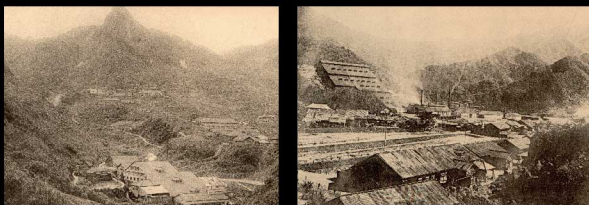


展覽緣起 | About Exhibition

金瓜石與九份（簡稱金、九地區），雖然同為臺灣島少數以產金為主的地區，卻發展出不一樣的礦業人文景觀，透過本展覽將帶你從歷史人文與自然環境等面向，瞭解金、九地區在礦業發展上的關連與差異，並對其作為臺灣世界遺產潛力點的價值與內涵有更進一步的認識。

Although Jinguashi and Jiufen are among the few regions that once relied on gold mining, the two areas have different cultures and landscapes. This exhibition presents the cultures and natural environment of Jinguashi and Jiufen, as well as their connections and differences in mining development. The visitors can gain a deeper insight into the value and significance of the areas, which are the potential world heritage sites in Taiwan.



(左)基隆金瓜石鑛山全景。(右)基隆瑞芳鑛山精煉所全景。

圖片來源：國立臺灣大學圖書館

(Left) Panorama of Jinguashi Mine in Keelung

(Right) Panorama of Refinery of Ruifang Mine in Keelung

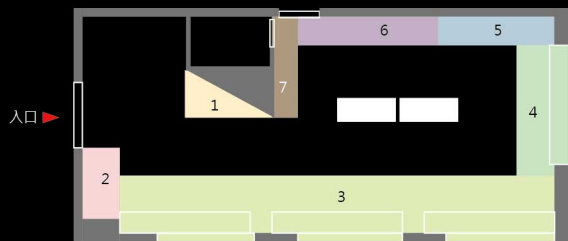
Source: National Taiwan University Library

從砂金發現山金 | From Gold dust to Mountain Gold

1890年因興築臺北、基隆間的鐵路，於八堵附近修築鐵橋時，工人偶然發現基隆河有砂金的痕跡，就此帶動基隆河沿岸淘金熱潮，隨著淘洗區域逐漸延伸，1893年終於在三貂嶺山脈中找到位於九份山頂的小金瓜礦體，之後又陸續發現了大粗坑、小粗坑、大竿林以及位於金瓜石本山的大金瓜礦體。

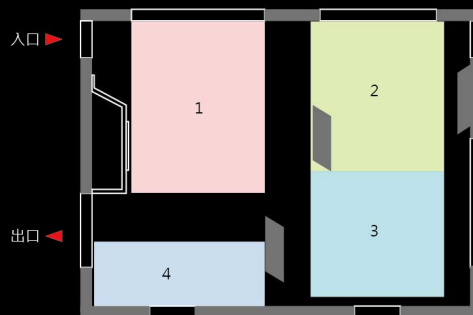
In 1890, when constructing the iron bridge near Badu for the railway between Taipei and Keelung, workers discovered the trace of gold dust in the Keelung River by chance, thus led to the gold rush along the bank of the Keelung River. The gold panning area gradually extended to the foot of Sandiaoling Mountain. In 1893, Xiaojingua ore body, which was located on top of the Jiufen, was found in the Sandiaoling Mountain. Later on, Dajingua ore body was found in Dacukeng, Xiaocukeng, Daganlin and the Jinguashi Mountain.

展覽地點 | Venue



金水特展室 | Jin-shui Special Exhibition Hall

- (1) 展覽簡介 Exhibition Introduction
- (2) 從砂金發現山金 From Gold dust to Mountain Gold
- (3) 金、九礦業歷史 The Mining History of Jinguashi and Jiufen.
- (4) 金金計較-金瓜石金與九份金 Gold in Jinguashi & Gold in Jiufen
- (5) 金瓜石、九份比一比互動區 Comparison between Jinguashi and Jiufen
- (6) 投影影片 Video Projection
- (7) 金、九礦山大事記 Chronicle of Events of Jinguashi and Jiufen Mines



煉金樓二樓特展室 | Gold Refining Building 2F Special Exhibition Room

- (1) 影片欣賞 Movie Play
- (2) 礦山小故事互動區 Mini Story about Mine
- (3) 今昔對照區 Comparison of Mines: Today and the Past
- (4) 金金相惜-金礦山創作 Creation about Gold Mines

新北市立黃金博物館 Gold Museum, New Taipei City Government

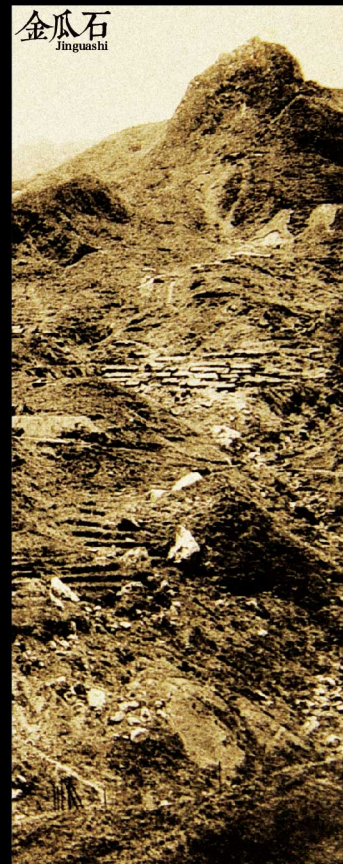
地址：22450新北市瑞芳區金光路8號

No.8, Jinguang Rd., Ruifang Dist., New Taipei City 22450, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

電話：02-2496-2800 官網：<http://www.gep.ntpc.gov.tw>

廣告

金瓜石
Jinguashi



九份
Jiufen



金光閃耀的年代

金、九礦業歷史展

The glory age of mining industry in Jinguashi & Jiufen

| 2014.3/7~6/29 |

主辦單位：新北市政府
New Taipei City Government

承辦單位：新北市政府文化局
New Taipei City Government Culture Bureau

新北市立黃金博物館
Gold Museum, New Taipei City Government

臺灣礦業規則頒佈 | Taiwan Mining Rules

日人治臺初期，臺灣總督府曾多次派員至九份與金瓜石礦山地區進行調查，並依地形與礦脈分佈分為兩個地區：「九份山區」包含九份、大小粗坑、大竿林；「金瓜石山區」，包括金瓜石山及附近礦脈。1896年9月臺灣總督府頒佈「臺灣礦業規則」，明訂礦業經營限於日人為之，且為避免多人爭奪產金地發生糾紛，並考慮到如要進行大規模開採，應避免劃分為小區，以保存礦脈之完整，故須事先加以規劃，因此就依調查結果，以雞籠山頂之正南北線為界，劃為東、西兩大礦區，西邊九份山區為第一號礦區瑞芳礦山，由藤田傳三郎（藤田組）取得礦權，東邊金瓜石山區為第二號礦區金瓜石礦山，由田中長兵衛（田中組）取得礦權。

During the early period of Japanese ruling, Taiwan Governor-General Office assigned people to conduct field investigation on in the mining areas of Jiufen and Jinguashi. According to the landform and ore vein distribution, the areas are divided into two: 1) Jiufen mountain area: including Jiufen, Dacukeng, Xiaocukeng, and Daganlin; 2) Jinguashi mountain area: including Jinguashi Mountain and the nearby veins. In September 1896, Taiwan Governor-General Office issued Taiwan Mining Rules, which specified that the mining business can be only operated by the Japanese. Moreover, in order to minimize the conflicts arising from fighting over the gold production area, and due the consideration of large-scale excavation, the ore vein should not be separated into smaller zones. To maintain the completeness of the ore vein, planning in advance is required. The investigation results suggested that the area was divided into an east and a west mining zone, with the ridge towards the peak of Keelung Mountain as the border. The Jiufen Mountain area in the west was the No.1 mining lot Ruifang Mine (Jiufen) owned by Fujita, Denzaburo (Fujita Group). The Jinguashi Mountain area in the east was the No. 2 mining lot Jinguashi Mine, owned by Tanaka, Chōbei (Tanaka Group).



圖片來源：《石井八萬次郎瑞芳產金地調查復命書》
（臺灣總督府民政局殖產部，1896），國史館臺灣文獻館藏

Source: Ishii Hachimanjirō's Investigation report for Ruifang Gold Production Area, Colonial Industry Department of Civilian Affairs Bureau of Taiwan Governor-General Office, 1896. Taiwan Historica

金銅山 vs. 金礦山 | Diversity between the two

金瓜石礦山以日本公司經營為主，是產金產銅的亞洲第一貴金屬礦山，而瑞芳礦山則是由日人轉為臺人經營的金礦山，打破日人壟斷金礦業的局面。

Jinguashi Mine was operated by Japanese companies. The mine was the No.1 precious metal mine in Asia that produces gold and copper. Ruifang Mine was operated by the Japanese and was then transferred to the Taiwanese, breaking the monopoly of Japanese operation in gold mining industry.



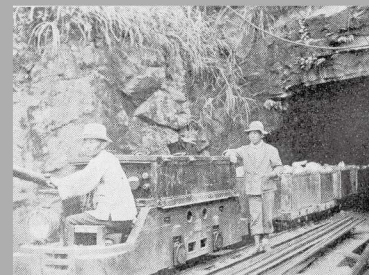
遠眺水滴洞住宅地（1935）
圖片來源：《金瓜石相簿》，日鐵紀念館
Overlooking Shuinandong Residential (1935)
Source: The Jinguashi Photo Album, Nippon Mining Museum

金瓜石礦山一直由日本財閥以企業化方式直營，採員工制領取固定薪水，生活相對穩定，除了產金之外還生產銅礦，且因礦脈分佈較為均勻，適合大規模開採，在計畫性的開採下產金量大增，一度被稱為「亞洲第一貴金屬礦山」，而聚落發展在日本公司的規劃下，日人與臺人居住空間劃分明顯，生活福利設施完善，整體配置呈現井然有序的景象。

Jinguashi Mine was directly operated by Japanese corporations. The employees earned fixed salary and led a relatively stable life. The mine not only yielded gold, but also copper. Its uniform distribution of veins made it suitable for large-scale excavation. Under the planned excavation, the gold yield increased greatly, which made the mine known as the No.1 precious metal mine in Asia. With the planning of the Japanese corporation, the Japanese and Taiwanese lived in separated living space with adequate welfare and facilities.

瑞芳礦山一開始由藤田組取得礦業權，在主脈採盡，小脈開採不符成本，以及盜金頻繁，管理不易等因素下，退出礦山經營，轉由臺人顏雲年所組織的企業臺陽礦業株式會社，以分包的方式經營，打破日人壟斷金礦業的局面，採利益共享的分包方式，吸引許多臺灣人來此工作居住，造就九份聚落密集發展且商業繁榮的景象。

The mining right of the Ruifang Mine was originally acquired by the Fujita Group. Due to the reasons of the exhaustion of main vein, the loss from excavating small vein, illegal mining, and difficulty in management, the Fujita Group made over the business to Taiyang Mining Crop., which is led by Yan, Yun-nian who then shared the profits with the Taiwanese by letting the mine to them. Many Taiwanese were attracted to work and live here, creating a prosperous development with dense population; therefore, the monopoly of the Japanese over gold mining was broken up.



（左）瑞芳金山坑口。（右）顏雲年翁。
圖片來源：國立臺灣大學圖書館
（Left）Pit of Ruifang Mine （Right）Portrait of Yan, Yun-nian
Source: National Taiwan University Library



瑞芳礦業所選礦場全景。
圖片來源：國立臺灣大學圖書館
Panorama of Mill of Ruifang Mine
Source: National Taiwan University Library