



在台灣土地上留下女人的印記

國家文化總會

「台灣女性地標」的萌芽，緣於1988年受邀參訪美國期間，途經美國婦運的發源地—美東小鎮Seneca Falls的小廣場，紀錄1848年伊莉莎白史坦頓（Elizabeth Cady Stanton）號召上百位女人演講、遊行，爭取女性投票權的歷史場域，令我悸動不已；而後，巴黎市長亦於2005年國際婦女節宣佈，橫跨塞納河的一座橋以「西蒙波娃」之名來命名。在我們心愛的台灣土地上也蘊藏豐富的女性生命故事，如何在荒煙漫草中彙整婦團前輩的寶貴經驗與經典女性辰辰，讓後生晚輩能依循標竿、薪火相傳婦運火種，是文化總會創設女性地標的初衷。

而後歷經一年半的醞釀、發想，找柴火邀寫手，自己更屢屢親臨地標現場，邀集女性藝術工作者、建築師和設計師共同參與，勾勒出一幅以「女性」為標的新台灣地圖，並由2006年全台首座女性文化地標—淡水女學堂揭幕，開啟台灣與世界接軌的里程碑。

我們有幸可深耕這畝田地、追逐夢想，直到可打造完成一座屬於女人的燈塔，而非僅似奪目熱鬧的煙火而已，讓女性堅毅的生命力，勇於挑戰世俗的基地成為女人印記。

Footprints of Women's Rights Development in Taiwan

The establishment of Taiwan Women's Landmarks was inspired by a series of events. First, in 1988, I visited the small town of Seneca Falls in eastern United States. This was the birthplace of feminism in the United States, where prominent women rights reformer Elizabeth Cady Stanton rallied with more than a hundred women for women's right to vote. I was deeply touched by the historical site. Furthermore, a bridge which crosses the River Seine was named after the famous French feminist Simone de Beauvoir during the International Women's Day by Paris mayor in 2005. These events made us reflect on the many stories of women in Taiwan which provide valuable and pioneering experiences to younger generations committed to women rights and were the inspiration for the creation of Taiwan Women's Landmarks by the National Cultural Association.

After one and a half years of brainstorming, inspiration and the joint participation of women artists, architects and designers, a new mapping for Taiwan's Female Landmarks took form. In 2006, Tamsui Girls' School was officially named as Taiwan's first women's landmark signifying a milestone for Taiwan and its women's rights movement.

We are blessed to be able to work hard in this land and pursue our dreams. We believe Taiwan's Female Landmarks is a lighthouse that provides directions to women instead of short-lived fireworks. Let women's persistence be the legacy of womens fight against the bias and prejudice.

歡慶卑南族婦女節

每年三月，以「母系繼嗣」的卑南族婦女完成小米除草後，經女長者共同商量，由女性自主策劃執行、展演一系列婦女節活動。當天族人不分老少均盛裝族服、頭戴花冠、手握老藤並敲打樂器遊部落，待回到Palakuan（聚會所）後，頭目長老將列隊歡迎、致敬，並安排長壽女長者表揚，歡慶屬於自己的節日也有一世紀之久。男族人則負責全日炊煮以慰勞終年辛苦的女族人。這種薪火相傳的慶典不僅凝聚族人感情，更將卑南族歌謠、祭儀、刺繡手藝、編織花環、生活態度等文化相傳至今，歌頌Yi-Na守護族人代代綿延的手。

Puyuma Women Festival

Pinuyumayan, the matriarchal aboriginal tribe in Taiwan, holds its annual women festival after weeding in March. The festive activities are arranged and performed by senior tribal women. Wearing traditional costumes and flower wreath, all female members in the tribe parade to the beat of music. After returning to Palakuan, chief and elders line up to welcome female members and show their respect to senior tribal women. Meanwhile, all male members prepare food and drinks to show their gratitude for women. The century-long traditional festival not only strengthens tribal spirits but passes along Pinuyumayan songs, ceremonies, embroidery, craft and culture to future generations.



台東火車站出口處
地標設置日期 | 2008年1月19日
The landmark was established on Jan. 19, 2008

Landmark of Women's Culture



Landmark of Women's Culture

全台女子首學 淡水女學堂

1884年來自加拿大的馬偕博士與其台灣籍妻子張聰明女史，在淡水創辦了淡水女學堂，讓台灣女孩的命運開始轉變，也終結「女人無才便是德」的宿命。馬偕博士在台興女學，讓女孩們免學費、供膳宿、解除纏足、習識字、習女紅及研讀聖經，可謂第一所讓台灣女性受教育的女校。

the First Girl School in Taiwan
Tamsui Girls' School

Established by Canadian Presbyterian missionary Dr. George Leslie Mackay and his wife Madam Chang Chong-ming in 1884, Tamsui Girls' School was the first-ever girl school in Taiwan. The school changed the fate of Taiwan girls and ended the age old belief that women who do not possess talents are virtuous. Girls received free education and boarding, learned needlework, studied the Bible at school and were freed from their foot-binding traditions.



台北縣淡水鎮真理街26號
(淡江中學內)
地標設置日期 | 2006年3月8日
The landmark was established on Mar. 8, 2006

台灣百年女校 長榮女中

1887年長老教會的李麻牧師夫婦 (Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Ritchie) 是倡議設立南台灣「女學」(Girls' School) 的開拓者，在其積極奔走籌畫建校之下，長老教女學校於1887年開學，入學首要條件為「解除纏足」，在清末台灣社會戒纏足與興女學結合有重要意義。後女宣教師朱約安 (Miss Joan Stuart) 與文安 (Miss Annie e. Butler) 主持校務，「紅樓女學」於焉誕生，是為台灣早期南部女性受教育的重要啟蒙所在。

The Enlightenment for Girls in Southern Taiwan
Chang Jung Girls' Senior High School

With the advocacy and efforts by the Presbyterian missionary Rev. Hugh Ritchie and his wife Mrs. Shin Lou Girls' School opened in 1887 as the first girls' school in southern Taiwan. The precondition for attending the school was for girls to give up foot-binding. This caused a far-reaching impact on the Taiwan society at the late Ching dynasty. Later on, Miss Joan Stuart and Miss Annie E. Butler were responsible for the school affairs, marking the significant beginning of girls' education in southern Taiwan.



台南市東區長榮路二段135號
地標設置日期 | 2006年11月9日
The landmark was established on Nov. 9, 2006

嘉義媽祖婆 許世賢

台灣首位女性醫學博士，是出身台南府城的秀才之女，與夫婿張達通先生在嘉義市創辦「順天堂醫院」，共同懸壺濟世且醫名遠播，被稱為「鴛鴦博士」。許世賢於1946及開啟女性從政先河，重視兼女人權、廢公娼、組織婦女會等，以清廉勤政形象暨立「許家班」招牌，加上早年行醫仁慈有醫德的口耳相傳，被稱為「嘉義媽祖婆」。任內最被稱頌的是不畏強權擴建中山路、改建中央七彩噴水池，不僅成為嘉義市的重要地標，也是「民主聖地」的精神象徵。

Mazu (Goddess of the Sea) in Jiayi
Madam Hsu Shih-sian

As the daughter of a highly regarded scholar in Tainan, Madam Hsu Shih-sian was the first female to obtain a PhD degree in Medicine in Taiwan. Madam Hsu and her husband set up "Sun Ten Tong Hospital" and were known as the "Doctor Couple." As a woman forerunner, Madam Hsu engaged herself in politics in 1964. She advocated women's rights, set up women associations and promoted the abolishment of licensed prostitutes. She was praised by the public as Mazu (Goddess of the Sea) in Jiayi for her honesty, hard work and her dedication in providing medical care. Her most significant achievements in her political career were the expansion of Zhongshan Road and the construction of the central fountain. The central fountain not only became an important landmark of Jiayi but also a symbol of democracy.



嘉義市共和路167號 故居門口
地標設置日期 | 2007年6月30日
The landmark was established on June. 30, 2007

台灣女人活躍世界舞台 基督教女青年會YWCA

台灣第一個國際性、宗教性、服務性的婦女團體「台北女青」於1949年成立，當時由本地及外籍女宣教師們在台北市開封街設置牛奶與餅乾站，每天提供食糧200份，並設置洗澡站供遠建戶提水、洗澡等生活所需，致力於除消滅貧窮，提供婦女一技之長，並提供失學少女服務。九〇年代，迎接新世紀挑戰，密切與國際接軌，首次在台召開亞太區域會議，培育數百位具國際觀之年輕女性專業者，奠基日後國際化、年輕化、專業化發展，用行動力量領導變革。

Taiwanese Women in the International Community
YWCA

Taiwan's first international, religious, service-oriented women's organization, Taipei Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), was set up in 1949. At the time, local and foreign female missionaries set up milk and cookie stations in Taipei to provide food and other daily necessities to children in poverty every day. YWCA was also dedicated to reducing poverty, providing education to women, and teaching women skills that enabled them to make a living. In the 1990s, YWCA held member meeting for the Asia Pacific Region in Taiwan for the first time, marking a significant connection with the international community. YWCA aims to nurture women talents who will lead the change in the future with professionalism and an international perspective.



台北市青島西路7號
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007

齊家報國皆響應 中華民國婦女聯合會

婦聯會全名為「中華婦女反共抗俄聯合會」，由蔣宋美齡結合軍公教眷屬及企業家夫人創立於1950年，以「針線情」為前線戰士縫製衣褲、床單等日用品，並經常率外交使節團至前線勞軍、敬軍，為三軍及軍眷服務。當時適逢台灣退出聯合國後，蔣夫人以傑出外交手腕，於友邦有難時捐助藥品、財物等，建立共22個海外分會，於九〇年代轉型為社會福利工作。

婦聯會舊址之前身為日治時期日本陸軍軍官俱樂部「偕行社」，在1998年列為市定古蹟「至德堂」，為台北現存早期的巴洛克式建築。

National Women's League of the Republic of China

The National Women's League (NWL) of the Republic of China was set up in 1950 by Madam Chiang Song Mei-ling, the wife of former President Chiang Kai-shek, and the wives of numerous civil servants and entrepreneurs. NWL made clothes and provided daily necessities to soldiers in service, organized visits to encourage soldiers at the front line and provided services for soldiers' families. After Taiwan retreated from United Nation, Madam Chiang set up 22 overseas NWL branches that provided medicine and financial aid to countries in need. From the 1990s, NWL switched its role and focused to social welfare.

The former site of NWL was originally the Japanese Army Clubhouse during the period of Japanese occupation. This baroque style building, named "Jih-de Hall" was listed as a municipal heritage building by Taipei City in 1998.



台北市長沙街一段27號(舊址)
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007

拓荒者出版社

1971年呂秀蓮在當時仍戒嚴的台灣，發表「傳統的男女角色」一文，敲起台灣「女界鐘」，之後來在高雄開辦「保護妳專線」服務加工區的女性，緊接在1976年於台北成立「拓荒者出版社」，由六位「左手拿鍋鏟，右手拿筆桿」的新女性創立，包含呂秀蓮、施淑青、曹又方、黃慧鶯、王中平以及陳雲英，用文字「利劍」來拓荒，是第一結合婦運與出版的運動搖籃，啟蒙廣大婦運後進。

Pioneer Publishing

During the martial law period in Taiwan in 1971, Madam Annette Hsui-lien Lu published an article entitled "Traditional Roles of Men and Women" against political pressure, which heralded the beginning of women movement. Madam Annette Lu later set up a protection hotline for women workers in Kaohsiung. In 1976, Pioneer Publishing was set up by six female writers, including Madam Annette Lu, Shi Shu-qing, Madam Cao You-fang, Madam Huang Hui-ying, Madam Wang Zhong-ping and Madam Chen Yun-ying. They are the pioneers in wielding the sword of words. The publishing company combined womens right activism and publishing and became the inspiration for wide scale feminist movement in Taiwan.

The former site of NWL was originally the Japanese Army Clubhouse during the period of Japanese occupation. This baroque style building, named "Jih-de Hall" was listed as a municipal heritage building by Taipei City in 1998.



台北市仁愛路二段24巷口
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007



Landmark of Women's Culture

陋巷曙光 婦女新知博愛路舊址

1982年由李元貞、吳嘉麗、薄慶容、尤美女等組成「婦女新知」(Awakening)，以出版雜誌方式喚醒女性自覺。解嚴後決定轉型成立基金會以推展婦運。1987年，婦女新知租用北門郵局旁博愛路會址，而後因緣際會與晚晴協會、婦女救援基金會先後於同棟不同樓辦公，在匱乏年代共享資源、一齊舉辦活動，修改不合理法律，互相扶持、共同寫下婦運另一章的「Herstory」。婦女新知為婦運火車頭，引領各種女性議題在多元社會百花齊放，並透過這老舊空間接力傳承。

Former Site of Awakening Foundation in Boai Road in Taipei

Awakening Foundation was set up by feminists including Madam Lee Yuen, Madam Wu Jia-li, Madam Bo Bing-rong and Madam Yu Mei-nyu in 1982. The Foundation raised women rights awareness by publishing magazines to spread the thoughts. After martial law was lifted in Taiwan, Awakening Foundation rented this former site for its office in 1987 and eventually became neighbors with the Warm Life Association and the Women's Rescue Foundation. These organizations cooperated with each other, shared limited resources, and together wrote a new chapter of "Herstory" in the feminist movement in Taiwan. Awakening Foundation is viewed as the engine of women rights movement, leading broad discussion on variety of women issues.



台北市博愛路一巷1號巷口(舊址)
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007

女書店 華文地區第一家

女書店結合婦運與文化實踐，創設於1994年，是華人地區第一家以女性為主題的書店，亦是啟蒙女性新生代的重要場所。女書店持續辦理系列女性課程、議題活動及新書發表等，並自喻為女性「自己的房間」，象徵始終溫暖、自在的開放給讀者，並期望能成為開啟女性自覺的一扇窗或養份。女書店的存在，在強勢的跨國網路書店氛圍中，成為重要且具特色的多元文化指標。

Fembooks

the First Bookstore of Women Movement in Chinese Community

Opened in 1994, Fembooks was the first feminist bookstore for the women movement in the Chinese community. Fembooks represented important enlightenment for a new female generation. Fembooks regularly holds series of feminist courses, activities and press conferences for new books. Fembooks called itself a "woman's own room", which represents warm and free space for women readers and hopes to provide a porthole to nurture women's self awareness. Fembooks stands as a vital multicultural indicator in Taiwan.



台北市新生南路三段56巷7號二樓
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007

主婦聯盟 主婦舞台與環保的力量

主婦聯盟成立於1987年，由一群主婦期許為台灣日益惡化的環境作出實際行動，並於1989年成立基金會，藉著出版小冊子來開發環境意識；培訓無數的環保媽媽進入社區、學校；倡導垃圾分類、資源回收，歷經十年才成為國家政策；保護森林，推廣再生紙；建立數條郊山自然步道、推廣鄉土教育及環境教育等。她們是一支「勇於開口，敏於行動，樂於分享」的隊伍，並且持續為我們的生活環境奮鬥不懈。

Homemaker's Union and Foundation

a Stage for Homemakers and Environment Protection

Homemaker's Union and Foundation (HUF) was set up by a group of homemakers committed to environmental protection in 1989. HUF published handbooks to encourage environmental protection awareness and trained housewives to promote environmental protection in their communities and schools. HUF called for garbage classification and recycling ten years before the practice was adopted by the government as a national policy. To save forests, HUF promoted the use of recycled paper. HUF also built several walking trails in the forests, promoted environmental and homeland education. HUF is an organization that is not shy to voice its opinions, is quick in action, and is happy to share. HUF strives to make our society a better place.



台北市汀州路三段160巷口
地標設置日期 | 2007年7月29日
The landmark was established on July. 29, 2007

Landmark of Women's Culture

