

台北西門紅樓古蹟再利用～以集體記憶觀點分析

The Re-development Of Taipei Hsimen Red House: An Analysis on Collective Memory

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本論文主要以集體記憶觀點來探討，台北西門紅樓古蹟再利用，使用研究方法為：次級資料分析、訪談法和問卷調查法，研究對象為，居住附近之居民、參訪的遊客 以及與紅樓有深刻接觸者。西門紅樓走過不同的時代，在台灣文化的集體記憶中扮演重要的角色。西門紅樓的經營者也正因了解其重要性，於是試著去賦予其新生命，然而，西門紅樓的再利用成功與否，取決於台灣人們的支持。為了解台灣人們對於西門紅樓的共同印象及再利用的看法，研究者透過以下的研究問題，來探索 西門紅樓此歷史空間的再利用和集體記憶之間的關係：現今人們（附近居民、參觀遊客）對西門紅樓擁有什麼樣的看法？集體記憶的哪些部分在古蹟發展過程中被選擇留下或遺棄？這和人們記憶中的紅樓是否相呼應？這又讓西門紅樓的空間再利用因其受到了怎麼樣的影響？藉由這些問題，想了解西門紅樓與人們（附近居民、參觀遊客）集體記憶之間相互的賦予意義，以及對彼此的影響。

研究結果發現，人們（附近居民、參觀遊客）對於西門紅樓的集體記憶總共有下列六項，前三項為形成集體記憶的動力，後三項為阻力：一、曾為撫慰、放鬆人心的空間，二、文化聚集地，三、見證和傳遞世代記憶，四、同性戀接受度成為大問題，五、文化成為「政治政績」的炫耀，六、宣傳不夠，不知西門紅樓是什麼，其中後面三項，又為造成人們少去西門紅樓的因素，這是影響其未來受否會發展更繁盛的關鍵原因之一。

This thesis discusses the re-development of a historical building, Hsimen Red House engaging a collective memory perspective. Secondary data, interviews and questionnaire surveys are used to gather materials for this thesis. The study is focused on the residents who live in the vicinity, the groups who had deep involvement with Hsimen Red House as well as casual visitors. From its inception, the House has gone through various historical stages, playing important cultural roles in the Taiwanese collective memory. The authorities understand this and tried to infuse new life into the building. However, these efforts can only gain success if supported by the Taiwanese people. To understand Taiwanese current perception and use of the Hsimen Red House, I explore the relationship between the reuse and collective memory of the historical site by asking the following questions: How do residents

and visitors perceive Hsimen Red House ? How has their collective memory of the place influence their perceptions and visits to the place ? Do their collective memory and what the authorities tried to forge through rejuvenation converge ? How does this influence the people' s relationship to the place ? How are recent developments supported or limited by people' s collective memory of it ?

My findings can be summarized in six points, three illustrating the common positive points of Hsimen Red House residents and visitors identified with, and the last three, disagreeable points that alienated them from the place. The three positive points are : first, it is a place associated with comfort and relaxation ; second, it is a site for cultural activities ; third, it has witnessed memories passed down to generations. The three points which discourages people from visiting the House are : homosexuality, the political hijack over the discussion of the House's re-development and the lack of publicity. It is crucial for those who could influence the House's future direction to consider dealing with the last three points.