

<b>FEMALE</b> <b>56.1</b>	<p>As you can see in Amsterdam there are a lot of extremely narrow houses along the canals. Sometimes so narrow that the house number encroaches on the next door! But appearances can be deceiving, as soon as you step inside, the houses become wider and wider. This is not a construction error but a clever form of tax evasion!</p> <p>正如您所見，阿姆斯特丹運河周邊的房子都非常狹窄，有時甚至窄到併吞了隔壁的門牌呢！不過這只是表象，當你走進房子就會發現空間變得越來越寬敞。這不是施工上瑕疵，而是一種巧妙的避稅方式！</p>
<b>FEMALE</b> <b>56.2</b>	<p>In the 17th century, Amsterdammers had to pay sky-high taxes based on the width of their house's facade on the canal. To keep their taxes down, they built the facade of their house as narrow as possible. But they let the house widen out at the back!</p> <p>17世紀時，阿姆斯特丹人必須根據他們房屋面對運河上的寬度來繳稅，算法簡直就是天價。為了減稅，大家盡可能把房子的正面建得越窄越好，不過他們也懂得把房屋後方的空間加寬加大來作為補償呢！</p>

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	<b>Music:</b>
<b>FEMALE</b> <b>58.1</b>	<p>History literally comes to life in Amsterdam before your eyes. We are now sailing past the VOC ship "Amsterdam" from 1749. Well, not the real ship of course, but a replica. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Dutch East India Company sailed these types of ships to the Far East. After a long, grueling eight-month journey, the crew returned with their cargo holds full of spices, fabrics, tea, and Chinese porcelain.</p> <p>我們現在正經過1749年荷蘭東印度公司的「阿姆斯特丹號」，時代的歷史就要在你眼前展開了。雖然這只是複製品，不是真的船。17、18世紀時，荷蘭東印度公司就是用這種型式的船航行到遠東，每次船員都會經歷8個月以上的艱苦跋涉，最後裝回滿滿的香料、編織品、茶葉和中國的瓷器等回到荷蘭。</p>

<b>FEMALE</b> <b>58.2</b>	<p>The VOC ship took its maiden voyage in 1749, and immediately went down. Launching into a great storm, the rudder broke. Eventually, the ship sank in the mud off the coast of England. The wreck later turned out to be a “gold mine” for archaeologists. Based on the data they found about the construction of VOC ships, they were able to build an exact replica.</p> <p>這艘VOC的商船於1749年首航，並被一場大風暴破壞了船舵，最終沈沒在英國海岸附近的淤泥之中。考古學界認為這艘沈船遺骸是「金礦」，是相當珍貴的研究寶藏。現代人根據阿姆斯特丹號的考古數據，精確的打造出這艘栩栩如生的複製船。</p>
<b>FEMALE</b> <b>58.3</b>	<p>Since 1991, this replica has been moored at the Scheepvaartmuseum. That is the beautiful white building that you see behind the ship. The museum was designed in 1656 by Daniel Stalpaert as a naval warehouse for the storage of sails, ropes, weapons, and ammunition. Here, you can admire one of the largest maritime collections in the world.</p> <p>1991年來，這艘複製船就停泊在「航運博物館」，也就是複製船後方那棟漂亮的白色建築。這座博物館是丹尼爾·斯塔帕特先生1656年為了存放風帆、繩索、武器和彈藥等設計的一個海軍倉庫，現在則是成為世界上擁有最多海洋收藏品的博物館之一。</p>

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<b>FEMALE</b> <b>60.1</b>	<p>From Vintage clothing and paintings, to gramophone records or old furniture: if you can think of it, you will find it here on the Waterlooplein. The <b>Waterlooplein</b>, or “Waterloo Plaza”, used to be the center of Jewish life in Amsterdam. Many Jewish families lived around the square. From 1885 this was the spot where six days a week, Jewish traders sold their goods in a popular marketplace. This is the home of the oldest flea market in Amsterdam. If you look carefully here, you will discover the most beautiful treasures.</p> <p>在滑鐵盧廣場可以找到任何你想得到的東西。從復古服裝、繪畫，到留聲機唱片和舊傢具。<b>Waterlooplein</b>「滑鐵盧廣場」曾經是阿姆斯特丹猶太人的生活中心，許多猶太家庭就住在廣場周圍。自1885年起，猶太商人一個禮拜就會有6天在這個市場上交易和出售貨物。這裡也是阿姆斯特丹最古老的跳蚤市場，如果你有充裕的時間仔細挑選，一定可以挖到許多美麗的寶藏。</p>