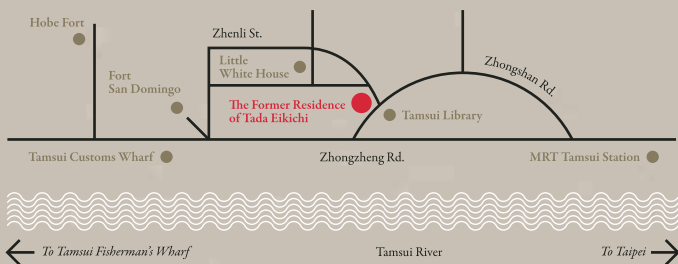


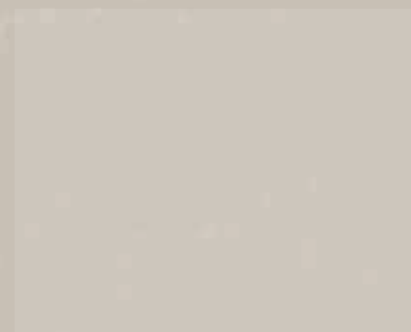
故居



THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF
TAMSUI TOWNSHIP HEAD TADA EIKICHI



Stamp



Access

No. 19, Mackay St., Tamsui

Take MRT and get off at Tamsui Station.
From there, take bus R26, 836, or 857
and get off at Tamsui Library.

Opening Times

Mon-Fri 9:30 - 17:00
Sat-Sun 9:30 - 18:00

Closed on the first Monday of the month (or the following
working day if Monday is a public holiday), Chinese New
Year's Eve and Chinese New Year's Day (as well as other
particular days announced separately)

廣告



新北市立淡水古蹟博物館
Tamsui Historical Museum, New Taipei City



李田堂



TADA EIKICHI

Tada Eikichi was born in present-day Kobe, Japan in 1864. As a renowned landowner, the Eikichi family was devoted to charity and public welfare. Tada Eikichi was no exception. He kept the family tradition and dedicated himself to public affairs.



Styles of door handles

Tada Eikichi came to Taiwan in 1897 and started various business ventures. He later settled down in Tamsui where his business started to grow. As a businessperson striving to improve the local business environment and public welfare, he served as Tamsui Township Head from March 1930 to his resignation in September 1933.

In the beginning of Japanese rule, most Japanese who came to Taiwan with bare hands and had to start from scratch. Arriving with certain amount of capital profiting in Japan, Tada Eikichi set a rather unique example at the time. His uniqueness could be observed through his continuous devotion to the development of Tamsui, even in his late 70s. When 1945 marked the end of World War II, he eventually returned to Kobe with his family.

Built in 1934 (Showa 9), the Former Residence of Tamsui Township Head Tada Eikichi is one of the few Japanese-style houses in Tamsui. The cypress structure, the clapboard siding, the board and batten ceiling, as well as black roof tiles are all well-preserved. Designated as a historical site in 2005, the residence was renovated and open to the public in July 2016.



The History

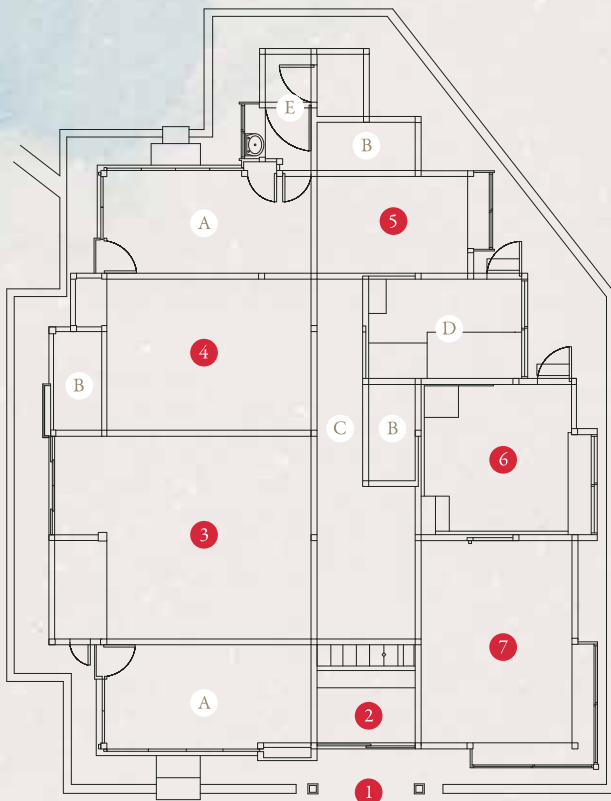
The Former Residence of Tamsui Township Head Tada Eikichi is located on the top of a hill called *Puding* (埔頂). During the jurisdiction of the Qing dynasty, disputes over this piece of land became frequent because of unclear ownership and fraudulent leases. The disputes finally ended during Japanese rule when the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan, the highest colonial authority in Taiwan, expropriated this piece of land.

After Tada Eikichi built his residence on this expropriated land in 1934, he went on purchasing the land in 1937 just as its land category was shifted from forest to construction.

Tada Eikichi and his family had lived here for 12 years until their return to Japan in 1945 after World War II.

The Design

The style of the residence is entirely Japanese without any Western-style rooms. At the front of the building, the main entrance is centered with windows on both sides. Towards the back, the residence gradually becomes smaller with windows on nearly all sides. As a result, each room is well ventilated with abundant natural lights. The design also helps to preserve the wood structure and extend the service life of the building.



The Floor Plan



1. Kurumayose (車寄)

Kurumayose is an entrance porch for residents to get in or out of a car.

2. Genkan (玄関)

Genkan is a traditional Japanese entryway area for a house. The primary function is for removal of shoes before entering the house.

3. Zashiki (座敷)

Zashiki is usually the most important room in a traditional Japanese-style house. It serves as the living room for receiving guests.

4. Tsuginoma (次の間)

Tsuginoma is master bedroom. It is the second most important room next to *Zashiki* in a traditional Japanese-style house.

5. Shinjo (寝所)

Shinjo is bedroom.

6. Daidokoro (台所)

Daidokoro is the kitchen. It is also called *katte* (勝手) or *sujiba* (炊事場) in Japanese.

7. Chanoma (茶の間)

Chanoma is the dining room usually located beside the kitchen.

A. Engawa (縁側)

Engawa is a transition zone connecting interior rooms and the outdoor garden, enabling the house to open to the surrounding landscape.

B. Oshiire (押入)

Oshiire is a closet used for storing bedding. It is uniquely found in a Japanese-style house.

C. Rouka (廊下)

Rouka is a hallway or corridor within a house connecting various rooms.

D. Furo (風呂)

Furo is the bathroom.

E. Benjo & Senmenjo (便所と洗面所)

Benjo & Senmenjo is the toilet and sink respectively.