage through a variety of promotion activities such as performances, exhibitions, environmental education and publishing based on the cultural and environmental features of the north and south museums, and their local Hakka village resources. Examples of these included the Agricultural Academy, Coming of Age Ceremony, Summer Camp or camping, Firefly Family Co-learning Class, Discovery activities (puzzle games), Hakka cultural experiences, Hakka village micro-vacations, Liugdui Sports Games, Liugdui Road Runs, Liugdui Autumn Harvest Festival, Hakka puppet family theater, as well as Hakka cultural illustrated books that promote equal rights and language diversity (such as *Grandpa’s Lucky Rock - Illustrated Book on the Yi-Wei War in Jiadong*). To strengthen local connections, the south and north museums partnered with their nearby institutions to form the “Pingtung Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance” and “Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance.” The alliances collaborated on more than 20 events a year to boost the benefits of interdisciplinary strategic alliances and promote local culture; at the same time, performances, exhibitions, and exchange activities that promoted Taiwan’s multiculturalism were also held including the “2021 Marvelous Island Festival” organized in collaboration with the Development Center of Indigenous Peoples. The *THCDC* efforts over the years saw the Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park receive a “High Distinction” award and come first in the institutional category of the 7th National Environmental Education Award hosted by the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan; in 2022 the Taiwan Hakka Museum became a finalist in the National Environmental Education Awards as the representative for Miaoli County.

D. Strengthen Museum Expertise and Practical Implementation Phase (2021 to present)

(A) Organizational operation

Under the Museum Act drawn up by the Ministry of Culture in 2015, the north and south museums were considered public museums that should undergo regular assessment and mentoring. The north and south museums not only played the role of museums but were also involved with the research, conservation, and revitalization of other Hakka-related cultural resources, as well as Library Materials Center activities. The Museum Act required that people with related expertise should also be employed as educators. While a permanent establishment of 60 personnel (all civil service positions) was approved in 2016, only 33 positions were actually funded. With the exception of the Director and Deputy Director who could be employed as professors and associate professors, the regulations could not be applied to other staff. The exponential increase in organizational roles and activities, constant travel between the north and south, and the inability of personnel to juggle both administrative and research commitments over extended periods of time all impaired the ability to conduct investigative research and make proper use of its collection expected of a museum. The lack of manpower compared to other benchmark museums posed a tremendous challenge to organizational operations.

Organization and Staff of the Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center



To bring the professional competencies and capabilities of the museum and Hakka research up to the standard required for actual business operations of the museum, the *Regulations for Department Affairs of Hakka Culture Development Center, Hakka Affairs Council* and table of staff quota were amended on November 17, 2020, so that it consisted of the Research and Development Division, Art and Cultural Exhibitions Division, Cultural Resources and Collection Division, Cultural Promotion Division, Secretariat, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office. A dual-track system that incorporates the hiring of educational researchers was also introduced to meet operational requirements. The changes took effect on January 1, 2021, and provided for 50 civil service and educational research positions not including 7 drivers and maintenance workers. The budget provided for 37 positions (1 Director, 1 Deputy Director, 4 Division Chiefs, 2 Technical Specialists, 1 Secretary, 4 Associate Researchers, 1 Assistant Researcher, 1 Secretariat Chief, 6 Specialists, 8 Team Members, 4 Technicians, and 2 Assistants; 1 Accounting Chief and 1 Personnel Chief were also appointed). 26 contract employees were hired to meet business requirements (5 Editors, 6 Deputy Editors, and 15 Assistant Editors) and processing of matters relating to Hakka culture.

(B) Milestone - Professional Practice, Physical Collaboration, Virtual Sharing, and Public Forum

The THCDC placed even greater emphasis on strengthening its expertise and implementation on ethnic groups and ecomuseum after the organizational restructuring, and entered the “Strengthen Museum Expertise and Practical Implementation Phase” from 2021 onwards. In terms of research and development, 4 educational researchers (3 associated researchers, and 1 assistant researcher) were

hired in 2021 to assist with research activities relating to ethnic groups and ecomuseum, Hakka research, cultural assets, and museum operations. The “THCDC Museum Development and Professional Consultation Committee” was established in 2021 to support museum and research development, preservation and application of cultural assets, cultural traits and promotion, and enhance the professional functions of the north and south museums. The first session of the consultation meeting was held on September 2, 2021, to discuss the museum’s future development. To support academic exchanges and sharing of best practices relating to the Hakka, ethnic groups and museums, the editorial committee of *The Bulletin of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center* was set up and the founding issue was published in November 2021. For the 10th anniversary of the museum’s founding, the “Citizen Courtyard” online forum was launched in 2022 based on the concept of the “forum museum.” In terms of cultural resources and collection, we not only continued to build on key tasks from previous stages but also commissioned the development of a Hakka cultural resource and collection policy and execution strategy in 2021 to progressively enhance our physical collection; the *Liugdui Eco-Museum* also began the progressive cataloging, grading and classification of cultural assets. The Liugdui 3D-GIS information platform was introduced and shared with Liugdui Hakka Villages. The platform has since been applied to digital, on-site and physical collections as well as performances, exhibitions and promotion efforts in collaboration with the local communities. In terms of performance and exhibition, Liugdui Park continued hosting the Hakka puppet theater while the Taiwan Hakka Museum released the first homegrown Hakka 3D animation “Dragon Bombing” in 2022. In terms of museum operation and educational promotion, the “Hakka Mall” online platform was launched

in 2021. The *Liugdui Eco-Museum* initiative expanded beyond active promotion efforts such as Hakka-themed road runs, micro-trips, and multicultural experiences to include mentoring of community self-management. In 2021, we formed the “Liugdui Eco-Museum Alliance” with 14 local historical societies in the Liugdui region for the joint promotion of Hakka village travel itineraries developed and operated by the local communities themselves.

Organizational structure and personnel are crucial to the realization of organizational mission and vision. The change to a dual-track system in 2021, past planning and efforts from the preparatory phase and the 10th Anniversary, the hiring of educational researchers, as well as the latest “Hakka - Cultural Traits and Global Connection Spotlight Program for 2020-2025” will all continue to sustain the museum’s continued developments in the “Professional Practice, Physical Collection, Virtual Sharing, and Public Forum” aspects, and bring us closer to realizing our goals of becoming the “Global Hakka Museum and Library and Materials Research Center” and “Liugdui Eco-Museum.”

a. Making Taiwan Hakka Museum the global hub for Hakka museums and research centers:

The two museums will actively apply for and become a “Professional Research Institution” under the Ministry of Science and Technology with researchers at the *THCDC* collaborating with related domestic/overseas museums and academic units on joint research to enhance the *THCDC*’s research capabilities; cooperation agreements, memorandums of understandings, and the joint employment, visiting positions or loan of personnel will continue to be set up with related domestic/overseas academic/research units or museums; instruction, internship or research training for researchers, graduate students and undergraduates; and cooperative projects on research,

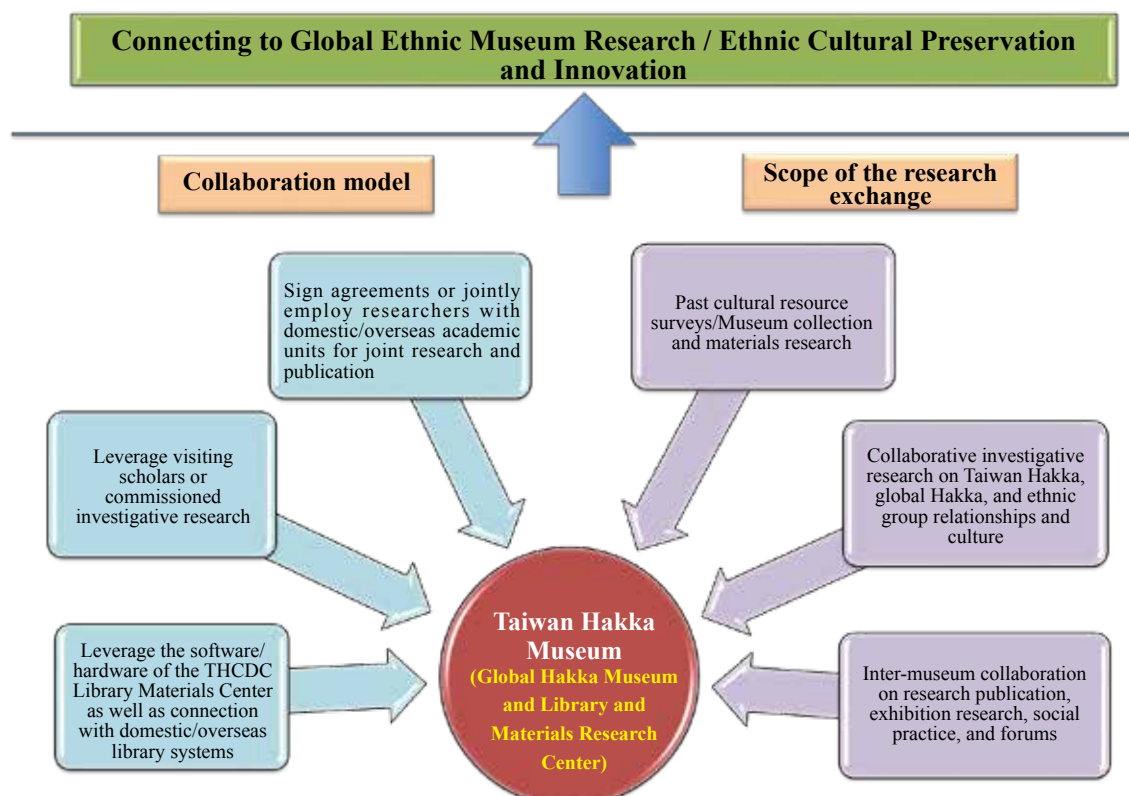
collection, exhibition, education, forums, professional periodicals, and publishing. The “Taiwan Hakka Museum” shall serve as a hub for connecting global ethnic groups, Hakka museums and research centers (local, national and individual Hakka centers). The *THCDC* will provide an avenue for learning about Hakka from around the world and gradually build up related capabilities.

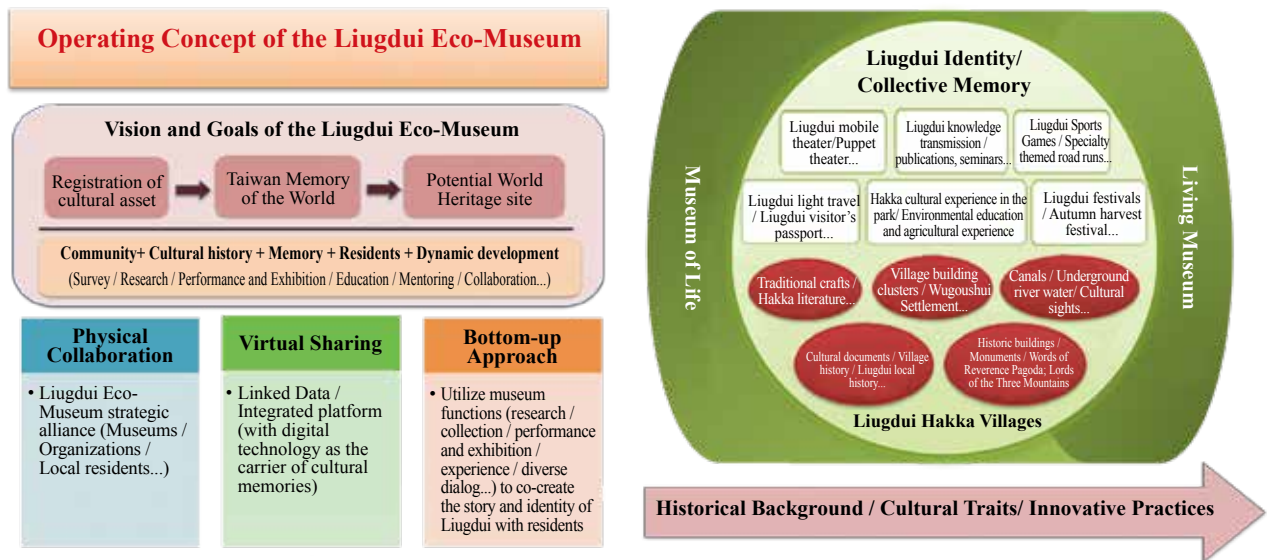
b. “Liugdui Eco-Museum” as a Site for the Practice of Hakka Village Life

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum in the UK, Japan’s Asahimachi Museum in Yamagata Prefecture, and other locations will be a model for developing eco- and living museums based on “Liugdui Hakka Villages (region), cultural heritage (history) and memories, residents, and dynamic self-development (bottom-up approach). The government will function as a mentor and provide a suitable level of support to realize physical and virtual organizational operations based on the “bottom-up,” “virtual sharing,” and “physical collaboration” approaches.

c. Regarding the north and south museums as a Hakka Forum Museum

The two museums will be treated as a public forum for dialog and communication on diverse Hakka and non-Hakka topics (Hakka identity, inter-relationship with other ethnic groups), and contemporary topics (e.g. inclusion and equal rights). Physical or online forums such as the “Citizen Courtyard” will be leveraged to organize contemporary Hakka dialog, special exhibitions, introductions to translated Hakka research literature, and dialog in the academic community. By doing so, we will inspire more dialog and exchange, the museum’s immediate functionality can be enhanced and, through the *THCDC*, we will learn about Hakka from around the world.





(V) Vision for the Future

The *White Paper on Museum Policy* proposed by the Ministry of Culture references key international trends in museum development. Museum definitions should be adjusted in accordance with contemporary trends, and inclusiveness should serve as the foundation for museum connections. Museums should adapt to changes in the natural and social environment, practice and updating of museum ethics, as well as swift response by museums to sudden risks such as pandemics. The 2019 Museum Forum hosted by the Ministry of Culture compiled the collective expectations that experts, academics, and community organizations have of museum operations in Taiwan. After examining the current state of domestic museum development and international trends, the forum proposed that museums should serve society, establish open knowledge systems and embrace cultural citizenship rights. These policy values and vision shall guide the next stage of development.

Due to international competition as well as the pressure of national finances, the organization and staffing of Hakka (ethnic) museums must look beyond the old public service mindset. A forward-looking approach to planning must be adopted to introduce a more responsive, flexible, and adaptable organization, develop high-quality human resources capable of self-development, and establish an operating mechanism based on business management principles in order to make a cultural, academic, and educational impact. The THCDC was established in 2012 and upgraded from a level-4 agency to level-3 in 2016. The organizational restructuring into a dual-track system with separate tracks for civil servants, and researchers in 2021 paved the way for its steady growth. While the inclusion of researchers served to strengthen the expertise and functioning of the north and south museums, the cap on the size of the establishment, lack of manpower compared to other museums, as well as being the only organization tasked with managing two major museums of different

types in the north and south separated by long distances all imposed great difficulties and hardships. Hopefully, a more appropriate organizational structure (e.g. separation of the north and south museums into separate agencies (institutions) and greater localization) could be developed over the coming decade to facilitate further operational reforms and breakthroughs.

The “Taiwan Hakka Museum” and “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” of the THCDC are positioned as ethnic and ecomuseums, respectively. The museums should therefore embrace their roles and responsibilities as “knowledge-type social conscience” and “forum.” We learned through our interactions and exchange with Japan’s National Museum of Ethnology (Minpaku) in 2017 that it hosted around 60 professor-grade researchers from around the world. This has produced a wealth of results in terms of ethnological research, exhibition, and collection on many different places of the world and has yielded a plethora of derivatives. Minpaku is not just a world-class ethnology museum but also a research institution utilized by universities (academic research), and the largest ethnology research center in Japan. The THCDC was established 10 years ago while Minpaku has been in operation for 40 years. There is still a long way for THCDC to go before its two subordinate museums can realize the goals of becoming a “Global Hakka (Ethnic) Museum and Research Library” and a community-run “Ecomuseum.” At the THCDC, we aspire to make the north and south museums more than just ethnic museums under the jurisdiction of the Hakka Affairs Council. We want them to become an ethnology museum that partners with academic research units around the world to explore the cultural diversity of Taiwan, and a platform for national knowledge and dialog. Now that ethnic diversity is gaining global importance, we will continue to monitor and respond to socio-cultural topics and global crises while also fulfilling our social responsibility as museums in a substantive manner.



II. Taiwan Hakka Museum

(I) Architectural Structures and Facilities

Instead of employing the traditional and stereotypical Hakka Round House, the two national Hakka cultural museums were constructed via innovative techniques; the “*Taiwan Hakka Museum*” in the north was positioned as a “Global Hakka Museum and Library and Materials Research Center” while the “*Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park*” in the south was positioned as an “Ecomuseum.” The museum architecture and public art installations were integrated with their respective missions. The distinct buildings in the north and south and their high-quality facilities and services aim to provide visitors with a unique user experience, different from local Hakka relic museums. Environmental improvements and upgrades such as the camping area, eco-pond, and literary trail were progressively constructed in recent years to provide a richer visitor experience and improve the quality of service.

A. Architectural Concept

Hakka culture and respect for the surrounding landscape were imbued into the architectural design philosophy. Innovative techniques were employed to incorporate the ideals of living in harmony with nature and waste not, want not, into eco-friendly and energy-efficient green buildings. A “terrace field” motif was adopted for the main body while preserving the original vegetation and features of the site. The concept of traditional Hakka communal housing was also introduced. A crescent-shaped Half Moon Pond behind the building not only concurs with *Feng Shui* concepts and fire prevention principles but also makes a substantial improvement to the

surrounding ecological environment. The hot air entering the museum is assuaged by the Half Moon Pond and then channeled indoors to lower the temperature. This energy-efficient design equates to carbon reduction and ecological sustainability and reflects the Hakka spirit of respect for nature. Also in line with the Hakka’s belief in employing natural native landscape, we capitalized on the lay of the land and harnessed that potential, and constructed a scenic overlook area that provides expansive views of urban Tongluo Township, Shuangfeng Mountain, Yuantun Mountain, and other scenic vistas.

B. Gold-Class Green Building

To date, energy efficiency, carbon reduction, and effective energy management continue to dominate global trends. In June 2013, the Taiwan Hakka Museum obtained the Gold-Class Green Building Label. The smart building concept was introduced into existing buildings. Green building design along with high-tech smart technologies, materials, and products was applied through an integrated cross-disciplinary approach. Existing systems were integrated to enhance the Museum’s energy management, safety, emergency response, and automated reporting systems. In addition to meeting the eight goals of smart buildings (integrated wiring, information and communications, system integration, facilities management, security and safety, energy efficiency management, health and comfort, and smart innovations), the fabric of the building itself is designed to support energy efficiency management.

The integrated wiring, information and communications, system integration, and facilities management help reduce routine management, operation, and maintenance costs while providing the general public with safe, comfortable, secure, convenient, and energy-efficiency buildings with disaster prevention capabilities.

The roof of the main building is a combination of dual-glazed energy-efficient translucent glass, semi-transparent tinted glass, and opaque aluminum composite panels. The composition is specifically composed to provide an optimal lighting environment, and the insulated cladding caters to the natural light requirements of each museum area. The external facade of eco-friendly and energy-efficient double-glazed glass reduces thermal radiation and AC power consumption. The expansive windows provide plenty of sunlight and reduce the need for artificial lighting. Solar panels were installed in sunny areas such as the rooftop and car park area to generate electricity and reduce carbon emissions. Ground-level vents used by the AC system provide improved temperature regulation indoors and improved energy efficiency. All of these provide ample testament to the Museum's design philosophy which is respect for the local environment and optimal use of local resources.

The steel structural supports for the interior spaces are shaped like trees to recreate a forest ambiance. The departure from the conventional arrangement of perpendicular steel beams reduced the amount of structural steel by 20% while still providing effective earthquake resistance. The indoor *Sloping Atrium Square* is inspired by "*Vo Tang*" (*grain-drying ground in Hakka*) and serves to connect adjacent exhibitions and food and beverage areas. Akin to the traditional "*Vo Tang*" of Hakka villages that were used as multi-purpose public spaces for leisure and drying grain, etc. The *Sloping Atrium Square* resembles the traditional "grain-drying ground," and can also be easily expanded and extended for different events and activities. The design allows visitors to move freely between the independent yet cohesive indoor spaces that flow between each other through the square and embrace and appreciate Hakka culture while basking in the ever-changing dance of natural light and shadows.

C. Public Art

The Museum is home to a set of three-piece public art installations consisting of "*Warm Welcome from Hospitable Hakka*," "*Flower Blossoms and Green Vibes*," and "*Hakka Family - Harmony Integration*." The "*Warm Welcome from Hospitable Hakka*" is located on the aerial walkway at the entrance. Traditional paper-cutting



designs are arranged along the top of the walkway in a fusion of colored glass and original music. As visitors walk along the gallery they are treated to a harmonious medley of traditional and modern Hakka cultures. The "*Flower Blossoms and Green Vibes*" is located in the Half Moon Pond. The flowers are constructed from triangular shapes inspired by the museum's buildings and impart a different aspect from every angle. Its reflections on the pond present the floral language of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The choice of spring green, summer red, autumnal yellow, and winter white corresponds to the tilling in spring, cultivation in summer, harvest in autumn, and storage in winter. The "*Hakka Family Guests - Harmony Integration*" decorates the vertical surfaces of the amphitheater with ceramic mosaics forming large "*peony*" and "*tung*" blossoms. It represents the spirit of innovation embodied by the transition of Hakka culture from traditional peony floral fabrics to modern tung blossoms (*Vernicia fordii tree blossoms*).





D. Facilities Overview

(A) Exhibition Facilities

The Museum has a permanent exhibition hall and five special exhibition halls. The permanent exhibition hall is on the 2F and covers over 300 pings (992 m²). The five special exhibition halls are on the 1F ranging from 80 pings (265 m²) to 140 pings (463 m²) in size. It is where you will find the Children's Hall, designed to meet the needs of children, and special exhibitions halls featuring the four major themes of "Overseas Hakka," "Taiwan Hakka," "Ethnic Group Relationships," and "Hakka Collection."

(B) Hakka Multimedia Theater

The Multimedia Theater is equipped with a cinema-grade Barco 4K digital movie projection system, wide-aspect high gain and acoustically transparent metallic projection screen, 7.1 Dolby 3D surround sound, and automated environmental controls. High-quality educational 3D movies with Hakka dubbing offer the general public a breathtaking experience at reasonable prices.

(C) Library Materials Center

The Museum's Library Materials Center holds physical and digital information about Hakka research and studies. These are made available to Hakka scholars or members

of the public interested in Hakka studies. The 400 pings (1,322 m²) floor space is divided into different areas, such as the "Exhibition of Hakka Affairs Council Grant Projects Area," "Book Area," "Reading Area," "Audio-Visual Area," "Periodicals Area," "Computer Queries Area," "Research Cubicle Area," and "Discussion Room," etc.

(D) International Conference Hall

The 254-seat International Conference Hall is located on the 1F of the Administrative Building. There are also three real-time simultaneous translation rooms and two VIP break rooms to facilitate important academic conferences.

(E) Public Services and Facilities

The museum's visitor services and facilities include the "Hau Hag Hang Liao" (the Hospitality Recreational Area with a gift shop and dining area), the Hospitality Souvenir Area, the Hakka Hospitality Restaurant, and vending machines to provide Hakka-themed specialty merchandise, food, and beverages. In addition, there is a lactation/baby care room, a wheelchair-accessible restroom, and other accessibility services are also available for people with special needs.





(F) Hakka Hospitality Garden

The Hakka Hospitality Garden spans 6.88ha and is a treasure trove of flora and fauna characterized by the hillside ecosystems of traditional Hakka villages in central and northern Taiwan. The most common tree species are Tung, Acacia, and China Berry. When the tung trees' flowers blossom around April each year, visitors can experience the beauty and serenity of Hakka mountain forest trails right in the garden. Several nectar plants such as the Formosan Sweet Gum, Formosan Ash Tree, Butterfly Weed, Laurel, Praxelis, and the Chinese Lobelia are also grown to create a habitat for butterflies, frogs, and other insects.

(G) A newly constructed trail behind the “hau hag hang liau”

The trail provides additional outdoor leisure space for Museum visitors and supports environmental/ecological-education and ecological diversity. By developing the Museum into a venue that promotes both Hakka culture and ecological education, we can attract more visitors, encourage visitors to spend more time exploring the museum's architecture and discover the rustic beauty of the Hakka cultural park, and enhance the overall services the Museum has to offer.



(II) Investigative Research

The THCDC's investigative research in the past two years was organized along three main axes based on the philosophy of building a "Global Hakka Museum and Library and Information Research Center" through strategic alliances and international integration. The first axis was the commissioning of professional teams to conduct pre-exhibition research and dissertation on different Hakka topics to provide a framework and fundamental knowledge for exhibition planning. The second axis was to connect local and foreign scholars for conducting field survey research on Taiwanese Hakka or the translation of overseas academic publications for furthering Hakka academic research. The third axis was to invite international scholars to publish their papers and engage in international exchanges through a tripartite partnership with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology and the College of Hakka Studies, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University. The additional benefits created from the synergies contribute to the continued accumulation of Hakka research.

A. Investigative Research Projects

_Project

Memory of the World - Hakka Books and Illustrated Hakka Children's Books Publishing Project

Organizer: Together Studios
Project Leader: Lin, Chien-hsang / Lee, Yu-chung
(Associate Professor, Institute of History,
National Tsing Hua University)
Project Duration: 2019.4-2021.9

In this day and age, Hakka people can be found all over the globe and there is an extensive body of research on the Hakka language. In addition to Chinese literature, Western interest in Hakka began growing in the wake of the Taiping Rebellion in the second half of the 19th Century. Many articles, books, and lexicons on the Hakka culture, history, and language were authored in foreign languages or in a bilingual format. These included some Hakka records of significant value such as "*A Chinese-English Dictionary: Hakka-Dialect as Spoken in Kwang-tung Province*" published in 1905. This was probably one of the first English-Hakka dictionaries to be compiled. Such historical records and reading materials are of great historical and cultural value.

This project is based on the "Memory of the World" concept espoused by UNESCO. As part of the project, records on Hakka language research, application, and publications were collected, combed, investigated, and analyzed to outline the historical and cultural context of the Hakka language, as well as its importance and uniqueness. Key extracts from important Hakka records or reading materials were also selected and explained to provide a preliminary research report for reading and illustrated books at a later date.

_Project

The 1895 Yi-Wei War -- Investigative Research on the Military Campaign within the Boundaries of Miaoli County

Organizer: National United University
Project Leader: Lin, Pen-hsuan
Project Duration: 2020.7-2021.8

The project investigated and collected historical documents, relics, and sites related to the Yi-Wei War within the boundaries of Miaoli County to develop a full picture of the campaign routes, forces, weapons, and the soldiers involved. The results were digitally archived to promote important memories from Hakka history. Two field surveys of the Yi-Wei War battlefields and elder forums were conducted, respectively, during the project. Related Japanese literature was also inventoried and oral interviews were conducted with local elders on: history, events, folklores/myths, and anecdotal records.

_Project

The 1895 Yi-Wei War -- Investigative Research Project on Military Campaign within the Boundaries of Taichung City and Changhua County

Organizer: Feng Chia University
Project Leader: Chen, Yi-su
Project Duration: 2021.5-2022.8

The project investigated and collected historical documents, relics, and sites related to the Yi-Wei War within the boundaries of Taichung City and Changhua County to develop a full picture of the campaign routes, forces, weapons, and the soldiers involved. The results were digitally archived to promote these important memories from Hakka history. The research findings were also compiled and published to give the general public a better understanding of Taiwan's ethnic history and culture.

*_Project***“Official Hats and Examination Papers of Chiang Chang-jung” and “Chiu Feng-chia Scholar Plaque” Investigative Research Project**

Organizer: Feng Chia University
Project Leader: Lee, Chien-wei
Project Duration: 2021.11-2023.2

The Chiang and Chiu clans donated 2 *Jinshi* scholar hats (summer hat, winter hat) as well as 5 examination papers copied owned by Chiang Chang-jung, and 1 Chiu Feng-chia scholar trophy plaque to the THCDC in 2017. These were received and accepted into the museum's collection. The antiquities were studied in an attempt to decipher their local history context, culture, and character. A more in-depth understanding of the artifacts in the THCDC collection will assist with future revitalization efforts.

*_Project***“One Crowded Moment of Glory” Joint Publication Project**

Organizers: Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

Project Duration: 2021.8-2021.12

The book recounts an important event from the history of Sabah and Malaysia. On December 9, 1943, the “Kinabalu Guerillas,” a group of anti-Japanese resistance fighters made up of Chinese youths, joined forces with other ethnic groups to launch an uprising against the Japanese occupation forces in Kota Kinabalu (former Jesselton). The “Jesselton Uprising” story looks at the greater conflict from a local perspective.

One Crowded Moment of Glory: The Kinabalu Guerrillas and The 1943 Jesselton Uprising was authored by Danny Wong Tze Ken. The first print was published by the University of Malaysia Press. The Traditional Chinese edition translated by Agnes Chung was first published in February 2020 by Opus Publications Sdn Bhd. In October 2021, the THCDC and the National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University were jointly licensed to publish the book in Taiwan.

*_Project***Phase Three of the “Translation of Foreign Language Literature on Hakka into Chinese” Joint Publication Project**

Organizer: SMC Publishing Inc.
Project Leader: Huang, Shiu-wei (Research Fellow, Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica)
Project Duration: 2021.10-2024.12

A person's “diet” is a part of everyday life. The origin of food and how they are prepared embodies one's identification with society, culinary legacy, and cultural attachment. “*The Hakka Cookbook: Chinese Soul Food from around the World*” (Author: Linda Lau Anusasananan; Publisher: University of California Press; First edition (October 8, 2012) was chosen as the subject of this joint translation and publication project. The author Ms. Anusasananan is an American Hakka who worked as a food writer at *Sunset* magazine for many years. She not only looked at Hakka foods in China and Taiwan but also visited Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, San Francisco, and Toronto in North America, Peru in South America, Mauritius in Africa, as well as Tahiti and Hawaii to look at their Hakka cuisine too. *The Hakka Cookbook* can be considered the masterpiece of her career as well as her own personal journey to trace her Hakka roots. In addition to the translation of the book, the project also compiled local literature on Hakka food at the locations visited in the book and interviewed the author Ms. Anusasananan. A new book providing additional background was also written to present contemporary Hakka culinary culture from around the world in a systematic manner. This will help introduce readers to Hakka cuisine and culture around the world.

B. Pre-exhibition Research Projects

_Project

Pre-exhibition Research on Taiwan Hakka Clans and Settlement History

Organizer: National Taiwan Normal University

Project Leader: Chen, Chia-hao

Project Duration: 2019.9-2020.9

Hakka migration to Taiwan and the subsequent development of local Hakka clans took place after Taiwan was absorbed into the Qing Empire at the end of the 17th Century. The project leveraged the accumulated collection of the *THCDC* to provide a picture of the Hakka adapted to different regimes and environmental constraints over time against a backdrop of Qing imperial rule. A more in-depth look at the history of the Hakka settlement in Taiwan as well as the unique features of Hakka clans and societies introduces the general public to how the Hakka became a part of Taiwan's multicultural population.

_Project

Pre-exhibition Research on Hakka Basketball Stories in Mountainous Miaoli

Organizer: National United University

Project Leader: Lin, Pen-hsuan

Project Duration: 2020.11-2021.7

Field surveys and interviews of Miaoli people involved with basketball provided a complete record that highlighted the close links between Miaoli and Taiwanese basketball. The basketball memories of different generations were rekindled to provide a reference for future exhibition planning and to realize the goals of connecting with the local community and promoting Hakka culture.

_Project

Pre-exhibition Research on "Railways and the Hakka"

Organizers: Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center

Researchers: Feng Chien-chang, Liu Li-syuan

Project Duration: 2021.8-2022.8

Taiwan's railways have had a longstanding connection with the Hakka ever since construction commenced in 1887 under Qing imperial rule. Hakka involvement can be found in the supply of building materials, engineering, and operational management from the period of Japanese rule to the liberation of Taiwan and the modern-day. Research has found that the Hakka accounted for less than one-fifth (about 19%) of the Taiwanese population but the proportion of Hakka working on Taiwanese railways is far higher. A TRA insider even suggested that it was higher than 70% at one stage. Why did the Hakka flock to the rail industry? Why do the Hakka continue to embrace this career? How did the railways affect the Hakka? The project was launched in August 2021. A review of past literature and interviews were employed in an attempt to describe the history of Hakka in the rail industry, the story of how the Hakka bonded with the railways, as well as how the railways and the Hakka influenced each other. As part of this project, important related artifacts were examined to establish an exhibition outline that can be used in the future.

C. Domestic and International Exchanges and Cooperation

“Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Memorial Ceremony” in Shingu City, Japan

Project Duration: 2019.8.12-13

Location: Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Park, Shingu City, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan

The “*Tsung Tsin Association, Kansai*” is a local Hakka society in Japan. Its honorary chairmen Mr. Tien-shou Chiu and Mr. Kun-lan Hsieh donated money and manpower to construct Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Park in Shingu City, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. A “*Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Memorial Ceremony*” is now hosted on August 12 every year by Shingu City Hall. The ceremony is attended by members of “*Tsung Tsin Association, Kansai*” on their own initiative as an annual event. According to legend, Hsu Fu (Jofuku) sailed east to Japan to search for the elixir of immortality on the orders of Qin Shi Huang. The expedition supposedly landed where the *Asuka Shrine*, a World Heritage site, is located today. A small shrine dedicated to Hsu Fu is located within the shrine as well.

Many people visit the “*Asuka Shrine*” due to its proximity to *Kumano Hayatama Taisha (Kumano Hayatama Grand Shrine)*, another World Heritage site and famous local pilgrimage destination. In August 2019, the THCDC traveled to Shingu with Associate Professor Hironao Kawai from Tokyo Metropolitan University to make a record of the “*Hsu Fu Memorial Ceremony*” that has become a part of local Hakka in Japan’s religion. The documentary video was broadcast at the “*A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition*” hosted by the Taiwan Hakka Museum of the THCDC.

Participants: Associate Professor Hironao Kawai from Tokyo Metropolitan University, Copy Editor Teng-chin Hong from the R&D Division of THCDC.

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1. Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Park, Shingu City, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)
2. Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Shrine at Asuka Shrine (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)
3. Hsu Fu (Jofuku) Memorial Ceremony. (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)



Hakka Music Research at Japan's National Museum of Ethnology

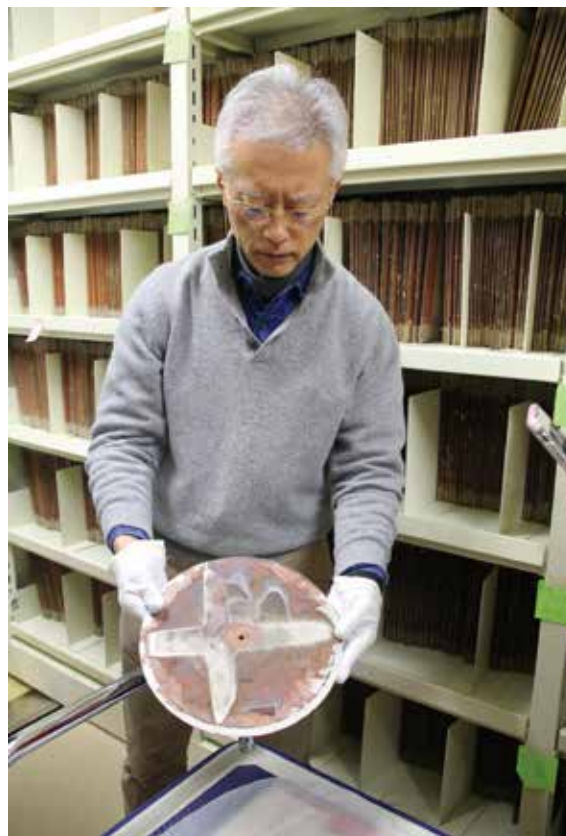
Project Duration: 2020.2.5-2.10

Location: Japan's National Museum of Ethnology

The off-site research project was conducted at Japan's National Museum of Ethnology (JNME). Accompanied by Professor Lin-yu Liou from the Nara University of Education, Japan, the project team visited the JNME collection warehouse to inspect the metal disc records used by the Columbia Record company during the period of Japanese rule, as well as listen to digital tracks of Hakka music and other Taiwanese music records published by Columbia at the time. The record contents included *"Wind and Drum Music (Eight Tones)," "Tea-Picking Song," "Cantonese Opera," "Beiguan Xipi," "Beiguan Fulu," "Beiguan Miscellaneous," "Song Drama," "Taiwanese Opera," "Exhortation," "Duet Song," "Comedy," "Ditties," "Popular Song," "Dancing Music," "Instrumental Solo,"* and *"Film Theme Music."* Further in-depth research will be conducted in this area.

Participants:

Project leader Dr. Hsin-wen Hsu, project consultant Dr. Lin-yu Liou, project co-leader Dr. Hsiu-ting Su, project co-leader Dr. Hsiao-ying Lin, project co-leader Dr. Mei-chi Liu, special assistant Mr. Wei-en Chiu, and THCDC R&D Division Copy Editor Teng-chin Hong.



Introduction to metal disc record by Shota Fukuoka. (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)

Metal disc record. (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)



“Search for Hakka Music: Listening and Resonance” Workshop

Project Duration: 2020.5.2-5.3

Location: Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology, National Taiwan Normal University

The “*Search for Hakka Music: Listening and Resonance*” workshop was part of the “Pre-exhibition Research Project on Taiwanese Hakka Music and Drama” undertaken by the Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology, National Taiwan Normal University, for the THCDC. The workshop was held to provide members of the “Pre-exhibition Research Project on Taiwanese Hakka Music and Drama” and other invited researchers with an opportunity to obtain peer support and advice for their respective research topics and papers. A consensus was reached on common topics and the publication method so that a portfolio of workshop papers will be published in 2022.



The Search for Hakka Music Workshop. (Photography by Teng-chin Hong)

Workshop participants:

Sessions / Presenter / Topic

- ① Fan, Yang-kun / Assistant Professor, Chinese Music Department, Tainan National University of the Arts
The Fringes of Hakka Culture: Following the Clues in Music and Audioscape
- ② Su, Hsiu-ting / Assistant Professor, Department of Hakka Opera, National Taiwan College of Performing Arts
Listening to Vintage 78 rpm Records from the Japanese Period - A Discussion of Recordings in 1914
- ③ Lin, Hsiao-ying / Assistant Professor, Department of Hakka Opera, National Taiwan College of Performing Arts
Conception and Implementation of a Creative System: An Analysis of the Musical Structure in the Hakka Tea-Picking Opera “*Lin Zhan-mei*”
- ④ Liou, Lin-yu / Chair Professor of Musical Education, Nara University of Education
“Hakka” and “Hakka Music” in Japanese Publications during the Japanese Period
- ⑤ Edited by Hong, Teng-chin / R&D Division, THCDC
Research on the Taiwanese Hakka Three-Characters Tea-Picking Drama “Chang San-Lang’s Tea-Selling Story” - A Case Study based on Chen Te-sing’s Manuscript
- ⑥ Chang, Kuo-hsiung / Lecturer, General Education Unit, Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts
Comparison of Cross-strait Hakka Mountain Song Singing Scenarios
- ⑦ Lee, Ming-chao / Master of Chinese as a Second Language, National Taiwan Normal University
A Comparison of Hakka Popular Music Developments in Taiwan and Malaysia after the 1970s
- ⑧ Liu, Mei-chi / Assistant Professor, Department of Hakka Opera, National Taiwan College of Performing Arts
Preliminary Study on Overseas Hakka Music Performance Tours
- ⑨ Hsu, Hsiang-wen / Assistant Professor, Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology, National Taiwan Normal University
Heterogeneous Blending of Situational Poetic Songs: Junctions, Performances, and Transliterations in Hakka Poetic Songs and Music
- ⑩ Chang, Li-chung / Assistant Professor, Chinese Music Department, National Taiwan University of the Arts
History and Practice in Adaptation of Taiwanese Hakka Folk Songs to the Zither - A Case Study based on the “Hakka Zither Concert” by the Taipei Zheng Xin Zither Ensemble
- ⑪ Huang, Yu-yuan / Assistant Researcher, National Taiwan Museum of History
“Impure” Old Hakka - Centered around the Collections and Applications of the National Taiwan Museum of History

D. Signing of Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation and Exchange

The *THCDC* has actively engaged in academic exchanges and inter-museum cooperation with domestic and overseas institutions since 2017. Cooperation agreements or MOUs have been progressively signed with Japan's National Museum of Ethnology, Indonesian Hakka Museum, Academia Sinica, Tunku Abdul Rahman University College, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, and National Kaohsiung Normal University on joint promotion and hosting of international symposiums, exhibitions, and publications. These have produced a wealth of results. Between 2019 and 2022, the *THCDC* signed further cooperation agreements and MOUs with the Center for GIS of the Academia Sinica, the National Archives Administration of the National Development Council, the National United University, and the National Museum of History as part of our push to become a “resources sharing platform for global Hakka museums and research centers.”

Signing of MOU on academic cooperation with the Center for GIS of the Academia Sinica

An MOU on academic cooperation was signed with the Center for GIS of the Academia Sinica (the GIS Center) on December 20, 2019, for the joint promotion of global Hakka historical/cultural research and applications in order to create a new domain for historical stories from Hakka settlements. Planned results include a historical map of Liugdui from a century ago, collected research on Liugdui, and a rich story map for Liugdui.



Signing of cooperation agreement with the National Archives Administration of the National Development Council

The *THCDC* and the National Archives Administration of the National Development Council (NAA) have been collaborating since 2018 on “A Dialogue with Maps: Stories Behind the National Archives’ Maps,” “Decoding the Tan-Hsin Archives: The Past of the Hakka,” and the upcoming “Eat More, Eat Better: Exhibition of Archives on the Dietary Culture of Taiwan” that will be hosted at the Taiwan Hakka Museum in July 2022. The two parties extended this collaboration in June 2021 by signing a 5-year cooperation agreement in six areas, namely: “Bilateral exchange and cooperation between specialists,” “cooperation and exchange on research, exhibitions, and educational promotion,” “integration of archive resources,” “exchange of artifacts and files from their respective collections,” “exchange and utilization of academic research results and publications,” “other cooperation and agreement projects with the mutual consent of both agencies.”

Signing of cooperation agreement with the National United University

The *THCDC* was re-organized this year (2021) to transition to a dual-track system that will incorporate more education and research personnel. The NUU College of Hakka Studies has accumulated 15 years of extensive educational and research results since it was established in 2006. To forge a closer connection between the *THCDC* and NUU that makes more effective use of their mutual resources on the promotion of academic research and cultural education on Hakka’s inter-relationship with other ethnic groups, and museology, a 5-year academic and research cooperation agreement was signed by *THCDC* Director-General Chin-liang Ho and NUU President Woei-shyan Lee on November 22, 2022, and witnessed by Hakka Affairs Council Minister Con-ziin Yiong, Hakka Contribution Award winner Professor Hsin-huang Hsiao, and other guests. The two parties will engage in even



more substantive cooperation on academic research and museums in the future. The sharing of their respective academic, collection, and library resources will enhance the professionalism, commonality, and functional diversity of the museum.

Signing of cooperation agreement with the National Museum of History

A delegation led by National Museum of History (NMH) Director Yung-fei Liang visited the THCDC in August 2020 as a follow-up to the joint “Embroidered Flowers and Flowers – Special Exhibition of Hakka Embroidered Flowers and Flowers (*xin den fa*/新丁花).” The exhibition drew on the flower offerings collection of the museum

to spotlight traditional Hakka culture. The exhibition of *xin den fa* from Liugdui Hakka in the south showcases the different aspects of Hakka in Taiwan’s north and south at the same time. The NMH has an extensive and diverse collection that included more than a hundred Hakka artifacts. To make effective use of common national resources, a 6-year agreement was signed by the two institutions on January 26, 2022, for cooperation on Hakka’s inter-relationship with other ethnic groups, and museology. The joint promotion of academic research, exhibition, collection, and cultural education activities, as well as the sharing of their respective academic, collection, and library resources will enhance the professionalism, commonality, and functional diversity of both museums.



(III) Cultural Heritage Collections

The *THCDC*'s cultural heritage collection activities initially focused on digital collections, strengthening of Hakka and local connections, Hakka participation in Taiwanese history, and cultural legacies. The physical collection was progressively strengthened to present the role played by Taiwanese Hakka groups in the context of global Hakka development. In terms of the digital archives, the inventory and research of Hakka cultural heritage enabled local engagement and the systematic collection and preservation of global Hakka cultural heritage. Proactive expansion of our Hakka collection has created a digital archive of more than 260,000 records that effectively preserves the Hakka cultural memories from the ravages of time. In terms of the physical collection, key events in Hakka history, the everyday lives of Hakka folks, manuscripts and artifacts by important Hakka people, as well as important artifacts representing the overseas development of Taiwanese Hakka were targeted for collection. We currently have more than 14,700 general artifacts and over 907 authenticated artifacts in the museum's collection.

A. Digital Archives Projects

_Project

“Survey of Hakka Photo Studios and Photographers’ Works Digital Archives” Project - Phase 3

Organizer: Glimmer Farm Studio
Project Leader: Chen, Po-wen
Project Duration: 2019.12-2021.5

The project focuses on the works of Hakka studios and photographers in the Hsinchu and Hualien regions. Hakka photo studios had a close relationship with photographers. The images captured by photographers provide a record of local people's faces and Hakka festivals. Local photo studios not only preserved these images but their records of local development and culture serve as a witness to the history of photography in Taiwan.

_Project

“Hakka Folk Documents and Artifacts Compilation and Digital Archives” Project

Organizer: National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
Project Leader: Lo, Lieh-shih
Project Duration: 2020.11-2022.8

An investigation and analysis of Taiwanese folk museums and private collectors were conducted along with the collection of Hakka-related literature, artifacts, and digital records. The enrichment of *THCDC*'s physical collection and digital archives will not only establish a basis for museum operations but will also facilitate future collections with other museums or local communities on research, exhibition, and education so that more people can learn about Hakka culture. In addition, the *THCDC* conducted village history field investigations in Hsinchu County's Cyonglin Township and Hukou Township. Two hundred local Hakka resources were obtained for addition to the physical collection and digitization (including input of metadata).

*_Project***“Construction of a Historical Database based on Land Declarations” Project****Organizer:** National Changhua Normal University**Project Leader:** Li, Chung-hsin**Project Duration:** 2021.4-2025.4

The 1,172 surviving volumes of land declaration records in Taiwan will be fully digitized through this project. The calibration of old cadastral maps and workshops will be carried out to explore or clarify the relationship between the past and present. The relationship between people and land will be established through the recreation of historical Hakka scenes. The project will be conducted over four years and should be completed by the end of June 2024. Workshops based on the project topic will be held at that time to let the general public see how the historical database for land declaration records was set up, connected, and applied. A symposium and exhibition will also be conducted to showcase the project's results.

*_Project***“Digital Archives for Cultural Documents and Artifacts from Southern Hakka Villages” Project****Organizer:** Pingtung Sustainable Cultivation and Development Association**Project Leader:** Lin, Kao-pen**Project Duration:** 2021.9-2022.12

The two books *Emerald Banana Market: Liugen in Jiadong Township* and *Precious Treasure of Zuodui: Changlong in Jiadong Township* on the history of Hakka settlements were published by the THCDC. The project digitized the documents and artifacts compiled during the field research of these two southern Taiwan villages to enrich the contents of the Hakka Cultural Heritage Network. It also preserved important Hakka history and records to facilitate future exhibitions, preservation, and research of Hakka culture.

*_Project***“Digital Archives for Cultural Documents and Artifacts from Central Hakka Villages” Project****Organizer:** I-Search Co. Limited**Project Leader:** Yang, Yu-ju**Project Duration:** 2021.9-2022.12

The two books *Rice Paddy fields Among the Canal: Wongzihshe in Fengyuan District* and *Lailiao Hakka Village: Damaopu in Dongshi District* on the history of Hakka settlements were published by the THCDC. The project digitized the documents and artifacts compiled during the field research of these two central Taiwan villages to enrich the contents of the Hakka Cultural Heritage Network. It also preserved important Hakka history and records to facilitate future exhibitions, preservation, and research of Hakka culture.

B. Physical Collections

Cultural Artifacts Added to Collection in 2020

Serial No.	Contributor (Person, Unit, Organization)	Description of Object	Number of Objects
1	Jhutian Township Office	Threshing Machine and other items	18 pieces
2	Lin, Tang-lieh	Seedling Pan	2 pieces
3	Hsu, Jui-chun	Sword Belt	1 piece
4	Pingtung Sustainable Cultivation and Development Association	Cloud Collar	1 piece
5	Chan, Chih-ho	Writing Table, Calligraphy, Books	6 pieces
6	Li, Yuan-pen	Contracts	31 pieces
7	Permanent Exhibition of "Four Centuries of Taiwan Hakka"	Industry Implements, Furniture, etc.	7 pieces
8	Artifact from "Exhibition of Hakka Wedding Customs"	Bridal Dress	1 piece
9	Purchase of Shellac Records	Shellac Records	4 pieces
10	Purchase of Comics by Hsing-ching Liu	Comics <i>Mr. Ting the Teacher</i> , <i>The Faithful Son</i> and <i>the Magic Cow</i> , <i>Long Life Bridge</i>	3 pieces
11	Liugdui Culture Research Society of Pingtung County	Programs and Posters	31 pieces
12	Liugdui Sports Games Exhibition - Acquisition of Houdui Baseball Items for Museum Collection	Signed Baseballs	3 pieces
13	Chung, Pei-tung	Trophy Banner	4 piece
14	Tseng, Tsai-hua	Medals	2 pieces
15	Cheng, Jin-shi	Ancestral Tablets and Images	19 pieces
16	Chao-cheng Chung Pamphlet and Other Items	Invitation Card, Program Book, and Pamphlet	6 pieces
17	Acquisition of Artifacts from "Liugdui Sports Games of 70 th Anniversary" Special Exhibition	Calligraphy	1 piece

Serial No.	Contributor (Person, Unit, Organization)	Description of Object	Number of Objects
18	Artifacts from "Hakka Forestry Industry in Provincial Highway No.3" Special Exhibition	Tea Nest	1 piece
19	Purchase of Hsiang Hsu's Declaration	Declaration by Hsiang Hsu before Final Battle at Tseng-wen River	1 piece
20	Donation of Pear Work Notes by Yu-tien Tseng	Pear Work Notes	1 piece
21	Tseng, Hsing-kui	Programme, VHS Tape, Transcoded CD-ROM, Letter of Donation from Hsing-kui Tseng	4 pieces
22	Hsu, Cheng-kuang	Video and Photo Album of Kuang-chun Fan, First Hakka Affairs Council Minister	2 pieces
23	Acquisition of Artifacts from "300 th Anniversary of the Founding of Liugdui" Exhibition	Food Cabinet	1 piece
24	Acquisition of Artifacts from "Taking a Stroll around Beautiful Liugdui" Exhibition	Bamboo Door Curtain, Descendant Lantern, Birth Lantern	4 pieces
25	Hsu, Cheng-kuang	Calligraphy by Chao-cheng Chung	1 piece
26	Acquisition of Artifacts from "Golden Age - Hakka Contribution Hall" Exhibition	Hakka Eight Tones etc.	9 pieces
27	Huang, Ting-song	Bounded Volume of <i>Chungyuan Weekly</i>	1 piece
28	Tseng, Pei-fen	Right-buttoned Tunic, Loose-fitting Trousers, etc.	13 pieces
29	Chen, Chia-jui	Ceremonial Basket, Steamer Basket, Table-top Dressing Table	28 pieces
30	Memorandum on Inter-Museum Cooperation	Memorandum of Understanding	1 piece

Cultural Artifacts Added to Collection in 2021

Serial No.	Contributor (Person, Unit, Organization)	Description of Object	Number of Objects
1	Chang, Wei-an	Banner and Sash Donated by Penang Hakka Association of Malaysia	4 pieces
2	Acquisition of Artifact from “Tobacco Curing Chamber” Exhibition	Tobacco Curing and Storage Permit, Numbered Plate for Tobacco Curing Chamber Permit	4 pieces
3	Acquisition of Artifact from “Rice Mill” Exhibition	Stone Mill	1 piece
4	Cheng, Shi-fan	Ceremonial Basket, Music Box, Tape Recorder, Walkman, Sewing Machine, Blessing Hat	6 pieces
5	Wu, Chin-shen	Ceremonial Basket, Rice Bucket, Wooden Dry Measure, Lacquered Inkstone Box, Cake Form, Desk, Wallet, Vest, Carrying Strap, Food Box, Tongs, Ash Shovel, Ceramic Bowl, Ceramic Plate	52 pieces
6	Chiang, Hua-nien	Bed Frame, Dresser, Desk, Chair	9 pieces
7	Tseng, Hsing-kui	Photos, Posters, Manuscripts (Photocopy)	49 pieces
8	Acquisition by the THCDC	Master Record, Audio Files, and Vinyl Records from Far East Records	265 pieces
9	Hsiao Family Abode in Jiadong	Bridal Dress, Firecracker	8 pieces
10	Liao, Tian-kuang	Roller Mill	1 piece

C. Annual Statistics (Reviewed/Approved)

Date of Inspection (Review)	Approvals for Authenticated Artifacts	Approvals for General Artifacts
2020.1.1-12.31	225	215
2021.1.1-12.31	38	399



D. General Survey of Cultural Resource / Oral History / Village History

_Project

Publication of Oral Interview with Huang Juan, Taiwanese roman-fleuve novelist

Organizer: Hsu, Yun-fan

Project Leader: Lan Yea Video Mass Communication Co., Ltd.

Project Duration: 2020.10-2022.6

Chuan Huang is the pen name of Jui-chuan Huang, the top female author of roman-fleuve novels in Taiwan. Past awards included Rotary Club Literary Award, Wu Chuo-liu Literary Award, Wu Shan-lien Literary Award, and Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award. Chuan Huang belonged to the second generation of post-war authors. She wrote mainly novels but also critiques, essays, and literary reports. Huang owed her boundless creativity to her keen observation skills as well as self-examination amidst the culture clash from the East meeting the West. As a Hakka-born “Taiwanese-American”, she deconstructed then recreated the collectivity identity of the Taiwanese Hakka. She introduced the general public to the diverse aspects and memories of the Hakka and enriched the cultural heritage of the Hakka people. The oral interview and audio-visual recordings from this project will seek to explore the life story of Huang Juan, Taiwan’s roman-fleuve author, and the history of Taiwanese literature in order to preserve important records for the study of Hakka culture in Taiwan.

_Project

Survey Project on Hakka Village Cultural Resources

Project Duration: 2020.12-2023.12

The survey of Hakka resources in Cyonglin Township of Hsinchu County, Tongluo and Sanyi Townships of Miaoli County, Jiasian and Shanlin Districts of Kaohsiung City is now in the final review phase and completion is scheduled for February 2022. The result will consist of 1200 cultural resource tickets and 120 in-depth topical reports. The Hakka cultural resource survey was continued in 2020 for “Changchih Township and Wanluan Township in Pingtung County,” “Neipu Township in Pingtung County,” “Tai-an Township in Miaoli County,” “Sihu Township in Miaoli County,” “Jhunan Township in Miaoli County,” “Tongsiao, Yuanlin and Houlong Townships in Miaoli County,” “Hengshan Township in Hsinchu County,” “Sinpu Township in Hsinchu County,” “Siangshan District in Hsinchu City,” “Dasi District in Taoyuan County,” “Miaoli City in Miaoli County,” “Sinfeng Township in Hsinchu County,” “Jhudong District in Hsinchu City,” “Jhubei City in Hsinchu County,” and “Chungli District in Taoyuan City.” These survey activities will be progressively completed by the end of December 2023.

_Project

2021 - 2022 Survey and Management Project on Hakka Village Cultural Resources

Organizer: Aura Space Design Co., Ltd

Project Duration: 2021.10-2023.10

Culture is accumulated from ways of life. A general survey of Hakka cultural resources is a top priority to build up a body of basic information on Hakka culture and is now being conducted as a multi-year project. To improve the speed and effectiveness of the cultural resource survey, a project management mechanism was developed to advise 19 townships/districts on survey activities. Compiling a complete record of Hakka cultural resources provides a foundation for the cultivation of local identity and serves to intertwine the land with the everyday memories of Hakka folks. The survey information can then be made available to future researchers to support research in local history and strengthen local awareness of cultural conservation.

*_Project***“Compilation of the History of Hakka Settlements and Villages” Project - Phase 1****Organizer:** National Central University (NCU)**Project Leader:** Chang, Han-bi**Project Duration:** 2018.5-2021.12

The “Compilation of the History of Hakka Settlements and Villages” project was launched by the THCDC in 2017. Field research was conducted by cultural history teams or historians in the form of workshops, combing of settlement history, and oral interviews with elders. The project looked at local history, industries, and families, and compiled a database of Hakka artifacts. The NCU was also commissioned to train and recruit village historians throughout Taiwan so that ordinary people can become village historians as well. The project hopes to develop a complete set of professional theoretical and action modules for village historians, and cultivate more village historians through experimental courses. These historians will bring their expertise to each Hakka settlement so that everyone can become a village historian and record moving stories of their homeland. A total of 11 village histories were published as of December 2021.

*_Project***“Compilation of the History of Hakka Settlements and Villages” Project - Phase 2****Organizer:** National United University (NUU)**Project Leader:** Yu, Lung-tung**Project Duration:** 2021.12-2023.12

The “Compilation of the History of Hakka Settlements and Villages” project was launched by the THCDC in 2017. Field research was conducted by cultural history teams or historians by combing through settlement history, and oral interviews with elders. The project looked at local history, industries, and families, and compiled a database of Hakka artifacts. The NUU was also commissioned to train and recruit village historians throughout Taiwan so that ordinary people can become village historians as well. The project hopes to develop a complete set of professional theoretical and action modules for village historians, and cultivate more village historians through experimental courses. These historians will bring their expertise to each Hakka settlement so that everyone can become a village historian and record moving stories of their homeland.

*_Project***“Hakka Elders’ Oral History and Audio-Visual Record Preservation” Project****Organizer:** Provincial Highway No.3 Cultural Workshop**Project Leader:** Ku, Shao-chi**Project Duration:** 2019.7-2020.10

The project collected “oral history and audio-visual records” of historically important people to preserve their life experiences, perspectives, and the local Hakka language. Interviews were conducted with 21 elders from the Hakka regions of Taoyuan, Hsinchu, and Miaoli. Interview subjects were chosen on the basis of their connection with local history such as the mining industry in Hsinchu, multi-generational education, veteran actors of traditional opera, as well as people in special professions, or people who had taken part in or witnessed certain events. The project recorded 21 videos and compiled 150 records on documents and artifacts. All were uploaded to the THCDC Cultural Heritage Network for public viewing.

*_Project***“Oral Interview with Cheng Rom-shing” Project****Organizer:** Hsiang Wei Culture Co., Ltd.**Project Leader:** Lin, Tzu-hsien**Project Duration:** 2021.12-2023.3

Prof. Cheng Rom-shing is known for his work in traditional Hakka opera and music. He made great contributions to the development of performance formulas and teaching system of Hakka opera. He also helped establish Hakka operas as an important genre of traditional Taiwanese theater. Prof. Cheng is greatly respected in the traditional Hakka opera community for his decades-long support of the cultivation of traditional Hakka opera talents and skills. The oral interview conducted by this project will hopefully explore the life of Hakka opera scholar Professor Chen and the history of Hakka opera. Precious imagery recorded during the interview will also be used to create a digital record of documents and artifacts related to Hakka opera.

E. Library Resources

(A) Introduction

The Taiwan Hakka Museum of *THCDC* has established a Library Materials Center to support Hakka academic, cultural, and historical research. The Library collects Chinese and Western books, periodicals, academic papers, audio-visual information, and electronic resources related to Hakka studies. These are provided for research and other uses, and for supporting research and development of park activities. We also actively cooperate with other Taiwanese research libraries to expand our reach and introduce more readers to Hakka culture. Library space is divided into the “Exhibition of Hakka Affairs Council Grant Projects,” “Book Area,” “Reading Area,” “Audio-Visual Area,” “Periodicals,” “Computer Queries Area,” “Research Cubicle,” and “Discussion Room.”

a. Hakka publications and resources

Chinese and Western books on Hakka topics are collected by the Library Materials Center. These include more than 23,200 volumes of journals, historical records, research publications, industry manuscripts, and project reports; more than 6,200 volumes of Hakka-related periodicals, Chinese/English newspapers, and community newspapers; 759 e-books, 25 electronic databases, and over 2,100 audio-visual records. The collection also includes 495 Hakka family tree records, 80 volumes of Tan-Hsin Archives, 1,975 volumes of printed Hakka theses and dissertations, and 1,492 volumes of digital Hakka theses and dissertations.

b. Hakka literatures and reports

The collection includes publicity materials and publications from important events organized by the Hakka Affairs Council over the years including the results of Hakka research project grants to universities and colleges, quality theses and dissertations, the results of Hakka cultural and living environment development programs, and the results from the Survey Project on Hakka Village Cultural Resources.

c. Book donations between 2019-2021

Between 2019 and 2021, more than 18,300 items (volumes) of books, periodicals, and audio-visual records were donated by Mr. Kuo-shun Ku, Mr. Cheng-kuang Hsu, Mr. Wei-an Chang, Mr. Yih-yuan Li, as well as other private individuals and organizations.

Key donations included more than 5,600 books, periodicals, and audio-visual records from the collection of Mr. Kuo-shun Ku, recipient of the 2015 Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award; 700 books from the collection of Mr. Cheng-kuang Hsu, the recipient of the 2021 Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award; around 1,600 books from the collection of Mr. Wei-an Chang, recipient of the 2017 Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award; as well as around 5,200 books and 4,400 periodicals from the collection of former Academician Mr. Yih-yuan Li.

d. Library Collection Resource System

- Museum Collection Inquiry System: Provides search services for the *THCDC* physical collection.
- Integrated Digital Resource System: Provides an integrated search service for the *THCDC* electronic resources including databases, electronic periodicals, e-books, and online resources. A remote reader authentication service is also available for remote access.
- Resource Discovery System: Provides an integrated search service for all *THCDC* resources (including the physical collection catalog, electronic resources, and digital archives system). It can also concurrently discover and acquire resources from other institutions or outside of the Museum.

(B) Book lending services

Book loans became available in October 2018. Any person over the age of 16 may apply for a library card from the Library Materials Center for borrowing books, using its resources for Hakka studies, and cultural conservation and promotion. Please refer to the “Borrowing Rules of the Library Materials Center, Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council” for more information.

(C) Library Materials Center user statistics

Total visits in 2020: 15,477 (the center was closed between 2020/3/16 and 2020/7/2 due to COVID-19; the center was also closed for renovations between 2020/7/3 and 2020/10/31).

Total visits in 2021: 13,336 (the center was closed between 2021/5/16 and 2021/12/31 due to COVID-19).



(IV) Exhibitions and Performing Arts

A. Exhibitions

The content of exhibits must be based on research that explores the connotations of Hakka culture. Exhibitions convert complicated content into the general public's language. The organizer drew on the historical context of Taiwan Hakka developments (Taiwan Hakka), the interactions between Taiwan Hakka and other ethnic groups (Ethnic Group Relationships), the fusion and changing of Taiwan Hakka around the world (Overseas Hakka), and academic research as the building blocks and combined them with the physical collection and digital archives (Hakka Collection). Exhibitions based on these four central themes provide the audience with a better understanding of the role that Hakka once played in Taiwanese society and culture.

(A) Taiwan Hakka

a The Black Gold Era of Coal Miners - Photo Exhibition of Coal Mines in Hakka Villages

5th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2020.12.17-2021.3.16

Taiwan underwent rapid industrialization in the 1950s and 1960s. Coal was an important source of primary energy and coal-fired power plants became the main source of electricity. There were once 13 coal mines in the Miaoli region at the industry's peak. Lower oil prices after 1968, the first global energy crisis in 1974, and a streak of three serious mining disasters in 1984 meant these mines were gradually abandoned. Coal production in Miaoli finally ceased in 1995.

The most valuable mineral resource in Miaoli other than coal was oil and gas. There is only a small number of oil and gas deposits in Taiwan with the overwhelming majority concentrated in the Miaoli region. Miaoli is therefore the hub of oil surveying in Taiwan. The CPC's Exploration & Production Business Division, Exploration & Development Research Institute, and LNG Pipeline Division are all located here. The exhibition featured photographs of the miners, their working environment, and activities between 1936 and 1994.



b The Bridge of Cultural Knowledge - Exhibition of Books and Artifacts Owned by Lai A-sheng

Co-organizer: Miaoli County Government

Love of Hakka Villages (6th Special Exhibition Hall), Taiwan Hakka Museum

2021.08.23-2021.11.26

Mr. Lai A-sheng was born in 1950 in Nanjhuang, Miaoli. He came from a traditional Hakka farming village and founded Laureate Publications in Taipei in 1974. Mr. Lai A-sheng once said that "publishing houses form the bridge between people and culture" when talking about his ambitions in life and his goals. His Laureate Publishing company made important contributions to the Taiwanese publishing industry. Before his passing, Lai supported the publication of literary, social science, psychology, philosophy, and education book collections. In his later years, he also published local Taiwanese books and his writing motto was "a beacon of knowledge, and laureate of culture." Lai was highly regarded in academic circles and universities.

c *Se moi ngin (female in Hakka) – Silhouette of Hakka Women*

Love of Hakka Villages (6th Special Exhibition Hall), Taiwan Hakka Museum
2020.10.29-2021.8.8

Hakka women make important contributions to society. From house chores and farm work to make ends meet in the past, and to participating in modern social and industrial development today, Hakka women have always been synonymous with diligence and energy. In our first partnership with Taiwan Women's Center, the THCDC divided the exhibition into "Discovering the Country Women of Taiwan," "Hakka Women Power - Empowerment of Land Workforce," "Age of Women Power - Hakka Women Join Schools Instead of Workforce," "Contemporary Hakka Women in Pictures," and "Women Power in Hakka Literature." The graphics, text, and scenario designs expressed the diverse aspects of Hakka women power. Hakka women might come from all walks of life and have different identities, but at the same time, they celebrate the same name: *Se moi ngin (female in Hakka)*.



d *"Treasure Mother Tongue: Hakfa 30" Special Exhibition*

Culture Gallery, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2021.12.25-2022.1.17

December 28, 2021, marked the 33rd anniversary of the "Restore My Mother Tongue Campaign." Language is an important cultural heritage so the theme of "Passing on of Mother Tongue" was chosen for the "*Treasure Mother Tongue: Hakfa 30*" special exhibition in the Museum's Culture Gallery. A number of children's illustrated storybooks such as "*How Have You Been, Anna?*" were used to launch the "*Treasure Mother Tongue: Hakfa 30*" special exhibition aimed at families. The heartwarming conversation between grandparents and grandchildren conveyed the message that "Language is a key to cultural learning and exchange." Immersive learning experiences in the form of games, multimedia animations, and music introduced visitors to the beauty of the Hakka language and the importance of passing on one's mother tongue.



e Legacy - Exhibition of Prize-Winning Entries from the Hakka Mountain Song Lyrics in Calligraphy Competition

Culture Gallery, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2020.2.13-2021.1.4

The “Finals of the Hakka Mountain Song Lyrics in Calligraphy Competition” was held at the Taiwan Hakka Museum between 28 to 29 December 2019, to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the Restore My Mother Tongue Campaign. The competition attracted 555 entries across Taiwan with 70% of entrants being from outside of Miaoli. Calligraphy artists from as far east as Yilan and as far south as Pingtung all entered the competition. A total of 40 prize-winners were selected after rigorous judging during the preliminary and final review.

To give these exceptional and meaningful works more exposure, an exhibition was held at the Culture Gallery of Taiwan Hakka Museum on February 13th (Tian Chuan Festival / a Hakka festival held on the 20th day of the first lunar month). The exhibition featured 16 winning works from the Society and Creativity categories, and 24 winning works from the Elementary School, Junior High School, and Senior High School categories.



f Memories and Rebirth - 9.21

Culture Gallery, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2019.9.17-2020.3.31

The 921 Earthquake occurred at 1:47:15.9 AM (local time) on the morning of September 21, 1999, and lasted 102 seconds. It was triggered by the simultaneous movement of the Chelongpu Fault and Damaopu/Shuangdong faults with central Taiwan being the hardest hit. The 921 Earthquake did not just wreak havoc on the natural environment. It was also a cataclysm for cultural and historical buildings. The “Memories and Rebirth - Retrospective Exhibition of 921 Earthquake” used relics rescued from Jiangliao Alley in Dongshi Township as well as the reconstruction of the Tuniu Hakka Cultural Museum in Shigang Township to create a unique chronology of Hakka communities and their inhabitants.



g Women's Empowerment –Silhouette of Hakka Women Special Exhibition

Culture Gallery, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2018.09.15-2019.8. 31

The “Women’s Empowerment – Hakka Women in Silhouette” exhibition at the Culture Gallery of Taiwan Hakka Museum featured a hand-picked selection of images on the theme of Hakka women from the Museum’s digital archives. The 70 works by Hakka photographers such as Nan-guang Teng, Wang-hsiu Li, Chin-miao Wu, A-hsiang Chang, Hsiu-yun Li, Li-wen Chen, Chin-jung Wu, Yen-chuan Chen, Tseng-chang Li, An-ming Liu, Sheng-mu Huang, Cheng-chi Li and Pao-chu Chung dated from the Japanese Period through to the 1990s. All of the imagery was from the cities that the photographers lived in, the societies they were familiar with, their everyday life, local customs, as well as their families, neighbors, and other people they knew. The exhibition sought to present the life of Hakka women across different eras from different angles and perspectives.

The motif of home served as the starting point with the gallery symbolizing a journey through time. Hanging tapestries alluding to the roofs and beams of homes symbolized how women have always been a pillar of families in every age. Vintage images on the five themes of “Family’s Daily Life,” “Industrial Activities,” “Fashion and Trends,” “Educational Enlightenment” and “Social Participation” narrated the resilient beauty of Hakka women as they transitioned from traditional roles to modern society. These simple, honest, and direct images of women will hopefully provide a truthful record of Hakka history.



(B) Overseas Hakka



a A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition

1st Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2020.8.12-2022.4.15

This international exhibition was part of the 6-year academic research, exchange and cooperation agreement signed between the THCDC, Japan’s National Museum of Ethnology, and the College of Hakka Studies at National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University. Pre-exhibition research and collection of exhibits were conducted between 2018 and 2019. The multicultural history of Hakka-related development in Japan and Taiwan was chosen as the exhibition theme.

In 1895, Japan commenced its 50-year rule over Taiwan. The culture, life, and industries of Taiwan Hakka became strongly influenced by Japan. It also led to Japanese investigation and research into Taiwan Hakka. The exhibition presented the interactions and exchanges between Taiwan and Japan since the period of Japanese rule. It explored how Japan influenced the development of Taiwan Hakka groups and culture, as well as how the lives and culture of Taiwan Hakka living in Japan melded with Japanese society.

The content on display included music, theater, literature, baseball, intra-island secondary Hakka migrations and industry development, an overview of Taiwan Hakka migration to Japan, Hakka association activities in Japan, as well as the lives of Hakka descendants and Hakka expatriates in Japan. Through the exhibition, one can see how the Hakka went from fighting the Japanese in the Yi-Wei War to grudgingly accepting Japanese rule, and from bitter resistance against Japan to understanding the Japanese, learning the Japanese language, and becoming citizens during the period of Japanese rule. The Hakka went overseas to study, migrated to Japan, and set up Hakka associations in a new land. In the exhibition, we can see the resilience and adaptiveness of the Hakka, multicultural tolerance, as well as all the different industries and talent that they developed in each industry after fusing with foreign cultures.



b “When Hakka Meets Christianity” Special Exhibition

5th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2021.3.31-2022.6.30

In the latter half of the 19th Century, Western missionaries came across Hakka who spoke a language different from that of Mandarin in Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Guangdong, and Taiwan. Their simplicity and diligence impressed the missionaries spreading the message of Christianity so they began learning about the language and culture they referred to as “Hakka.” They also compiled dictionaries, proverbs, and textbooks that introduced Hakka history and customs to the West through their missionary societies.

The best-known of these was the Basel Missionary Society headquartered in the Swiss city of Basel. Its archives contain a trove of Hakka writings and language materials from the early years. The exhibition used the story of Hakka’s meeting with Christianity to show more people how unique the Hakka language is on a global level and the importance of preserving Hakka culture.

c “Hakka in Southeast Asia: About Hakka Community in Singapore” Special Exhibition

2nd Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2021.3.31-2022.6.30

The “Hakka in Southeast Asia: About Hakka Community in Singapore” special exhibition told the story of Hakka migrants’ lives in Singapore, their associations, religious beliefs, businesses, and even the new appearance they took on after fusing with the local culture against a historical backdrop. The special exhibition brought together artifacts and rare photos from Hakka associations in Singapore. The interactive exhibits and collections of artifacts combined with easy-to-understand text introduced the audience to the history of Hakka migration in Singapore, from the early years of hardship to putting down their roots. Today, the Hakka played an indispensable role in the modernization of Singapore.



(C) Inter-relationship with other ethnic groups



a Hakka X Taiwan Indigenous: The Dialogue between Indigenous and Hakka Attire Patterns

7th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum
2021.8.4-2022.2.28

The patterns found on the clothing of Taiwan Hakka groups and indigenous peoples formed the central theme of this exhibition. The three modules of “In Between the Indigenous and Hakka Weaving,” “Pattern Cipher” and “New Innovative Concepts” deciphered the traces of mutual admiration and learning left behind by the two ethnic groups over their long co-existence.

“In Between the Indigenous and Hakka Weaving” showcased the weaving, beading, embroidery, and decorative techniques of indigenous peoples in Taiwan. Different forms of clothing incorporating cultural connotations such as ethnic region, occasion, and social status were also an important form of identification. Most traditional Hakka clothing used simple materials with muted colors. Decorations were generally clean and simple as well. Exquisitely embroidered bellybands have however been found in artifacts passed down through the generations. Such inner wear offers an interesting contrast to the plain clothing worn on the outside. The “Pattern Cipher” module explored the rich and diverse use of patterns in clothing by the two ethnic groups. Decorative patterns were not purely aesthetic, they also served as everyday life, birth customs, and religious needs. The transformation of animals, plants, sights, or legends into realistic or abstract patterns held special meaning for each ethnic group. The “New Innovative Concepts” showed how contemporary design distilled the cultural essence of an ethnic group from their traditions and then transformed traditional wisdom and aesthetics into new strength, sparking a dialog between old customs and a new era.



(D) Hakka Collection

a “Hakka Collection” Classic Collection Permanent Exhibition

4th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2020.8.12 - 2021.11.30

“Hakka Collection - Classic Collection Permanent Exhibition” is an important product of the THCDC’s efforts in the collection of

Hakka artifacts since 2016 with more than 15,000 objects collected so far. The exhibition presents Hakka objects collected domestically and from overseas focusing on work, life, and thought. These collections explore the stories of Hakka industries, clans, local society, inter-relationship with other ethnic groups, arts and culture, and religious beliefs. These include important cultural artifacts that embody the social and cultural context of local Hakka such as a great sword used by the Chief Minister of Liugdui, Lai Hsiung-fei, the red copy of examination papers and official hats worn by Presented Scholar Chiang Chang-jung, the hand warmer of General Tang-hsin Wu, *Chinese Daily* newspaper from Mauritius, the manuscripts of author Huang Juan and master musician Chung Tsai-hsiang, the flag of Shitang Hsin-sing Society, photography equipment from Zhonggang River, and architectural elements from the shrine of Peng Chao-he. The final part of the exhibition is dedicated to the process by which objects added to the Museum collection through donations, purchases, transfers, exchanges, or replicas are carefully assessed, archived, and conserved. The general public can then learn how collected artifacts are acquired, studied, and utilized. It is hoped that the artifacts will provide a picture of Hakka history, development, and local stories. Donors can also see the tremendous cultural energy from the precious cultural artifacts they so selflessly contributed.



b The Discovering Hakka Collection - Hakka’s Hidden Treasures

Hakka Contribution Hall

2020.11.20-2021.3.1

The “Discovering Hakka Collection - Hakka’s Hidden Treasures” presents an in-depth look at Hakka culture through physical exhibits, warehouse operations, and results. The diverse collection of photographs, everyday life items, and woven goods featured in this exhibition introduced the people of Taiwan to Hakka culture.

c The Discovering Hakka Collection - Hakka’s Hidden Treasures

4th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2021.12.4-2022.1.4

The “Discovering Hakka Collection - Hakka’s Hidden Treasures” presents an in-depth look at Hakka culture through physical exhibits. The interesting cultural artifacts owned by Hakka folks such as woven goods, historical records, contracts, and photography equipment featured in this exhibition introduced the people of Taiwan to Hakka settlement history and culture.



(E) Touring Exhibitions / Cooperative Exhibitions**a Decoding the Tan-Hsin Archives: The Past of the Hakka Villages**

Co-organizer: National Archives Administration of National Development Council

2020.1.17-2020.6.22 / 5th Special Exhibition Hall, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2020.7.20-2020.9.18 / 1F Exhibition Hall of North Building, Xinzhuang Joint Office Building of Executive Yuan, National Archives Administration, National Development Council

2021.1.10-2021.2.23 / Special Exhibition Room A1, Taoyuan City Hakka Museum, Department of Hakka Affairs, Taoyuan City Government

The “Tan-Hsin Archives” consisted of county-level administrative and judicial records in Taiwan from the Manchu Dynasty between 1766 and 1895. They covered the administrative counties of Tamsui and Hsinchu. The records were transferred to the courts at the start of the period of Japanese rule before being donated to the Taihoku Imperial University for academic use. The “Decoding the Tan-Hsin Archives: The Past of the Hakka” special exhibition was co-organized by the THCDC and the National Archives Administration of National Development Council. The exhibition recreated a corner of the National Taiwan University Library as the start of the decoding process. It then moved through Tan-Hsin Archives spanning 119 years from the 41st Year of the Qianlong Era (1776) to the 21st Year of the Guangxi Era (1895) to explore the structure of government power under the Manchus, and the lives of Taiwan’s social classes it influenced. We attempted to present how the Hakka strove to build a home of their own during the 19th Century.

**b “Soil and Water Conservation for Disaster Prevention” Touring Exhibition**

Co-organizer: Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan / National Science and Technology Museum

Atrium Square, Taiwan Hakka Museum

2020.10.26-2021.3.29

The “Soil and Water Conservation for Disaster Prevention” exhibition was a collaboration between the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and the National Science and Technology Museum. This special exhibition showcased the disaster prevention knowledge of early Hakkas. Learning through play modules offered the audience an opportunity to learn about soil and water conservation as well as how to prevent the flow of debris through interactive games and simulators.



(F) Online Exhibitions

a Celebrating UNSECO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage: Beautiful Music Made by Fellow Hakka - Precious Music Recordings Online Exhibition

Co-organizer: The National Taiwan Normal University's Digital Archive Center for Music - Open Museum website
2021.10.27 - present

The “Beautiful Music Made by Fellow Hakka – 2021 Taiwan Precious Music Recordings Online Exhibition” was launched on October 27, 2021, to celebrate the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *World Day for Audiovisual Heritage*. An announcement of the exhibition was also featured on the UNESCO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage website. The online exhibition presented to the world precious Hakka recordings from the music history of Taiwan including traditional Hakka operas and popular songs from the period of Japanese rule, folk songs during the Folk Song Collection Movement, as well as original creations by contemporary composers. Through the window of the digital audio-visual collection, we hope to share the beauty of Taiwan Hakka music with the whole world.

Online exhibition URL: <https://openmuseum.tw/muse/exhibition/ddaf7a18c418f810801eec4ce309365f>



B. Series of Lunar New Year Events

a 2020 - Hospitable Hakka Spring Series Events

2020.02.08-02.12

The Hospitable Hakka Spring Series of Lunar New Year Events were organized by the Taiwan Hakka Museum to attract visitors over the Lunar New Year holidays and enjoy the happy new year in the Hakka manner. There were also distinctive Hakka performances and exhibitions for the general public to take part in. “Integration of art, culture, performance and exhibition resources” was employed to recreate the lively atmosphere of Hakka settlements during the new year and the hospitable nature of the Hakka people. We hope that the cultural exhibitions and performances will give people a better understanding of unique Hakka new year customs and encourage more of the young generation to fall in love with Hakka.



b 2021 - Hospitable Hakka Spring Series Events

2021.01.30-8.29

The Hospitable Hakka Spring Series of Lunar New Year Events at the Taiwan Hakka Museum was modified to reduce crowding due to COVID-19. In addition to “Limited Edition of Free Lunar New Year Red Packets” over the Lunar New Year holidays, other events such as “*Bag Gung’s (revered elderly gentleman in Hakka) Village Patrol*,” “Holiday Blessings,” “Animals Woven from Straw,” “Street Artists,” “Straw Toy DIY,” “Puzzle Game,” and “Lemon-Citrus Tea Experience” were extended until August. We hope that the cultural exhibitions and performances will introduce more young people to Hakka culture.

“Animals Woven from Straw” invited Hakka straw artist Yu-shiang Wang to demonstrate his animals woven from straw. A large straw ox and ox herd were also crafted in keeping with the Year of the Ox. Visitors could discover the magic of straw in fallow fields. “Lemon-Citrus Tea Experience” used local crops to provide a sample of great Hakka taste. “Citrus Tea” made from Tiger Orange and tea was invented by early Hakka settlers. The workshop showed how people can build on old wisdom to make their own Lemon-Citrus Tea.

(V) Education Promotion

The Center takes a proactive approach to education promotion. The planning revolved around three directions: First, a series of treasure hunts and puzzle games that incorporate questions inspired by each special exhibition on campus. The general public is then guided through a series of fun and diverse challenges that introduce them to the contents of the exhibitions. Second, environmental education is combined with

Hakka cultural elements to come up with DIY workshops suitable for the young and old alike. All kinds of cultural workshops linked to the ecological environment around the park offer the public a relaxing way of learning about Hakka cultural traditions and features. Lastly, we have education promotion on Hakka cultural assets. Lectures and workshops are held to disseminate related knowledge and skills.

A. Education Promotion Events

Name	Date	Course Description
2020 Education Promotion Event --Little Lu Ban Carpenter Summer Camp	2020/08/15-08/16	The course is based on traditional Hakka woodworking techniques. An outdoor course in Hakka Hospital Garden introduces children to the sources of timber and an interactive way to learn about Hakka culture and the eco-forests of the Museum.
2020 Education Promotion Event -- Little Lu Ban Carpenter Summer Camp	8/22/2020-08/23	The Hakka-themed camp arranged for children to speak Hakka in front of the camera. The personal experiences shared by Hakka online celebrities helped build the children's confidence.
2020 Education Promotion Event -- Hide and Seek by Moonlight	2020/10/01-10/02	There's a game of hide and seek going on the moon! Liven up moon-watching over the Mid-Autumn Festival holiday with some puzzle games. Visitors can enjoy the fun of puzzle rooms and explore the exhibitions.
Puzzle Room	2021/04/30-05/02	Players are invited to become flower guardians and solve puzzles. The Tung-blossom-themed puzzle incorporates the contents of the exhibition.
Holiday Summer Camp	2021/08/17-27	An innovative online summer camp was launched by leveraging the Museum's digital learning environment and resources. Toy Summer Camp - VR tour, puzzle games, and other fun interactions were used to introduce students to the exhibits, learn the Hakka language, and craft their own miniature exhibits. Storyteller Summer Camp - Students were guided through the DIY of hand puppets, learn Hakka craftsmen jargon, and take part in short plays that encourage students to speak Hakka.
Hospitable Hakka Autumn Series Events	2021/09/18-09/21	A detective challenge based on the illustrated book "Dragon Welcomes the New Year" invited players to become junior detectives. The detectives must use clues from the story to ask the stage master questions and deduce the correct answer! Other activities included exciting art & cultural performances, floral lucky bags, and charity sales.

B. Cultural Assets Education Promotion Events

In 2016, the THCDC began receiving Hakka-related artifacts transferred by government agencies or donated/purchased by private individuals. To preserve and conserve important Hakka culture, work on storage facilities and collection guidelines commenced in 2018. Through collection, research, subsequent exhibitions, and education promotion, we hoped to bring Hakka's culture and stories to the general public. In 2020, key artifacts from the

THCDC collection were used to organize the "Hakka Collection - Classic Collection Permanent Exhibition" so that the general public can learn about the collection process and environment inside the museum.

The "Cultural Artifact Preservation Education Event" was held to promote the preservation of artifacts and draw people's attention to antique items in their homes that have value or a story of their own. The course provided an introduction to the basic philosophy and care.

Name	Date	Course Description
Lecture: Copyright Laws and Inventory of Artifact Rights	2019/12/26	Making artifacts or digital content publicly available or using them for "Value-added applications" requires clarification of related rights. In addition to copyright, artifacts may also be subject to the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, Protection Act for the traditional intellectual creations of indigenous peoples, portrait rights, Personal Information Protection Act, platemaking rights, trade secrets, trademarks, and patents. A "Right Inventory" must therefore be taken as a matter of priority. Legal researcher Yi-hsuan Lin was invited to teach this course. Lin had previously conducted rights inventories for cultural artifacts at a number of museums including the National Museum of Taiwan History.
Lecture: Concepts and Ethics of Cultural Artifact Maintenance and Restoration (including preventive protection of artifacts)	2019/12/26	Preventive preservation and maintenance of cultural artifacts refer to taking appropriate measures for the environment in which artifacts are preserved so they are not damaged and their life shortened due to natural or human factors. Professor Fei-wen Tsai from the Graduate Institute of Conservation of Cultural Relics and Museology at Tainan National University of Arts has many years of experience with restoration and ethical research. Tsai was invited to explain how professional conservators are responsible to the cultural asset and its owner, custodian, the conservation profession, and society as a whole. He also introduced guidelines and ethics of cultural relic conservation that should be followed by conservators.
Lecture: Insurance for Cultural Artifacts in Museums	2020/02/11	What is the role of insurance companies in the complex process of protecting cultural artifacts? Insurance policies for artworks offered by local insurance companies generally cover property insurance and transportation insurance. Such policies cover the risk to the artwork during static displays or in the warehouse. They can also cover dynamic risks to the artwork during transportation, set-up, and tear-down. Associate Professor Derek Lee from the College of Law, Soochow University, was invited to discuss in detail insurance for cultural artifacts in museums.
Lecture: The Museum Act	2020/02/11	Associate Professor Shin-chieh Tzeng from the Graduate Institute of Conservation of Cultural Relics and Museology at Tainan National University of the Arts had been involved in the discussions leading up to the Museum Act. He was invited to give a lecture on the contents of the Museum Act and how it works in practice to provide a basic understanding of museum regulations in Taiwan.
Workshop: Types and Functions of Protective Enclosures for Cultural Artifacts (Including Mobile Protection)	2020/03/17	Cultural artifacts are placed inside protective enclosures and secured into place through padding for their protection and preservation. First, the composition of the artifact and how it was made must be established. Next, observe the state of deterioration to determine what protective measures to take to mitigate the mechanism of deterioration and stabilize its condition. The safety of the artifact in storage and during transportation must also be ensured. For this workshop, the person in charge of Yunshiu, the best-known supplier of protective enclosures to museums in Taiwan was invited to introduce all the different types and functions (including mobile protection) of protective enclosures for artifacts.
Lecture: Specifications for Digitization of Artifacts and Interpretation of Data	2020/04/08	We often hear the terms "collection digitization" or "digital collection" mentioned today. Simply put, modern information technology is used to preserve a digital record of an object's images and associated information. A database and indexing system to simplify access for researchers and the general public. Associate Researcher Pang-yen Cheng from the Department of Registration and Conservation at the National Palace Museum was invited to provide an in-depth introduction to the specifications for digitization of artifacts and interpretation of data.

Name	Date	Course Description
Lecture: Digital Asset Management	2020/04/08	Museums should take their operating requirements, environmental attributes, and scale when planning for digital asset management. Digital assets should be managed in a systematic manner for sustainable use and development. More importantly, digital asset management activities should be incorporated into a museum's information policy and overall management system. Associate Researcher and Chief of IT Section Shao-chun Wu from the Department of Exhibition Services at the National Palace Museum was invited to examine practical issues in digital asset management.
Workshop: Conservation Basics for Paper Artifacts	2020/05/08	Understanding how artifacts become damaged is critical to their protection and damage prevention. Badly damaged artifacts need to undergo conservation first to stabilize their condition. Shih-hsin Chiu, a former assistant researcher at the National Museum of Taiwan History with many years of experience in paper restoration was invited to share her experience on museum procedures and standards for the conservation and restoration of paper artifacts.
Workshop: Conservation Basics for Ceramic Artifacts	2020/07/03	Wen-chin Lai, a conservator at the Cheng Shiu University Conservation Center with many years of experience in ceramic artifact restoration was invited to share his experience on museum procedures and standards for the conservation and restoration of ceramic artifacts.
Lecture: Temporary Classification of Artifacts in Practice	2020/08/07	Provisional classification of artifacts requires a set of standard operating procedures, professional knowledge, and method of implementation to be devised. A national survey, classification, and registration of artifacts in state/public ownership can then be conducted. Registered artifacts can then be examined at a later date to enrich our understanding of Taiwan's artifacts and historical context. Research assistant Ching-chun Kuo from the National Museum of Taiwan Literature has worked on the provisional classification of artifacts. The course invited Kuo to share her experience in the implementation of the provisional classification system and partitioned conservation and management of artifacts at her museum.
Lecture: Museum Evaluations in Practice	2020/08/07	Director Wan-rong Chou from the Secretariat of National Science and Technology Museum was invited to share her experience with coordinating four operational sections and two administrative offices while in charge of that museum's 2018 evaluation. The <i>THCDC</i> can learn valuable lessons from her experience with the evaluation process.
Workshop: Conservation Basics for Wooden and Bamboo Artifacts	2020/09/04	Yun-ju Huang, a conservator and person in charge of the ChengXin Art and Conservation with many years of experience in the restoration of wooden and bamboo artworks/artifacts was invited to share her experience with museum procedures and standards for the conservation and restoration of wooden and bamboo artworks/artifacts.
Workshop: Conservation Basics for Photographic Film	2020/11/25	Associate Researcher Hong-wen Luo at the National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts with many years of experience in photographic film restoration was invited to share his experience on museum procedures and standards for the conservation and restoration of photographic film.
Workshop: Introduction to Project Planning Specifications and Forms (Artifact Registration, Artifact Indexing, Condition Inspection)	2021/03/05	Guidelines for artifact registration, artifact indexing, and artifact condition inspection were developed as part of this project. The workshop introduced associated processes and forms.
Vintage Photograph Restoration Workshop	2021/11/6	Shih-chi Wang, a manager at Yunshiu, the best-known provider of object protection services to museums in Taiwan, was invited to talk about home collections, tips for preserving artifacts at home, as well as the materials and techniques to use. Participants also practiced conservation framing with photographs.

C. Environmental Education Promotion Events



The THCDC has developed 30 environmental education courses since 2014 to promote local exchange and Hakka culture from different perspectives. These Hakka cultural and environmental education courses incorporate diverse teaching methods to deliver enriched, high-quality content. Rolling adjustments were made to the courses based






on changes to museum exhibits and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Courses were also submitted for certification in accordance with the Museum's environmental education goals. In 2020, certification was granted for the three courses "Introduction to Charcoal Kilns," "Bombing the Dragon," and "Introduction to Paper Cuttings Art." The Museum now offers seven certified courses for educational institutions and agencies of all levels to choose from.

The Linkage between Course and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



(A) Courses offered between 2020-2021

Course Name	Target Age	Course Description
Introduction to Charcoal Kilns 	General public	Topic: Acacia charcoal / Charcoal kiln "Acacia charcoal" was a signature industry of the Hakka people. Students learn how the Hakka built charcoal kilns and turned acacia trees into acacia charcoal renowned for their heat, lack of cinders, low smoke, and lack of toxins. They are also shown how the charcoal industry was intertwined with Hakka migrations and their spirit of industry.
Bombing the Dragon 	General public	Topic: Bomb the Dragon in Miaoli Learn about the different Lantern Festival celebrations in northern, eastern, central, and southern Taiwan over the Lunar New Year holidays. The "Bombing the Dragon" activity is how the Hakka in the Miaoli region celebrate the Lantern Festival. Through the course, students learn about the history and artistry of festivals. This in turn inspires students to learn more about traditional local culture, as well as the importance of their conservation, and to treasure the environment and culture.

Course Name	Target Age	Course Description
Introduction to Paper Cuttings Art 	General public	Topic: Paper cutting Paper cutting is an art form that holds special significance for the Hakka. Paper cuttings are set on fire at the end of the festivities so that their hopes are carried to the heavens. The course introduces students to the basics of paper cutting. They also learn about Hakka totems in order to pass on the paper cutting culture of the Hakka and their spirit of ancestral worship.
Appreciation of the Traditional Camphor Industry 	General public	Topic: Camphor tree Many Hakka people in Taiwan made their living from the camphor industry. The abundant timber resources in the hills of central and northern Taiwan attracted many Hakka migrants. The camphor tree in particular was not only valued for use in construction and shipbuilding. Camphor extract was a previous herbal ingredient as well. The trees grew in hilly regions and were closely connected to the local community. The course introduces the camphor tree as well as its history with the Hakka. The camphor tree was used to look at the relationship between mankind and the environment. Students gain a better appreciation of the industry, the impact of human activity on the environment, and the importance of environmental sustainability.
Passing on the Tradition of Blue Hakka Tunics 	5 th - 6 th Graders	Topic: Hakka clothing The Hakka are synonymous with “indigo-dyed tunics.” The course introduces the Hakka spirit and cultural connotations of their indigo-dyed clothing. Students also learn how the Hakka used local plants and a complex dyeing process to turn indigo-dyed clothing into a sophisticated and varied art form.
A Mutually Beneficial and Sustainable Environment 	5 th - 6 th Graders	Topic: Exchange of labor By introducing students to the social structure of grassroots Hakka, the course hopes that they can carry on the Hakka tradition of labor exchange and understand the Hakka culture of mutual trust and assistance.
The Connection between Hakka Culture and Natural Environment 	Junior high school	Topic: Campus tour Times change and so do architectural styles. Different ways of life, geography, and history all shape the past and present culture. This course introduces the Hakka’s respect for Mother Nature through the Hakka cultural motifs within the park and the close connection between Hakka culture and the natural environment.

2020 Course Posters

**109 年度
臺灣客家文化館
教育推廣課程**
10/17-12/27

10月
客說四季

11、12月
魚幫水 水幫魚

課程地點：臺灣客家文化館B1研習教室

課程時間：
上午 09:30-11:30
下午 13:30-15:30

3月課程日期：
01 06 07 08 14
15 20 22 27 29

4月課程日期：
10 11 12 18 19 24

上下午場次/
手作磁罐DIY (收費)

下午場次/
苗栗客家DIY (收費)

注意事項：
1.課程於室內，請勿吸菸。
2.配合防疫，限額20人。
3.上課請全程佩戴口罩並保持社交距離。
4.本中心保有課程調整權，若有變動以現場公告為準。

10月學費：免費

11、12月學費：\$100

QR Code

**109 年度
臺灣客家文化館
教育推廣課程**
3/1-4/24

課程地點：臺灣客家文化館B1研習教室

課程時間：
上午 09:30-11:30
下午 13:30-15:30

3月課程日期：
01 06 07 08 14
15 20 22 27 29

4月課程日期：
10 11 12 18 19 24

上下午場次/
手作磁罐DIY (收費)

下午場次/
苗栗客家DIY (收費)

注意事項：
1.課程於室內，請勿吸菸。
2.配合防疫，限額20人。
3.上課請全程佩戴口罩並保持社交距離。
4.本中心保有課程調整權，若有變動以現場公告為準。

10月學費：免費

11、12月學費：\$100

QR Code

**109 年度
臺灣客家文化館
教育推廣課程**
5/2-5/31

課程地點：一樓4號服務台

課程時間：
上午 09:30-10:30
10:30-11:30
下午 13:30-14:30
14:30-15:30

五月課程日期：
02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

注意事項：
1.課程於室內，請勿吸菸。
2.配合防疫，限額20人。
3.上課請全程佩戴口罩並保持社交距離。
4.本中心保有課程調整權，若有變動以現場公告為準。

10月學費：免費

11、12月學費：\$100

QR Code

**109 年度
臺灣客家文化館
教育推廣課程**
6/5-7/24

課程地點：臺灣客家文化館B1研習教室

課程時間：
上午 09:30-11:30
下午 13:30-15:30

六月課程日期：
05 06 07 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

七月課程日期：
03 04 05 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

注意事項：
1.課程於室內，請勿吸菸。
2.配合防疫，限額20人。
3.上課請全程佩戴口罩並保持社交距離。
4.本中心保有課程調整權，若有變動以現場公告為準。

10月學費：免費

11、12月學費：\$100

QR Code

2021 Course Posters



(B) Hakka Sustainable Eating Event for 2020: Sustainable Earth Year

“Autumn Harvest” combined sustainable eating with green consumption to support the EPA 2020 Sustainable Earth Year by calling upon the general public to not waste food and practice local consumption. The Hakka Sustainable Eating Event for 2020 Sustainable Earth Year focused on the sustainable eating culture of the Hakka and included an eco-points collection scheme as well. The following activities were designed for groups and museum visitors:

a Hakka Harvests and Food Preservation

The “eat locally and don’t waste food” concept of sustainable eating can be seen in traditional Hakka pickling. Preserving fresh local mustard greens through special techniques so they aren’t left to spoil and can be eaten for a long time is one way of cherishing food.



b Sustainable Eating is a Blessing – Social Media Check-in Event

The “Life of Hakka folks” component of the Museum’s “Thank You Hakka Permanent Exhibition” features 12 dishes that demonstrate how adept the Hakka are at cooking with local ingredients; the pickling exhibit shows how the Hakka used local ingredients and food preservation techniques to keep food from spoiling and to avoid unnecessary waste. Dried mustard greens and turnips are all examples of sustainable eating culture.



(C) Promotion of environmental education through online videos

Videos of “Hakka Paper Cuttings” (from the “Introduction to Paper Cuttings Art” course), and “Bombing the Dragon” (from the “Bombing the Dragon” course) were produced to promote Hakka cultural and environmental education courses and to introduce more people to Hakka culture through different media.

<https://reurl.cc/l014O6>



(VI) Public Services

The Taiwan Hakka Museum of *THCDC* served 1.07 million people between 2020 and 2021. We have also continued to cultivate a team of volunteers to provide visitors with friendly and professional services as well as enhance the quality of our exhibitions and services. At the same time, we continued to promote grassroots Hakka cultural education, strategic alliances, and cross-disciplinary collaboration in order to support the sustainable development of the park, and welcome all visitors to the park with Hakka hospitality.

A. Visitors Services

Guided tours at fixed times and locations (suspended during COVID-19) and guided tours for groups were offered; two daily scheduled tours were offered during the weekday and four on weekends. The museum has dedicated personnel who are available to provide introductions to permanent and special exhibitions in Chinese and English. Storytelling sessions (suspended during COVID-19) at the Children's Museum were also available, there were two 20 to 30-minute sessions daily. The six stories in the current rotation include "The Secret of the Five-colored Stone," "The Tung Tree's Wish," "The Militia Challenge," "Hidden Foods of the Forest," "A-Juan's Hakka Village Visit," and "A Special Gift."

The Taiwan Hakka Museum offers guided group tours by reservation on weekdays, weekends, and public holidays. Guides are assigned to the groups based on group size for a tour of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Special Exhibition Halls. Tours at fixed times/fixed locations are provided on weekdays with dedicated personnel stationed in the permanent exhibition hall. These consisted of a morning session at 10:00 and an afternoon session at 14:00. Storytelling at the Children's Museum consisted of one morning session at 10:30 and one afternoon session at 15:30. There were four morning and afternoon sessions in total with each lasting for around 30 minutes. Tours at fixed times/fixed locations are provided on public holidays with dedicated personnel stationed in the permanent exhibition hall. These consisted of a morning session at 10:00 and an afternoon session at 14:00. A morning tour of 1st and 2nd Special Exhibition Halls was held at 11:00. Storytelling at the Children's Museum consisted of one morning session at 10:30 and one afternoon session at 15:30. An afternoon tour of the 4th Special Exhibition Hall was held at 15:00. There were six morning and afternoon sessions in total with each lasting for around 30 minutes.

(A) Shuttle Buses

Free shuttle bus services are available, "Route A" on weekdays and "Routes B and C on weekends and public holidays to offer convenient transportation services and encourage visitor participation. In addition to designated pick-up and drop-off points at Miaoli's HSR Station and Miaoli/Tongluo/Sanyi railway stations, the routes also pass by the National Union University, the Wu Jhuo Liu Museum of Art and Literature, the Hakka Compound, Sanyi Wood Sculpture Museum, Shei-Pa National Park, and Dahu Wineland Resort to provide extra convenience for traveling between our affiliated partners, museums, and popular tourist attractions.

(B) Restaurants and Shops

The Hakka Market, the Hospitality Souvenir Area, the Hakka Hospitality Restaurant, and the "*Hau Hag Hang Liau*" (*Hospitality Recreational Area*) were established to sell food products, accessories, wood and ceramic wares, food & beverage, souvenirs, crafts, and printed fabric merchandise.

(C) Venue Rental

Some of the spaces, facilities, and equipment can be rented for outside use to make effective use of the *THCDC*'s classroom, conference room, and activity venues, and to generate revenue.

The rental of conferencing areas not only opens up new possibilities for the park's development but also enriches park diversity through the hosting of different events. More people, companies, and charities can also learn about Hakka culture. These events not only serve to introduce the beauty of Hakka culture but also facilitate the promotion of Hakka culture.





(D) Restrooms and Lactation Room

The three principles of “No Grime, No Damp, and No Odor” are promoted by the two parks to foster a high-quality restroom culture. Public education on the policy of “flushing toilet paper down the toilet” along with a greater emphasis on cleaning and maintenance aims to provide visitors with a comfortable and hygienic restroom environment. A convenient and comfortable environment for breastfeeding/pumping is also provided for visitors and staff to uphold maternal rights and foster a mother/baby-friendly atmosphere.

Taiwan Hakka Museum has been recognized as “Miaoli County’s Outstanding Lactation Room” for two years in a row from 2020 to 2021. We are a mother and baby-friendly workplace.

B. Volunteer Services

Volunteers assist with various dissemination and service activities such as guided tours of the park, keeping order at exhibitions, cultural dissemination, visitor information, event support, and general administration based on their particular specialties. The park also holds volunteer recruitment drives based on personnel requirements at various times. Official volunteers are required to go through a written review, interview, training, internship, and evaluation process.

(A) In 2020, 31 applicants were inducted into the Volunteer Brigade bringing its total strength to 154 volunteers.

(B) Duties at Taiwan Hakka Museum included:

Providing explanations at exhibitions and responding to visitor inquiries; assisting with environmental education, cultural dissemination, and course instruction; assisting with indexing, sorting, filing, book loans and returns at the library.

(C) Volunteer Awards

2021 - Taiwan Hakka Museum	
Ministry of Health and Welfare Volunteer Service Awards	Gold Medal: Hsiu-feng Chen Silver Medal: Pi-yun Wang, Fa-cheng Fan, Chin-lan Liu
Miaoli County’s Outstanding Volunteer Awards	Silver Medal: Chen-yu Yang, Pei-yun Lu, Kuang-tung Chang
	Bronze Medal: Hsiu-lien Wu, Feng-hsiang Cheng, Chun-fu Huang, Wan-chi Cheng
	Evergreen Award: Mei-lien Liang
	Family Award: Fa-cheng Fan, Hsiu-feng Chen

(D) Exchange

Two volunteer assemblies were held by the Taiwan Hakka Museum during the year to learn more about volunteer activities and exchange feedback. Birthday celebrations and professional training courses were also held on the same day to strengthen camaraderie among volunteers and enhance the overall quality of service. Two volunteer assemblies attended by 96 people were held each year between 2020 and 2021.

The Museum of Fiber Arts, Taichung, was chosen as the benchmarking target in 2020 to improve the professionalism of Museum volunteers. A total of 85 people took part in visits and exchanges to improve the quality of volunteer service.

C. Marketing and Promotional Activities

The two parks in the north and south used newspapers, magazines, news, and media advertising to publicize their events and related information in order to generate visitor interest. These in turn help to raise our profile and foster a positive image of our organization.

(A) Promotional Activity

A joint ticketing promotional activity was held in conjunction with other domestic museums. Museum ticket stubs can be presented to receive discounted pricing when purchasing tickets for the 3D Multimedia Theater at the Taiwan Hakka Museum. The limited edition commemorative postcard/ticket from the Taiwan Hakka Museum can also be used at participating museums for similar concessions.

Museum Concessions	Special Offers at the Museum	Special Offers at Partner Museums
National Taiwan Museum of History	Special NT\$30 concession tickets for the Multimedia Theater	50% off adult tickets (one discount per ticket stub)
National Taiwan Museum		50% discount on admission
Postal Museum		Free admission

(B) Media Marketing

The THCDC issued 25 press releases between 2020 and 2021. Inviting the media to report on events at the parks generated 440 exposures in radio, electronic media and print media. A number of variety shows were filmed at the Taiwan Hakka Museum in 2020 including “Hunger Games,” “3 Kingdoms” and “Go Fighting.” Taiwan Public Television Service also filmed its high-quality reality show “Three Piglets” at the museum. The show highlighted the exhibition and educational activities at Taiwan Hakka Museum by documenting Golden Horse-winning actress Kuei-Mei Yang, popular actor Derek Chang, and Golden Bell best host award winner SOAC visiting the exhibitions and taking part in the environmental education DIY classes.



(VII) Publications and Cultural Contributions

Museum activities are focused on four areas, namely research, collection, exhibition, and education. Publication efforts were therefore directed towards topics based on these aspects. The research included specialist books on museums, Hakka studies, and a chronology of Hakka literature. The collection included digital archives of Hakka imagery and specialist books on settlement history surveys. The exhibition included pre-exhibition research publications for permanent exhibitions and special editions for special exhibitions. Education included the publication of children's illustrated books and the reprinting of travel books on the Liugdui region. Printed literatures were also developed and produced on a variety of event topics; these were put on display and sold at both museums for cultural marketing of museum brands and images.

A. Publications

(A) Academic Research

A Century Traversed: Japanese Scholars' Research in Hakka Regions

Publication Date: December 2021

Author: Edited by Mei-lin Chien and Hironao Kawai

The book is a compilation of Hakka research by 14 Taiwanese and Japanese scholars that form a bilateral dialog on a century of Hakka studies. Kanori Iino, Amu Peng, Mantaro Hashimoto, Gago Nakagawa, Tassei Shu, Akashi Uematsu, Issei Tanaka, Keiichiro Mogi, Michio Suenari, Yoshio Watanabe, Shunichi Horie, Masahisa Segawa, Osamu Ogata, and Kokuki Tai were the fourteen ethnologists, anthropologists, linguists, historians, and architects who traveled to local Hakka communities in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China during different periods of a time and contributed to the body of knowledge through fieldwork. The book recounted how early scholars' visits to Hakka regions since the 19th Century were not focused on specific ethnic groups, features, or cultural constructs. Instead, they studied the ethnography of southern Asia from a regional comparison perspective.



Learning the Mother Tongue - Meeting between Basel Missionaries and the Hakka

Publication Date: October 2021

Author: Yuzhong Li, Ying Cheng

The UN "Memory of the World Programme" recognized that the languages of ethnic minorities are a unique and precious part of mankind's common heritage. The book seeks to preserve and promote Hakka language by describing the historical records of the Hakka language preserved by Western missionaries and missionary societies in the 19th Century. The general public is introduced to the unique and fun aspects of the Hakka language as well as the importance of preserving the Hakka language and culture through plain language.

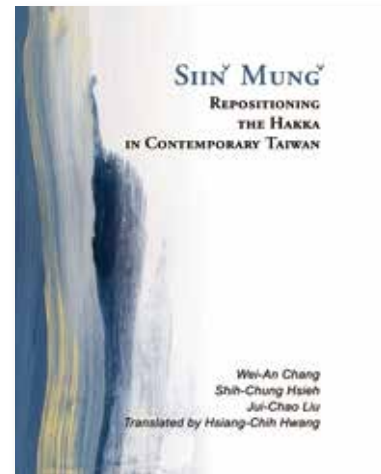


Siin Mung - Repositioning The Hakka In Contemporary Taiwan

Publication Date: March 2021

Author: Wei-an Chang, Shih-chung Hsieh, Rui-chao Liu / Translator: Hsiang-chih Hwang

Siin Mung-Repositioning The Hakka In Contemporary Taiwan was translated into English from Chinese. The book's title "Sinn Mung" refers to the mutual respect and gratitude that exists between Hakka groups and Taiwanese society. Unlike other Hakka research, the book sought to look at the Hakka people from a variety of objective narratives and historical sources. The global Hakka network is examined in isolation and as a whole to establish their common characteristics. Fine arts such as literature, music, and opera are used to explore the rich tapestry of Taiwanese Hakka culture. The unique nature of Hakka folk culture is experienced through their everyday life, clan associations, customs, and beliefs. The social activism of the Hakka throughout history is used to learn about their efforts to win the right to speak and broadcast in their own language, interpret their own history, as well as support universal values in Taiwan. Hakka culture was nurtured by Taiwan, and the Hakka in turn enriched Taiwanese culture.



(B) Translated Literatures

Hakka - History, Culture, Image (Translated from Japanese into Chinese)

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Noriko Iijima, Hironao Kawaii, Hiroshi Kobayashi / Translator: Chun-yu Chou

The book draws on field surveys in Hakka regions and related research to present the history, culture, and image of Hakka from three perspectives: "History and Geography," "Life and Customs," and "Resurgence and Identification." The authors conducted long-term case studies in a number of East Asian regions and branched out from there. The authors lived among contemporary Hakka for many years during the course of the field surveys. They transcribed their personal experiences into plain language to immerse the reader in Hakka communities around the world.



The Hakka - Foreigners within China (Translated from Japanese into Chinese)

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Keizo Takaki / Translator: Po-chieh Chen

The author focuses on "people" and outlines the outstanding attributes of the Hakka through depictions of Hakka that played an important role in history. Keizo Takaki, the author, starts the book with his personal experience of the Hakka and then takes the reader back through time to see how Hakka like Chu I-kui Chu, Hong Hsiou-chuan, Sun Yat-sen, and Deng Xiao-ping influenced the course of modern history. He then traces the path of Hakka migration to describe how Lo Fang-po, Lee Kuan-yew, and other Hakka across the world gradually expanded their living spaces and put down roots in local societies. From the book, we can see the strong sense of unity among the Hakka, their diligent nature, respect for education, and their confidence in their own culture and traditions.

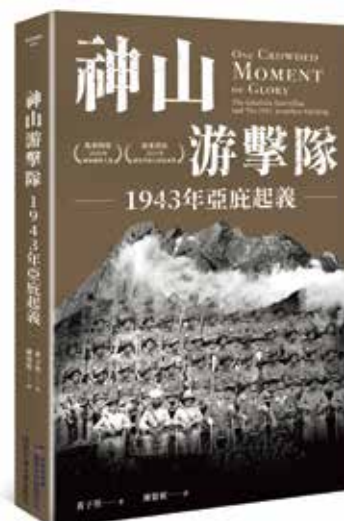


The Kinabalu Guerrillas and The 1943 Jesselton Uprising

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Danny Wong Tze Ken (Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya)

During World War II, a group of Chinese youths (mainly Hakka) in Malaysia formed the “Kinabalu Guerrillas” and fought alongside the local islanders against the brutal rule of the Japanese occupation. Jesselton was temporarily liberated when they launched a surprise night attack in early autumn. The Japanese military responded with vicious reprisal attacks including imprisonment, murder, and the Petagas massacre. The colonial government on Sabah installed a war memorial at Petagas after the war. The heroism of the Kinabalu Guerrillas is still remembered by the local people as well because it represented their spirit of liberty and courage in the face of overwhelming odds. This book tells their story.



(C) Literary History / Local Literatures

Lailiao Hakka Village - Damaopu in Dongshi District

Publication Date: February 2020

Author: Li-wen Chen, Pei-ju Tsai

Damaopu is located in Taichung's Dongshih District. The early Hakka settlers first arrived here more than two centuries ago. They began carving their promised land out of the wilderness and today the area is an open Hakka culture museum. Walk through Damaopu to see the buildings and irrigation channels built by the early settlers. It embodies an epic saga of Hakka migration and settlement in Taiwan and is a story of not just the Hakka, but of human nature. The rich cultural heritage of this many-layered settlement has left behind enough legends of famous people and events to be retold over many days and nights. Time has given this historic settlement more depth. The local residents imbue Damaopu with its own cultural significance. Come and explore this settlement to experience and discover its stories.

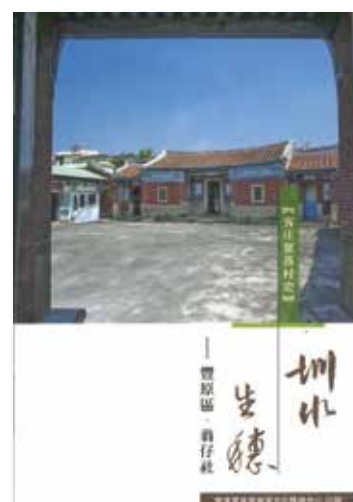


Rice Paddy fields Among the Canal: Wongzihshe in Fengyuan District

Publication Date: February 2020

Author: Shu-han Chu, Jin-ding Tsai

Hakka migrants from Tangshan and mainly Dapu County in Chaozhou Prefecture, have been active in the Taichung basin since the 18th Century. The existing Pingpu culture gradually disappeared after generations but those of us that live here may still have Pingpu ancestry. In this book, the history of Wongzihshe in Taichung's Fengyuan district is presented through meticulous research on ancestral deeds, the development of settlements, industry changes, folk customs and beliefs, and educational developments. Readers are transported through time and space to a time of great change that belongs to all of us.



Beneath the Dongpian Mountain - Xinkaiyuan in Chishang Township

Publication Date: February 2020

Author: Liang-you Liu

“Xinkaiyuan” in Taitung County is the old name for the area around Jinyuan Village and Wang-an Village in Chishang Township. This was the earliest part of Chishang Township to be settled. Many bicycle rental shops now line the roads of Chishang. Shop owners often wave at tourists to invite them to come and rent their bicycles. Local tourism took off after a commercial featuring Takeshi Kaneshiro was filmed here in 2013. Tourists now thread their way between serene rice paddies and ruined houses. The rise of the tourism industry does not mean that the history of small villages should go unrecorded. This particular village history uses the memories of local residents to show us how migrants first came to the region, settled down, and built the communities we see today over the years.



Dayuan Vistas - Ruiyuan, Ruilong, Ruifeng, and Ruihe in Luye Township

Publication Date: February 2022

Author: Hsueh-tang Huang

In Taitung County's Luye Township, “Dayuan” refers to the flat plains north of the Luliao River where the four villages of Ruiyuan, Ruilong, Ruihe, and Ruifeng are now located. This village history starts by looking at the geography, settlements, and stories behind the place names of Dayuan. The Hakka crossed the mountains to settle down in this non “Pure Hakka” region. The book looked at how the early Hakka settlers gave this land a strong “Hakka flavor” from a multicultural perspective. The irrigation channels and rice paddies, changes in industry, religious belief, education, and cultural landscape are introduced in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the Hakka settlements in Dayuan.



Flowing Springs and Bountiful Harvests - Shuijingzi in Guanshan Township

Publication Date: February 2022

Author: Hui-chen Lin

This village history looks at the “Shuijinzi” Hakka settlement in Taitung's Guanshan Township over seven chapters: “Founding of Shuijin” introduces the historical background of the Guanshan region, the formation of Shuijinzi, the local place names, and population distributions; in “Talking with Old Timers” Hakka elders describe the old settlement from their memories; “Building a Home by the Mountains and Water” is a story of families that settled in the east in the early years; “Farming and Nature” explored the changes in local agriculture over time due to history and geography; “Historic Trail” is a tale of the rise and fall of the local industries on the historic trail between Shuijinzi and Hongshi; “Veneration and Harmony” is a description of the Hakka's local religious beliefs; “Ancient Cultural Legacy” is a discussion of local Hakka culture and legacy from the past to the present.



New Dongshih Beneath the Dawu Mountain: From a Foreign Land to New Homeland

Publication Date: July 2021

Author: Chi-jen Huang, Lan-ying Chuang

Dongshih Village in Pingtung County's Neipu Township was the destination for many new migrants since the Manchu Dynasty. The growing population led to the establishment of many settlements close to each other. In addition to Dongshih village, there was also Dahe Village where migrants from Daluguan gathered, and Taipei village was made up of northern Hakka migrating to the south. Each of these villages has its own rich history and cultural fusion that led to the evolution of local beliefs. There are many *Bag Gung* (revered elderly gentleman in Hakka) shrines throughout the village as well as the Tomb of Du Junying and Fuquan Temple. The names of the places within the villages have changed with the passing of time, the villages are resolute like the towering presence of Mount Dawu. Dongshih Village, at the foot of the mountain, will continue to become a new homeland for Hakka migrants undeterred by name changes or population decline.

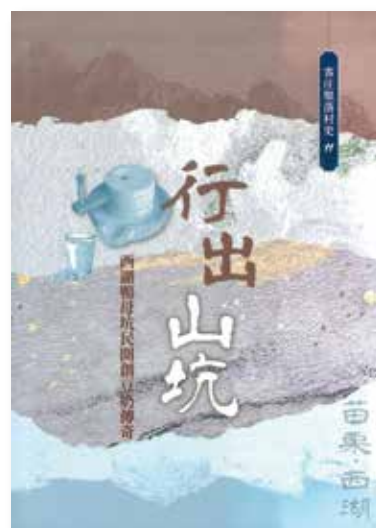


Out of the Mountains: The Soy Milk Legend of Yamukeng in Xihu

Publication Date: July 2021

Author: Lai-mei He

Yamukeng (Jinshi Village and Longtong Village) in Xihu Township, Miaoli County, used to be known as Amukeng. Originally inhabited by the Pingpu people, Han settlers from the Yue (Guandong) and Min (Fujian) regions began settling in the area during the early Manchu Dynasty. The many ridges and sheer cliffs in the region made it hard to make a living here. Longan fruit, charcoal, and bamboo strips were the three most important products of Yamukeng in those early years. The conditions at Yamukeng were so bad that even drinking water had to be carried from a long way away and it was a long time before it was connected to the modern power grid and tap water network. The industrialization of Taiwan in the 50s, 60s led to the three treasures of Yamukeng falling out of favor. The local people began leaving the mountains to work or study in Taipei, Taoyuan, and Hsinchu. Some also followed Feng-tsai Chiu's lead in traveling to Taipei to learn how to make soy milk, leading to a "Soy Milk Migration" in Xihu. Soy milk was first introduced to Taiwan by veterans from Shandong and it was a very demanding business. In the end, it was a hard-working Hakka named Feng-tsai Chiu from Yamukeng that popularized the soy milk culture.



Under Yaopo Mountain: A Waterside Hakka Story

Publication Date: July 2021

Author: Hsi-hsia Lin

Fuxing Village in Miaoli County's Dahu Township is the portal to Miaoli's deep mountains. It may be covered with strawberry farms today but the area was traditionally the territory of Taiwan's Atayal tribe. When Wu Ting-hsin settled in Dahu with 56 family retainers in the 11th Year of the Xianfeng Era (1861), this picturesque heart-shaped plateau at the foot of Mount Yaopo seemed like the promised land. Unfortunately, despite the meeting of two rivers nearby the area still suffered from a lack of an adequate water supply. Shueiweiping would evolve in its own unique way as a result leading to many interesting stories over time. Fuxing Village encompasses many villages including Shueiweiping, Baliaowan, Gongjiaokeng, Huarengong, and Paoshi. The village not only encompasses sights like Mount Yaopo and Mount Guanyin but also Tianhou Temple and Fayun Temple that watch over the villagers with the peals of their bells. The area is also the scene of major historical events such as the Dahu Incident. The experiences of our ancestors gradually accumulated over time to become interesting legends that not only enrich the history of Fuxing Village but also the local landscape.



Shitan and Theater: The Rise of Hsiao Mei Yuan Theater Troupe

Publication Date: July 2021

Author: Hsiou-yun Chang

Shitan Township is near the inner mountains of Miaoli County and has experienced the rapid development of processing industry and population decline since the 1970s due to rapid industrialization. Today, Shitan Township is the least populated region in the entire county. The Hakka account for over 90% of its population; however, it gives the area its unique Hakka village atmosphere. Shitan was once inhabited by indigenous people during the Manchu Dynasty. Since then, Shitan has witnessed pastor Mackay conducting missionary work at Shitandi, the Han settlement, as well as Japanese excavation of local resources and industries. The Hsiao Mei Yuan Troupe of the Wang clan is without a doubt the most dramatic of all the stories in Shitan. The Wang clan first settled around Shitan during the Manchu period. The Hsiao Mei Yuan Hakka Theater Troupe was formed in the 11th Year of Taisho Era (1923) by Te-hsun Wang. The troupe would go on to make history by presenting countless performances of outstanding Hakka opera infused with their love and passion for Taiwan.

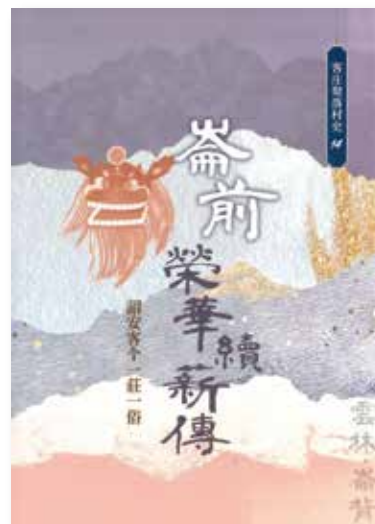


The Legacy of Lunchien: Village Customs of Zhaoan Hakka

Publication Date: July 2021

Author: Yu-yin Kung

Yunlin's Lunbei Township was formerly known as Lunchien Village, the local religion there was centered around the Lunchien Shuntian Temple and it was one of the earliest Hakka settlements for Zhaoan Hakka in Taiwan. The "Lunchien Settlement" consisted of Lunchien Village, "Mienchien House," "Gangzibei" and "Xidi." Over time, it has gained its own distinct cultural identity. Local elders still remember when it was a farming village during the period of Japanese rule. Its industries have changed over time. There is also the legend of Chu Fu Wang Ye from Shuntian Temple, and the Long Hsing Ger Puppet Show Troupe that became all the rage with its signature play "Life of the Five-Claw Golden Eagle." "Martial arts, gaping lion, and puppet show" are also known as the "Three Treasures of Zhaoan." Zhaoan Hakka Cultural Hall provides a detailed depiction of Hakka life in "Lunchien Settlement" through static exhibits, annual festivals, and the Zhaoan Hakka Cultural Festival that encompasses local history and their modern legacy.



The Yang Clan of Shitoping: From the Past to the Present

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Pao-lien Yang

Neighborhood 6, Huguang Village, Ermei Township in Hsinchu County is a simple, rustic village. It was given a very descriptive name of "Shitoping" (Lion-head Plain) due to its unique geography. The subject of the story is the Yang clan that first settled at Shitoping and the characters, stories, and folklore that gradually sprung up around them. The connection between the ancestors of the Yang clan and the Yang Warrior Family is explored in the book but the main focus is on the Yang clan's clearing of Shitoping and the stories of their outstanding descendants. Hakka phrases, proverbs, and nursery rhymes are also used to present the industries, customs, and religious belief of Shitoping in a fun and interesting manner. The ancestors of the Yang clan embarked on a centuries-long exodus that took them from Zhongyuan to Taiwan where they settled in Shitoping. The history of Shitoping has been inextricably intertwined with that of the Yang clan since then. Let us follow in the footsteps of the Yang clan and explore Shitoping's past and present.



The Rebirth of Tuniu Township: An Old Hakka Village After the 921 Earthquake

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Feng-long Huang

Tuniu Township in Taichung City's Shigang District is located on the west bank of the Dajia River. The river flows all year round and the harmony between man and the natural ecological environment fostered a rich culture. The Hakka people here are famous in Taiwan and overseas. "Tuniu" boundary lines were first imposed during the Manchu period to prevent conflicts between the Han settlers and the indigenous people, and this was how Tuniu Township first began to develop. There were many songs about the Tuniu boundary markers between the Han and the indigenous peoples for centuries. Topics ranged from war and peace between the two sides in the early years, the clearing of the land by the Liu and Chu clans, the relationship between villagers and irrigation channels, to the culture and religious beliefs of the Hakka. They naturally included the terrible night of the 921 Earthquake as well. The song of life in the Hakka villages touches the heart. We should listen to them carefully and explore their meaning. In the end, Tuniu Township managed to weather all the trials and hardships. Today, it continues to keep watch over that boundary line on the map while carrying on the culture and history of Hakka settlement.



Tracing the Roots of Dawuo: A Hakka Village Retrospective

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Yi-hsuan Lu

Daxiang Village in Hsinchu County's Jhudong Township was once known as Dawuo due to the sunken shape of the terrain. It is a valley that runs in the southwest direction surrounded by mountains on three sides. The old name is no longer used but some traces of historic Dawuo can still be discerned in the brick and mortar as one strolls through the local streets and lanes. Religions spring up where people gather. The traditional Hakka belief in *Bag Gung* (revered elderly gentleman in Hakka) and the popular Wanshan Temple all embody the hopes and dreams of Dawuo residents. They also serve as community hubs. Dalin Pharmaceutical Factory, Dalin Glass Factory, and the Hsinchu Glass Company that once did a roaring trade here due to a combination of favorable factors can all be found here. The establishment of Hsinchu Science Park is changing the appearance of old Dawuo. The traditional industries may have faded from view but when you walk by the old factories and listen to the stories of their former employees, you can still get catch a glimpse of yesteryear's wealth and prosperity.



Settlement of Yangxiwo: the Yangxiwo Village Beneath Jinshi Mountain

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Kuo-ken Tai

There is a Hakka village named Yangxiwo in Hsinchu County's Hukou Township. "Yangxi" is a pun for "goat droppings." The name came from all the droppings left in the valley from goats kept by the indigenous peoples or wild goat herds. "Wo" refers to a hollow surrounded by high ground on three sides. A river's headwaters can usually be found in such locations. In the Hakka language, "wo" implies homely warmth. The area is the "wo" of the Hakka migrants and watches over the hard-working people living here. As they arrived at different times and in different ways, differences in the local environs and management approach produced different outcomes. Nevertheless, they would go on to write a history of settlement by the common people during a time of great change. The continuation and prosperity of a region may not require grand endeavors sometimes. They can also follow Yangxiwo's example by layering small stories upon one another until a mark is triumphantly left in the cultural development of Taiwan Hakka.



Two Prosperous Centuries of Yunti Academy: A Cradle of Talents and Doctors

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Cheng-yi Chen

Shihuzhuang in Miaoli County's Sihu Township is now Sihu Village. The village's small size belies its tremendous cultural energy. Yunti Academy was built during the Daoguang era of the Manchu Dynasty (early 19th Century). The Phoenix Hall and local temples were added later. Countless people were educated here. The many imperial scholars during the late Manchu Dynasty to the sheer number of doctors trained during the period of Japanese rule meant that Sihu could rightfully consider itself the Birthplace of Scholars. There is of course more to culture than just education. The history of the great clans in Sihu, the *feng shui* legends, the evolution of religious belief and their legacy, and the varied cultural landscape, customs, and industries all weave together to make exciting chapters and depict Sihu's uniqueness.



Practical Reading through the Years in Nanshi: Past, Present, and Future

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Yi-han Weng

Danan Village in Miaoli County's Dahu Township used to be a tribal settlement of the Atayal indigenous people. Later on, Han settlers came to the area, followed by the aboriginal administration of the Japanese. Large numbers of Hakka flocked to the region and made Danan their home. Danan, like many other regions, saw conflicts between settlers and the indigenous people. During the Manchu period, Danan Village was still very much indigenous territory. Han settlers did not dare to live in the mountains and had little contact with the indigenous people. It was not until the coming of the Japanese and their policies that the two sides had the opportunity to sit down and talk to each other. The ethnic divide gradually softened over time and hostility turned into close relationships. People continued to put down their roots in Danan over the years. As they grew and prospered, local stories began to gradually accumulate as well. Each sigh and each vintage photo recorded the marks left by people of the past and the passing of the years. If you listen carefully, you can almost hear the people of the past whispering about all those years of hardship and triumph.



(D) Literature / Art / Life / Images

Photoshoot: Reflection of Hakka Memory from the Zhonggang River

Publication Date: April 2021

Editor-in-Chief: Tsai-yun Hsu

Water is the source of all life. Zhonggang River flows pass Nanzhuang, Sanwan, Toufeng, Beipu, Ermei, Jhunan, and Zhaoqiao. The water passes through the history of the Hakka, Minnan, and the indigenous people as it proceeds downstream. The images span the Japanese period and the arrival of the Nationalist Government in Taiwan in 1949, as well as the change in ordinary people's status and cultural identity. The "*Photoshoots: Hakka Memory of the Zhonggang River*" is a photo album of the river. The photographs of local families and ordinary people, as well as the everyday life of the indigenous people, Hakka, and townsfolk, and were taken by four photo studios, Yuguang, Nanmei, Coral, and Lin. When the book is closed, a river weir runs along the spine to complement the cover. The exquisite details restore the warmth of ordinary people's lives and highlight the importance of the Hakka in Taiwan.



Hakka Photography: Modern Hakka Photography Records of Jiang Zhenxiang's Family

Publication Date: September 2021

Author: Edited by Yi-ling Hsiao

The *THCDC* is continuing to investigate representative Hakka photographers and their works as part of our Digital Archives Project to preserve visual records of Hakka history before they are lost due to natural disasters or poor storage conditions. Hakka photographer Zhenxiang Jiang was chosen as the subject of this book to give photographs in the digital archives a new lease of life. Its publication as part of the *THCDC*'s "Hakka Photography" series preserves important historical Hakka images and stories.



(E) Illustrated Hakka Children's Books

How Have You Been, Anna?

Publication Date: March 2021

Author: Text by Yuchung Lee and Pei-yun Yu / Illustrations by I-Chu Tsao

The illustrated storybook was inspired by the "Memory of the World" program. In a meeting of the "past" and the "present," it tells the story of how the Hakka language was preserved by Western missionaries proselytizing in Hakka settlements during the early 20th Century from the perspective of Hakka children.



(F) Special Editions for Exhibitions

Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council Special Edition for 2019-2020 Exhibitions

Publication Date: December 2021

Editor-in-Chief: Yu-ching Lai

A special edition for exhibitions and Hakka puppet shows was hosted by the Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council between 2019 and 2020.

The portfolio of 14 exhibitions and 2 puppet shows aims to extend the life of Hakka exhibitions and performances so that they can reach a broader audience and provide more opportunities to showcase Hakka culture.



Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council Special Editions for 2017-2018 Exhibitions

Publication Date: June 2020

Editor-in-Chief: Yu-ching Lai

The two parks in the north and south provide venues for showcasing Hakka culture. Key themes included the historical context of Taiwan Hakka developments (Taiwan Hakka), the interactions between Taiwan Hakka and other ethnic groups (diverse Ethnic Group Relationships), the fusion and local links to worldwide Hakka (Global Hakka). The Daluguan stone lions of Liugdui served as the inspiration for the “Da Shih Syong Puppet Theater.” Volunteers were trained in this innovative project to showcase the lives, experiences, and stories of Hakka villages in Liugdui through fantastic musicals. This is the first time that such a special edition has been published, highlighting THCDC’s 2017 to 2018 exhibitions, performances, and shows. The special edition aims to extend the life of Hakka exhibitions and performances so that they can reach a broader audience and provide more opportunities to showcase Hakka culture.



2018-2019 Bilingual Biennial Report

Publication Date: April 2020

Editor-in-Chief: Yu-ching Lai

2018 saw the debut of the THCDC’s annual report. The THCDC’s efforts to preserve, advance, and promote Taiwanese Hakka’s cultural legacy were documented in the publishing of the 2018-2019 biannual report. In order to improve our operations and achieve consistent development, the THCDC is also continuing to fortify its strategic partnerships, engage in diversified learning opportunities, and build up forums for collaboration and discussion.



“Ke Guan” Bulletin of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center

Publication Date: Biannual

The “Ke Guan” Bulletin of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center periodical was published for the first time in 2021. The topic of “A Return to the Field - New Cultural Insights” was chosen for a retrospective look at field surveys conducted by American and Japanese anthropologists between the 1960s and 1980s. “Return” referred to a re-examination of the fieldwork conducted by anthropologists in the past to recover important Hakka field information; a return to the field also served as a reminder that we need to pay attention to contemporary changes in the field. Community surveys should be used to establish the connection between tradition and innovation in the local culture, observe how the society, politics, and environment changed over time, and study them to obtain new cultural insights.



B. Cultural Contributions and Applications

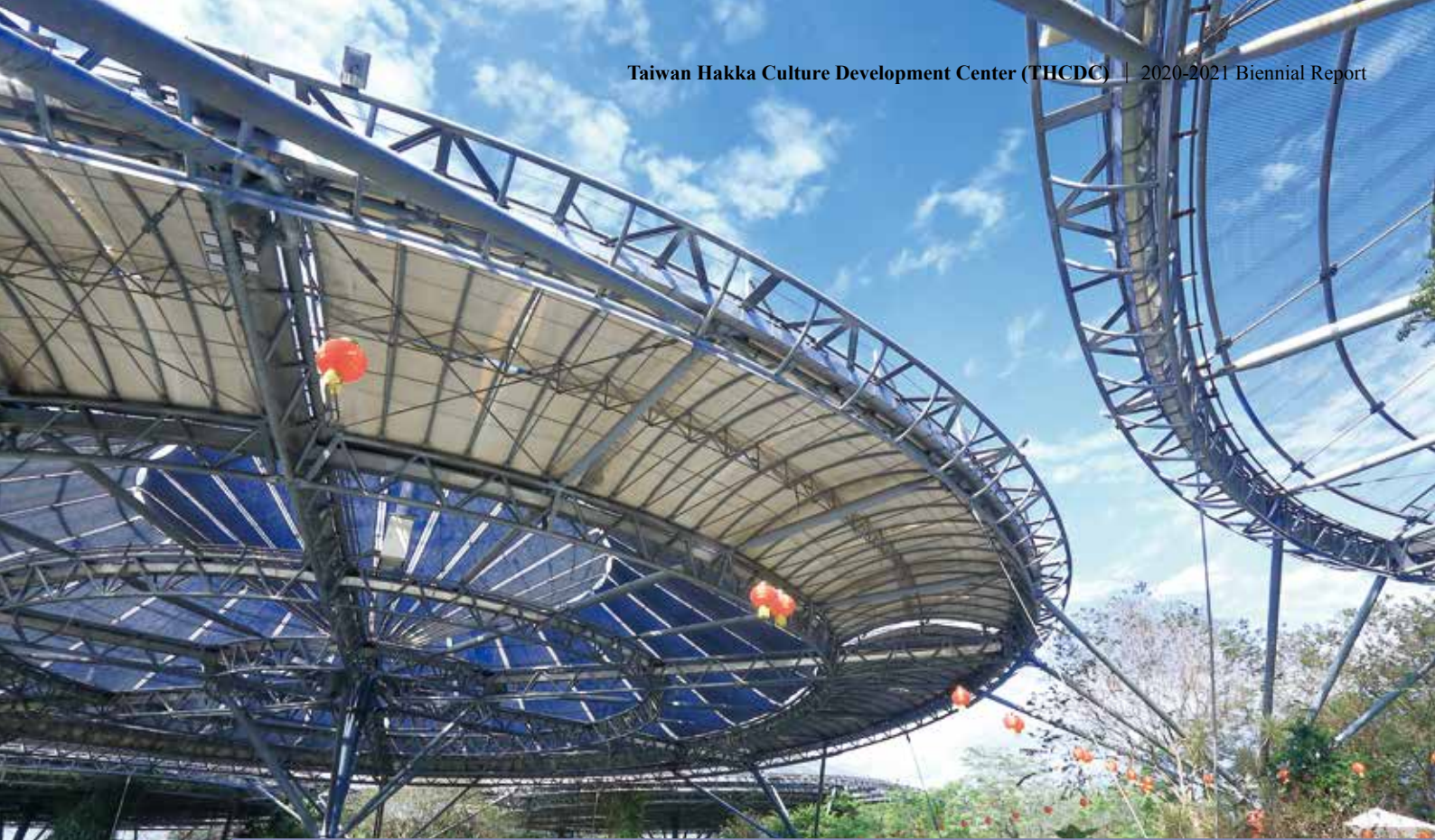
Six cultural creativity products (Hakka Canvas Bag, Lucky-Charm Magnetic Bookmark, Hakka-English Dictionary-Style Shopping Bag, Fast Learner Red Examination Folder, Square-Mouthed Lion Post Card, Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei Luggage Tag) were developed in 2020. Unique Hakka historical and cultural elements were chosen from the Museum collection and converted through clever design into practical everyday items or cultural creativity merchandise. The extension of the Museum's education promotion efforts helps to cultivate the brand image of the Hakka museum and creates economic value from Hakka culture.



Hakka Collection Series

Hakka collection of cultural creativity product series:

A total of 6 Hakka classic collection products: ①Hakka Canvas Bag②Lucky-Charm Magnetic Bookmark③Hakka-English Dictionary-Style Shopping Bag④Fast Learner Red Examination Folder⑤Square-Mouthed Lion Post Card⑥Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei Luggage Tag



III. Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park

(I) Architectural Structures and Facilities

A. Architectural Concept

The Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park is designed to serve as a hub for Hakka culture, preserving and displaying the everyday life in the Hakka settlements of the 12 Liugdui townships in Kaohsiung and Pingtung. The park's landscaping features motifs that represent the countryside when the Hakka first crossed the sea to settle in Taiwan and recreates the Hakka farms formed by agricultural production. The Hakka legacy and innovations are then interpreted through Hakka culture, technology, and humanities of the new era. Great umbrella structures inspired by the Akauw tropical rain forest that covered the current site long ago were erected to provide a "Shade for Mother Earth." These provide the Central Axis Square with natural ventilation and lighting. The Park also includes 0.56 ha of farmland surrounded by irrigation channels, the Headspring Plaza, a fruit orchard, a Tobacco Barn, a Rice Mill Shed, a Farm Shed, and a Farmland Restaurant to form a complete country landscape. Rice, miscellaneous crops, fruits, vegetables and tobacco leaves are grown depending on the season. A variety of farming experience activities promote Hakka education and cultural traits by allowing the general public to experience the Hakka industry culture for themselves. There is a 900m long circular bicycle path that circumnavigates the Park. Seasonable trees, bushes and flowers are grown along the path to provide visitors with a different scenic experience each season.

B. Umbrella Architectural Structures

The umbrella architectural structures throughout the Park are constructed from steel frames and shade mesh. Each of the six 25m-high umbrella structures spans 700 pings (2,300 m²) of space and acts like tree canopies. The landscaping also provides shade from excessive sunlight. The umbrella structures not only provide comfortable public spaces but also help reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. Solar panels were installed on five of the umbrella structures to take advantage of southern Taiwan's sun-drenched climate. Approximately 120,000 kWh of power was generated in the last two years providing the Hakka building clusters underneath the umbrellas with a naturally energy-efficient living space. The partition walls of the



buildings under the umbrellas used “Lean Concrete” made from local materials and soil. Wall thickness and material characteristics were used to modify the indoor environment, insulate against the burning sun outside, and create indoor spaces that are warm in winter and cool in summer. The rough texture of the lean concrete walls embodies the rustic simplicity and vibrant life force of Hakka culture.

C. Public Art

The park has installed a quartet of public art pieces, “Migration - Settlement - Farming - Study,” and are found in the vast natural grassland area with Dawu Mountain as their backdrop; the ecological pond is close by, and the umbrella building clusters can be found just across the water. The artwork is imbued with the spirit of the Hakka. When the Hakka first arrived at the alluvial plains at the foot of Dawu Mountain, they erected the Founding Land Deity (*Koi’ Gi’ Bag` Gung`*) as a prayer to the land and heavens for protection and enduring prosperity. The artwork’s integration with the local environment is representative of Hakka character, history, culture and respect for the land. Visitors can take the opportunity of their visit to re-examine their own relationship to the cosmos, other people, and themselves.

D. Facilities Overview

(A) Exhibition facilities

Park facilities include permanent exhibition halls, a children’s hall, and special exhibition halls. The permanent exhibition halls cover around 1,484 m² and consist of indoor spaces, a semi-open lobby, and galleries; the Multimedia Exhibition Hall is a 2-story building divided between the “Children’s Hall” and the “Special Exhibition Hall.” Children’s Hall has around 1,115 m² of indoor and outdoor spaces, while the “Special Exhibition Hall” has around 548 m² of floor area. These multi-purpose exhibition spaces are generally used to present the unique attributes of Liugdui Hakka culture.

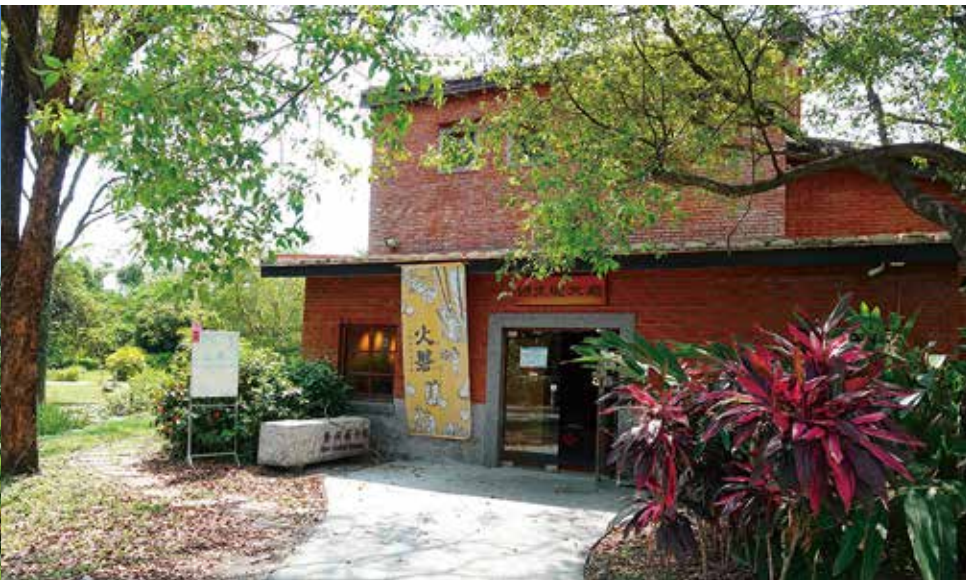
(B) Tobacco Barn

The Tobacco Barn was a curing chamber where the thick, green leaves were formed into light and thin tobacco. This was the most difficult part of the tobacco-making process for Liugdui tobacco farmers and the Barn is a remnant of the tobacco kingdom’s golden history. The Tobacco Barn in the Park was donated by Mr. Liang Kun-ho from Gaoshu Township in Pingtung County. The traditional



Osaka-pattern tobacco barn was built in 1960 by Mr. Liang Kun-ho’s parents, Mr. Liang Lien-ting and Ms. Liao Hui-mei. It remained in use for nearly two decades until new tobacco-curing machines were introduced in 1982 and it was gradually abandoned. In 2009, Mr. Liang Kun-ho decided to donate the tobacco barn and the entire building was relocated to Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park in the same year. It is currently used by the Park for its exhibition of the Hakka tobacco industry. The exhibition “A Century-Old





Tobacco Barn - A Trip Down Memory Lane” follows the story of A Kun-Gu, a young tobacco plantation worker, and how the tobacco growers once worked and lived.

(C) Rice Mill Shed

The Rice Mill Shed was where rice crops were hulled and polished into white rice. It was also a symbol of early Hakka settlers’ sweat and labor, and a reminder of how Pingtung was once famed for its rice production. The traditional hulling machine (and associated equipment) at the Park was donated by Mr. Shi Hsin-te, the third-generational owner of a century-old rice mill from Guilai, Pingtung City. The hulling machine was installed during the Japanese Showa Era and bore witness to the rise and fall of Taiwan’s rice industry. It was only decommissioned in 1994 when Mr. Shi retired. In 2007, Mr. Shi decided to donate the hulling machine after it had been left idle for many years. The machine was then disassembled and restored under the

direction of Professor Hsieh Ching-chen. It was eventually transported to Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park and rebuilt in 2009. “Fire Mill - The Story of Rice Mill Shed in Liugdui” is currently featured at the Rice Mill Exhibition Hall. Local hulling machines from across the centuries link together stories of rice before and after they pass through the mill to present a look at Liugdui’s history of granaries, rice mill operations, rice mill owners, and Hakka rice cuisine.

(D) Farmland Restaurant

The dining room in the traditional Hakka building, next to the courtyard area, has a large expanse of French windows that offer sweeping views of the fields. Nearby is the Wooden Trail dining area, which is suspended over the Lotus Pond. Visitors can unwind here while sampling authentic Hakka cuisine and admiring the ornamental carp in the pond.





(E) Land Deity and Nine Flowers Garden

"Koi Gi Bag Gung" (Founding Land Deity) is located before the riverside banyan tree behind the Multimedia Exhibition Hall. The Ginger Lily, Ixora, Hibiscus, Crape Jasmine, Coconut Magnolia, Port Wine Magnolia, Laurel, Mock Lime, Red Frangipani and other flowers that Hakka people often picked on their way to make their daily offering at the Bag Gung were planted nearby. The garden was named after these nine types of fragrant flowers commonly used for flower offerings. The flowers not only introduce visitors to Hakka customs and their respect for the land but also enrich the overall landscape.

(F) Ecological Experience in the Hakka Irrigation Channels Area / Camping Area

The camping area is based on the three principles of ecology, survival, and lifestyle and was built to enhance the utility of the Hakka Irrigation Channels Area. Recycled shipping containers for example were turned into the camp toilets and showers. Night-time glow-worm tours make the park a perfect environmental education venue for glow-worm watching and research. The camping area was also integrated with the existing Hakka Irrigation Channels Area to enrich the park's natural education and ecological exhibition resources. Camping here promotes greater ecological awareness among visitors and is a new highlight of the Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park.





(G) Hakka Poetry Route

Hakka Poetry Route is a scenic trail that runs past the park's Administration Center; it features a variety of water and land ecological landscapes while incorporating Hakka literature into the landscape to create a scenic trail that is rich in cultural ambiance, allowing visitors to the park to appreciate the beauty of Hakka literature.

(H) Improvements to Liugdui Park's Air-Conditioning System for the Auditorium and Multimedia Area

Air-conditioning equipment at the Auditorium and Multimedia Exhibition Hall facilities were upgraded to improve their cooling performance, reduce the footprint of the chiller unit, and lower energy consumption. A silver award was issued by the Taiwan Architecture & Building Center awarded in the Green Building - Renovations category. The upgrades should reduce annual power consumption by 80,000 kWh, CO₂ emissions by 40,720 kg (based on the 2019 carbon emission factor of 0.509 CO₂e/kWh), a reduction of NTD 268,880 in electricity costs per year, and improve space utilization in the plant room by 35%.

(I) Lighting Improvements to Liugdui Park's Surrounding Area and Car Parking Area One

The existing high-voltage sodium lamps at Liugdui Park's surrounding area and Car Parking Area One were all replaced with energy-saving LED lighting in line with the government's policy on energy efficiency and carbon reduction. Some of the wiring and protective devices were also replaced. Power consumption was reduced by a dramatic 43%. Improved lighting of the area also provided the general public with a more user-friendly parking environment.

(J) Liugdui Park's Wooden Planks Trail by the Central Scenic Pond

The wooden planks trail received safety upgrades in the interest of public safety and to provide a comfortable and accessible environment. The eco-friendly design of the wooden planks trail means that everyone, including people with mobility issues, can safely and comfortably enjoy the waterfront scenery and consequently enhance visitor's recreational experience.

(II) Investigative Research

A. Investigative Research Projects

_Project

Translation of Research on Fujian Hakka Villages in Taiwan by Professor Burton Pasternak

Organizer: Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica
Project Leader: Huang, Shiun-wei
Project Duration: 2018.6-2019.6

A team led by Researcher Huang Shiun-wei translated the book, *Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages*, authored by American anthropologist Professor Burton Pasternak in the 1960s. They then returned to Datie Village in Xinpi Township, Liugdui (Zuodui), and Zhongshe Village in Liujia District, Tainan City, to compare how the original research sites have changed since then. Assistant researcher Derek Sheridan from the Institute of Ethnology also conducted an oral interview with Professor Pasternak in 2020 for a retrospective look at the context of his field survey in Taiwan.

_Project

Investigative Research on the Family History of the Chiu's Manor in Qindui

Organizer: Tajen University
Project Leader: Chiu, Chun-mei
Project Duration: 2019.10-2021.1

The project recorded the development, history, and memories of Chiu Yung-hao's family at Huoshao Village in Changzhi Township, Pingtung County. Oral interviews with descendants of the Chiu's Manor were conducted to explore important cultural assets and stories. The project also recorded acts of resistance by Chiu Feng-yang, the last Chief Minister of Liugdui, during the 1895 Yi-Wei War, important personalities from that time, and the family's business developments.

The project served to connect important Liugdui families with their region. It also highlighted connections and interactions between family expansion and Taiwanese history. We sorted through family stories, local development, as well as the historical background of Liugdui and Taiwan to restore the history of the Chiu's Manor in Huoshao Village, Qindui.

_Project

Investigative Research on the Family History of the Hsiao's Manor in Zuodui

Organizer: Pingtung Sustainable Cultivation and Development Association
Project Leader: Ting, Che-shih
Project Duration: 2019.4-2020.8

The Hsiao's family was not only one of the most important families involved in the settlement of the Pingtung plains and nearby hills during the Manchu Dynasty. Members of the family also served as important officials during Japanese rule during which they influenced important local construction projects such as Jiadong Airfield and Jiadong Shinto Shrine. Their descendants fought against the Japanese, supported the Japanese, and were involved in notable events from Taiwanese history such as the White Terror. Three locations linked to the family's history were designated as historic sites or buildings under the *Cultural Heritage Preservation Act*. The Hsiao's family is lauded as the first family of Zuodui, and it still retained many cultural assets connected to the history of Liugdui and Taiwan.

The project investigated the development of the Hsiao's Manor from the Manchu Dynasty to the arrival of the Nationalist Government in Taiwan, extracts of oral interviews on the Hsiao's family, the history of Liugdui, and the local history of Zuodui, as well as a chronology of notable events from the history of the Hsiao's family. The goal of the project was to explore and record the history of a family that played an instrumental role in the development of Zuodui and Liugdui. The compilation of Hsiao's Manor's interactions with Liugdui and Taiwan over time also served to preserve its cultural history.

*_Project***Women's Memories and Skills from the Context of Liugdui Hakka's Worshipping Rituals and Daily Diet****Organizer:** Toufenpu Cultural Workshop**Project Leader:** Peng, Chiao-ru, (person in charge of Akauw Books); Hung, Hsin-lan (Graduate Institute of Hakka Culture, National Kaohsiung Normal University)**Project Duration:** 2020.4-2021.3

This investigative research focused mainly on Hakka worship rituals set in Liugdui in order to explore the skills and memories preserved among the women. In the past, knowledge of Hakka civil affairs was derived from men. In reality, Hakka women were the unsung heroes in supporting and passing down the Hakka legacy. In this project, we look at worship rituals and diets that Hakka women were most closely involved with to explore their memories and skills in everyday life. We then use this to construct a knowledge system based on Hakka women. The project was divided into two main parts:

Part one focused on a research of Hakka worshipping rituals in Liugdui. Liugdui recorded a considerable number of cases of Hakka women being interred in the family tomb. It also had unique rituals such as matrilineal ancestor worship, roadside mourning, and flower offerings.

Part two examined the role of women as the primary bearers of Hakka culture. The dietary culture was used to explore the memories and skills held among the women. In addition to studying rituals and everyday life to collect the memories and skills of Hakka women, the establishment of a women-centric knowledge system formed the core purpose of this project.

*_Project***Investigative Research on the Battle of Qiedongjiao during the 1895 Yi-Wei War****Organizer:** Jinmien Cultural Workshop**Project Leader:** Tai, Hsin-yi**Project Duration:** 2020.11-2022.3

The purpose of the project was to examine the effect of the 1895 Yi-Wei War on the Hakka population of Liugdui. Such in-depth research on Liugdui Hakka will facilitate the exhibition, preservation and research of Hakka culture in the future. The "Battle of Qiedongjiao" in 1895 defined the scope of this investigative research. Chinese and Japanese historical materials were used to reconstruct the battle and its true history. The path of the Yi-Wei War, the weapons used, as well as surviving historical materials and historic sites were also examined to explore the effect of war on Hakka populations in each region, as well as preserve important Hakka memories and objects.

*_Project***Preliminary Research on the Collective Tomb Sweeping Day of Liugdui Hakka****Organizer:** National Changhua Normal University**Project Leader:** Hung, Hsin-lan**Project Duration:** 2021.5-2021.9

This project aimed to conduct a preliminary examination of the phenomenon of collective tomb sweeping day in the Neipu region over the past ten years. The tomb sweeping route as remembered by the local people was used to track the evolution of the custom as they were growing up. The Tomb sweeping customs of other Hakka regions (Gaoshu, Meinong, Xinpi, and Jiadong) were also studied in an attempt to establish the cultural logic behind the choice of collective tomb sweeping day among the Hakka settlements of Liugdui in southern Taiwan. Regional differences in the choice of tomb sweeping day by Hakka settlements reflected their local cultural features.

Such regional differences showed that the choice of collective tomb sweeping day in Jiadong and Xinpi involved long-held ideas of time such as "Spring Festival Day" and "funerals before Spring Festival" in local society; the official proclamation of the collective tomb sweeping day by the funeral management section of Neipu Township Office influences neighboring Hakka communities as well. Local families and clans are more flexible when dealing with traditional New Year rituals and the collective tomb sweeping day set by government departments. They can also follow their own mechanism for setting collective tomb sweeping days and their own tomb sweeping route for this important annual ritual. The establishment of funeral management services by the government, the construction of columbarium by Hakka township offices, as well as the promotion of public cemeteries as parklands in recent years have changed the funeral customs of Hakka settlements in Liugdui. The government policy of turning public cemeteries into parks through relocations and burial bans has produced obvious changes.

_Project

Intangible Cultural Assets of Liugdui - Investigative Research into “zog`fug` and van`fug` in Liugdui”

Project Leader: Lai, Hsu-chen

Project Duration: 2021.11-2022.5

The zog`fug` and van`fug` (Spring and Winter Land Deity Offerings) of Liugdui were proposed by the THCDC as intangible cultural assets during the consultation meeting of the Liugdui Identity and Intangible Cultural Asset Promotion Team. Mr. Lai Hsu-chen was commissioned to conduct an investigative research into zog`fug` and van`fug` in order to conduct an inventory of these customs in Liugdui, define the associated terms, and propose areas with potential for development. The local governments of Kaohsiung and Pingtung can then use the research to apply for recognition of “zog`fug` and van`fug` in Liugdui” as intangible cultural assets in the future.

B. Pre-exhibition Research Project

_Project

Pre-exhibition Investigative Research for “Cultural Education and Jinshi Scholars of Liugdui”

Organizer: Mei Nong Ph.D. Scholar Association

Project Leader: Liu, Ming-tsung

Project Duration: 2019.11-2021.3

Pre-exhibition research was conducted on the three *Jinshi* Scholars of Liugdui (including *Sui Jinshi*, or tribute scholars) including their life history and key contributions. A platform for hosting all related research from Liugdui will be developed. Information on objects, families and local histories will also be collated to enrich records on regional history and development, regional characteristics and everyday life as well as support pre-exhibition planning. The information collected in this project will hopefully be used for planning future exhibitions, publications, and educational promotion activities.

_Project

Pre-exhibition Research for Special Exhibition on the Irrigation Channels and Settlements of Liugdui

Organizer: Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center

Participants: Assistant Research Fellow Lin Cheng-hui from the Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica; and the following THCDC personnel: Director-General Ho Chin-liang; Division Head Lai Yu-ching, Copy Editor Hong Teng-chin, Assistant Copy Editor Tai Cheng-lun; and Assistant Researcher Chiu Hsiu-ying from the Cultural Resources and Collection Division

Project Duration: 2021.7-2021.12

The project studied the four main river systems of the Yiliao River, the Laonong River, the Donggang River, and the Linbian River with a higher concentration of Hakka population to explore the link between geography and development, as well as between industry and local society. Comparative research was also conducted on the role of ethnic groups, water resources, industry and local society to progressively construct an overall image of the regional river basins. The use and management of water resources by Hakka settlements, the preservation and utilization of Hakka cultural resources, the planning of regional resources, and Hakka cultural history were researched to lay the groundwork for future exhibitions.

(III) Cultural Heritage Collections

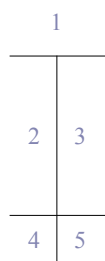
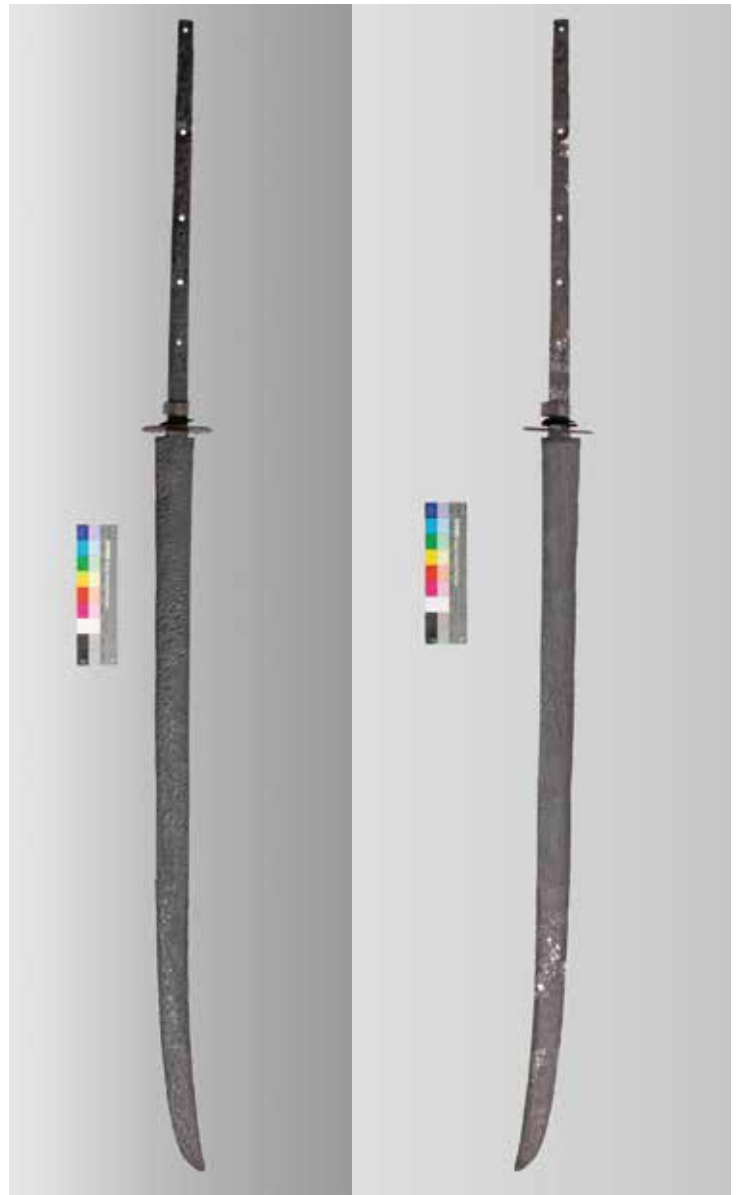
A. Registration of the “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” as general antiquity

On October 9, 2018, academics and experts were invited to physically inspect the “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei.” It was subsequently accepted into the THCDC collection in April 2019. On October 25 of the same year, Feng Chia University was commissioned to conduct investigative research on the “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei.” The full research report was completed in June 2020.

The project’s findings established that Lai Hsiung-fei, the wielder of the sword, was both *awuju* (successful military service examination candidate) and commander of the Xinhua County garrison. His name began appearing in imperial memorials related to martial and military activities from the 9th Year of Jiaqing Era (1804 AD). According to Zhou Wei’s *Chinese Weapon History*, the “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” followed the pattern of the double-handed great sword of the Manchu Dynasty. The dimensions are also similar to that of the great sword issued to the Green Standard Army as recorded in the *Illustrated Regulations for Ceremonial Paraphernalia of the Present Dynasty*. The object is therefore inferred to be an artifact from the middle period of the Manchu Dynasty.

Weaponry related to *wuju* and garrison commanders in Taiwan are not only few in number but also generally polearms with a crescent blade. These were classified as “*Wukedao*” in the *Illustrated Regulations*. The “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” is distinctly different from the *Wukedao* in terms of pattern, grip, and period. The “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” is very rare and unusual. It was also a highly personalized blade, making it one of the rare military weapons from the Manchu Dynasty in Taiwan.

The “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” acquired by the THCDC after the introduction of the physical collection policy was not only a representative of the memories, legends, religious beliefs, and traditional skills of local ethnic groups but it also had a close connection to important local people and historical events. The sword is therefore of very significant cultural value in terms of Hakka politics, society, culture, and science at the time. The Pingtung County Government designated the “Sword owned by the Chief Minister of Liugdui, Lai Hsiung-fei” as a general antiquity on December 29, 2021.



“Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei”

1. The point where tang meets the blade
2. Front view
3. Back view
4. Spacer
5. Sword Ring





“Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” on display in the “Hakka Collection” permanent exhibition hall

B. Cultural Resource Census

_Project

Publication of Oral Interviews on Tseng Gui-hai the Doctor Poet

Organizer: Kaohsiung Hakka Cultural Association

Project Leader: Chang, Hsiang-hsi

Project Duration: 2019.5-2021.3

Tseng Gui-hai was a poet, doctor, and civic activist. Often known as the “Godfather of the Southern Environmental Movement,” he came from a Hakka background in Jiadong, Pingtung. Tseng was a licensed physician who not only wrote original literature but also promoted cultural diversity. His activism would later expand beyond Hakka affairs, society, culture and spaces to include literature, environmental protection, progressive politics, education, and cultural reform. His longstanding involvement in civic society and public welfare remains a model for Hakka participation in civic society.

The “Publication of Oral Interviews on Tseng Gui-hai the Doctor Poet” drew on oral interviews with his friends and relatives as well as audio-visual records to reconstruct his career in literature and social activism. The digitization of recorded interviews and related documentation established a role model for Hakka participation in civic society. The book “*Just Persevere - Tseng Gui-hai, Author, Activist, and Doctor*” was also compiled for printing.

(IV) Exhibitions and Performing Arts

A. Exhibitions

a Races Beneath Dawu Mountain - Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition

Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park - Special Exhibition Hall 1
2021.4.1-present

Liugdui has developed many of its own customs and stories over three hundred years. The Liugdui Sports Games is one such cultural memory unique to the Hakka settlements of southern Taiwan.

Liugdui has gone through three changes of social context and eras. Different mechanisms of cohesion from the Liugdui military organization during the Manchu Dynasty, to the sporting movement of the Japanese Period then the Liugdui Sports Games after World War 2 have served to bring the people of Liugdui together over the past three centuries.

Funding and venue have always been a challenge for organizing a local event like the Liugdui Sports Games. It took local support and money for each round of the Games in Liugdui. The lighting of the sacred torch for the sports games at Zhongyi Temple emphasized its importance as the center of local belief since the Manchu Dynasty. The torch procession represented not only the traditional spirit of unity in Liugdui but also brought the local Hakka people closer together by visiting each region in person.



b Visual Arts Exhibition of Liugdui Residents

Liugdui Hakka Villages
2021.9.17-2022.3.31

The exhibition was held to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Liugdui and promote the cultural motifs of Liugdui. Exhibition organizer Chen Chang-ren was invited to use vintage photos taken by photographers Li Hsiu-yun, Liu An-ming, and Lin Ching-yun, as well as contemporary photos taken by Liang Chen-chu, Huang Tung-ming and Huang Shen-mu to connect the images with local sights and the cultural landscape. Local cognition, identity, and cultural memories are overlaid with the cultural space through the imagery to capture historical changes over time. For the exhibition, the distinct perspectives of the contemporary art exhibition organizer, photographers and artists were applied to the cultural landscape of Liugdui to create nine outdoor visual art installations. These were located at Meinong Cultural and Creative Center and East Gate Tower in Youdui; the Zhongyong Memorial of Huoshao Village in Changchih, Qiandui; the Changli Temple square in Neipu, Houdui; the Farmland Area and Tobacco Barn in Liugdui Cultural Park; Jhutian Station in Zhongdui; the Wanchin Basilica in Xianfengdui; and next to the Siao's House in Jiadong, Zuodui. The dialog between the exhibition organizer, artists, and photographers introduced the public to the creative philosophy of each artwork, and the stories behind each vintage photo on display to form a local connection through the exhibits.



c Passing Through – A Special Exhibition of Liugdui Hakka Settlements’ Residents and Culture of Hakka Through Images

Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park
Northern Side of the “Taking a Stroll Around Beautiful Liugdui” Permanent Exhibition
2021.8.27-2022.2.28



Liugdui was born from a determination to protect the homeland that coalesced into a sanctuary not drawn on any map. “Liugdui” is not an actual administrative district. It has become a symbol of the Hakka spirit in southern Taiwan that spans official boundaries and the name for their homeland. The special exhibition with “*hang`go*” (passing through) as its theme arranged precious visual records around the seven themes of “Liugdui from the Sky,” “Lunar New Year Hakka Customs of Liugdui,” “From Cradle to Cradle,” “Beautiful Women,” “Around the Settlement,” “Around the Farm,” and “Foreigners’ View of Liugdui” to present the everyday life of Liugdui Hakka.

The exhibition brought together vintage photos from photographers, local historians, and associations such as Li Hsiu-yun, Liu An-ming, Chiu Tsai-yan, Tseng Hsien-lang, Peng Chi-yuan, Chi Po-lin, Liu Sen-sung, Wen Hsing-chun, Yu Yung-fu, Huang Shan-kao, Chang Erh-wen, and Yueguang Shan Magazine, and Meinung People’s Association, as well as the field survey images and records of Liugdui Hakka by foreign scholars such as Myron L. Cohen, Yoshio Watanabe and Burton Pasternak. Stills and the script from the movie *My Native Land* directed by Lee Hsing, the “godfather of Taiwanese movies”, were also on display. The movie was adapted from the book of the same name by Hakka author Chung Li-ho.

The “Images of Hakka Village People and Culture Touring Exhibition” was held by the exhibition between November 19-201, 2021 at Neipu, Houdui, and from December 14, 2021, through to January 2, 2022, at Gaoshu, Youdui, to complement the “Liugdui 300-Years” event. The touring exhibition featured not only the theme “Lunar New Year Hakka Customs of Liugdui” but also included a special selection of images connected to the local Hakka settlement to present the beauty of their golden years.

B. Arts and Cultural Events

a Liugdui 300-Year Event

“Liugdui” is a network and collective cultural memory accumulated over 300 years that spans different ethnic groups and regions. The Liugdui 300-Year series of events were organized between November 19-21, 2021, by the Hakka Affairs Council in partnership with Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, and the 12 townships of Liugdui. It involved commemorative ceremonies such as welcoming of the gods, flower offerings to the gods and ancestors, tree planting, plaque presentation, and flag presentation. President Tsai and Premier Su presented a flag (plaque) to the descendants of Liugdui’s chief ministers, deputy chief minister, and local ministers/deputy ministers as a testament to three centuries of Liugdui history and to promote the Liugdui identity. More than 10,000 people took part in the 3-day event.



1

1. Liugdui 300 Commemorative Ceremony -
 Raising the flag at Zhongyi Temple (2021.6.19)

2

2. Liugdui 300 Commemorative Ceremony -
 Tree Planting for Future Generations (2021.6.19)



1

2

3

1. Liugdui 300-year tree-planting event (2021.11.20)

2. Group photo of guests at the Liugdui 300-year celebrations (2021.11.20)

3. President gracing the Liugdui 300-year event with her presence (2021.11.20)



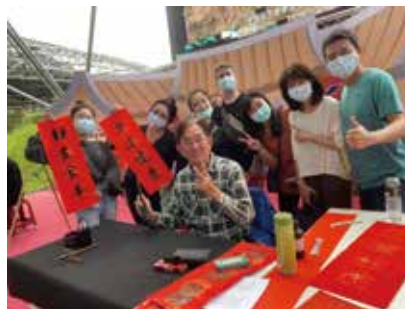
b Lunar New Year Events

2020 Liugdui Lunar New Year - Welcoming the New Year events 2020.01.25-29

Lichun is the first of the 24 solar terms in the agricultural calendar and the start of a new year. “Zhengyue Festival” (first-month festival) is therefore the most important cultural festival of the year. For the Hakka, the new year and festivals are a time for families, clans, and communities to get together and express the values of unity.

2021 Liugdui Lunar New Year - Welcoming the New Year events 2021.02.12-16

Fewer events were held during the 2021 Lunar New Year due to the impact of COVID-19. Nevertheless, activities such as the “Bridal Gift Pinball Machine,” “Master’s Spring Couplet,” “Limited Edition Red Packet Giveaway” and “Charity Sales” drew many young visitors and helped introduce them to Hakka culture.



c Puppet Theater Events

2020 Puppet Theater under the Flowering Tree - Da Shi Xiong Liugdui Theater 2020.8.1-2021.4

Ticket sales for the auditorium were suspended as a part of the epidemic prevention measures. The theater was therefore changed to interactive performances open to the public. The five activities were: Puppet Hide-and-Seek, Puppet Tour Train, Puppet Story House, Puppet Outdoor Theater, Puppet Meet and Greet, and Da Shi Xiong's Shop. One interactive activity was held each month from August 1, 2020, through to April 2021.



2021 Puppet Theater and Cultural Train “Fun Party with the Da Shih Xiong Family” 2021.5.8-2022.4

The *THCDC* hoped to make Hakka arts and culture more accessible to the general public through more diverse interactive performances. Such performances would also become a new selling point for cultural tourism at the Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park. The five activities included: Sales of tickets to *Liugdui To~Fa~Ngien~*, Fun Hakka Party interactive puppet show, museum train, cultural train, Da Shi Xiong's Shop + Wheel of Fortune. One interactive activity was held each month.



1

1. *Liugdui To~Fa~Ngien~* ticket sales

2

2. Fun interactive Hakka puppet show party

d Eco-Cultural Train

Organized in conjunction with Jhutian Lemon Festival on 2020/9/13

Organized in conjunction with Beipu Dried Persimmon Festival on 2020/10/24

Two THCDC arts and cultural promotion events were held during the year in conjunction with Hakka counties/cities/townships events in response to epidemic prevention measures (puppet interactions, sales of creative cultural merchandise, educational promotion courses, etc.)



e Ceremonial and Ritual Events

2020 Bag Gung's Birthday Celebrations

Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park

2020.2.24

"Bag Gung" is a deep-rooted part of Hakka culture in the Liugdui region. It is considered a land deity that is friendly to people. In folk culture, February 24, or February 2 by the Agricultural Calendar, was considered Bag Gung's birthday. Koi Gi Bag Gung has watched over the development of Liugdui Park since its opening. It also served as an important medium for introducing museum visitors to Hakka culture. Cultural education activities were therefore organized to let visitors learn about the Bag Gung culture through direct participation.

2020 Bountiful Harvest - Autumn Harvest Series Events

2020.10.23-11.7 (on public holidays)

A number of events spanning two weekends were organized for this year's Bountiful Harvest celebrations including "Thanking the Heavens Ritual," "Thousand-Person Banquet," "Liugdui Hakka Settlement Autumn Harvest Experience Workshop," "Fortune Banquet," "Harvest Celebration Fancy Dress Event," "Harvest Celebration Performance," "Hakka Food Shop - Meat Balls," "Traditional Hakka Kitchen Display," "Farming Village Art Installation Photo and Experience Area," and "Liugdui Rewards Prize Draw." The events encouraged the general public to take their time touring Liugdui Hakka settlements and try their hand at the autumn harvest.



“2021 Liugdui Autumn Harvest Festival - Pay a Visit Together Series of Events”
2021.10.23-11.7 (on public holidays)

This year coincided with the 300th anniversary of Liugdui’s founding and the 10th anniversary of Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park’s opening. The theme “Pay a Visit Together” was chosen for a variety of events spanning three weekends including “Thanking the Heavens Ritual,” “Welcoming Zhongyonggong (God of loyalty and bravery),” “Hakka Harvest Festival - Pineapple Jam Opening Ceremony,” “6 Autumn Hakka Tour Routes,” “Autumn Picnic Fun,” “3-week Autumn Harvest Environmental Education Bonfire Camp + Multicultural Cuisine,” “Harvest Closing Ceremony,” “Straw Harvest Food,” “Hakka Settlement-themed Cultural Experience and Photo Area,” “Online Game,” “Donation of Lucky Rice from Liugdui Park,” “10th Anniversary of Liugdui Retrospective Exhibition,” and “10th Anniversary Celebrations.” The events introduced the public to Liugdui Hakka and stimulated the development of cultural tourism at Hakka settlements.





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1. Thanking the Heavens Ritual
2. Welcoming Zhongyonggong (God of loyalty and bravery)
3. Hakka Harvest Festival - Pineapple Jam Opening Ceremony
4. Autumn Harvest Environmental Education Bonfire Camp
5. 6 Autumn Hakka Tour Routes
6. Autumn Picnic Fun
7. Donation of Lucky Rice from Liugdui Park
8. Group photo of all the guests at the press conference

(V) Education Promotion

A. Ecomuseum Events

a 2021 56th Liugdui Sports Games / Liugdui 300 Sports Games

The year 2021 coincided with the 300th anniversary of Liugdui's founding. This year's Liugdui Sports Games was the largest ever in terms of scale and number of participants with 3,100 people. Related events commenced on November 28, 2020, with the 100-person Umbrella Painting DIY Workshop (held in conjunction with the Hsu Sheng Ming Cup International Little League Baseball Championship). The "Liugdui Bicycle Tour" was held on March 27 and 28, 2021, with elementary and junior high school students from Meinong cycling from Jiadong, Zuodui, to Meinong, Youdui. The "Liugdui Super Marathon Relay Race" was held on April 3 with 400 athletes in 14 teams from the 12 townships of Liugdui running a relay race throughout Liugdui (total course of 85km). This was a new addition and an exciting opening event for the Liugdui Sports Games. On April 7, the lighting of the sacred torch was held at Zhongyi Temple in Jhutian. The Zhongyonggong (God of loyalty and bravery) procession and the torch traveled through every region in Liugdui over three consecutive days to watch over not only the athletes at the games but also the local people of Liugdui.

The Liugdui Sports Games educates and brings the people of Liugdui together through the values of mutual understanding, friendship, unity, and sportsmanship. It hopes to pass on the culture and spirit of Liugdui Hakka so that they will endure for another 300 years.



b Hakka Power 2021 Liugdui Hakka Villages Night Run

The "Hakka Power 2021 Liugdui Hakka Villages Night Run," was part of the 2021 Liugdui Autumn Harvest Festival - Pay a Visit Together Series of Events. Variable night-time running lights were installed around the race venue and along the route for runners to check in along the way. Indigenous and Hakka performances as well as a cheerleader squad that embodied the local character were also organized on the day to cheer the runners on. Runners that completed the course were presented with local agricultural specialties as prizes. Many runners also chose to participate in the camping activity offered as part of environmental education promotion at the Liugdui Park to experience slow living in a Hakka settlement at the foot of Dawu Mountain. Pre-event health education was conducted in partnership with Meiho University to enrich the event. This provided the general public with related knowledge and skills they need to put theory into practice and learn through play. Students from the Meiho baseball team and ROTC were also invited to serve as guide runners and cheerleaders so that more *heu sang' ngin'* (young people) from Liugdui can take part in local events.



B. Cultural workshops

a Agricultural Classroom - Rice Planting Activity

Agricultural Classroom 300 - Sign up for the rice planting activity: A new workshop format was organized by the museum to promote Hakka culture and agri-food education. Members of the general public were invited to help pass and plant rice seedlings in the paddies. Vintage photos of farming and planting in the early years were put on display. Planting rice the traditional way allowed people to experience the toil of early farmers and reawaken their memories of old traditions.



b Eco Experience Activity

(a) Firefly Family Co-learning Activity

The Liugdui Park created a firefly habitat through environmental conservation and organized firefly family co-learning activities that introduced the firefly and their habitats, along with physical tours and observations of their habitats. A total of 29 sessions were conducted between 2020-2021 totaling 1,991 participants. Hakka language education was also incorporated into the activity to promote Hakka culture.



(b) Museum Camping Activity

The camping area of the Liugdui Park was completed and opened to the public in 2019. A total of 24 sessions were held between 2020-2021 with 1,184 participants. Activities included on-site environmental education, firefly course, a farmland course, and night-time biological observations. The rich content made camping more interesting and offered more diversity in the promotion of Hakka culture.



(VI) Public Services

The Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park of THCDC serviced 1.31 million visitors in 2020 and 2021. Continued efforts were made to improve the quality of exhibitions and services to provide visitors with friendly and professional services. Volunteer training continued as well to provide a significant amount of manpower and professional support. We also continued to develop grassroots cultural education for Hakka settlements, strategic alliances and inter-disciplinary collaboration, worked closely with local community organizations and built up the museum's capabilities in order to drive our stable and sustainable development. We also aimed to welcome all visitors to the museum with warm Hakka hospitality.

A. Visitor Services

(A) Guided Tours

Group guided tours are offered on weekdays focusing on permanent exhibition halls. Guided tours are also available for the Tobacco Barn and Rice Mill on request; scheduled guided tours are provided on public holidays with Chinese-language tours of the permanent exhibitions by assigned staff. There are two morning sessions (10AM and 11AM) and three afternoon sessions (2PM, 3PM, and 4PM) for a total of five sessions each day. The sessions each last for about 30 minutes.

(B) Shuttle Bus

A variety of local public transportation is available. Visitors to the museum can take advantage of Ping Tung Bus's route 8230 service with 9 scheduled services each day between Pingtung Railway Station, Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park, and Longquan.

(C) Restaurants and Shops

The business areas included Hakka Dining Plaza, Craft Industry Hall, Umbrella Leisure Area, Umbrella Area Souvenir Gift Shops, Multimedia Exhibition Hall café, and Farmland Restaurant. These offer traditional Hakka cuisine, group meals, gifts, traditional crafts, souvenirs, family DIY workshops and bicycle hire. The shops cater to all kinds of visitor needs and offer the opportunity to experience the beauty of Hakka culture through food, travel, education, and recreation.



(D) Venue Rental

Some of the spaces, facilities, and equipment can be rented for outside use to make effective use of the THCDC's classroom, conference room, and activity venues, and to generate revenue.

Portable tables and chairs are available for conferencing areas to support different kinds of activities. The rental of conferencing areas not only opens up new possibilities for the park's development but also enriches park diversity through the hosting of different events. More people, companies, and charities can also learn about Hakka culture. These events not only serve to introduce the beauty of Hakka culture but also facilitate the promotion of Hakka culture.





B. Volunteer Services

(A) The Volunteer Team had 189 people in total.

The 9th team of volunteers began serving at the museum in March 2022.

(B) Volunteer Duties

The Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park volunteer team provides different services at different times. Most of these consisted of guided tours and services at the permanent exhibition halls, Rice Mill, Tobacco Barn, Hakka Land, and Multimedia Exhibition Hall. They also provide their expertise during special events to promote Hakka cultural activities.

(C) Exchange

The Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park organizes professional development courses and a volunteer assembly each year to promote volunteer services and improve the quality of volunteer services. These help to strengthen volunteer competency and promote mutual growth through bilateral communication between the museum and volunteers. One volunteer assembly was held in 2021.

(D) Achievements

The Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park publicly recognizes volunteers for their services every year in support of the national policy on volunteering, promoting public participation in Hakka affairs, and promotion of Hakka

culture, and rewards volunteers at the museum for their services. The following awards were received and awarded during 2021: "Pingtung County Volunteer Service Award - Silver Medal" awarded to 1 volunteer, "Pingtung County Volunteer Service Award - Bronze Medal" awarded to 5 volunteers, "5-Year Service Award" awarded to 4 volunteers, "10-Year Service Award" awarded to 2 volunteers, "15-Year Service Award" awarded to 9 volunteers, "Outstanding Volunteer Award" awarded to 19 volunteers, "Volunteer Leader Service Award" awarded to 25 volunteers, and "Special Contribution Award" awarded to 1 volunteer. Awards were received by 66 volunteers in total.

C. Marketing and Promotion

The two Hakka museums in the north and south used newspapers, magazines, news, and media advertising to publicize their events and related information in order to generate visitor interest. These in turn help to raise our profile and foster a positive image of our organization.

(A) Activities and Marketing

Marketing activities were co-organized with 10 allied units (including the THCDC) between 2020-2021. The strategic alliance worked together to promote tourism in Pingtung.

- Collaboration with the Pingtung County Government on the 2020 Summer Travel Expo in Taipei.
- Collaborated with 23 organizations including the Pingtung County Government, Council of Indigenous

Peoples, and the National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium on a joint campaign of the Pingtung Museum Family. Cultural organizations formed a partnership for joint promotion of museum vacations.

- c. Collaborated with the Museum of Fiber Arts in Taichung, the Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum, and the Juming Museum on the “May 18 Museum Day - 20-Museum Campaign: Which ones will you visit?”
- d. Partnered with the Meiho University, 9 alliances and 25 local Hakka associations (Culture Workshops of Three Houses in Neipu, Erlun Community Development Association in Jhutian, Xinliao Community Development Association in Liugui District, etc.) to jointly organized the “Hakka Settlement Picnic.” Combining the Hakka experience of Liugui Eco-Museum and Pingtung Picnic Day served to promote Hakka culture through the museum platform. It also served to strengthen external links and exposure.
- e. Partnered with the Indigenous Peoples Cultural Development Center on the “2021 Marvelous Island Festival.” The association of different ethnic cultures helped introduce tourists to Hakka culture and its features.
- f. Collaborated with the National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium on the second Science Festival event.
- g. Collaborated with Pingtung County Government on a domestic travel exhibition in 2021 for the joint promotion of Pingtung destinations.



1

1. Visit and Picnic at the Hakka Villages

2

2. Collaboration on travel exhibition promotion and marketing



Hakka Television Station - Good Fortune TV Program

(B) Media Marketing

Fifty-seven press releases were published between 2020 and 2022, resulting in 1,280 exposures in print/ electronic media and news broadcasts. The *THCDC* continues to invite the media to the museum despite the COVID-19 pandemic social limitations so that the media could continue to write about its activities and promote Hakka culture.

In 2020, the producers of *The Hunger Games* reality show contacted the museum and arranged for filming on location in the museum to introduce the public to the Hakka. Interview programs from Formosa Television Service (GOGO MRT - Hakka Tour), Hakka Television Service (Fuchi Market, The Villagers Voice) as well as satellite TV services such as New Tang Dynasty Television (The Colors of Taiwan in 1000 Steps) were used to promote Hakka culture internationally.

As Liudui welcomes and celebrates its 300th anniversary in 2021, it also promotes Hakka villages' local culture and beautiful scenery through various TV shows and activities. In addition, the unique attributes of Hakka culture are conveyed to the broader public to promote Hakka culture through TV programs on FTV, Era TV (Art Entertainment Era), and Hakka Television Station (The Villagers Voice, Good Fortune, etc.).



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1. Hakka Television Service - The Villagers Voice |
| 2 | 2. Filming of the Hunger Games reality show |
| 3 | 3. GOGO MRT - Hakka Tour |



(VII) Publications and Cultural Contributions

The museum's activities are focused on four areas, namely research, collection, exhibition, and educational promotion. Publication efforts were therefore directed towards topics based on these aspects. The research included specialist books on museums, Hakka studies, and a chronology of Hakka literature. The collection included digital archives of Hakka imagery and specialist books on settlement history surveys. The exhibition included pre-exhibition research publications for permanent exhibitions and special editions for special exhibitions. Educational promotion included the publication of children's illustrated books and the reprinting of travel books on the Liugdui region. Printed literature was also developed and produced on a variety of event topics; these were put on display and sold at both museums for cultural marketing of museum brands and images.

A. Publications

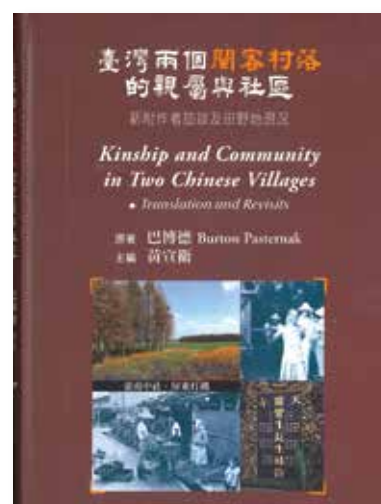
(A) Translated Works

Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages - Translation and Revisits

Publication Date: February 2021

Author: Editor-in-Chief Huang, Shiun-wei

The THCDC began translating the work of foreign Hakka researchers in recent years. The first of these was the publication of *Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages - Translation and Revisits* in partnership with the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica. A team led by Editor-in-Chief Huang Shiun-wei translated the book *Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages* authored by American anthropologist Professor Burton Pasternak in the 1960s. They then returned to Datie Village in Xinpi Township, Liugdui (Zuodui), and the Zhongshe Village in Liujia District, Tainan City, to compare how the original research sites have changed since then. Assistant researcher Derek Sheridan from the Institute of Ethnology also conducted an oral interview with Professor Pasternak in 2020 for a retrospective look at the context of his field survey in Taiwan.



(B) Investigative Research

Fieldwork into Hakka Social Rituals (Second Edition)

Publication Date: December 2021

Author: Lai Yu-ching, Tai Cheng-lun, Lo Ting-ya

The second edition of the Fieldwork supplements the first edition published in July 2019 (based mainly on case studies of Hakka in northern Taiwan) with follow-up research from Hakka regions in southern Taiwan and related symposiums. A comparison of Hakka customs in northern and southern Taiwan relating to the memorial tablets of *gu'-po* (grand aunts) and burial in ancestral halls (family tombs) was used to present the preliminary findings of field observations from Hakka regions in the north and south.



(C) Literary History / Local History

Collection of Historical Materials from Liugdui (1) - Liugdui Loyalism Documents

Publication Date: August 2021

Author: Transcribed by Chiu Ping-hua, reviewed by the Local Research Platform of NTU Department of History

The compilation of literature for the *Collection of Historical Materials from Liugdui* is not only a gesture of respect and admiration for the early pioneers of Liugdui. It is also aimed at encouraging more academic interest in studying the history of Liugdui village societies during the Manchu Dynasty. Such research will give us a better understanding of Liugdui's ancestors and help the Hakka of Liugdui understand their own culture and history.

Liugdui Loyalism Documents were compiled by Chiu Wei-pan and transcribed by Chiu Ping-hua. The book contains correspondence between the government and Liugdui during the Chu I-kui, Yellow Hat, and Lin Shuang-wen uprisings. They showed that Liugdui was an ad hoc organization that was mobilized to garrison villages against bandits and rebels. Weaponry was then returned to the village armory during peacetime.



Collection of Historical Materials from Liugdui (2) - Eastern Cantonese Martyrs of Southern Taiwan

Publication Date: August 2021

Author: Transcribed by Chiu Ping-hua, reviewed by the Local Research Platform of NTU Department of History

The compilation of literature for the *Collection of Historical Materials from Liugdui* is not only a gesture of respect and admiration for the early pioneers of Liugdui. It is also aimed at encouraging more academic interest in studying the history of Liugdui village societies during the Manchu Dynasty. Such research will give us a better understanding of Liugdui's ancestors and help the Hakka of Liugdui understand their own culture and history.

Eastern Cantonese Martyrs of Southern Taiwan is a record of events involving Liugdui or Cantonese migrants. Some of the contents overlap with that of *Gazettes of Taiwan Prefecture*, *Gazettes of Fengshan County*, and *Revised Gazettes of Fengshan County*, or are similar to *Liugdui Loyalism Documents*. Others have not been found in print so far.



(D) Literature / Art / Life / Images

A Collection of Hakka Artist Chiu Chung-chun's Art and Research of Woodcut Printing and Painting

Publication Date: November 2021

Author: Edited by Tsai You-hsin

Chiu Chung-chun (1944-2015) was a Hakka artist from Longdu (Youdui) in Meinong, Kaohsiung, who studied the "water soluble ink woodcut" technique for more than four decades. He promoted the concept of "everyday art" and brought art into people's everyday life and inner landscape through his creative works. Chiu used woodcuts, calligraphy, and colored inks as his creative medium. Calligraphy was used to explore the textures of wood blocks (polystyrene panels) and the use of ink effects was a signature of his work. As one of the few local artists to work with water-soluble ink woodcuts, Chiu left behind many artworks depicting scenes from Liugdui Hakka settlements.



Just Persevere - Tseng Gui-hai, Author, Activist, and Doctor

Publication Date: January 2021

Author: Tsai Hsing-e

The doctor poet Tseng Gui-hai was born at Liugen Village, Jiadong Township, Pingtung County, in 1946. A specialist in chest medicine, he listened to heartbeats through his stethoscope in one hand and wrote about the land with his pen in the other hand. He used poetry to write about his homeland and for advocacy, and was an active participant in public affairs. Taiwanese literature, Weiwuying Park, protection of Kaoping River, opposition to the Meinong reservoir, refurbishment of Kaohsiung Central Park, protection of the Yang Ancestral Shrine in Jiadong, preservation of Zhongshenggong Shrine in Pingtung, and Taiwanese Textbook Reforms were all movements that took two to three decades of continued engagement. The book is a record of Dr. Tseng Gui-hai's career in literature, social activism, and medicine. The title *Just Persevere* faithfully captures the determination and idealism shown by Dr. Tseng during civic movements and offers a record of more than thirty years of social activism.



(E) Illustrated Hakka Children's Books

Holy Bag Gung

Publication Date: May 2021

Author: Wu Yun-hsin

Holy Bag Gung is an adaptation of the puppet musical of the same name produced in 2017 by the Da Shi Xiong Family. Lively illustrations and text follow the Da Shi Xiong Family on their visit to the grandparents and introduce the *Bag`Gung`*, an important Hakka deity. Hakka terminology and interactive devices are sprinkled throughout the book to help children pick up the Hakka language and create a more fun family reading experience.



Grandpa's Lucky Rock - Illustrated Book on the Yi-Wei War in Jiadong

Publication Date: December 2021

Author: Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center

Grandpa's Lucky Rock is set during the "Battle of Qiedongjiao in Zuodui" during the Yi-Wei War. The reader is transported back in time to Qiedongjiao, the old name for Jiadong Township, to join the fight beside Liugdui residents from the perspective of A-Mei, the heroine, and the Lucky Rock. In addition to the tensions of war, the reader also experienced how all Hakka regardless of age and gender stood together to defend their homes. The extended reading included background information on the Yi-Wei War and the Battle of Qiedongjiao to give the reader a better understanding of important historical memories relating to modern Taiwan and Hakka.



“Welcome to Hakka Lands” Cultural Sights of Houdui (Neipu)

Publication Date: December 2021

Important cultural sights of Liugdui's Houdui (Neipu Township) region are combined with stories from local historians to provide a record of Liugdui's historical context and preserve the cultural memories of the Hakka settlement. An educational video also introduces schoolchildren to the stories behind their hometown and cultural sights.



(F) Special Editions for Exhibitions

Races Beneath Dawu Mountain - Album of Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition

Publication Date: September 2021

Author: Hsieh Shih-yuan, Wu Pu-hua

A strong sporting culture exists in Liugdui due to the tradition of civil defense training and sporting influence during the Japanese Period, laying the groundwork for the development of the Liugdui Sports Games. Liu Shao-hsing and Dai A-ling were young men that returned from Japan after the end of World War 2. Feeling that there was a decline in the spirit of unity among the Hakka settlements of Liugdui, they formed the “Liugdui Patriotic Association” and organized a sports carnival that became the first “Liugdui Sports Games.” The Album contains not only all of the special exhibition's content but also extended reading in the form of research arguments and historical materials/information that weren't presented at the exhibition. The visualized content and in-depth research aim to give the reader a more in-depth understanding of Liugdui Sports Games' history and current situation. It also hopes to encourage the reader to participate in future Liugdui Sports Games as well.



(G) Annual Reports/Periodicals

“Liugdui People” Periodical

Publication Date: Quarterly Periodical

The *Liugdui People* is a bi-monthly periodical published on odd-numbered months that mainly features interviews, special reports, the people, culture, nature, and geography of Liugdui, as well as Liugdui's 300th anniversary events. The purpose of the periodical is to enhance public understanding of Liugdui and their sense of participation. The founding issue was published in January 2021 with the title of “Bounty and Generosity”, a reference to how Liugdui's rich industry and diverse cultural assets nurtured the generous character of the Liugdui people. Contents included featured interviews with Hakka Affairs Council Minister Con-ziin Yiong on the “300th anniversary of Liugdui from a multicultural perspective,” Hakka Lifetime Achievement Award winner Professor Hsu Cheng-kuang on “Cultural traits and ethnic fusion - The spirit of Liugdui”, the people of Liugdui, as well as the environment and customs of Liugdui; subsequent issues focused on “Liugdui Sports Games” (Vol. 2), “Liugdui History and Cultural Connotations” (Vol. 3), “Special Issue on Liugdui Music” (Vol. 4) “Special Issue on Liugdui Cuisine” (Vol. 5) and “Liugdui 300th Anniversary Special Edition” (Vol. 6). The January 2022 issue will feature “Liugdui Festivals” (Vol. 7) and focus on the folk customs of Liugdui. The final issue will be “Liugdui 300 General Collection” (Vol. 8).



B. Cultural Contributions and Applications

Six items of cultural and creative merchandise were developed in 2020. The Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei Luggage Tag from the Hakka Collection range is a specialty cultural and creative merchandise that captures the history and culture of Liugdui. Lai Hsiung-fei, also known as Lai Lu-er, became the fourth chief minister of Liugdui in the 5th Year of the Jiaqing Era (1800 AD) and helped the Manchu government with putting down unrest. The sword he used to defend his homeland avoided confiscation during the Japanese Period and was passed down through the generations.

The Liugdui 300 series of commemorative events were held in 2021 to coincide with the 300th anniversary of Liugdui.

Traditional folk customs and history were combined to promote the Liugdui identity and present the diversity of Liugdui Hakka settlements. The impact of the Liugdui 300 events was also extended through a program of themed visual motifs, brand management, marketing, and design of cultural and creative merchandise to establish the Liugdui 300 brand. The unique culture of Liugdui was leveraged to create seven items of cultural and creative merchandise such as Liugdui magnet, Liugdui mugs, tote bags, tops, hats, sling bags, and the fine-flowers face mask cover for sale through physical and online channels.







IV. Appendix

(I) Key Accomplishments (2020-2021)

A. Key accomplishments: National Environmental Education Award

(A) The public infrastructure project “Twin Beacons of Hakka Culture Cross-disciplinary Value-added and Integrated Development Plan” and “Hakka - Cultural traits and Global Connection Spotlight Program” social development project undertaken as part of the “Ministry-level Managed Projects” for 2020 received awards for excellence.

(B) Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park entered the “7th National Environmental Education Awards” of the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, in 2020. Award of “High Distinction” was received in the government agency division.

(C) Taiwan Hakka Museum entered the “8th National Environmental Education Awards” in 2021, winning High Distinction in the Miaoli County Environmental Education Awards. On March 21, 2022, the Museum was named a finalist at the 8th National Environmental Education Awards as the representative for Miaoli County (judging in progress).

(D) Cooperation and exchange agreements were signed with the National Archives Administration of National Development Council and National United University on June 1, 2021, and November 22, 2021, respectively,

in a further expansion of museum activities such as academic research, collection, exhibitions, and cultural education promotion.

(E) A silver award was issued by the Taiwan Architecture & Building Center awarded in the Green Building - Renovations category in February 2021.

(F) Other accomplishments/certificates:

a. The two museums implemented the “National Cyber Security Development Plan” by renewing their ISO 27001 information security management system certifications in 2021. Energy-efficiency and smart building concepts were integrated to build an environmental domain that balances ecology, green energy, intelligence and information security.

b. Deployment of renewable energy equipment continued at the two museums. Installed capacity reached 381KW in 2020 and generated 379,000 kWh of electricity for the year; in 2021, 374,000 kWh of electricity was generated for the year to make the most use of green energy. As of December 31, 2021, a total of 1,111 renewable energy certificates (RECs) (including 636 for Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park and 475 for Taiwan Hakka Museum) had been obtained by the two museums.

c. The two museums are equipped with sewage treatment and recovery systems. On average, the south and north museums each discharged 14,000 tons and 6000 tons

of wastewater each year. These represented NT\$1.94 million in water rates and NT\$670,000 in science park administration wastewater treatment fees between 2015 and 2021. Effective reuse of water resources generated NT\$2.61 million in savings for the two museums.

d. Taiwan Hakka Museum completed the EPA training site assessment in 2020 (site certification was extended for 5 years).

e. Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park received “Silver-class Green Building Label” in 2021.

f. Taiwan Hakka Museum won an excellence award in the statutory facility category of the 2020 “Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room Contest.”

g. In 2020, the THCDC received 2 silver and bronze medals from the “Ministry of Health and Welfare Volunteer Service Award,” 1 volunteer service medal 3rd class from the “20th Volunteer Service Medal of Taiwan Volunteer Service Association,” 12 “Miaoli County Volunteer Service Certificate of Merit,” and 7 “Pingtung Volunteer Service Certificate of Merit.” The awards brought accolades to the THCDC.

h. In 2021, THCDC volunteers won 6 gold and silver awards at the “Ministry of Health and Welfare Volunteer Service Award,” 10 “Miaoli County Volunteer Service Certificate of Merit” and 7 “Pingtung Volunteer Service Certificate of Merit.” The potential and value of volunteer service personnel were put to good use to realize team and personal development goals.

(II) Digital Resource Service Statistics (2020 -2021)

A. Digital Archives Search System

Accessed 416,446 times in 2020;
accessed 764,434 times in 2021.

B. Library Materials Center website

Accessed 45,035 times in 2020;
accessed 129,233 times in 2021.

C. Library Materials Center - Resource Discovery System

Accessed 1,774 times in 2020;
accessed 3,250 times in 2021.

D. Library Materials Center - Museum Collection Inquiry System

Accessed 7,151 times in 2020;
accessed 11,629 times in 2021.

E. Library Materials Center - Electronic Resources (incl. e-books and databases)

Accessed 1,293 times in 2020;
accessed 800 times in 2021.

F. THCDC website

Accessed 836,122 times in 2020;
accessed 1,897,231 times in 2021.

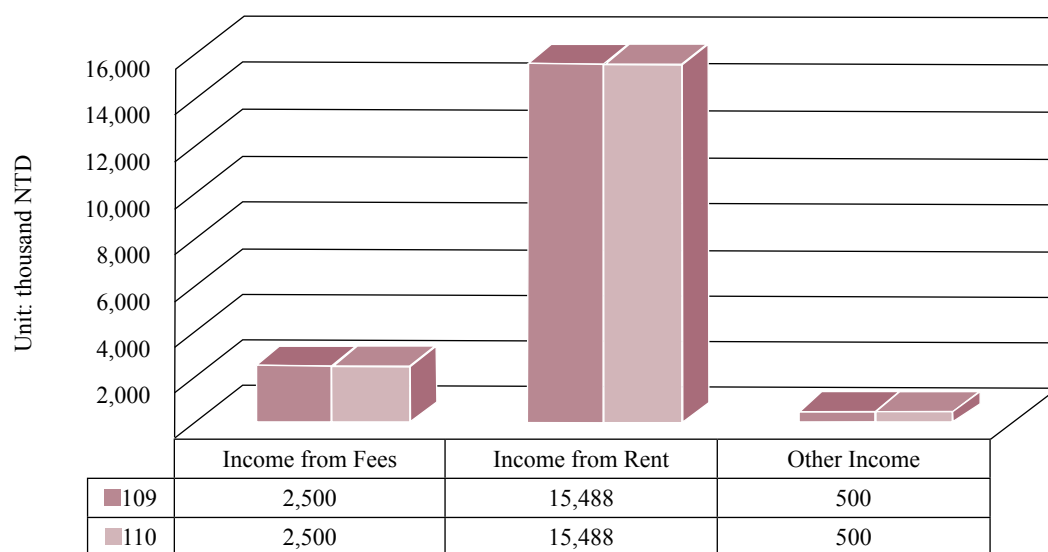


(III) Budget and Funding (2020-2021)

A. Income

The annual revenue budget was NT\$18,488,000 in both 2020 and 2021. Annual revenues in 2020 and 2021 were NT\$16,115,000 and NT\$17,985,000 respectively, with a NT\$1,870,000 increase in the final accounts.

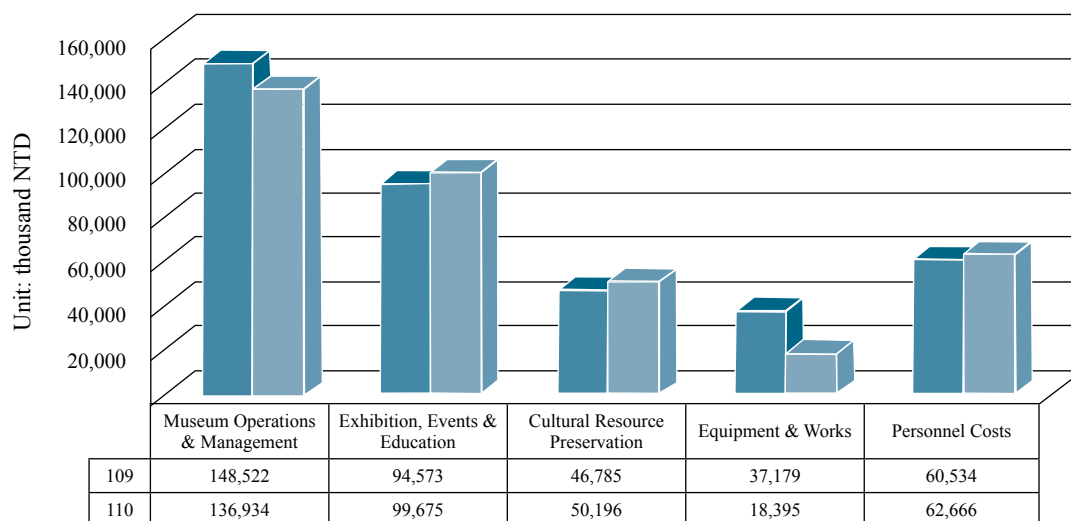
2019 and 2020 Annual Revenue Budget



B. Expenditures

The annual expenditure budget was NT\$387,593,000 in 2020 and NT\$367,866,000 in 2021, representing a decrease of NT\$19,727,000.

2019 and 2020 Annual Expenditure Budget



(IV) THCDC Organizational History and Chronology of the North and South Museums

A. Organizational History of the THCDC

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2004	03/17	The Provisional Charter of the Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan, was approved by the Executive Yuan.	
2004	09/17	Establishment of the Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	
2004	09/17	Mr. Lu Wei-ping took over as the Director of Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	Term: 2004/9/17-2008/12/30
2009	03/13	Mr. Lai Chun-hong took over as the Director of Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	Term: 2009/3/13-2009/7/19
2009	07/20	Mr. Hsu Kun-mao took over as the Director of Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	Term: 2009/7/20-2010/9/12
2010	09/13	Mr. Fan Tso-ming took over as the Acting Director of Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	Term: 2010/9/13-2010/10/04
2010	10/05	Mr. Fu Chao-shu took over as the Director of Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office of the Hakka Affairs Council, Executive Yuan.	Term: 2010/10/05-2011/12/31
2011	09/29	The Organization Act of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council, Hakka Affairs Council was issued by the Hakka Affairs Council establishing the THCDC as a level-4 agency.	Issued on 2011/9/29 Took effect on 2012/1/1 Abolished on 2016/1/15
2011	09/29	The Operational Regulations of the Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council was issued by the Hakka Affairs Council establishing 4 divisions (Research and Development Division, Art and Cultural Performances Division, Cultural Resources and Collection Division, Public Services Division) and 2 offices (Administrative Office, Accounting Office).	Issued on 2011/9/29 Took effect on 2012/1/1 Abolished on 2016/1/15
2012	01/01	The "Taiwan Hakka Culture Center Preparatory Office" was reorganized to become "Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council" (Level-4 government agency).	
2012	01/01	Mr. Fu Chao-shu appointed as the first director-general of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council.	Term: 2012/1/1-2015/2/11
2015	02/12	Ms. Fan Hsueh-ching took over as the second director-general of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council.	Term: 2015/2/12-2016/1/3
2015	12/16	The Organization Act of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council, Hakka Affairs Council was issued by the President upgrading the THCDC to a level-3 agency.	Issued on 2015/12/16 Took effect on 2016/1/15
2016	01/15	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council formally upgraded to level-3 agency.	
2016	01/20	The Regulations Governing the Administration of the Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council was issued by the Hakka Affairs Council establishing 4 divisions (General Planning, Cultural Resources and Collection, Art and Cultural Performances, and Public Services Division) and 3 offices (Secretariat, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office).	
2016	01/04	Mr. Ho Chin-liang took over as the third director-general of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council.	Term: 2016/1/4-present
2020	11/17	The amended Regulations Governing the Administration of the Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council were issued by the Hakka Affairs Council. The amended table of organization changed the "General Planning Division" to "Research and Development Division," the "Art and Cultural Performances Division" to "Art and Cultural Exhibitions Division," and "Public Services Division" to "Cultural Promotion Division."	Amended on 2020/11/17 Took effect on 2012/1/1
2021	01/01	The THCDC (level-3 agency) introduced the dual-track system and began employing educational researchers. The new organization consisted of 4 divisions (General Planning, Cultural Resources and Collection, Art and Cultural Exhibitions, and Cultural Promotion Division) and 3 offices (Secretariat, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office).	

B. Chronology of “Taiwan Hakka Museum”

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
1997	04/18	Letter Wen-Jian-Yi No. 02210 was issued by the Council for Cultural Affairs of Executive Yuan on April 19, 1997, directing county and city governments to cooperate with the establishment of Hakka cultural parks.	
1999	03/05	The “Hakka Cultural Park Implementation Plan of Miaoli County” was devised and the Miaoli County Government to be forwarded to the Council for Cultural Affairs, Executive Yuan, for review.	
2004	02/19	The national-level “Establishment Plan of the Northern and Southern Taiwan Hakka Cultural Parks” was approved by the Executive Yuan.	
2006	11/15	Tongluo Science Park was approved as the site of the Miaoli museum by the Executive Yuan.	
2009	01/23	Ground-breaking ceremony for “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park.”	
2012	05/12	Formal opening of the “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park.”	
2013	06/01	“Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park” received more than 2 million visitors	
2013	06/04	“Gold-class Green Building Label” obtained by “Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park”	
2013	12/27	Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life (set of 6) named Book Publication of the Year at the 37th Golden Tripod Awards in 2013	
2015	05/12	“Hakka Hospitality Garden” was formally opened in “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park”	
2016	03/06	On March 6, 2016, Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park reached the 8-millionth visitor mark for the two museums.	
2017	02/12	The two museums took part in the 2016 Property Revitalization Performance Evaluation organized by the National Property Administration of the Ministry of Finance and won 3rd place in the publicly funded agency category.	Award presented on February 2017
2017	02/17	“Environmental Education Site” certification obtained by “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park” in February 2017.	
2017	04/28	“Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park” of Hakka Cultural Development Center renamed to “Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park.”	
2017	08/12	The 10-millionth visitor mark for the two museums was achieved at the “Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park”	
2017	11/20	Hakka Culture Development Center signed a “MOU on Hakka Cultural Exchange” with the “Indonesian Hakka Museum.”	
2017	12/13	“Taiwan Hakka Museum” took part in the “2017 National Critical Infrastructure Protection Assessment and Exercise” and received a rating of “Outstanding.”	
2017	12/16	Taiwan Hakka Cultural Development Center, Japan National Museum of Ethnology and College of Hakka Studies at National Chiao Tung University signed a 6-year “academic cooperation and exchange agreement.”	
2017	12/16-17	Taiwan Hakka Cultural Development Center, Japan National Museum of Ethnology and College of Hakka Studies at National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University co-organized the “2017 International Conference of Museum and Hakka Studies”(Location: Taiwan Hakka Museum)	
2018	01/01	The Hakka Village Cultural Resources Research Project was transferred from the Department of Art, Culture and Communication of the Hakka Affairs Council to the THCDC in 2018.	The Hakka Village Cultural Resources Research Project has been conducted by the Hakka Affairs Council since 2005
2018		“Taiwan Hakka Museum” has been designated as one of the 14 “international conference specialty sites” of central Taiwan by the MICE Promotion Program of MOEA since 2018	
2018	03/08	Became an organizational member of Chinese Association of Museums (CAM)	
2018	09/15	THCDC, Institute of Chinese Studies at the Tunku Abdul Rahman University College in Malaysia, and the Research Center for Southeast Asia and South Asia at National Kaohsiung Normal University sign an MOU on trilateral Hakka cultural exchanges	

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2018	12/14-17	THCDC, Japan National Museum of Ethnology, and the National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University co-organized the “2018 Taiwan Hakka and Japanese Hakka” lecture and International Conference on the Hakka and Global Phenomenon (Location: Japan National Museum of Ethnology)	
2018	07/05	Exchanged 10 library cards with the National Chiao Tung University (now National Yang-Ming Chiao Tung University) to provide current students and full-time staff members with library access based on the contents of the agreement and rules for inter-library loans	
2018	07/03	Exchanged 10 library cards with the National United University to provide current students and full-time staff members with mutual library access based on the contents of the agreement and rules for inter-library loans	
2018	10/02	Exchanged 10 library cards with the National Pingtung University to provide current students and full-time staff members with library access based on the contents of the agreement and rules for inter-library loans	
2018	09/18	Exchanged 10 library cards with the National Central University to provide current students and full-time staff members with library access based on the contents of the agreement and rules for inter-library loans	
2018	11/19	Exchanged 10 library cards with the National Kaohsiung Normal University to provide current students and full-time staff members with library access based on the contents of the agreement and rules for inter-library loans	
2019	10/23	A rating for the permanent exhibitions at the Taiwan Hakka Museum was updated to a “UD” rating in public spaces for the 2019 General Design.	
2019	07/22	Became a member of International Association of Museums (ICOM)	
2019	09/1-9	THCDC sent delegations to the “ICOM Kyoto 2019” and gave a presentation on “Ecomuseum as the mechanism for sustainable development of ethnic cultural heritage: retrospect and prospect” at the ICOM-ICR to promote the Liugdui Eco-Museum.	
2019	10/5-6	THCDC, Japan National Museum of Ethnology, College of Hakka Studies at the National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University co-organized the “2019 International Conference of Museum and Hakka Studies” (Location: College of Hakka Studies, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University)	
2019	11/01	The “Thank You Hakka” permanent exhibition was opened at the Taiwan Hakka Museum	
2019	12/20	Signing of an MOU on academic cooperation with the Center for GIS, Research Center of Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica	
2019	12/21	THCDC Director-General Mr. Ho Chin-liang was elected as a supervisor of the 15th Board Committee of the ICAM (For the term 2019/12/30-2022/12/29).	
2020	01/30	“Freedom of the Souls to Go Back Home - Females Ancestors Can Go Back to Their Home” won the 18th “Contribution to Gender Equality Awards of the Executive Yuan 2019”	
2020	08/20	On-site inspection of THCDC for Museum Evaluations conducted by the Ministry of Culture	
2020	12/31	Taiwan Hakka Museum won an excellence award in the statutory facility category of the 2020 “Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room Contest”	
2021	11/28	THCDC took part in the “8th National Environmental Education Awards” in 2021, winning High Distinction in the Miaoli County Environmental Education Awards and representing Miaoli County at the national competition.	
2021	12/31	Taiwan Hakka Museum obtained 475 renewable energy certificates	
2022	02/14	2022.02.14 Taiwan Hakka Museum’s certification as an Environmental Education Site was renewed by the Environmental Protection Administration of Executive Yuan (renewed once every 5 years)	
2022	03/21	Taiwan Hakka Museum named finalist at the 8th National Environmental Education Award as the representative for Miaoli County in 2022 (judging in progress)	

C. Chronology of “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park”

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2004	02/19	The national-level “Establishment Plan of the Northern and Southern Taiwan Hakka Cultural Parks” was approved by the Executive Yuan.	
2004	12/16	Ground-breaking ceremony for “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park.”	
2011	10/22	Official opening of “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park”	
2011	10/22	Official opening of “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park” and opening of the “300th Anniversary of the Founding of Liugdui” permanent exhibition	Plaque unveiling
2012	01	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park was visited more than 2 million times	
2015	10	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park was visited more than 4 million times	
2016	09/22	Public art at Liugdui Park won the 5th Public Art Awards of the Ministry of Culture in 2016 for public participation	
2016	03/06	On March 6, 2016, Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park reached the 8-millionth visitor mark for the two museums	
2017	08/12	The 10-millionth visitor mark for the two museums was achieved at the “Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park”	
2018	03/18	Press conference for “Taking a Stroll around Beautiful Liugdui” permanent exhibition at Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park	
2018	10/22	Opening of “The Story of Rice Mills in Liugdui” exhibition at Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park	
2019	05/08	Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei. Chief Minister of Liugdui, was added to THCDC's museum collection	
2019	05/18	Donation ceremony for the Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei” was hosted at Liugdui Museum	
2019	10/25	THCDC took part in the “8th National Environmental Education Awards” in 2019, winning High Distinction in the Miaoli County Environmental Education Awards and representing Miaoli County at the national competition	
2019	08/05-11	“2019 To and Fro in the Century Conference on Japanese Scholars and Taiwanese Hakka Studies” advance field study and workshop - Retrospective and revisit of Japanese scholars and Taiwanese Hakka studies research project	
2019	10/05-06	“2019 To and Fro in the Century: Dialogue between Taiwan and Japan Hakka Studies” international conference held with College of Hakka Studies at the National Chiao Tung University	
2019	12/07	The President announced that “Liugdui 300-Years” celebrations will be held at the state level	
2020	04/28	Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei. Chief Minister of Liugdui, added to THCDC collection	
2020	08/15	The 15-millionth visitor mark for the two museums was achieved at the “Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park”	
2020	09/21	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park received the “High Distinction” award at the 7th National Environmental Education Awards in 2020	
2021	02/01	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park received a “Silver-class Green Building Label”	
2021	12/29	Pingtung County Government designated the “Sword owned by the Chief Minister of Liugdui, Lai Hsiung-fei” as a general antiquity	
2021	12/31	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park obtained 636 renewable energy certificates	

(V) Investigative Research and International Exchanges Conducted by the Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park in Past Years

A. Investigative research projects

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Investigative research projects (overseas)	2008	Hakka in Southeast Asia Preliminary Project	2008/07-2009/10
	2010	Hakka in Southeast Asia Project (Phase 2)	2010/12-2013/08
	2012	Hakka in Japan Research Project	2012/12-2014/06
	2014	Global Hakka Basic Information Research Project	2014/10-2016/12
	2015	Hakka in Central and South Americas Research Project	2015/09-2016/12
	2015	Hakka in North America Research Project	2015/12-2017/10
	2016	Hakka in Africa Research Project	2016/03-2017/08
Investigative research projects (Taiwan)	2019	Memory of the World - Hakka Reading and Children's Illustrated Book Publishing Project	2019/04-2021/10
	2010	Development of Old Liugdui Hakka Settlements Investigative research project	2010/06-2012/01
	2010	Liugdui Hakka Religion Investigative research project	2010/08-2011/05
	2010	Liugdui Document Cataloging and Analysis Project	2010/12-2011/12
	2012	Traditional Hakka Carpentry in Taiwan during the Japanese Period Investigative research project	2012/07-2013/12
	2012	Integration and Representation - Research of Hakka Village History and Cultural Resources in the Xihu River Basin of Miaoli County and Talent Development Program	2012/07-2013/12
	2015	Integrated Development of Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park and Hakka Settlements Research Project	2016/05-2017/12
	2019	Interviews and Image Records of Women's status in the Context of Hakka Worshipping Rituals	2019/03-2020/01
	2019	Recommendations on the Research and Operating Mechanism of the Liugdui Eco-Museum	2019/12-2020/11
	2020	Women's Memories and Skills from the Context of Liugdui Hakka's Worshipping Rituals and Daily Diet	2020/04-2021/03
	2021	Preliminary Research on the Collective Tomb Sweeping Day of Liugdui Hakka	2021/05-2021/11
	2020	Investigative Research on the Battle of Qiedongjiao during the 1895 Yi-Wei War	2020/10-2022/03
	2020	Survey Research Project on Military Campaign within the Boundaries of Miaoli County during the 1895 Yi-Wei War	2020/07-2021/09
	2021	Survey Research Project on Military Campaign within the Boundaries of Taichung City and Changhua County during the 1895 Yi-Wei War	2021/05 to present
	2021	Interviews and Editing of Image Records of New Male Adults in the Context of Hakka Worshipping Rituals	2021/11 to present
	2021	Case Study of 78 RPM Records during the Japanese Period	2021/12 to present

B. Project to Investigate and Translate Foreign Language Research for Publication

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Translation Project	2018	Translation of Research on Fujian Hakka Villages in Taiwan by Professor Burton Pasternak (Phase 1)	2018/06-2019/07
	2019	Translation of Research on Fujian Hakka Villages in Taiwan by Professor Burton Pasternak (Phase 2) Publication of <i>Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages - Translation and Revisits</i>	2019/11-2021/2/28
	2019	Memory of the World - Hakka Reading and Children's Illustrated Book Publishing Project Publication of <i>Learning the Mother Tongue - Meeting between Basel Missionaries and the Hakka</i> reading book, and <i>How Have You Been, Anna!</i> illustrated book	2019/04-2021/10
	2020	Project to Translate Foreign Language Literature on Hakka into Chinese for Joint Publication Publication of the specialist books <i>Hakka - History, Culture, Image</i> and <i>The Hakka - Foreigners within China</i>	2020/01-2021/12
	2020	Phase 2 of Project to Translate Foreign Language Literature on Hakka into Chinese for Joint Publication	2020/12 to present
	2021	<i>The Kinabalu Guerrillas</i> Joint Publication Project Publication of <i>The Kinabalu Guerrillas</i> and <i>The 1943 Jesselton Uprising</i>	2021/08-2021/12
	2021	Phase 3 of Project to Translate Foreign Language Literature on Hakka into Chinese for Joint Publication	2021/09 to present
	2021	Translation of <i>Guests in the Dragon - Social Demography of a Chinese District 1895-1946</i> by Prof. Burton Pasternak	2021/12 to present

C. Exhibition Research Projects

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Exhibition Research (overseas)	2017	Exhibition Research on the Hakka, Basel Missionary Society and Taiping Heavenly Kingdom	2017/07-2018/10
	2017	Exhibition Research on Taiwanese Hakka and Japan	2017/12-2019/12
	2019	Overseas Hakka pre-exhibition research and exhibition script planning project (4 sessions)	2019/04-2021/06
Exhibition Research (Taiwan)	2012	Preparation for Qiandui Settlement Exhibition at Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park	2012/08-2013/10
	2017	Pre-exhibition research and exhibition script planning for permanent exhibition at Taiwan Hakka Museum	2017/11-2018/08
	2018	Survey and basic research on Youdui Settlement	2018/01-2019/05
	2018	Exhibition of Rice Mill Collection at Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park	2018/04-2018/12
	2019	Pre-exhibition research on Taiwanese Hakka missionary societies	2019/05-2020/04
	2019	Pre-exhibition research on Taiwanese Hakka music and opera	2019/07-2020/12
	2019	Pre-exhibition research and exhibition script planning for Liugdui Sports Games	2019/09-2020/09
	2019	Pre-exhibition research on Taiwanese Hakka families and settlement history	2019/10-2020/09
	2019	Pre-exhibition investigative research for Cultural Education and <i>Jinshi</i> Scholars of Liugdui	2019/11-2021/02
	2020	Pre-exhibition research for Hakka Basketball Stories in Mountainous Miaoli	2020/09-2021/12
	2021	Pre-exhibition research for Railways and the Hakka	2021/01 to present
	2021	Pre-exhibition research and exhibition script planning for Xianfengdui	2021/11 to present

D. Important Conferences / Workshops / Forums

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Conference	2012	2012 Hakka Cultural Industry Exchange Conference	2012/05/28-31
	2012	2012 International Conference on Southeast Asian Hakka Studies	2012/7/7-8
	2014	2014 Conference on Liugdui Hakka - History, Culture and the everyday lives of Hakka folks	2014/10/25-26
	2015	2015 The International Symposium of Hakka Community and Social Change	2015/10/17-18
	2015	2015 Forum on Cultural Museum Management Strategy and Vision	2015/11/21
	2016	2016 International Forum on Hakka Cultural Park in Miaoli.- The Past, Present and Future of Hakka and Japan	2016/9/9
	2016	2016 Local Hakka and Global Perspective - Research Symposium on Overseas Hakka	2016/11/12
	2017	2017 International Conference of Museum and Hakka Studies	2017/12/16-18
	2018	2018 Lecture on Hakka in Taiwan and Japan as well as International Conference on Hakka Peoples and Global Phenomena	2018/12/14-16
	2019	2019 To and Fro in the Century: Dialogue between Taiwan and Japan Hakka Studies	2019/10/5-6
	2022	2022 International Conference on Hakka Dietary Culture: Ethnic Groups, History and Comparisons	2022/9/16-18
Workshop/Forum	2017	Taiwanese Hakka Studies in the Context of Regional Development - A cross-disciplinary Perspective (Provincial Highway No.3 and No.9) Workshop	2017/08/11
	2018	International Forum on Development of Provincial Highway No.3 Ecomuseum	2018/10/01
	2020	2020"Search for the Hakka Sound: Listening and Resonance" Workshop	2020/05/2-3
	2022	Citizen Courtyard Online Forum (1) - Contemporary Hakka Dialogue 1Sociology of Knowledge Analysis of Contemporary Hakka Studies	2022/01/14
	2022	Citizen Courtyard Online Forum (2) - Exhibition To Hear IA Never-ending Stream - The Bond between Taiwanese Hakka and Japan	2022/02/14
	2022	Citizen Courtyard Online Forum (3)- Introduction to Catalog of Translated Foreign-language Hakka Manuscripts 1Return to Datie and Zhongshe: Social Changes Over Fifty Years	2022/03/22
	2022	Citizen Courtyard Online Forum (4) - Contemporary Hakka Dialogue 2Hakka Today and Future Prospects - Introduction to "Hakka Expo"	2022/04/13
	2022	2022 "Comparative Research of Water Resources, Industry and Local Society" Workshop	2022/4/21-23

E. Cultural Resources and Collection Project

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Cultural Heritage Policy	2018	Hakka Cultural Heritage Operations and Policy Development Consulting Team Project	2018/09-2019/08
	2019	Hakka Cultural Heritage Operations and Policy Development Consulting Team Project Phase 2	2019/09-2021/03
	2021	Hakka Collection Operations Capability Upgrade Project	2021/05 to present
	2021	Hakka Collection Policy Research Project	2021/10 to present
Literature and History Investigative Research	2011	Miaoli Hakka Cultural Industry Literature and Case Study Research Project	2011/04-2011/11
	2012	Local Hakka Cultural Resource Preservation and Re-development Project	2012/11-2014/05
	2012	Project to Investigate and Research Rice Mill Factories in the Liugdui Region	2012/12-2013/12
	2017	2017 Hakka Artifact Cataloging Project	2017/06-2017/12

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Literature and History Investigative Research	2018	I Love My Mother Tongue Object Cataloging Project	2018/01-2018/06
	2018	Research and Cataloging Project for Objects Related to Yi-Wei Incident and People	2018/01-2018/11
	2019	Investigative research project for Museum Artifact “Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei”	2019/10-2020/06
	2019	Investigative Research on the Family History of the Chiu’s Manor in Qiandui	2019/10-2021/02
	2019	Investigative Research on the Family History of the Hsiao’s Manor in Zuodui	2019/04-2020/10
	2021	Investigative research project for the Museum Artifacts Official Hats and Examination Papers Copied in Red of Chiang Chang-jung, and a “wenqui” inscribed tablet of Chiu Feng-jia	2021/11 to present
	2021	Project to Investigate Cultural Resources Relating to Spring and Winter Land Deity Offerings in Liugdui	2021/11 to present
Oral Interview	2018	Oral History Interview with Hakka Author Lee Chiao	2018/01-2019/06
	2018	Publication of Oral Interviews with Hakka Author Chung Chao-cheng	2018/09-2019/12
	2019	Hakka Cultural Heritage and Policy Development Consulting Team Project Phase 2	2019/09-2021/03
	2019	Publication of Oral Interviews on Tseng Gui-hai the Doctor Poet	2019/08-2021/05
	2019	Publication of Oral Interviews with Hakka Cultural Activist Lin Guang-hua	2019/04-2021/01
	2019	Hakka Elder Oral History and Audio-Visual Record Preservation Project	2019/07-2021/03
	2020	Publication of Oral Interview with Juan Huang, Taiwanese roman-fleuve novelist	2020/10 to present
	2021	Publication of Oral Interview with Cheng Rom-shing	2021/11 to present
Village History	2017	2017 Hakka Settlement Historian Project - Hsinchu Region	2017/05-2018/04
	2017	2017 Hakka Settlement Historian Project - Liugdui Region	2017/05-2018/03
	2017	2017-2018 Hakka Settlement Historian Project - Eastern Region	2017/08-2019/07
	2018	2018 Hakka Settlement Historian Project - Central Region	2018/02-2019/03
	2018	National Hakka Settlement Historian Project - Phase 1	2018/05-2020/08
	2021	National Hakka Settlement History Call for Submissions Project	2020/12 to present
Cultural Resource Census	2005 -2017	Census of Hakka settlement cultural resources by the relevant departments of the Hakka Affairs Council	
	2017 -2018	2017- 18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Yangmei)	Project transferred by HAC to THCDC in 2017/01 and completed in 2018/12
		2017-18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Zhudong)	
		2017-18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Dahu)	
		2017-18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Fengyuan)	
		2017-18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Liugui)	
		2017-18 Hakka Cultural Resource Census (Xinbi-Jiadong)	
	2019	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Tongluo Township, Miaoli County	2019/10-2021/09
	2019	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Sanyi Township, Miaoli County	2019/10-2022/03
	2019	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Qionglin Township, Hsinchu County	2019/10-2021/09
	2019	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Jiaxian/Shanlin Townships, Kaohsiung City	2019/10-2021/09
	2020	Project to Digitize Artifacts Catalog from Cultural Resource Census of Six Townships including Dahu Township	2020/01-2021/12
	2020	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Changchih/Wanluan Townships, Hsinchu County	2020/11 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Neipu Township, Pingtung County (in progress)	2021/01 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Xihu Township, Miaoli County (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census Management Project (in progress)	2021/10 to present

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Cultural Resource Census	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Heping Township, Taichung City (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Jhunan Township, Miaoli County (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Yuanli Township, Houlong-Tongxiao, Miaoli County (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Xinpu Township, Hsinchu County (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Hengshan Township, Hsinchu County (in progress)	2021/02 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Jhubei Township, Hsinchu County (in progress)	2021/03 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Zhongli District, Taoyuan City (in progress)	2021/03 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Miaoli City, Miaoli County (in progress)	2021/04 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - East District, Hsinchu City (in progress)	2021/09 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Xinfeng Township, Hsinchu County (in progress)	2021/09 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Daxi District, Taoyuan City (in progress)	2021/12 to present
	2022	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Hukou Township, Hsinchu County (in progress)	2021/09 to present
	2022	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Dayuan District, Taoyuan City (in the planning stage)	
	2022	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Hualien City, Hualien County (in the planning stage)	
	2022	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Tai-an Township, Miaoli County Township (in the planning stage)	
	2022	Hakka Cultural Resource Census - Xiangshan District, Hsinchu City (in the planning stage)	
Digital Archives	2011	Digital Archive Project for Images of Traditional Hakka Architecture in Northern Taiwan	2011/03-2012/02
	2012	Digital Archive Project for Images of Traditional Hakka Architecture in Central and Eastern Taiwan	2012/03-2012/12
	2012	Research and Digital Archive Project of Bag Gung Religion in Tongluo Township, Miaoli County	2012/11-2013/11
	2012	Digital Archive Project for Images of Important Clans from the Liugdui Region	2012/12-2013/08
	2014	Research and Digital Archive Project of Phoenix Hall Record Collections in the Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli Regions	2014/03-2016/10
	2014	Research and Digitization Project of record Collected by Important Hakka Clans in the Taichung, Changhua and Nantou Regions	2014/04-2016/12
	2014	Digital Archive Project Phase 3 for Hakka Photographers in Taiwan	2014/03-2017/04
	2014	Digital Archive Project for Hakka Cultural Assets in Singapore and Malaysia: Singapore	2014/09-2015/09
	2014	Digital Archive Project for Hakka Folk Rituals in the Liugdui Region	2014/04-2015/10
	2015	Project to Digitize Visual Records of Hakka Settlements in Taiwan	2015/12-2016/03
	2016	Digital Archive Project for record and Artifacts of Hakka Photographers - Liugdui Region: Li Hsiu-yun	2016/09-2017/06
	2017	2017 Survey of Hakka Photo Studios and Photographers' Works Digital Archives Project	2017/04-2018/02
	2017	2017 Survey of Hakka Photo Studios and Photographers' Works Digital Archive Project - Liugdui Region	2017/07-2018/07
	2017	Digital Archive Project Phase 2 for Hakka Cultural Assets in Singapore and Malaysia: Malaysia	2017/05-2019/08
	2018	Investigative Research and Digital Archive Project for the Original Works of Hakka Artist Chiu Chung-chun	2018/03-2019/01
	2018	Project to Digitize Images of Life in Hakka Settlements of Liugdui	2018/12-2020/11
	2018	Field Survey and Digital Archive Project of Bag Gung Religion in Miaoli County	2018/12-2020/04
	2019	2019 Publication Project of Images from Old Photo Studios of Zhonggang River	2019/10-2021/05
	2019	2018 Survey of Hakka Photo Studios and Photographers' Works Digital Archives Project - Phase 3	2019/12-2021/11
	2019	Digitization and Indexing of Imagery from Documentary of Hakka Settlements by Director Peng Chi-yuan	2019/12-2020/12
	2020	2020 - Hakka Cultural Assets in Southeast Asia Collection Project	2020/03 to present

Type	Year	Project	Duration
Digital Archives	2020	2020 - Hakka Folk Cultural Artifact Cataloging and Digital Archive Project	2020/10 to present
	2020	2020 - "Rules for Bibliographic References and Citations in Hakka Collection Metadata Research Project"	2020/07-2021/08
	2021	2021 - Southern Taiwan Village History record and Artifact Digital Archives Project	2021/09 to present
	2021	2021 - Central Taiwan Village History record and Artifact Digital Archives Project	2021/09 to present
Cloud Platform	2011	Hakka Cultural Heritage Network Development Project	2011/03-2012/10
	2013	3D Digital Imagery Construction and Merchandise Development Project for the Architectural Landscape of Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park	2013/01-2013/12
	2015	Taiwan Hakka Historical Imagery and Social Culture Online Platform Project	2015/03-2017/04
	2018	Project to Develop a System for Hakka Research and Digital Analysis of Tan-Hsin Archives	2018/08-2020/02
	2019	Project to Develop Historical Materials for the Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park	2019/12-2020/11
	2020	2020 THCDC Spatial Information Platform and Key Hakka Cultural Accomplishments Development Project	2020/12-2022/04
	2021	2021 Construction of a Historical Database based on Land Declarations	2021/04 to present
	2021	Hakka Cultural Heritage Website System Functionality Expansion Project	2021/10-2022/10
	2021	Project for Optimization and Application of Hakka Research and Digital Analysis System for Tan-Hsin Archives	2021/11-2023/11

(VI) Past Additions to the Physical Collection of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center

Year	Serial No.	Case Title	Remarks
2017	1	Donation of record and artifacts by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chou Hui-tan	
	2	Donation of men's blue shirt by Hakka Contribution Award winner Hsu Huan-sheng	
	3	Donation of audio-visual records by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chang Chin-song	
	4	Donation of records and historical records by Hakka Lifetime Contribution Award winner Rom-shing Cheng	
	5	Donation of manuscripts and photocopies by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chan Yi-yun	
	6	Donation of written and audio-visual records by Hakka Contribution Award winner Hu Chuan-hsiung	
	7	Donation of mortar & pestle by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chen Chun-kuang	
	8	Donation of correspondence and imagery Hakka Contribution Award winner Li Yu-fang	
	9	Donation of records and items by Hakka Contribution Award winner Tseng Gui-hai	
	10	Donation of records, historical materials and paintings by Hakka Contribution Award winner Tseng Wen-chung	
	11	Donation of music festival program by Hakka Contribution Award winner Tan Hua-ying	
	12	Donation of essay and nursery rhyme manuscripts by Hakka Contribution Award winner Feng Hui-yue	
	13	Donation of records and historical materials by Hakka Contribution Award winner Huang Tzu-yao	
	14	Donation of records, historical materials by Hakka Contribution Award winner Lin Mao-fang	
	15	Donation of records, historical materials and items by Hakka Contribution Award Yeh Jih-sung	
	16	Donation of manuscripts and by Hakka Contribution Award winner Hsu Teng-chih	
	17	Donation of musical score manuscripts and photographs by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chan Chung Tsai-hsiang	
	18	Donation of records on Hakka irrigation ponds by Contribution Award winner He Shih-sung	

Year	Serial No.	Case Title	Remarks
2017	19	Donation of music event programs and newspaper cuttings by Hakka Contribution Award winner Yang Wan-jung (Liu Shao-lu)	
	20	Donation of folk language information by Hakka Contribution Award winner Hsu Chao-chuan	
	21	Donation of manuscripts and records by Hakka Lifetime Contribution Award winner Lo Li-Chin	
	22	Donation of records and artifacts by Li Hsiu-yun	
	23	Donation of paper contracts by Chen Kuo-cheng	
	24	Donation of maps and books by Teng Yi-chung	
	25	Donation of everyday items by Chen Ta-ming	
	26	Donation of bamboo agricultural tools by Liu Huo-sheng	
	27	Donation of wooden plaque by Chiu Jen-tung	
	28	Donation of everyday furniture by Liu Te-shan	
	29	Donation of wooden carving by Li Yi--fan	
	30	Donation of patterned brick by Cheng Chin-hsi	
	31	Donation of traditional film camera by Chen Ta-fu	
	32	Donation of laser disc by Longer Culture	
	33	Donation of song score manuscript photocopies by Tu Min-tung	
	34	Donation of records and historical materials by Lin Chung-kuang	
	35	Donation of audio-visual materials by Chen Cheng-chin	
	36	Antique books collected through the Taoyuan-Hsinchu-Miaoli Phoenix Hall Project	
	37	Hakka-English dictionaries transferred by HAC	
	38	Donation of audio-visual materials by Peng Peng Chi-yuan	
	39	Memorandum of Understanding between THCD and Other Museums	
2018	1	Donation of antique books from Fan Ching-liang	
	2	Donation from China Daily News in Mauritius	
	3	Replica of round fan gifted by Wu Tan-hsing to Chiang Shao-jhu authorized by Chiang Wen-huang	
	4	Replica of hand warmer once owned by General Wu Tan-hsing authorized by the National Taiwan Museum	
	5	Donation of audio tapes from Hu Yong-feng	
	6	Donation of antique books by Chen Kuo-cheng	
	7	Donation by Hakka Contribution Award winner Chou Hui-tan	
	8	Donation of commoner artifacts by Chen Ta-ming	
	9	Donation of clothing and other objects by Yeh Kuo-hsien	
	10	Donation of records by Li Kuo-nan	
	11	Donation of items by Chiu Wan-hsing	
	12	Donation of commoner artifacts by Chien Sung-chi	
	13	Purchase of peeing boy clothing and donation of manuscripts by Ms. Lu Rui-chun	
	14	Donation of commoner artifacts by Lin Yun-kang	
	15	Donation of commoner artifacts by Liu Chun-tung	
	16	Donation of architectural elements from the Peng Family Shrine by Miaoli County Government	

Year	Serial No.	Case Title	Remarks
2018	17	Donation of silk dress by Yang Kuo-hsiung	
	18	Donation of artifacts related to Tu Ming-heng by Tu Ming-tsung	
	19	Donation of artifacts related to Presented Scholar Chiang Chang-jung by Chiang Chao-jen	
	20	Donation of artifacts related to Chan Ping by Chan Chien-wei	
	21	Donation of film-making equipment by Chiu Tsai-yan	
	22	Donation of commoner artifacts by Xihu Township Office	
	23	Donation of collected objects by Ku Guo-shun	
	24	Acquisition of Peng Wen-ming vinyl records by THCDC	
	25	Acquisition of KeNan shellac and vinyl records by THCDC	
	26	Original drawings from the illustrated book Can - A Never-ending Stream	
	27	Donation of records and artifacts related to Restore My Mother Tongue movement by Chiu Wan-hsing	
	28	Donation of records and artifacts related to Restore My Mother Tongue movement by Liao Tzu-fei	
	29	Donation of records and artifacts related to Restore My Mother Tongue movement by Lin Yi-hsiung	
	30	Donation of records and artifacts related to photography studios by Chang Sung-kuang	
	31	Donation of records and artifacts related to photography studios by Liu Kui-lan	
	32	Donation of photographs from Restore My Mother Tongue Movement by Tseng Chiu-mei	
	33	Donation of artifacts related to Lo Fu-hsing by Lu Wen-hsien	
2019	1	Donation of the Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei by Lai Wen-Yuan, Lai Wen-jung and others	
	2	Donation of Hakka commoner artifacts by Lin Jian-ying	
	3	Donation of agricultural tools by Chi Wen-pin	
	4	Donation of commoner everyday artifacts by Chiang Pi-hsien	
	5	Acquisition of records and artifacts related to Yi-Wei War (under review)	
	6	Donation of frame bed, plaque, and vintage photos owned by Chiu Lien-hui by Chiu Chen-ju	
	7	Donation of retro TV by Tsai Shu-chuan	
	8	Donation of Huang Chuan photographs by Huang Hui-hsin	
	9	Artifacts from Four Centuries of Hakka in Taiwan Permanent exhibition (approved in 2020)	
	10	Donation of commoner textiles by Sun Yi-chen	
	11	Donation of "Hsin Hsing Company" company banner from the Yongxi village study group of Shitan Township by Yang Chang-cheng	
	12	Artifacts from "Ceramics in Hakka Villages: Hakka Ceramics Exhibition"	
	13	Artifacts from the "Hakka Windows: Painting Hakka Window Views" special exhibition	
	14	Artifacts from "Ceramic Works - A Pottery Exhibition" special exhibition	
	15	Acquisition of artworks by Tsang Wen-chung by the Art and Cultural Performances Division	
	16	Model buildings and industries from the "400 Years of Hakka in Taiwan" permanent exhibition	
	17	Donation of frame bed by Gan Liu-ying	
	18	Donation of manuscripts and other items by Huang Chuan	
	19	Artifacts from the "Golden Era of Tin Mining - Tin Mining and Hakka in Malaysia" special exhibition	
	20	Donation of early local Hakka artifacts by Jhutian Township Office (approved in 2020)	

Year	Serial No.	Case Title	Remarks
2019	21	Donation of photographs and other objects from Restore My Mother Tongue Movement by Tseng Chiu-mei	
	22	Donation of Taiwan Literature and Zhuo-Liu's Poems by Chuang Bo-ho	
	23	Donation of a bell by Gan Pi-tong	
	24	Donation of props from the first batch of "Taipei Dance Circle" artifacts by Yang Wan-jung	
2020	1	Donation of agricultural tools by Lin, Tang-lieh	
	2	Donation of sword belt by Hsu Jui-chun	
	3	Donation of cloud cape by Pingtung Sustainable Cultivation and Development Association	
	4	Donation of Chan Pin's original calligraphy and other objects by Chan Chin	
	5	Donation of contracts by Li Yuan-pen	
	6	Acquisition of artifacts for the "Exhibition Featuring Hakka Forestry Industry Culture" by THCDC	
	7	Acquisition of artifacts from Liugdui 300 exhibition	
	8	Acquisition of artifacts from "Taking a Stroll around Beautiful Liugdui" Exhibition	
	9	Artifact from "Exhibition of Hakka Wedding Customs"	
	10	Liugdui Sports Games Exhibition - Acquisition of Houdui baseball objects	
	11	Donation of banner by Chung Pei-tung	
	12	Acquisition of shellac records by THCDC	
	13	Donation of Chung Chao-cheng's calligraphy by Hsu Cheng-kuang	
	14	Acquisition of Hsiang Hsu's Declaration by THCDC	
	15	Donation of Pear Work Notes by Tseng Yu-tien	
	16	Donation of "Hakka Communities" press conference and other objects by Tseng Hsing-kui	
	17	Donation of Liugdui Sports Games medal by Tseng Tsai-hua	
	18	Acquisition of Liu Hsing-ching comics by THCDC	
	19	Acquisition of artifacts from "Golden Age - Gallery of Hakka Contributions" exhibition	
	20	Donation of Liugdui Sports Games program by Liugdui Culture Research Society of Pingtung County	
	21	Purchase of tin commoner artifacts from iMICE	
	22	Donation of family ancestral tablets and other objects by Cheng Chin-shi	
	23	Donation of Chungyuan Weekly bounded volumes by Huang Ting-sung	
	24	Acquisition of Chung Chao-cheng information pamphlets and other objects by Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council	
	25	Donation of banner and sash presented by Penang Hakka Association of Malaysia by Chang Wei-an	
	26	Acquisition of artifacts from the 70th Anniversary of Liugdui Sports Games special exhibition	
	27	Acquisition of artifact from the Tobacco Barn exhibition	
	28	Acquisition of artifacts from the Rice Mill exhibition	
	29	Donation of video recordings and other objects from the establishment of the Hakka Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan by Hsu Kuang-cheng	
	30	Donation of sewing machine and other objects by Cheng Shi-fang	
	31	Donation of right-buttoned tunic and other objects by Tseng Pei-fen	
	32	Donation of commoner artifacts by Chen Chia-jui	
	33	Memorandum on Inter-Museum Cooperation obtained by THCDC	

Year	Serial No.	Case Title	Remarks
2021	1	Donation of three-layered cloth wallet and other objects by Wu Chin-shen	
	2	Donation of frame bed and other objects by Chiang Hua-nien	
	3	Donation of manuscripts and other items by Tseng Hsing-kui	
	4	Donation of bridal dress, firecracker and other objects from Hsiao's Manor in Jiadong	
	5	Donation of roller mill and other agricultural tools by Liao Tian-kuang	

(VII) Past Exhibitions (Performances) at Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park

A. 10th Anniversary Exhibitions of “Taiwan Hakka Museum”

Type	Year	Exhibition Name	Exhibition Period	Remarks
Permanent Exhibition	2012	400 Years of Taiwan Hakka	2012/5/12-2019/7	Permanent exhibition Hall
	2012	Discover Hakka Festivals and Festival Exhibitions	2012/05/12-2014/10	Special Exhibition Hall 3/ Children's Hall
	2014	Fun at Hakka Villages	2014/11/03	Special Exhibition Hall 3/ Children's Hall
	2015	Golden Age - Hakka Contribution Hall	2012/5/12-2019/1	Hakka Contribution Hall
	2019	Thank You Hakka	2019/11/1 to present	Permanent exhibition Hall
	2020	Hakka Collection - Permanent exhibition	2020/08/12 to present	Special Exhibition Hall 4
Special Exhibition - Taiwan Hakka	2012	Treasures of the Hakka - Camphour Industry Special Exhibition	2012/5/12-2013/11/17	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2012	Treasures of the Hakka - Lacquer Industry Special Exhibition	2012/5/12-2013/6/23	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2012	Hakka Village Fun - Miaoli	2012/5-2013/11	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2013	Cycle of Life - Hakka Childbirth Customs Special Exhibition	2013/2/2-2014/9/15	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2013	Treasures of the Hakka - Language of Tea Special Exhibition	2013/2/2-2014/12/31	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2013	Hakka Bamboo Dreams - Story of the Windy City Special Exhibition	2013/2/2-2014/7/27	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2014	Art of the Hakka - Culture of Oil-paper Umbrella Special Exhibition	2014/9/16-2017/2/12	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2014	Taste of Hakka - Diet Culture of Taiwan Hakka Special Exhibition	2014/8/17-2016/7/24	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2015	Evolution - New Style in Hakka Fashion	2015/8/15-2016/1/10	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2016	Enduring Loyalty - Yi-Wei Defense of Taiwan Special Exhibition	2016/8/20-2017/9/18	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2016	Treasures of the Hakka - Wealth of the Mountains and the Seas Language of Tea Special Exhibition	2016/2/8-2017/4/23	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2016	Painting Hakka Windows Special Exhibition	2016/12/4-2017/5/31	Art Gallery
	2017	Paper of the Hakka - Paper Crafts and Paper Industry Special Exhibition	2017/1/20-2018/1/1	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2017	Beautiful Bridal Shirts - Tradition and Innovation in Hakka Bridal Dress	2017/7/11-2017/9/25	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2017	Rhapsody in Blue - Indigo Dye Exhibition	2017/9/23-2018/1/7	Art Gallery
	2017	Hakka Poets - Exhibition of Hakka Poetry	2017/7/11-2017/9/10	Art Gallery
	2018	Ceramic Works - A Pottery Exhibition Special Exhibition	2018/1/19-2019/4/19	Art Gallery
	2018	The Old Mountain Line - Vintage Railway Photographs from the Digital Archives Special Exhibition	2018/5/7-2018/8/20	Art Gallery

Type	Year	Exhibition Name	Exhibition Period	Remarks
Special Exhibition - Taiwan Hakka	2018	Ceramics in Hakka Villages: Hakka Ceramics Exhibition	2018/2/9-2019/2/11	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2018	Exhibition of Hakka Wedding Customs	2018/12/9-2019/2/31	Special Exhibition Hall 4
	2018	Rush Weaving Craft Special Exhibition	2018/4/29-2018/7/29	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2018	Treasure Mother Tongue: Hakfa 30 Special Exhibition “Restore My Mother Tongue” Campaign	2018/12/28-2019/6/30	Atrium
	2019	Meandering around the Trails in the Mountainous Regions – A Special Exhibition Features the Hakka Forest Industry and Culture	2019/3/22-2019/6/14	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2019	Sounds of Ceramic Carving, Echoes of Wood Art: A Special Exhibition of Xie Hong-Da’s Ceramic Crafts	2019/4/3-2019/6/3	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2019	Memories and Rebirth - 9.21	2019/9/17-2020/3/31	Art Gallery
	2020 -2021	Decoding the Tan-Hsin Archives: The Past of the Hakka Villages Co-organizers: National Archives Administration / THCDC	2020/1/17-2020/6/22 2020/7/20-2020/9/18 2021/1/10-2021/2/23	Special Exhibition Hall 5, Taiwan Hakka MuseumNAA Exhibition Hall; Special Exhibition Room of Taoyuan City Hakka Museum
	2020	Sewing with Love: An Exhibition of the Aesthetics of Hakka Textiles and Clothing	2019/11/27-2021/2/19	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2020	The Black Gold Era of Coal Miners - Photo Exhibition of Coal Mines in Hakka Villages	2020/12/17-2021/3/16	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2020	Legacy - Exhibition of Prize-Winning Entries from the Hakka Mountain Song Lyrics in Calligraphy	2020/2/13-2021/1/4	Art Gallery
	2021	Treasure Mother Tongue Special Exhibition	2021/12/28 to present	Art Gallery
	2022	Embroidered Flowers and Flowers – Special Exhibition of Hakka Embroidered Flowers and Flowers (xin den fa) Co-organizers: National Archives Administration / THCDC	2022/1/26-2022/8/31	Special Exhibition Hall 4
Special Exhibition - Global Hakka	2012	Bold Wayfarers - Hakka in Singapore and Malaysia	2012/5/12-2014/2/19	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2014	Hakka Exhibition of Indonesia and Thailand	2014/3/15-2016/12/25	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2018	Golden Era of Tin Mining - Tin Mining and Hakka in Malaysia Exhibition	2018/9/15-2019/9/14	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2019 -2021	What You May Not Know About the Hakka - When Hakka Meets Christianity Special Exhibition (physical exhibition) What You May Not Know About the Hakka - When Hakka Meets Christianity Special Exhibition (online exhibition) When Hakka Meets Christianity Special Exhibition (physical exhibition) Co-organizers: Institute of Ethnology / THCDC	2019/3/27-2020/10/31 2021/2019-present 2021/3/31-2022/6/30	Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica (Special Exhibition Hall of Museum) Open Museum (Online exhibit) Special Exhibition Hall 5, Taiwan Hakka Museum
	2020	A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition	2020/8/11-2022/4/30	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2021	Hakka in Southeast Asia: About Hakka Community in Singapore	2021/3/31-2022/6/30	Special Exhibition Hall 2
Special Exhibition - Ethnic Relations	2017	Xinkai Tribe & Liyutan Reservoir moving and development	2017/11/5-2018/10/15	Special Exhibition Hall 2
	2021	Hakka X Taiwan Indigenes: The Dialogue between Indigenous and Hakka Attire Patterns	110/8/23 to present	Special Exhibition Hall 7
Special Exhibition - Hakka Collection	2017	Reading a Flood of Memories - Hakka Literature and Music	2017/12/9-2018/6/30	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2018	Hakka Photographers	2018.07.25-2019.04.30	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2018	2018 Exhibition of Donations	2018.5.17-2018.7.19	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2019	Hakka Sounds in Vinyl	2019/3/22-2019/11/30	Special Exhibition Hall 7
	2019	Exhibition of Donation by Hakka Lifetime Contribution Award Winner Huang Chuan	2019/6/1-2020/4/30	Special Exhibition Hall 6

Type	Year	Exhibition Name	Exhibition Period	Remarks
Special Exhibition - Hakka Collection	2019	Pharmacist Poet - Exhibition of Donations by Chan Pin	2019/8/16-2020/4/30	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2019	2019 Exhibition of Donations	2019/5/19-2019/8/5	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2020	Hakka's Hidden Treasures	2020/11/20-2021/3/1	Hakka Contribution Hall
	2021	Hakka's Hidden Treasures	2021/12/4-2022/1/4	Special Exhibition Hall 4
Special Exhibition - Contemporary Issues	2015	Place, Memories, Flow of Time - Dialogue between Documentary Photography and Contemporary Arts	2015/2/8-2015/7/26	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2016 -2018	The Story about Hakka, Guardian of Taiwan Co-organizers: Office of the President / THCDC	2016/9/18-2017/4/20 2017/7/21-2018/7/20	Office of the President/Taiwan Hakka Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 4)
	2017	Beautiful Bridal Shirts - Tradition and Innovation in Hakka Bridal Dress	2017/7/11-2017/9/25	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2018	Women Power - Hakka Women in Pictures	2018/9/15-2019/8/31	Art Gallery
	2020	Se moi ngin (female in the Hakka language) – Silhouette of Hakka Women	2020/10/29-2021/8/9	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
Special Exhibition - Inter-Museum Cooperation / Traveling Exhibitions	2016	Hakka Island Adventures HI Island	2016/2/6-2021/1/21	Special Exhibition Hall 7
	2017	Deng Nanguang - Beipu, Tokyo - Retrospective Exhibition on a Golden Age Co-organizers: Deng Nanguang Image Memorial Museum / THCDC	2017/4/30-2017/6/25	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2017	Of Ponds and Clouds - Provincial Highway No.3 Soil and Water Conservation Special Exhibition Co-organizers: Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture / THCDC	2017/4/20-2017/10/15	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2017	Hakka Ceramics - Beauty of River Culture Exhibition Series Co-organizers: Hwataoyao / THCDC	2017/10/06-2017/12/4	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2017	Mountain Town of Taichung - Dapu Hakka Settlement Exhibition Co-organizers: Council of Hakka Affairs, Taichung City Government / THCDC	2017/10/21-2017/12/4	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2018	Discovering Aesthetic DNA of Hakka Villages Traveling Exhibition Co-organizers: Hakka Affairs Council / THCDC	2018/3/1-2018/3/15	Taiwan Hakka Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 5) Liugdui Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 1)
	2018	A Special Exhibition on Technology for Water Conservation and Protection of the Earth Co-organizers: Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture / THCDC	2018/9/17-2019/2/28	Special Exhibition Hall 5
	2019	Heart-scape, New Realm: Constructing a New Era of Hakka Art 2019 Exhibition Co-organizers: Hakka Affairs Council / THCDC	2019/5/17-2019/6/9	C.K.S. Memorial Hall (Exhibition Hall 1) Taiwan Hakka Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 5) Liugdui Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 1)
	2019	A Dialogue with Maps: Stories Behind the National Archives' Maps Touring Exhibition Co-organizers: National Archives Administration / THCDC	2018/10/24-2019/5/31	National Archives Administration Exhibition Hall; Taiwan Hakka Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 5)
	2020	"Soil and Water Conservation for Disaster Prevention" Traveling Special Exhibition Co-organizers: Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture / THCDC	2020/10/26-2021/3/29	Atrium
	2021	As Lai: Bridge of Cultural Knowledge - Books and Artifacts Special Exhibition Co-organizers: Miaoli County Government / THCDC	2021/8/23-2021/11/26	Special Exhibition Hall 6 (Love Hakka)
	2021	Exhibition of Archives on the Dietary Culture of Taiwan Co-organizers: National Archives Administration etc. / THCDC	2021/11/24-2022/5/31 2022/7/15-2022/11/14 2023/2/18-2023/11/30	National Archives Administration Exhibition Hall; Taiwan Hakka Museum (Special Exhibition Hall 5) Taiwan Provincial Administration Information Hall (Special Exhibition Hall 1)
	2021	Online Exhibition – Beautiful Sound Made by Fellow Hakka Co-organizers: Digital Archive Center for Music, National Taiwan Normal University / THCDC	2021/10/27 -	Open Museum (online exhibition)

B. 10th Anniversary Exhibitions (Performances) of “Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park”

Type	Year	Exhibition Name	Exhibition Period	Remarks
Permanent Exhibition	2011	Liugdui 300	2011/10/22-2017/12	Permanent exhibition Hall
	2016	A Century of Milling - The Rice Mill	2016/8/17-2018/9	Liugdui Rice Mill
	2016	A Century of Curing - Tobacco Barn	2016/8/17 to present	Liugdui Tobacco Barn
	2018	Taking a Stroll around Beautiful Liugdui	2018/3/28 to present	Permanent exhibition Hall
	2018	The Story of Rice Mill Shed in Liugdui Exhibition	2018/10/22 to present	Rice Mills in Liugdui
Special Exhibition - Liugdui Hakka	2013	Fertile Fields - Neipu Hakka Settlement Special Exhibition	2013/2/2-2014/12/31	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2014	Rivers of Prosperity for Hakka Villages - Qiandui special exhibition	2014/1/25-2014/6/8	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2014	Treasures of the Hakka - Liugdui Hakka Tea	2014/10/4-2015/9/9	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2015	Popular Uprising - 120 th Anniversary of the 1895 Yi-Wei War Special Exhibition	2015/10/3-2016/8/28	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2017	Home · Run - Liugdui Baseball Special Exhibition	2017/3/11-2018/2/28	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2018	Exhibition of Original Artworks by Pioneering Taiwanese Vernacular Painter Ho Wen-chi	2018/4/30-2019/4/29	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2018	Special Exhibition of the 53 rd Liugdui Sports Games Waiting for a Stadium - 70 th Anniversary of the Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition	2018/3/31-2018/6/30	Tainan Art Museum Buildings 1 and 2
			2018/3/31-2018/4/7	Changchih Junior High School, Qiandui
	2019	Invite you to visit Liugdui Hakka Villages, Follow Me - Youdui Settlement Special Exhibition	2019/9/25-2020/12/20	Special Exhibition Hall 1
	2019	Special Exhibition of the 54 th Liugdui Sports Games - Houdui Baseball	2019/3/16-2019/3/17	Neipu Junior High School, Houdui
	2020	55 th Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition - 55FT	2020/3/8-2020/4/5 2020/4/22-2020/4/28 2020/6/20-2020/6/29	Relocation of exhibition to Liugdui Performance Hall, Pingtung Hakka Cultural Museum, and Meinong Hakka Cultural Museum
	2021	56 th Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition - Races Beneath Dawu Mountain	2021/4/1-2022/6/30 2021/4/10-2021/4/11	Special Exhibition Hall 1; Meinong Junior High School, Youdui
	2021	Passing Through - Special Exhibition of Images from the People and Culture of Hakka Settlements in Liugdui	2021/9/13 to present	North Wing, Permanent exhibition Hall
	2021	People in Liugdui Visual Arts Exhibition	2021/9/17-2022/3/31	Liugdui Region
	2022	57 th Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition - Zhongdui-Jhutian People and Cultural Images Traveling Exhibition	2022/3/12-3/13	Jhutian Junior High School
Special Exhibition - Contemporary Issues	2016	Liugdui Women Film Exhibition	2016/9/30-2017/2/19	Special Exhibition Hall 1
Beautiful Liugdui Hakka Theater (Family Puppet Show)	2016	Good to Have You		1. Formal performance: Liugdui Performance Hall 2. Traveling Performance: Hakka Language School, Hakka Settlements, invited performances etc.
	2017	Ducky's Lost Family		
	2018	Holy Bag Gung		
	2019	Waiting for Adulthood		
	2020	Under the Flowering Tree		
	2021	Liugdui <i>to~fa' ngien~</i>		
	2022	Let's Fight Monsters Together		

(VIII) Educational Promotion and Operations Plan of Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Museum in Past Years

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2007	2007/04	Liugdui Museum recruited first batch of volunteers	70 people trained
	2007/07	Placement of guardian land deity for Liugdui Museum	
	2007/10	Liugdui Museum volunteers group formed	
2009	2009/01	Ground-breaking ceremony for “Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park.”	
2011	2011/03	Miaoli Museum recruited first batch of volunteers	103 people trained
	2011/09	Shuttle bus service launched for Liugdui Museum	Two routes: Pingtung Railway Station and Jiadong route
2012	2012/05	Shuttle bus service launched for Miaoli Museum	Two routes: Miaoli and Sanyi
	2012/09	Miaoli Museum recruited first batch of tour guides	16 people
	2012/11/15	Operation and management of Liugdui Museum contracted to Jing-Jan Cultural Park Enterprise Co., Ltd.	
2013	2013	Liugdui Museum recruited first batch of tour guides	6 people
	2013	Shuttle bus service at Miaoli Museum changed to one route	Taiwan Hakka Museum → Miaoli Railway Station
	2013/02/01	Liugdui Museum began collecting admission and parking fees	
	2013/07/17	Outsourced management contract for Liugdui Museum terminated	
	2013/12/25	Miaoli Museum won Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room award	
2014	2014/02/23	Liugdui Museum hosted first Agricultural Classroom	
	2014/05/09	Taiwan Hakka Museum applied for “AED Safe Facility Certification” from Miaoli County Government	Certification valid from 2014/05/22through to 2017.05.21 (3 years)
	2014/07	Liugdui Museum hosted first Coming of Age Ceremony	
	2014/08/01	Liugdui Museum launched 508 Taiwan Trip - Pingbei Route	Pingtung Railway Station → Linluo Sports Park → Pingtung University of Science and Technology → Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park → Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Cultural Park
2015	2015	Miaoli Museum invited new migrants to take part in Hakka culture workshop	
	2015/06/27	Miaoli Museum hosted first environmental education course	
	2015/07	Liugdui Museum car park outsourced and managed as paid parking	
	2015/08	Miaoli Museum car park outsourced and managed as paid parking	
2016	2016	Three shuttle bus routes launched for Miaoli Museum	Miaoli HSR → Taiwan Hakka Museum → Sanyi Wood Carving Museum / Weekends: Miaoli HSR → United University → Taiwan Hakka Museum/ Sanyi Interchange Xihu Station - → Taiwan Hakka Museum→ Dahu Wineland Resort
	2016	Liugdui Museum and new migrants hosted event on traditional pickling culture of Hakka settlements	
	2016	Miaoli Museum hosted first Coming of Age Ceremony	
	2016/02/05	Liugdui Museum obtained Environmental Education Site certification	Type of site: Cultural Heritage;3 certified courses

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2016	2017/02/16	Miaoli Museum applied and obtained EPA Environmental Education Site certification (renewed once every 5 years)	
	2016/06/07	Liugdui Museum hosted first environmental education course	
	2016/08/04	Miaoli Museum wins Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room award	
	2016/08/10	Cooperation agreement signed for Pingtung Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance	Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area Administration of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Maolin National Scenic Area Administration of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Indigenous Peoples Cultural Development Center of Council of Indigenous Peoples; National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium; Pingtung Forest District Office of Forestry Bureau, Executive Yuan; Kenting National Park Headquarters; Pingtung County Government; the joining of the Veteran Affairs Council, Changhua Farm (Kaohsiung Farm), and National Pingtung University of Science and Technology in February 2017 brought the total number of participating agencies to 10.
	2016/04/21	Cooperation agreement signed for Miaoli Cultural and Ecological Leisure Alliance	Taichung Branch of Soil & Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture; Shei-Pa National Park Headquarters of Construction and Planning Agency; Miaoli District Agricultural Research and Extension Station; Miaoli County Government; Tri-mountain National Scenic Area Administration of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; and United University; on February 5, 2021, the Exploration & Production Business Division of CPC also joined bringing the total number of participating agencies to 8.
	2016/11/19	Miaoli Museum hosted first Chrysanthemum walk	
	2016/12	Commissioning ceremony of Miaoli Museum visitor center	
2017	2017	Liugdui Museum hosted first brand activity - Pingtung Picnic Day	Collaboration with Meiho University
	2017/01	Partnered with external units for Kuo Hsing marathon for the first time	
	2017/01/20	Miaoli Museum hosted first environmental education course	
	2017/02/16	Miaoli Museum applies and obtains EPA Environmental Education Site certification (renewed once every 5 years)	
	2017/04/19	Taiwan Hakka Museum applied for "AED Safe Facility Certification" from Miaoli County Government	(Certification valid for 3 years)
	2017/04/28	Miaoli Hakka Cultural Park renamed to Taiwan Hakka Cultural Park	
	2017/08/04	Taiwan Hakka Museum won Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room award	
	2017/08-12	Liugdui Museum hosted first Liugdui Hakka Village light travel	Cycling Tour of Liugdui Hakka Villages
	2017/10-12	First call for submissions of Liugdui Hakka Village images - A Day in Liugdui	
2018	2018/04/14	Firebug Family Co-learning Workshop held at Liugdui Museum for the first time	
	2018/05/18-19	Liugdui Museum and Pingtung County Government collaborated on May 18 Museum Day	
	2018/06/23	North and South Museums now closed on Tuesdays instead of Mondays	Extended for weekend tourism
	2018/08/03	Taiwan Hakka Museum won Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room award	

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2018	2018/08-10	Liugdui Hakka Village light travel - Exploring Hakka Villages	
	2018/11/10, 17	Liugdui Museum hosted first charity sale of Lucky Rice	
	2018/11/16	Taiwan Hakka Museum hosted first Miaoli Hakka Village light travel	
2019	2019/05/18	May 18 Museum Day / First public showing for the Great Sword of Lai Hsiung-fei	
	2019/11	Liugdui Museum/Taiwan Hakka Museum introduced audio guides in Chinese, Hakka, English and Japanese.	
	2019/06-10	Liugdui Hakka Village light travel - Great Hakka Food light travel	
	2019/06/1-2	Liugdui Museum hosted first museum overnight stay	
	2019/10/20	Liugdui Museum hosted first Hakka Power 2019 marathon	
	2019/11/17	Co-organized Pingtung Marathon with Pingtung County Government	
2020	2020/02/04	Taiwan Hakka Museum applied for "AED Safe Facility Certification" from Miaoli County Government	(Valid for 3 years)
	2020/05/18-19	Collaborated with other museums on online museum for the first time: 20-museum joint campaign for May 18 Museum Day: Where are you going?	
	2020/06/25-27	Liugdui Museum hosted first camping event	
	2020/07/17	Liugdui Museum hosted first paid environmental education course	
	2020/09/21	Liugdui Museum received the "High Distinction" award at the 7th National Environmental Education Awards (1st place)	
	2020/11/07	Liugdui Eco-Museum joint experience event	Co-organized with 25 local community groups 15 agencies (units)
	2020/12/12	Co-organized 40th Anniversary of Hsinchu Science Park - Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection Road Run event with Science Park Administration	
	2020/12/31	Taiwan Hakka Museum won an excellence award in the statutory facility category of the 2020 "Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room Contest"	
2021	2021/03	North and South Museums hosted online guided tours for the first time - "Visiting and Speaking Hakka"	Online guided tours introduced in response to COVID-19
	2021/03	"Hakka Mall" as the online museum shop of the North and South Museums	
	2021/04/03	Liugdui Super Marathon Relay	
	2021/04/10-11	56th Liugdui Hakka Games in Meinong	Supervised by THCDC for the first time
	2021/10/23	2021 Hakka Power	
	2021/11	Cooperation agreement signed for Liugdui Eco-Museum Alliance	
	2021/11/06	Co-organized Hsinchu Science Park 2021 Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection Road Run event with Science Park Administration	
	2021/12/09	Taiwan Hakka Museum won an excellence award in the statutory facility category of the 2021 "Miaoli County Outstanding Lactation Room Contest"	
	2021/12/31	Guided tour visitors at North and South Museums	Liugdui Museum was visited 28,704 times. Taiwan Hakka Museum was visited 18,124 times. 46,828 visitors in total.

Year	Date	Event	Remarks
2022	2022/02/14	Taiwan Hakka Museum certification as an Environmental Education Site renewed by the Environmental Protection Administration of Executive Yuan (renewed every 5 years)	
	2022/03	Collaborated with Chunghwa Post to release 10,000 sets of the limited edition “Liugdui Museum 10th Anniversary Personalized Stamp” set	
	2022/03/4-5	Agricultural Classroom - Tree and rice planting	
	2022/03/09	Introduced the “Liugdui Sports Games Legacy Trophy” as a testament to the history of Liugdui Sports Games	
	2022/03/12-13	57 th Liugdui Games in Jhutian	Addition of rock-climbing and break-dancing competitions based on Olympic standards
	2022/03/21	Taiwan Hakka Museum became a finalist at the 9th National Environmental Education Awards as the representative for Miaoli County in 2022 (pending)	

(IX) Publications from Taiwan Hakka Museum and Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park in Past Years

Type	Publication Date	Title
Academic Research	2021/12	A Century Traversed: Japanese Scholars in Hakka Regions
	2021/09	Learning the Mother Tongue - Meeting between Basel Missionaries and the Hakka
	2021/03	Siinˊ Mungˊ Repositioning the Hakka in Contemporary Taiwan
	2019/09	Thank You: Hakka Taiwan, Taiwan Hakka
	2018/12	Museum and Hakka Studies
	2015/05	Hakka in Japan - Preliminary Examination of Japanese Hakka studies
	2014/11	2014 Conference on Liugdui Hakka Papers - History, Culture, and Commoner Life
	2013/08	Hakka in a Foreign Land - The Life and Culture of Hakka in Southeast Asia
Translated works	2021/02	Kinship and Community in Two Chinese Villages - Translation and Revisits
	2021/10	Hakka - History, Culture, Image
	2021/10	<i>The Hakka - Foreigners within China</i>
	2021/11	The Kinabalu Guerrillas and The 1943 Jesselton Uprising
Investigative Research	2020/12	Fieldwork into Hakka Social Rituals (2 nd Edition)
	2019/07	Fieldwork into Hakka Social Rituals
	2017/06	Can - A Never-ending Stream: A Family Story of Rice Mills and Liugdui
	2017/06	Can - A Never-ending Stream: A Family Story of Rice Mills and Hsin Chun Chin
	2013/04	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park Public Art Installation Project
	2012/12	Liugdui Hakka Cultural Park Planting Guide

Type	Publication Date	Title
Literary History / Local History	2021/11	The Yang Clan of Shitoping: From the Past to the Present
	2021/11	The Rebirth of Tuniou: An Old Hakka Village After the 921 Earthquake
	2021/11	Tracing the Roots of Dawuo: A Hakka Village Retrospective
	2021/11	Settlement of Yangshiwo: the Yangshiwo Village Beneath Jinshi Mountain
	2021/11	Two Prosperous Centuries of Yunti Academy: A Cradle of Talents and Doctors
	2021/11	Practical Reading through the Years in Nanshi: Past, Present, and Future
	2021/08	<i>Eastern Cantonese Martyrs of Southern Taiwan</i>
	2021/08	Liugdui Loyalism Documents
	2021/07	New Dongshih Beneath the Dawu Mountain: From a Foreign Land to New Homeland
	2021/07	<i>Out of the Mountains: The Soy Milk Legend of Yamukeng in Xihu</i>
	2021/07	Under Yaopo Mountain: A Waterside Hakka Story
	2021/07	<i>Shitan and Theater: The Rise of Hsiao Mei Yuan</i>
	2021/07	The Legacy of Lunchien: Village Customs of Zhaoan Hakka
	2020/02	Flowing Springs and Bountiful Harvests - Shuijingzi in Guanshan Township
	2020/02	Beneath the Dongpian Mountain - Xinkaiyuan in Chishang Township
	2020/02	Dayuan Vistas - Ruiyuan, Ruilong, Ruifeng and Ruihe in Luye Township
	2020/02	<i>Lailiao Hakka Village: Damaopu in Dongshih District</i>
	2020/02	Rice Paddy fields Among the Canal: Wongzihshe in Fengyuan District
	2020/02	Flowing Springs and Bountiful Harvests - Shuijingzi in Guanshan Township
	2020/02	Beneath the Dongpian Mountain - Xinkaiyuan in Chishang Township
	2020/02	Dayuan Vistas - Ruiyuan, Ruilong, Ruifeng and Ruihe in Luye Township
	2020/02	Lailiao Hakka Village - Damaopu in Dongshi District
	2020/02	Rice Paddy fields Among the Canal: Wongzihshe in Fengyuan District
	2019/12	Climbing a Mountain - Chung Chao-Chen, Writing History with His Life
	2018/12	From the Pond to the Market - Xiabeishi in Hukou Township
	2018/12	A Diamond in the Rough - Qionglin Township
	2018/12	The Greens and Bananas - Changlong in Jiadong Township
	2018/12	The Treasure of Zuodui - Liugen in Jiadong Township
	2015/11	Digital Archive Project for Hakka Folk Rituals in the Liugdui Region
	2013/06	Portraits of Liugdui 2
	2010/04	Portraits of Liugdui
	2009/04	Hakka Artifact Collection Catalog
	2009/04	Handbook on Hakka Cultural Museum Collection and Environmental Maintenance and Management
	2007/10	Codes of Ancestral Halls
	2007/10	Rice Mill Shed - Taoyuan Hakka Rice Mill Story

Type	Publication Date	Title
Literature / Art & Life / Images	2021/09	Modern Hakka Photography Records of Jiang Zhenxiang's Family
	2021/08	A Collection of Hakka Artist Chiu Chung-chun's Art and Research of Woodcut Printing and Painting
	2021/08	A Collection of Hakka Artist Chiu Chung-chun's Art and Research of Woodcut Printing and Painting
	2021/04	Hakka Memory of the Zhonggang River
	2021/04	Hakka memory of the Zhonggang River 1 - Yuguang Photography Studio
	2021/04	Hakka memory of the Zhonggang River 2 - Nanmei Photography Studio
	2021/04	Hakka memory of the Zhonggang River 3 - Shanhu Photography Studio
	2021/04	Hakka memory of the Zhonggang River 4 - Lin Photography Studio
	2021/01	Just Persevere - Tseng Gui-hai, Author, Activist and Doctor
	2018/12	Seeing the Back of the Mountains - Photography by Zhang Zhen-Yue
	2018/11	Hakka Photography: Documentary on Taiwan Route Three
	2018/05	Hakka Sayings, Adages and Two-Part Proverbs
	2012/01	Seeing Beipu - Deng Nanguang (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 1)
	2012/01	Zhudong in Pictures - Li Tseng-chang (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 2)
	2012/01	Eyes on Toufeng - Chang A-hsiang (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 3)
	2012/01	Watching Over Miaoli - Hakka Photography Group (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 4)
	2012/01	Liugdui on Film - Li Hsiou-yun (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 5)
	2012/01	Freeze Frame Meinong - Liu An-ming (Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life 6)
	2012/01	Image Story of Hakka Settlement Life
	2010/02	Ceramics and Indigo in Southern Fall
	2009/04	Understanding the Hakka Settlements of Liugdui (2 nd National Publication Award)
	2009/04	A Tung Journey
	2007/10	Liugdui from Above
	2007/10	Rice Mill Shed - Taoyuan Hakka Rice Mill Story
	2007/10	Tiles, Bricks, Roads - Ceramic Kiln Culture of Miaoli
	2007/10	Old Canals - Irrigation Channels Space and Culture of Southern Taoyuan
	2007/07	Liugdui: Shangri-La of Hakka Not Found on a Map (Finalist, 2007 Outstanding Government Publication Award)
	2006/12	Indigo Shirts and Embroidery - The Aesthetics of Hakka Women's Clothing
	2006/12	House of Tobacco - Fieldwork into the Tobacco Curing Chambers of Meinong
	2006/12	Oil Paper Umbrella - The Craftsmanship of Meinong Paper Umbrellas
	2006/11	Eat Well - Food Map of 22 Famous Hakka People
Illustrated Books and Children's Books	2021/12	Grandpa's Lucky Rock - Illustrated Book on the 1895 Yi-Wei War in Jiadong
	2021/03	How Have You Been. Anna!
	2020/05	Holy Bag Gung
	2019/06	An Amazing Journey in Liugdui

Type	Publication Date	Title
Illustrated Books and Children's Books	2017/08	Secret of Liugdui Sports Games
	2017/07	Prosperous Winter Drama
	2016/06	Grandma's Treasure
	2016/01	Bombing the Dragon to celebrate the new year
	2015/08	A Special Gift
Exhibition and Performance Books	2022/03	A Never-Ending Stream: Taiwanese Hakka and Japan International Exhibition Book
	2021/12	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council 2019-2020 Biennial Report
	2021/09	Races Beneath Dawu Mountain - Album of Liugdui Sports Games Special Exhibition
	2020/06	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council 2017-2018 Biennial Report
	2019/12	Hakka Sounds in Vinyl
	2019/12	Singing Hakka. Tracing Hakka
	2018/04	Pioneer - Art of Boonky Ho
	2011/04	New Images of Liugdui: Portfolio of Joint Exhibition of Woodcut Prints on Life
Annual Report/Periodicals	2022/05	Issue 2, <i>Bulletin of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center</i>
	2022/05	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council 2020-2021 Biennial Report
	2021/11	Founding Issue of <i>Bulletin of Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center</i>
	2020/12	A 2018-2019 biennial report for Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of the Hakka Affairs Council
	2020/04	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council 2018-2019 Biennial Report
	2018/04	Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center of Hakka Affairs Council 2017 Annual Report

2020-2021

Biennial Report

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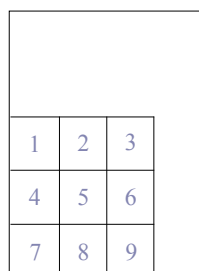
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1, 4-9: Architectural elements from the Shrine of Peng Chao-ho – Patterned Brickwork
(Archive Collection of Taiwan Hakka Museum)

2, 3: Patterned brickwork donated by Cheng Chin-hsi (Collection of Taiwan Hakka Museum)



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