The Study of Constructional Elements of Modern Architecture during Japanese Colonial Period in Taiwan (I) — Ventilated Floor and Ventilator

林思玲／國立成功大學建築學系博士生
傅朝卿／國立成功大學建築學系教授

摘　要

本文以台灣日治時期近代建築的通風地板與通風口為題，綜合環境、殖民政策、適候性技術改造的觀點，介紹其構造方法的內涵。關於台灣近代建築通風地板構法的起源，最早出现在十九世紀中由歐洲人所興建的殖民式樣建築，而日治時期則是建築興建大量通風地板的開端。研究中發現，日本人為了推動殖民政策，通風地板構造成了殖民衛生政策下重要的一項重要的風土馴化工具。而在日治初期建築普遍使用木材與石材之時，抬高的地板更可以預防白蟻的侵害。本研究並且從當時的建築規範與研究文獻中整理出通風地板與通風口的構造要項，以及對應於台灣氣候的技術改造。除此之外也發現，雖然通風地板與通風口的建築構造在日治時期大量使用，但卻沒有出現在店屋與台灣傳統合院之中。本研究並在最後的結論中提出近代建築再利用時對於環境適應性所應具有的正確態度。

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Abstract

This focus of this paper is on the theme of ventilated floor and ventilator of modern architecture during Japanese colonial period in Taiwan, and the investigation is from viewpoints of natural environment, colonial policy and technical innovation for acclimatization. The origin of ventilated floor and ventilator of modern architecture in Taiwan first appeared in colonial architecture brought by nineteenth European but fully developed during Japanese colonial period. For gradual change of colonial policy by Japanese, the construction of ventilated floor and ventilator became important tools of acclimatization. In the early period of Japanese colonization, woods and bricks were widely used and the construction of ventilated floor could prevent the damage by termite. This study had found that the building regulations and reports in that time had revealed the construction standards and technical innovation of ventilated floor and ventilator for acclimatization in Taiwan. Although a great deal of appearance of ventilated floor and ventilator during Japanese colonial period, few were showed up in shop house and Taiwanese courtyard house. The proper attitude on the adaptive reuse of the modern architecture is proposed from the viewpoint of acclimatization in the conclusion.

keywords: modern architecture, construction, ventilated floor, ventilator, Japanese colonization