



## 台灣日據時期與省政府時期官舍住宅形式與國家現代性之比較 研究

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### 摘要

國家現代性是指統治集團為維繫其統治所需，所提出對於當下社會環境的一種現代性想像建構。而官舍住宅的建立，便是由國家所組織，為了提供政府官員一個合宜的居住環境所設置的住宅類型。它不同於一般的傳統民居，多半是因循地域之風俗習慣或是工匠傳統所形成之建築類型與風格，亦不同於現代房地產的住宅商品，是由私部門之開發商依據市場邏輯所開發而成。官舍住宅之形成，多半是為了協助統治者之行政管理所需，因此在一定程度上反映著國家對於理想住宅形式的想像，同時也呈現出國家對於自身的一種現代性形象建構。台灣自1895年被割讓給日本之後，日本殖民政府為了統治所需，便著手建立了一批不同等級的官舍住宅，提供給從日本本土遷移派任而來的官員居住。類似的情形亦出現在戰後，由中國遷徙而來的國民政府在南投所興建的中興新村，便是提供給台灣省政府官員使用的官舍住宅社區。透過對殖民時期日式官舍住宅與國民政府時期中興新村官舍社區的比較研究，探討兩個政權對於「現代」居住空間的不同想像與塑造。

關鍵詞：官舍住宅、國家現代性、住居現代性、日本殖民論述、中興新村

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## **A Comparative Study on Official Housing and National Modernity in Colonial and Nationalist Taiwan**

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### **Abstract**

National modernity is constructed by the state, which projects an imaginative modernity for the society contemporarily in order to maintain its authority and legitimacy. The construction of official housing, organized by the state, is a housing type which aims to provide governmental officials a suitable and livable dwelling environment. Unlike general traditional civil housing, built under the custom or the craftsmanship of the region; nor like housing products of modern real estate, developed by property developers under the logic of capitalist market, the formation of official housing mainly supplies the needs of the state's administrative management. Therefore it reflects the state's imagination on an ideal housing type and environment, and projects a "modern" image which the state constructs for itself. In 1895 Taiwan was ceded to Japan, the Japanese colonial government started to construct different levels of official housing for stationed Japanese officials in order to maintain its rule. Similar situation also appeared again when the Chinese Nationalist Government took over Taiwan as the result of World War Two, the Nationalist government built Chung-Hsin New Village in Nan-tou for its stationed officials. Through the comparative analysis of two different official housing types made by Japanese colonial authority and the Chinese Nationalist government, this paper explores different national imaginations and constructions on dwelling modernity.

**Keywords:** official housing, national modernity, dwelling modernity, Japanese colonial discourse, Chung-Hsin New Village