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special issue

Madrid

主題城市

馬德里

"Matador, Dancer and Painter"

鬥牛士、舞者與畫家

Creativity • Art • Communication • Alchemy • Opinion

Madrid: Conservatory of Birth, Source of Abundance A Capital City that Needs Careful Savoring


馬德里：孕育的暖房，豐沛的源頭——一個需細細品味的京城

都市、鄉鎮、村落跟人一樣，要引人入勝，需有吸引人的抽象魅力和具象的外觀。以流行文化觀點切入，就是要「有型」（有形）和「特別」。偉大城市的誕生與衰亡，不外乎這兩種元素的展現或消長。長久以來，西班牙的民俗風情、歷史文化，像它的地圖一樣，一張撐開的牛皮側身，不尋邊四邊形，有稜有角，展現許多矛盾、不對稱的特質。同樣地，首都馬德里，這個代表西班牙的行政、商業、金融、歷史的重鎮也呈現出既衝突又和諧的弔詭形象。

馬德里（Madrid），有著阿拉伯文涵意的名詞——母河、源頭、豐沛之意。一五六一年國王菲利普二世（Felipe II）遷都以來，成為西班牙王室永久首都，也是西方現代國家建立以後，首都歷史最悠久的城市。馬德里，歐洲第三大人口城市，僅次於柏林和倫敦，第三大都會城，僅次於巴黎和倫敦；普拉多美術館和蘇菲亞王后美術館分別為全球排名第九和第15訪客最多的美術館，英國Monocle雜誌調查，評選為適合居住，生活品質最佳第十名。

Cities, towns and villages are in a way similar to people: to attract other people they need a certain charismatic charm and also an appealing exterior. To put into modern, mainstream words, they need to be “stylish” and “special”. The rise and fall of great cities is often indivisible from the presence or absence of those two factors. Spain’s history, culture, as well as the customs of its people have always been like a mirrored image of the country’s geography. Spain’s map looks just like the unfurled skin of a bull when viewed from the side. The uneven lengths of its borders, the edges and corners, seem to reflect the many small differences between Spain’s regions and the other small asymmetries. In the same way, Madrid seems to be a microcosmic reflection of both conflicting and harmonic relations; it is the place where Spain’s administration, business and finance are based in and it’s the center of Spanish history.

The name Madrid derives from the Arabic word for “mother river”, also carrying the connotations of “source” and “splendor”. Since King Felipe II moved the capital in 1561, Madrid became home to the royal court and is also the one city that has been the capital of the country for the longest amount of time since the establishment of the modern Spanish state in its current shape. Madrid has the third biggest population in Europe, just behind Berlin and London. It is also the third biggest city based on its geographic dimensions, only smaller than Paris and London. The Museo del Prado and the Queen



諸多統計數據顯示，馬德里擁有現代都會必備的軟硬體設備與人文涵養，堪稱名列前茅，但是，馬德里似乎並沒有深植人心（至少在東方，在華人區域或在台灣）。全球化時代，繞著地球跑蔚為風尚當兒，大家琅琅上口、渴望認識的城市似乎也不曾出現過馬德里。當英國的威廉王子和凱特的婚禮在全球螢幕播放時，歐洲皇室集體成為媒體與世人聚光的焦點，西班牙王子費利普（Felipe），身高超過190公分，也屬英俊帥氣的型男和年輕貌美的王妃蕾蒂希雅（Letizia）形同隱形人，連列支敦士登的王妃都比他們更佔版面，著實令人費解！馬德里是「不患人之不知知嗎？」

馬德里像是吉訶德魂牽夢縈卻從來沒見過面的村姑杜西內婭。吉訶德口中，杜西內婭是完美典範，理想化身。但是誰都沒見過杜西內婭，杜西內婭從來不曾自己發聲說話，想了解杜西內婭，只能從旁人口中聽聞點滴。沒有視覺的想像無法落實驗證，理想完美也可能只是海市蜃樓。灰姑娘至少把握了舞會那一夜，讓王子驚豔，拾鞋尋心上人。四百五十年來，馬德里仍然以當初的名稱「聚落、小鎮」（villa）自稱，不論是單一自治區的馬德里省或是首都馬德里市，從來不用「城市、都會」（city/metropolis）的詞彙「自我介紹」。在西班牙人心中，馬德里是「王室之鄉」，是「京城」，巴塞隆納才是城市，尤其在巴塞隆納快速迎頭趕上這二十年來，逐漸取代馬德里在旅人（或觀光客）心中的地位。

馬德里，現代性的新建築和商業機能的生物時鐘，團聚的速度其實比倫敦、羅馬、巴黎都快（例如，上下班營業時間，地鐵汰舊換新），新興

Sofia Museum are the ninth and fifteenth most visited museums in the world, in this respective order. Madrid also has a good name for its quality of life as it was discovered in a recent survey conducted by the British magazine, Monocle; it ranked tenth place among the planet's most livable cities.

The outcomes of many surveys have shown that Madrid has the necessary software and hardware it takes to be called a livable city; it even ranks among the top cities of the world when it comes to richness in culture and comfort. But despite all this, Madrid, until now, seems to have failed to make an impression on travelers. Even in the age of globalization, a time when many people are trotting around globe to discover new places, Madrid still seems to be off the map where only few people want to come and visit. The widely broadcasted wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton, and even Princess of Liechtenstein, seemed to have shadowed Prince Felipe of Spain, who is tall and handsome, and his beautiful young wife Letizia. How could this be?! The world seems to suffer from a serious case of ignorance!

Madrid is just like Don Quixote's girlfriend Dulcinea, the girl of his dreams that he has never seen in real life. According to Don Quixote's description, Dulcinea is the ideal example of a woman, perfection come to life. But nobody has actually seen Dulcinea, she never had the chance to speak for herself. If you want to know more about her, the only way is to listen to the stories of others and seek out the little pieces of information about her. Without visual verification, there will never be proof to those rumors and stories; thus, maybe perfect beauty will always remain an illusion. In another story, Cinderella had at least the night of the ball to make an impression and amaze the young prince, who picked up her shoe to track his true love. Over the last 450 years until now, Madrileños still refer to their city by the old expression villa, no matter if it is the autonomous region of Madrid or the Spanish capital; no one ever uses the words city or metropolis to introduce this city. In the eyes of the Spanish people, Madrid is the Royal Capital, or just the Capital; it is only Barcelona that they see as a real city. Especially with the fast development of Barcelona over the last 20 years, this city has gradually replaced Madrid as the most popular Spanish cities to visit among tourists.

區不斷擴增建設，但是舊區的典雅（或老舊）氛圍依然瀰漫，更加摺疊有痕。然京城、王室有其階級、禮儀、矜持、規範，有其嚴肅和不可逾越的傳統。掌管國家行政的內閣在這兒，沒有實權但備受愛戴的王室也在這兒；移民、外地人、本地人混雜融合，某種程度上，區隔各階層的陰影線仍然存在，行事作風自然也有拉鋸、衝突、拒外抗外的反彈力。

如果地理結構與特色也反應民族性，馬德里的特質也可以從地景反映出來。塞拉（Camilo José Cela, 1916-2002）在《吾土吾民隨想札記》（*Apuntes carpetovetónicos*）便說過，西班牙麥西達黃土高原（La Meseta）是一塊乾涸的荒野，四面高山環繞，地乾土硬，人稱「黑色西班牙」，除了耐乾旱的橄欖樹，沒有綠地田野；城裡沒有大川，不容易讓人識出它的似水柔情。長期以來，卡斯提亞就是戰事頻仍的烽火戰場，馬德里居於卡斯提亞心臟位置，周遭城堡和大教堂是主要的建築，而這城牆建築，也形塑了隔離、防險、躲避外侵的護城河形象。從中世紀的《熙德之歌》到二十世紀一系列的內戰小說，馬德里成為西班牙這個驚弓之鳥的避風港。城外平凡，城內優雅難窺，吉訶德先生這位「愁容騎士」的容顏彷彿化不開，也就更難讓外人迎笑臉入門探究竟了？

馬德里，作為首善之都，它的民族性，是歐洲相當親民的城市；但是，它沒有巴黎讓人一見鍾情的暈眩，沒有倫敦王室引人矚目的新聞話題，沒有阿姆斯特丹以小博大的氣勢，沒有維也納冷格調的貴氣；時間上，沒有布拉格更貼近當今、時間記憶猶深的烽火悲情，甚至沒有巴塞隆納提出一個「高第」就令人神往的頂尖人物，也沒有人稱「台北就是夠普通（generic）而成了一種特色*。」的情況，當有人問「馬德里有什麼」時？常有人為之一愣，馬德里不夠特殊、又不夠普通而讓人給忽略了？如今隨著西班牙經濟的蕭條，馬德里要拉抬形象，只怕更難。

In reality, Madrid has been adjusting to the needs of our modern time more quickly than London, Rome or Paris. The number of modern buildings is steadily increasing and the city has everything it needs to provide for a modern business environment; the opening hours of shops have been extended and the city is slowly replacing its old metro system. But the charm of the old districts still remain, the old style is sometimes even imitated in new buildings. However, as the capital and home of the royal court, Madrid is still divided in different classes and comes with its own set of etiquette, modesty and norms, with a sense of seriousness and tradition that is hard to overcome. It is home to both the country's central administration and the royal court which has no politic function but is still loved by the people. Madrileños' mix of foreigners and immigrants sometimes still cause conflicts and problems because of traditional Spanish ideas about societal classes.

If the geographic shape of a country can explain the character of its people, the city of Madrid is also a reflection of the landscape that surrounds it. Camilo José Cela (1916 - 2002) reportedly said that La Meseta, the high plateau in the center of the Iberian Peninsula, is a dry wilderness that is surrounded by high mountains in every direction. In Black Spain, how it is called by its people, there are no plants growing on the fields other than the enduring olives; there are no wide rivers inside the cities, which make it hard to sense the softer sides. All along, Castile has been the stage for many wars, which resulted in the uninviting outer appearance of Madrid which is located exactly in the center of this region. The city walls and big churches are the most distinctive architectural structures. The city wall represents Madrid's isolationist and protectionist thinking, giving outsiders an image of a city that is always eager to defend itself. From the famous medieval song *Cantar de Mio Cid* (The Song of my Lord) to the many civil war novels of the 20th century, Madrid has always been described as a safe haven of this dreadful peninsula; unspectacular on the outside and modestly elegant on the inside. Just like the frowning face of the "sad knight" Don Quixote, Madrid has a hard time greeting visitors with smiling faces.

As Spain's capital, Madrid is very friendly to its citizens, but it lacks the certain charm to make visitors instantly fall in love with, like Paris for example. It can't compete with the newsworthiness of the royal court in London, nor does it have the simple charm of Amsterdam or the cold arrogance of Vienna. In the realms of modern history, it did not experience the tragedy of the Second World War the way Prague did, nor can it flash a prominent and fascinating figure like Barcelona's Gaudí. No one would say that Madrid creates a distinguishing feature from its generic feel; that is what people say about Taipei*. When asked what is special about Madrid, people tend to remain quiet for a while; maybe Madrid is just not special nor

馬德里是十九世紀西班牙文學所謂的「白銀時代」寫實小說的場域，小說家貝雷茲·加爾多士 (Benito Pérez Galdós) 筆下的馬德里鮮活寫實 (如舊區的古建築、貧民窟、流浪漢)，馬約爾主廣場、小巷「刀叉街」櫛次鱗比的酒肆，迄今仍是觀光客按圖索驥的傳統美食區；它是落寞的貴族懷舊的京都 (從黃金世紀到現代一輝煌如過眼雲煙)；馬德里是「九八年代」 (Generación del 98) 作家面對西班牙帝國殖民結束、書懷抒情的地景；是1939內戰結束後貧窮、獨裁與保守的匯聚地；是一九九〇年代以後，與「巴塞隆納作家群」分庭抗禮的「馬德里作家群」書寫現代都會的依據。

馬德里是一個縱合體，但是卻不是一個「一鳴驚人」的縱合體。它有著可以滿足每個個體特殊需求的元素而讓人眷戀它的美好：例如，馬德里舊區每個街道的名稱和門排號碼的磁磚造型獨一無二，眼尖且有創意的藝術工作者才可能發現且流連忘返。馬德里像西班牙不同年代的觀光標語：「西班牙不一樣」、「西班牙，徜徉陽光下」、「微笑吧！你在西班牙！」、「西班牙，我需要你」。馬德里需要從現代城市論述拉回歷史情境下，才會發覺它的細膩和豐富。長久以來，悶、悲的氛圍多過現代都會的繁華時髦；漫步馬德里，每項公共建設都是一件藝術作品而不自知。馬德里需要時間、需要耐磨的性情。

馬德里，馬德里，你的名字多美妙
你是歷來所有西班牙的防波堤
大地碎開，天空雷響
你在內心深處開懷大笑

*參閱《偉大城市的誕生與衰亡》導論

*Refer to the *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* Introduction

ordinary enough to have people noticing it. In the lasting financial crisis of Spain, Madrid should really try and improve its image, but maybe this is too tough of a job to pull off.

Madrid was the stage for countless of realist novels of the 19th century, a time that is commonly referred to as the Silver Age of Spanish literature. The lively and realistic Madrid, which famous novelist Benito Pérez Galdós described in his books, is still the Madrid tourists from all over the world come searching for: the architecture of the slums and the homelessness of the old districts, the Plaza Mayor and the countless cafés and bars that try to squeeze you into the limited space on both sides of the narrow alleys. You will always see tourists looking at maps and pointing at those sites. Galdós' Madrid is the capital of cold and lonely aristocrats (from the golden age until now – the splendor seems to belong to a long forgotten past). Madrid is the place where the Generación del 98 (Generation of 98), a group of writers, tried to deal with the implications of the end of Spanish colonialism, it is also the place where the poor and the conservative gathered after the end of the 1939 Spanish civil war and where dictatorship took shape. It provided a home for a group of Madrileño writers that competed with a group in Barcelona in explaining and describing life in modern cities.

Madrid is a complex city, but in a very modest way; it provides all the elements that people could ask for in a modern city, so that the demands of every small part of its society are satisfied. For example, the diversity of number plates on the houses in the old district are all unique! A person who is interested in those kinds of things and has a sharp set of eyes will notice them. You could stroll through the narrow lanes for hours without getting tired of looking at them. Madrid is just like the different tourism slogans Spain has had over time: "Spain Marks", "Spain. Everything Under the Sun" or "Smile! You are in Spain!"

Madrid has to incorporate its historical aspects into its definition of modern city life; only this way it will be able to realize its own splendor and rich culture. For a long time now, the sad and bored melancholy has overshadowed the modern and fun side of Madrid. When you go for a jog in Madrid, it is easy to see that every building is an artwork. What Madrid needs now is a little more time and patience.

Madrid, Madrid, how beautiful your name

You are the breakwater of all Spain throughout history

When the earth breaks open and the sky thunders

You still have a big smile in your heart

