

翻開台灣過往的歷史篇章，大稻埕是台北市文化發展重要的起源地之一，也曾經是繼艋舺之後成為台北最繁榮昌盛的地方。它成長的歷史充滿了傳奇性，起初是因一大片曬穀廣場而得名，從清末到日治期間，短短的數十年之間就躍昇為全台灣最富裕耀眼之星。城市能夠在極短暫時間內發展擴充，除了台灣北部的經濟、社會、文化的歷史發展必然因素外，重點在於它兼具包容多元開放的特色，除了到處充滿了商業林立氣象，更是人文與藝術薈萃之所。像日治時期台灣重要的反殖民鬥士蔣渭水 (1891~1931)，就是以大稻埕太平町（今延平北路一帶）為主要聚會活動之所，而台灣第一代重量級雕塑家與畫家像黃土水、郭雪湖、陳德旺、洪瑞麟、呂鐵州、張萬傳等也皆曾居住於大稻埕。當文化、藝術和商業群聚匯集成為時空軸線的重要歷史定位，讓過去的大稻埕自然而然的成為台北的中心要角，在經濟、社會、文化、藝術的活動中扮演著領航者角色。

Among the history of Taiwan, Dadaocheng is one of the important origins of Taipei City culture development, it is also once the most thriving and prosperous place in Taipei City after Monga (Current known as Wanhua District). Its legendarily history of evolution starts with its named by a large crops drying square, and within a few decades from the end of Qing Dynasty till Japanese colonial period, it erupt into a shining star of the most wealthy area in Taiwan. Due to its remarkable tolerant of holding variety characteristics within, not only its congested business environment, but also the core of culture and arts, Dadaocheng could rapidly evolve and expend within an extreme short period of time among all others. Anti-Colonial (Anti-imperialism) Hero Chiang WeiShui(1891~1931) during Japanese colonial period, used Dadaocheng TaipingDing (Currently YenPing North Road area) as major gathering place, and Taiwan first generation sculpture and painting masters like Huang Tu-Shui, Kuo Hsueh-Hu, Chen Te-Wang, Hong Rui-Ling, Lü Tie-Zhou, Chang Wan-Chuan also lived here. When culture, arts and business all gathers and becomes an important history mark of time-space, it spontaneously made Dadaocheng became the heart of Taipei at the time, acting as leader among economy, society, culture, arts.

城市興起後如果無法再突破自身設限，雖然擁有歷史因緣，也會面臨發展的空窗瓶頸，當大稻埕逐漸失去了往昔時代潮流所加持賦予的實用性光環，從興盛到沒落，這是一個無法避免與抗拒的歷史必然現象，但歷經滄桑後的城市如果能適度配合都更計畫開發，針對自身優勢調節城市發展機制，仍能反轉劣勢再造奇蹟。

Although there is a history karma advantage, if a city could not break its limitation after fully development, it will face the bottleneck of expansion. When Dadaocheng gradually lost its blessing advantage of aura given by old time's trend, from thriving to declining, this is an irresistible and inevitable phenomenon in history. In the other hand,

if a vicissitudes city could coordinate appropriately by focusing its self advantages regarding to urban development plan, it could reach miracle once again.

在今年（2012），大稻埕與北投共同被觀光局列為「北區光點」（未來國際觀光重點開發規畫之地），擁有眾多精緻洋樓與歷史文化古蹟的大稻埕正逐步的加溫攝取文化、藝術與商業能量，重新甦醒出發；與此同時，位於南京西路的「台北圓環」對面即將成立新的當代藝術空間 - 「圓環藝勢力」聚落。就大稻埕今日所涵蓋的地理位置而言，從民權西路以南到忠孝西路以北、重慶北路以西到西臨淡水河，「圓環藝勢力」聚落正位於其交通必經的中心樞紐上，這所大型藝術空間支持與培養台灣藝術家的創作為重點，並選擇推廣文化與藝術發展之用，讓藝術家在此能各自擁有自由的創作空間，同時開放工作室，近距離的拉近藝術與群眾間的互動與交流，這無疑是饒有意義的時代創舉。

Dadaocheng and Beitou are both listed as “Spot of northern area” (development of future international tourism place) by Tourism Bureau from year 2012. Dadaocheng, which owns many exquisite western style buildings with historical and cultural monuments, is reawakening by taking its steps absorbing cultural, artistic and commercial energy. At the same time, modern artistic place “Arts Core Artists Village” will be establishing across “Taipei Circle”, located at Nanjing West Road. Dadaocheng is bounded within South of Mingquan West Road till north of Zhongxiao West Road, West of Chongqing North Road and west side of Tamsui River, and “Arts Core Artists Village” will be located at the central hub of major traffics. The main effort of this enormous artistic space is to support and cultivate the creativity of artists of Taiwan, also to promote cultural and art, so artists could have their own free creation space. At the same time we will open studio to the public for them to interact with art, this is undoubtedly a meaningful initiative action.