



Chinese-English Bimonthly · First Issue in April, 1999 · Published by Information Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government · Address : 2F, No.2, Sihwei 3rd Road, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan  
Tel : 07-3315016 · http://kcginfo.kcg.gov.tw/index/index.php · English editors : Johanne Murray · Steven Colin Crook · 高雄不思議臉書粉絲團  
中華民國八十八年四月創刊 · 發行/高雄市政府新聞局 · 發行人/丁允恭 · 地址/高雄市苓雅區四維三路2號2樓 · 電話/07-3315016 · GPN/2008800146 · ISSN/1728-2039

## Kaohsiung's First Phase of Light Rail Transit Opening to the Public in August!

◎English translation: Wendy Wei Chang  
◎Photos by Pao Chung-hui, Sie Guan-yi

Kaohsiung's first light rail transit is expected to go into service this coming August and residents are looking forward to this milestone in Taiwan's public transportation.

Integrated with Kaohsiung's other public transport systems, the Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit (KLRT) will intersect with Kaohsiung's Red and Orange MRT (Mass Rapid Transit) lines. Phase one will include a route of 8.7 kilometers, with construction having commenced in 2013. By the end of August, passengers will be able to utilize service from stations C1-C8, which will include Lizihnei, Kaisyuan Rueitian, Star of Cianjhen, Kaisyuan Jhonghua, Dream Mall, Kaohsiung Multifunctional Commerce and Trade Park, Kaohsiung Software Park and Kaohsiung Exhibition Center.

The second and final phase will include the rest of the 6 stations and complete the circular line. The whole light rail transit will run 22.1 kilometers in its entirety. The second phase is expected to become operational in June, 2016. The light rail transit is designed to make transportation to various scenic spots even more convenient. Its route will include attractions such as Cianjhen Bike Bridge, Dream Mall, Kaohsiung Exhibition Center and Kaohsiung Main Public Library which are part of the Asia's New Bay Area development initiative, as well as Pier-2 Art Center. It will also provide passengers breathtaking views of Kaohsiung's port and run along the beautiful Love River.

Operating along a catenary-free route, the light rail transit does not in any way inhibit Kaohsiung's beautiful skyline. This eco-friendly system has trains re-charging at every station, which takes about 30 seconds. The last of the light rail transit carriage arrived from Spain this past April, bringing the total to nine green and white sleek carriages. Phase one lines are currently undergoing a three-month test period; various inspections will be conducted.

Each train will pull a maximum of 5 carriages, with an approximate length of about 34 meters. This will have the capacity to carry 250 passengers. The trains will run every 7.5 minutes during rush hour and every 15 minutes during regular hours. The Legislative Yuan passed an amendment of the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act, which gives the light rail transit the right of way. Whenever the train



高雄輕軌將於今年8月上路  
KLRT ready for service this August

intersects with traffic, lights will notify vehicles to stop and give the train priority to safely pass through.

The designs of the stations are also user friendly. Every station has a roof so that passengers will not have to wait in the sun or rain. The platform is 35 centimeters high, which is level to the carriage floors. This ensures no gaps between the carriages and the platform, making it easier to access and convenient for elderly and

physically challenged passengers. There are two 7-meter wheelchair ramps on each side of the platforms. Tickets are sold from automated machines, which are set up along the platforms. Tickets are checked when passengers board the train. People can use their Kaohsiung MRT card on the light rail transit. With its eco-friendly design and ease of use, the light rail transit is sure to become a gem of Kaohsiung City.

## 高雄輕軌 8月上路!

◎文/徐世雄 ◎攝影/鮑忠暉、謝冠儀

高雄市民引頸企盼的全國第一條輕軌—高雄輕軌，將在今年8月上路囉！高雄輕軌將開創台灣城市公共運輸新里程碑。

今年4月，最後一列高雄輕軌列車從西班牙運抵高雄，共九列綠色、白色流線型塗裝的輕軌列車全數到齊，隨即進入長達三個月的測試階段，在確保安全無虞下，朝向8月底前完成初勘、履勘作業，C1-C8部分通車的目標邁進。

高雄輕軌全線採用無架空線系統，減少對都市景觀的衝擊，為城市完整保留美麗開闊的天際線，並且採用100%低地板車廂設計，月台與車廂完全無縫接軌，體貼老人及行動不便者，具有高度友善以及便利性。

高雄規劃施工中的環狀輕軌全長22.1公里，與高雄捷運紅、橘兩線相交，使得高雄大眾運輸系統整體路網與接駁運輸服務更周全。環狀輕軌第一階段「水岸輕軌」長約8.7公里，設置14座候車站，在2013年動工，預計2016年6月全線通車，今年8月C1-C8部分，包括籬仔內、凱旋瑞田、前鎮之星、凱旋中華、夢時代、經貿園區、軟體園區、高雄展覽館等站將搶先通車試營運。

即將上路的高雄輕軌，每列車5節車廂（全長約34公尺），每班次滿載可搭乘250人，列車會利用每次停靠車站的30秒時間內完成充電，直奔下一站，尖峰時間每7.5分鐘發車一次，離峰時約15分鐘一次，當列車行經過路口時，路

口的交通號誌會讓汽、機車有足夠反應時間的情況下，自動轉換號誌燈號，讓輕軌優先通過。為了確保全國第一條輕軌上路的行車安全，立法院已通過「道路交通管理處罰條例修正條文」，規範輕軌優先路權。

高雄輕軌站體的設計友善使用者，設有遮蓋讓民眾候車時可以免除日晒雨淋，月台高度35公分，與車廂地板齊平，49公尺長的月台兩端各有7公尺的無障礙坡道，月台上設置有自動售票機，民眾進到車廂再感應持票，持有高雄捷運「一卡通」也能搭乘輕軌。

水岸輕軌行經許多著名景點，比如美麗的「前鎮之星」自行車橋、夢時代購物中心、高雄展覽館以及圖書館總館等亞洲新灣區重要建設和多采多姿的駁二文創特區，而沿途的港灣風情與愛河景色更是迷人。高雄輕軌上路時，別忘了趕快去體驗喔！



民眾試乘輕軌  
Residents get a preview of new KLRT.

歡迎加入!!

高雄不思議FB粉絲團 高雄市政府LINE

# Exploring Mount Dagan

◎English translation: Wendy Wei Chang

◎Photos by Pao Chung-hui

Mount Dagan is 4.4 kilometers in length and 2 kilometers in width. It spans the Tianliao, Alian, and Gangshan Districts. With its many scenic spots, it makes a great day trip. Some of its unique scenery includes Panlong Gorge, Tianling and Lover's Caves, Stone Breasts and Stone Breasts' Gorge. Senior tour guide, Jhang Mei-juan from the Dagangshan Humanist Association describes the region's hidden gems.

The 247-meter long Panlong Gorge was discovered in 2001, by the Dagangshan Humanist Association. It was named after the Burnie Vines (known as Panlong in Chinese), which were found growing all over the gorge's rocks. The Panlong Gorge was formed when the mountain's coral limestone rocks have been torn apart by shifting plates. Upon entry, there is an obvious drop in temperature. Although the weather in the region is typically hot, the gorge remains cool throughout the year. Panlong Gorge can be reached from the Shanding Highway. With its safe, flat trails, it makes a great family friendly adventure.

Ms. Jhang points out the limestone caves serve as a habitat for many of the gorge's creatures. Stalactites hang on the rock walls, making it especially interesting for tourists. There are also several diverse ecosystems and various ferns, vines, Banyan trees and taro plants that can be found all over the gorge. Ms. Jhang warns tourists to be careful of snakes on the trails and to rustle the grass to ensure snakes are scared away.

Continuing along the path to the Stone Breasts and Stone Breasts' Gorge scenic spots, visitors can rest at



石母乳一線天  
Stone Breasts' Gorge



情人洞的結晶壁面  
Crystals at entrance of Lover's Cave

a pavilion near Tianling Cave. At this elevated spot one can watch high speed rail trains passing by and on a clear day see as far as the Sinda Power Plant at Sinda Port. It is also very scenic at night with hundreds of lights shimmering in the dark.

Follow the path from Stone Breasts' Gorge to the majestic coral limestone of Lover's Cave. This cave has



盤龍峽谷  
Panlong Gorge

recently become popular with nature lovers. With its breathtaking crystals at the cave's narrow entrance forces visitors to crawl for a short distance before they can stand up again. It is

suggested that visitors should enter the cave with a professional guide as they can learn the proper way to explore a cave and more about Mount Dagan's eco-diversity.

For tour contact:  
Dagangshan Humanist Association  
(07)631-6862

的日子視線落得更遠，連興達港的地標大煙囪都能一覽無遺；夜裏萬家燈火閃閃發亮，而點著燈的高鐵列車像極了會發光的毛毛蟲，急駛向前。

「石母乳一線天」在陽光的照射下，兩旁巍峨屹立的珊瑚礁石灰岩地形在光影之下，格外迷人。沿著一線天小徑走一小段，便是「情人洞」，洞口微微地閃爍發亮的水波紋結晶壁面讓旅人無不驚呼，情人洞入口窄、洞內寬，得匍匐前進一小段距離才能身行走，山洞蘊藏如此多元的景觀，讓「探洞」蔚為風潮，建議探洞宜由專業導覽人員陪同，不僅能學習正確的探洞方式，並對大崗山既蒼涼又豐富的自然環境有更深一層的認識。

旅遊導覽：  
大崗山人文協會 (07)631-6862

## 大崗山後山 地景探索

◎文／侯雅婷 ◎攝影／鮑忠暉

寮區得天獨厚的自然景觀給予旅人不同的驚喜和視野，從名聞遐邇的「月世界」惡地形，到大崗山後山精彩的「一線天」景觀，大自然的鬼斧

神功讓人讚嘆不已。佔地南北長4.4公里、東西寬2公里的大崗山，橫跨田寮、阿蓮與岡山3個區，最高海拔為312公尺。座落於田寮區的大崗山後山之中許多景點，相當適合一日遊行程，我們隨著大崗山人文協會資深導覽員張淑娟一窺大崗山後山，罕為人知的一線天秘境「盤龍峽谷」。

沿山頂公路抵達「盤龍峽谷」，踏進峽谷溫度驟降，暑氣全消，綿延247公尺



由天靈洞涼亭可以俯瞰大崗山地區  
The view from Mount Dagan taken at pavilion near Tianling Cave

# Home Sweet Cargo Container: Kaohsiung's 21st Century Architecture

◎English translation: Peng Hsin-yi ◎Photos by Pao Chung-hui

As the world's 13th busiest freight hub, cargo ships from every corner of the world dock at and leave from Kaohsiung every day. Cargo containers have become a symbol which carry cultural significance for the city. Back in 2001, Kaohsiung held the very first Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival, and this biennial event aims to explore the possibilities offered by cargo containers used in different formats and different expressions.

In the past few years, cargo-container homes have emerged as a new trend in the housing market. These buildings have strong local character, are environmentally friendly, and are gradually gaining traction in the local market. The cargo-container homes of the future are something worth looking forward to!

The theme of the 2013 Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival was "The Inhabitables," which explored containers' potential as livable spaces. One of the most eye-catching work of the year was presented by two architects, Mr. Wang Chi-tsun and Mr. Lin Jih-fong. They took four containers and connected them to form the shape of a cross, resembling the nave of a cathedral. They then softened the cold and rigid structure of those containers by flooding them with nature light and light fixtures, turning the harsh environment into a space filled with comfortable simplicity and charm. Their creation utterly dispelled the rough, crude stereotypes which until recently surrounded cargo-container dwellings, and their work has attracted many to look into the ideas of cargo-container homes.

Elaborating on one reason why cargo containers are ideal for construction purposes, Mr. Wang says they are made to weather the elements at sea. The sides are 2mm thick; they can withstand winds up to force 17 on the Beaufort scale; and each 20-foot-long container can carry up to 20 tonnes. All containers ensure

20 years of life. What is more, a container home is easy to assemble and dismantle, so very little damage is done to the environment during construction and removal. Perhaps best of all, they can be built very quickly and cheaply, and they are also earthquake-proof, meaning they are one of the most sustainable building materials available.

Last year, Mr. Wang was commissioned to build the largest cargo-container dwelling so far in Kaohsiung City. The two-story structure soon became the talk of the town. The building's courtyard was big enough for large gatherings. The containers were elevated so as to avoid ground humidity and enhance ventilation. The shade they cast provided much appreciated reprieve from the heat, and foliage planted on the roof and walls helped lower indoor temperatures, so minimizing energy consumption. This intelligent use of



王啟圳的貨櫃屋辦公室  
Mr. Wang's cargo-container office

## 貨櫃宅 展現高雄建築的在地性

◎文/侯雅婷 ◎攝影/鮑忠暉

今日的高雄港是全球第13大貨櫃港，來自全球的貨櫃船川流不息的往返高雄港，貨櫃無疑是高雄最具代表的意象，更成為高雄文化底蘊。自2001年起，每2年舉辦一次的「高雄國際貨櫃藝術節」以不同形式創作、探討貨櫃。近2年來，「貨櫃宅」的居住形式逐漸打開市場，建築講求在地性，方能符合環境特色，而高雄貨櫃宅的發展呼應在地性，令人期待！

2013年高雄國際貨櫃藝術節主題「可以居」探索貨櫃居住、休憩的可能，參與展出的王啟圳、林志峰2位建築師以4只貨櫃打造出正面為十字象徵符號的教堂空間，貨櫃獨



以13只貨櫃打造的貨櫃宅是高雄最大的貨櫃宅  
Kaohsiung's largest cargo-container building has two stories and consists of 13 containers.

natural elements impressed many people.

Mr. Wang's father was an iron smith and was often hired to dismantle cargo containers. Mr. Wang says that when his father first came up with the idea to convert containers to houses, he did not have access to the techniques required, and so could not make it happen. Years later, his dream has been realized by his son.

Today, Mr. Wang's office consists of two containers, and he has put a lot of thought into details involving weight-bearing structures when he alters the spacing. He has also experimented in order to minimize the "bounciness" that some people feel when moving around inside a container. Although he has

constantly refined his construction techniques, Mr. Wang favors the original shape and texture of a cargo container, saying that by retaining the original look, one especially appreciates the creativity behind the transformation.

In June this year, Kaohsiung's first restaurant built using cargo containers will open its door. The "Flyin' Moose" is a two-story construction with an exterior so eye-catching passers-by are often stopped in their tracks. Cargo containers as a construction material have opened the door to creative architecture, giving people with ideas a channel for turning their imagination into reality. Their works enhance Kaohsiung's urban scenery.



飛天糜鹿餐廳由貨櫃打造而成  
Kaohsiung's Flyin' Moose Restaurant was built using cargo containers.

特的鋼冷結構線條，結合自然採光和人造燈光，營造出精緻、迷人的空間氛圍，顛覆貨櫃屋粗糙、簡陋的窠臼印象，於是「貨櫃宅」的理念開始發酵。

王啟圳說，貨櫃材質為海上用鋼，厚度為2mm，可耐17級陣風，而20呎的貨櫃每平方公尺可承重20公噸，每只貨櫃可使用20年無虞。貨櫃宅興建的規劃中，「可拆」已被考量在內，在興建和拆卸過程中，均不破壞環境，再者，其組裝興建快速、價格便宜與耐震等是發展貨櫃宅最大優勢。

去年，王啟圳以13只貨櫃打造2層樓高的貨櫃宅，這棟目前高雄最大的貨櫃宅矗立街頭，新鮮感十足。這處貨櫃宅1樓保留庭院空地，成為民眾活動場域，讓貨櫃離地抬高，既散地氣，也讓風流轉、使空氣流通，此外，運用貨櫃堆

疊砌產生陰影，讓人如同置身樹下乘涼的舒適感，而屋頂和貨櫃立面則以植生牆降低室內溫度。這個具節能、環保功能的貨櫃宅令人讚嘆。

王啟圳說，父親是鐵匠，經常拆卸貨櫃，父親曾想將貨櫃改成房屋，但苦無技術而作罷，然而，這個貨櫃宅的想法多年後由擔任建築師的兒子實現了！王啟圳以2只貨櫃打造了他的辦公室，特別在貨櫃宅支撐、改變隔間、降低震動與施工工法等方面持續探討，他刻意保留貨櫃原本的質感，凸顯貨櫃宅作為辦公場域的精緻和創意。

今年6月，台灣首間以貨櫃打造的「飛天糜鹿」餐廳將在高雄登場，2層樓高的外觀相當吸睛，路人忍不住停駐打量一番。「貨櫃宅」讓建築這個造夢產業更加有趣，也豐富了城市的地景。

# Hamasing: Kaohsiung's Historic Treasure

©English translation: Wendy Wei Chang ©Photos by Kao Jhih-hung

**G**lorious history can be found in Gushan District's Hamasing. During the Japanese colonial era, Hamasing served as a hub for ocean cargo, harbor activity, and railways. It was also known as a land of opportunity for job-seeking immigrants. Behind the rise and development of Hamasing lies the depth of Kaohsiung's culture. Various architectural styles demonstrate its immigrant culture, with Sinbin Old Street preserving traditional Japanese architectural styles.

The scenery at Wharf 1, Gushan District is fascinating. Boats and sailboats dock at Wharf 1 while fishermen sell freshly caught seafood. In summer and spring, the sun shines so passionately it warms people in the blink of an eye. Flamboyant flame flowers bloom on Mount Shou. The blue sky envelops the port as tourists stroll through beautiful, seasonal scenes, arriving at stops such as Gushan Ferry Terminal. From there, they can take the ferry to Cijin on the other side of the harbor. This is the charming Hamasing familiar to tourists. However, Hamasing has more stories to tell. Sinbin Old Street, in particular, shows the glories of the city's past.

The ocean and the port paved the way for Kaohsiung's internationalization, bringing a diverse immigrant culture to the city. In the second half of the 19th century, North American and European businessmen traveled by sea to Takau (as Kaohsiung was then known) and traded in Hamasing.

To facilitate trade, these businessmen supported the construction of the port. Yet of all countries, Japan has had the greatest influence on Hamasing, and a great many of the neighborhood's buildings date from the colonial period.

Hamasing is originally a tideland built on during Japanese rule. The old railway line is to the east, while the Taiwan Strait is to the west. Mount Shou – which some people call "monkey mountain" because of its macaque population – lies to the north, and the Port of Kaohsiung is to the South. The Japanese aimed to build a commercial port for the sole purpose of shipping, but they also constructed a fishing port. Kaohsiung then became a center of the fishery industry after advanced fishing equipment and techniques were introduced to the fishing port. Hamasing is located at the end of a railway line, and the name Hamasing derives from "Hamasen," which means "beach line" in Japanese. Local Taiwanese people adapted this toponym. During the Japanese colonial era, Hamasing included Kotobukicho, Shinhamacho, and Minatocho, etc. Nowadays, Hamasing covers southern Gushan District.

The different types of buildings in Gushan District included distribution centers, high-end restaurants, shipping companies, lumber stores, and hotels. Today, however, most of these old buildings are residential. Only two restaurants are still in business: Hifumitei Ryotei and Le Bon Marche. Tourists can enjoy these old buildings' distinctive interior designs while dining. A non-governmental organization, the Takao Renaissance Association, works to preserve old buildings and local culture. The association's office was converted from an old lumber factory. When in Sinbin Old Street, it is a good idea to visit the Takao Renaissance Association first, in order to learn about the history of Hamasing.

In Sinbin Old Street, one can always see couples shooting wedding photos, which shows how charming the buildings are. Mr. Chen Kun-yi, a tour guide at the Takao Renaissance Association, says the Distribution Store of Meiji Seika, which is around the corner from Sinbin Old Street, used to be a residential and commercial building. The building had two entrances: one for residents and one for customers. Another example of Sinbin's charms is the old Japanese inn Hontoukan Ryokan. It has wall-to-wall lattice windows on its second floor. Wooden



明治製菓高雄配給所  
Distribution Store of Meiji Seika



好市集食品有限公司  
Le Bon Marche



shutters were installed to protect the windows during typhoons. The design is not only practical but also visually pleasant. The Sasaki Shop has a design that is simple and elegant with pebbledash walls. The pebbles were brought in from Mongolia! The well in front of the Lo Family House sparks the imagination of tourists, showing how people lived during olden times.

Hifumitei Ryotei reopened for business in August 2013. Owner Mr. Yao Ming-wei says the building is already 95 years old. Hifumitei Ryotei used to be a luxurious Japanese restaurant featuring geisha performances. Mr. Yao explains that the building was in good condition when he rented it, so it took just two to three months to renovate. To better display its beauty, he varnished the wooden beams and columns. From the interior design to the furniture, Mr. Yao has upheld the building's style. Most of the furniture is from Japan, and there are old history books in the restaurant for visitors to read. A wooden pillar as old as the building is tied to the roof. The Japanese believed the pillar was the guardian of the house, and it is now the restaurant's most popular attraction.

In the middle of the afternoon, sunlight showers the restaurant. Metal fences reflect on white curtains. The light and the shadows make the place extremely charming. Hifumitei Ryotei's elegant space and layout, as well as its history, attract many tourists from Japan and Hong Kong.

Today, visitors to Hamasing can trace its history by experiencing the city's present. Sinbin Old Street still shows the area's boisterous past. Each old building has gone through many changes and has a unique story to tell; each one is an historic treasure.



書店喫茶一二三亭優雅的空間  
Hifumitei Ryotei's elegant space



# 哈瑪星 體現文化的芬芳

◎文／侯雅婷 ◎攝影／高志宏

**靜** 謐的鼓山區哈瑪星隱藏風起雲湧的輝煌歷史！哈瑪星於日治時期具有海洋、海港和鐵道運輸等優勢，是大批移民的希望之地，哈瑪星的崛起與變遷蘊含著高雄的文化深度，流轉的移民文化形於外的是哈瑪星豐富的街廓，其中新濱老屋街至今仍窺見較完整的日式街廓。

鼓山一號船渠間適的水岸風情讓人著迷，船渠內停泊著各式小船，零星的漁販販售新鮮漁獲，春夏之季，高雄的太陽展現熱情，不一會功夫，曬得頭頂發燙，北方壽山山頭一片火紅鳳凰花綻放著，藍天映著船渠，旅人漫步其中，季節限定的景色在眼前鋪展開來，踱步前往鼓山輪渡站，乘渡輪前往一水之隔的旗津。這是今日旅人最熟悉的哈瑪星風情，但哈瑪星的精彩不僅止於此，新濱老街街廓披露過往的繁華。

海洋和打狗港開啟高雄的國際化，也帶來多元的移民文化。19世紀中期，美商和英商由海路進駐打狗港（今日的高雄港），在哈瑪星這帶從事貿易活動，美商和英商因為貿易需求，先後建設高雄港，外來移民之中，日人的殖民建設對於哈瑪星造成的影響最為深遠。

哈瑪星為日治時期填築而成的海埔地，範圍涵蓋縱貫鐵路以東，西面毗鄰台灣海峽，北方則有壽山，南方緊臨高雄港，日人築港以建設航運為主的貿易商港為目標，而附帶建設的漁港引進先進的漁船設備和技術後，高雄躍升為漁業重鎮，還開建濱線鐵路運送漁貨，哈瑪星就位在鐵路末端。日語濱線為HAMASEN，當地居民以台語直譯其音為哈瑪星，成為當地地名。日治時期哈瑪星包括壽町、新濱町和湊町等地，現今哈瑪星泛指鼓山一帶的統稱。

哈瑪星挾打狗（高雄）港和鐵路的優勢，成為彼時南台灣海陸樞紐，日治時期開啟哈瑪星的都市計畫，集政治、經濟、教育和文化為一身，哈瑪星成為高雄市最早的行政中心，當地棋盤式街道規劃，堪稱現代化社區的先驅。而隨著彼時的打狗港（即為現今的高雄港）營運的盛況吸引大批移民湧入工作，因應而生的銀行、報關行和旅館紛紛設立，各類型的商業活動蓬勃發展，造就哈瑪星豐富的街廓。

歷經二次大戰時的轟炸，哈瑪星僅存新濱町（即新濱老屋街）仍保存較完整的日式街廓，位於臨海二路、捷興二街、鼓元街與鼓山一路圍成的街廓。昔日新濱老屋街林立著包括配給所、料亭、海陸運輸、木材販售、旅館等不同型式、功能的建築，這帶現今10多棟老建築多

為民宅，僅有「書店喫茶一二三亭」與「好市集食品有限公司」兩間以餐飲型式對外營業，旅人得以一窺特色建築內部空間。此外，非政府組織「打狗文史再興會社」長期關注、保存在地文化，辦公建築原為材木工場，前來參觀新濱老屋街的民眾不妨先拜訪打狗文史再興會社，了解更多有關哈瑪星的故事。

在新濱老屋街道，常見新人取景拍攝婚紗照，老建築的魅力不言而喻。打狗文史再興會社導覽員陳坤毅說，位於街角處的「明治製菓高雄配給所」為住商混合的建物，有趣的是，建物當時便設置商用與住宅不同的入口，避免互為干擾；而昔日為旅館「本島館」二樓大片格子窗戶在遇有颱風來襲時，會拉起一旁裝置的木板門，兼具美觀與實用的設計概念令人驚豔；造型簡潔的「佐佐木商店高雄支店」外觀裝修使用來自蒙古的白色石子，以抿石子的技法佈滿整個牆面，柔和而典雅的外觀，歷久彌新；「駱家」民宅門口的水井，頓時讓遊客對昔日居民的生活充滿想像。

2013年8月開張營業的「書店喫茶一二三亭」，經營者姚銘偉說，這棟建物已有95年歷史，原為著名的「料亭」，在當時聘有藝妓表演。當初租下這個空間時，建物狀況很不錯，經過2至3個月修繕、整理空間，他將屋頂的樑柱上了透明漆，內部裝潢乃至家具擺設都以不與這棟建築產生違和感為原則，店內擺設



打狗文史再興會社  
Takao Renaissance Association

許多文史書籍供客人閱覽，許多家具是他由日本蒐集而來，而屋頂棟樑以麻繩繫著一根木柱，令人好奇，這木柱與建築物同齡，已有95年歷史，為日人鎮宅的守護神，現也成了鎮店之寶。

下午3至4時，夕陽西曬照進屋內，鐵欄杆優雅的線條映在白色窗簾布幔，光影讓整個空間氛圍格外迷人。一二三亭優雅的空間、格局和獨特的歷史氛圍，吸引許多來自日本、香港遊客專程造訪。

走訪哈瑪星回憶歷史的足跡、現今，新濱老屋街廓依稀可見當年繁華的縮影，從一棟棟經過歲月洗禮的老建築體會文化的芬芳。



駱家民宅  
Lo Family House



佐佐木商店高雄支店  
Sasaki Shop

## Innovating Tradition: Pan Ruei-hua's Lion-Dance Dream Comes True

◎English translation: Peng Hsin-yi

◎Photos by Lin Yu-hung

Lion dance is one of Taiwan's most popular folk traditions. Few know, however, that the lions' heads are handmade by skilled artisans, and Artisan Mr. Pan Ruei-hua, who has won recognition for this kind of art, is considered one of the three most significant artisans in Taiwan. He comes from a family which runs a martial arts club and Songjiang Lion Dance over a century. Mr. Pan learned the art of making lions' heads from his grandfather, and his early start allows him to boast of 35 years' experience while being aged just 41. The Pan family takes the tradition very seriously; their lions' heads are still made using clay molds and papier-mache.

Mr. Pan recalls with great fondness childhood memories of his grandfather performing the lion dance. He says there were several thousand people in the streets, all wanting to see the magnificent lion. The festive frenzy the lion was able to bring out from the crowd was mesmerizing, and as a boy he wished with all his heart that one day he would impress an audience through lion dancing.

Mr. Pan began training martial arts and Songjiang Lion Dance when he was just six years old. At the same time, he started learning the craft of making lions' heads. By 1998, when he was 24 years old, he was already the club's grand master. Under his leadership, the family's Songjiang Battle Array - named The Black Heaven Master's Altar Brigade - won second place in the President's Cup Lion Dance Tournament. His lions' heads were able to blink their eyes



獅頭藝師潘瑞華  
Artisan Mr. Pan Ruei-hua

and twitch their ears, thanks to levers inside the heads operated by the dancers. Mr. Pan's choreography was lively and energetic, deeply impressing the audience.

Mr. Pan says the lion dance and the making of lions' heads has been passed down from father to son in his family. To make a lion's head, he starts with a type of clay that has great elasticity. With it, he sculpts the facial features, then adds layers and layers of newspaper to a clay mold using a traditional glue which blends sticky rice, raw cane sugar and sweet potato starch. Each layer takes two days to dry, and there are 20 layers in all. When the paper is dry, he removes the clay mold, and the lion's head is ready. When asked why he never uses

modern adhesives, he stresses that making lions' heads is a tradition, so traditional methods must be used. Perhaps he feels that he lives to preserve this tradition; his life is already one facet of the tradition he strives to maintain.

Mr. Pan feels especially inspired at night when he paints the lions' heads. He had made over a thousand heads, but has never repeated himself. He says there is no fun in making the same thing over and over again. Often, he picks up the brush in the early evening and paints through the night. He says the painting of lions' heads must be done in one sitting, or the colors will not be as beautiful. Asked how long a lion's head lasts, he points to one hanging on the wall that was made by his great-grandfather. It is still

as perfect as the day it was made.

Mr. Pan enjoys making lions' heads so that he continues to produce at least 12 every year. In 2007, he made an extra large one weighing 50 kg (about 110 lbs) which is now the pride of Yecuo Community in Kaohsiung City's Hunei District, where he resides. Mr. Pan also gives lectures at community education programs and design institutes, so as to expose the general public to this art.

When Mr. Pan is hired to perform the Songjiang Lion Dance, he regards it not simply as a job, but something he does with pride. Ten years ago, he broke the mold of traditional routines, adding firecrackers to his performance and inventing the "Crackling Songjiang Array." He thus became an industry leader. The sound of firecrackers ushers in an atmosphere of festivity; people associate the noise with prosperity, and believe that the louder the firecrackers, the better business will be in the coming year. This performance is not for the faint of heart, it requires boldness and calmness in a literally explosive environment. The "Crackling Songjiang Array" has been invited to perform at important festivals and religious ceremonies, such as the pilgrimage which starts from Dajia District in Taichung City and honors Mazu, the patron goddess of sailors and travelers, and the Bombing of Master Handan in Taidong City. Each time, his performance wows the crowd.

Lion-dance performances and the making of lions' heads are important parts of Taiwan's traditional culture. Artisans like Mr. Pan are working hard to preserve them, and are proud to present them to every kind of audience.



宋江獅表演  
Songjiang  
Lion Dance

## 既傳統又創新 潘瑞華 舞獅也舞夢

◎文／侯雅婷 ◎攝影／林裕鈺

41歲的潘瑞華是台灣三大傳統手工獅頭藝師之一。家族世代經營武館、陣頭逾一世紀，他自小跟著曾祖父學習手工獅頭工藝迄今35載，堅守傳統工法，製作泥坯紙糊法的獅頭。

潘瑞華憶起幼時見到曾祖父舞獅表演，數萬名觀眾夾道歡迎，熱烈風光的場面讓他體會舞獅帶來榮耀，並憧憬著有朝一日也能以高超的獅藝贏得讚賞。

潘瑞華自6歲開始練拳、舞宋江獅陣頭和學習製作手工宋江獅頭，22歲那年（1998年），更以總教練之姿，率領家族宋江獅團「先師壇玄天會」獲得總統盃舞獅錦標大賽第二名的殊榮。潘瑞華製作的宋江獅頭會眨眼、耳朵會動，配合生動的肢體動作，活靈活現的獅頭一登場，驚艷全場！

潘瑞華說，傳統手工獅頭這門工藝潘家只傳子孫。製作獅頭選用韌性土質塑出獅頭五官，依古法調製糯米漿、黑糖和蕃薯粉漿做為黏著劑，浮貼一片片的報紙在土塑模形上，每黏好一層得放置2天陰乾，需反覆貼上20層之後取出

模型內的土模，獅頭模型才大功告成。當被問起為何不使用現成的黏著劑，他不假思索地說：「獅頭必需遵循傳統製法。」保存傳統文化的精神早內化於生活之中。

夜裡，潘瑞華彩繪獅頭的靈感源源不絕，繪製逾一千個獅頭，造型不曾重覆，他說，「就是要做不一樣的獅頭才有趣！」。潘瑞華說彩繪獅頭得一氣呵成，漆彩才上得漂亮，他往往提筆一畫就是一夜到天亮。而紙製的獅頭究竟能保存多久？他指著牆上獅頭說：「曾祖父製作的獅頭至今仍完好無瑕！」

做獅頭是潘瑞華的興趣，每年至少繪製12頂獅頭。2007年時，他曾創作出50公斤的大獅頭，成為葉厝社區的一大亮點。此外，他推廣傳統獅頭工藝不遺餘力，在他居住的葉厝社區和設計學院等

地傳授獅頭工藝。

潘瑞華接演陣頭表演不僅視為一份工作，更視為榮耀。10年前，潘瑞華以獨門的「炮炸宋江陣」表演，確立在陣頭表演中無可撼動的地位，「炮炸宋江陣」具有吉祥意涵，據說炸炮數量越多，生意越是興隆，表演者得有過人的膽識方能在震耳欲聾的炮炸環境演出，炮炸宋江獅每年僅於

大甲媽祖遶境、台東寒單爺等全台知名節慶活動演出，屢屢造成轟動。

無論是陣頭表演，乃至於傳統手工獅頭創作，呈現觀眾眼前的是這些獅頭藝師和職人最引以為傲的舞獅文化。



手工製作的獅頭  
Handmade Lion's head



50公斤重的超大獅頭  
The lion's head weighted 50 kg.

## Director Takayuki Nakamura's Experiences Living in Kaohsiung

◎English translation: Wendy Wei Chang

◎Photo by Huang Ching-wen

Mr. Takayuki Nakamura became the Director of the Interchange Association (Japan), in Kaohsiung at the end of March, 2013. Today, he navigates the city like a true local and has found great happiness living here. Director Nakamura describes Kaohsiung as a sunny city full of warmth and culture, with people that are always polite and friendly. He enjoys Kaohsiung's hospitality and great scenic spots. Having become fully immersed in local ways, he can even joke around in Taiwanese.

In Japan, the cherry blossoms last for only a short time every year; however, in Kaohsiung he enjoys the flowers that are in bloom all year round. He particularly likes the golden Cassia fistula and flaming red Flamboyant trees. Director Nakamura also enjoys Kaohsiung's natural beauty, such as the ocean, mountains and hot springs. On sunny days, Director Nakamura enjoys going out to Mount Siagang where he has a secret spot that overlooks the majestic Agongdian Dam.

Although he has several favorite scenic spots in Kaohsiung, Chengcing

Lake has a special place in his heart, as he remembers how much he loved it when he visited Kaohsiung 30 years ago. He also really likes the Love River by night and the sunset over the lighthouse at Sizihwan Bay. Other favorites include the ocean view from the 85 Sky Tower, the badlands at 308 Highland, the unique Mud Volcanoes in Yanchao, and the picturesque mountains of Meinong.

Out of all the Taiwanese holidays, Director Nakamura enjoys Chinese New Year the most. He also enjoys the Lantern Festival with its festive atmosphere and beautiful fireworks at

Love River.

This year, he also attended his first Song-Jiang Jhen Battle Array in Neimen. He particularly enjoyed its unique, choreographed Kung Fu performances.

He encourages overseas visitors to come and experience Kaohsiung's unique culture and scenic spots.



、85大樓壯闊的海景，308高地險峻的惡地形、燕巢區奇特的泥火山以及美濃區雲霧飄散於山巒間的美麗景緻；天氣晴朗時，從小崗山眺望阿公店水庫是中村所長的私房景點。

眾多節慶中，他最鍾情饒富年節氣氛的台灣農曆新年，過年期間的元宵燈會，愛河畔施放眩麗的煙火秀，整個城市充滿年節熱鬧氛圍，令他印象深刻。特別是今年他第一次參加「內門宋江陣」，感受到宋江陣是內門獨有的傲人文化，結合眾多表演者呈現整齊劃一的功夫表演，大讚精彩、有看頭。

中村所長說，高雄擁有豐富的自然景觀，有山、海和溫泉，還可品嚐豐盛鮮美的海鮮和特色料理，他鼓勵造訪高雄的外國朋友多多嘗試，體驗甜美的人文風情。

## 跟著中村隆幸所長 遊高雄

◎文／侯雅婷 ◎攝影／黃敬文

日本交流協會高雄事務所所長中村隆幸於2013年3月底上任迄今，已經在高雄住了26個月，他是地道的高雄通，經常在高雄各地深度旅遊，他以「陽光、充滿人情味和富含文化的海港都市」來形容高雄這個城市，稱讚高雄人親切又溫暖，他對高雄的熱情與濃厚的人情味最對味！

生活在高雄，中村所長細細體會日常週遭的景色，他談起，日本櫻花季節非

常短暫，但高雄一年四季街頭卻常見盛開著不同的花，又說，這個時節盛開的紅色鳳凰花和黃色的阿勃勒垂掛枝頭，非常漂亮。他還學會以台語與人打招呼 and 開玩笑，融入高雄生活的程度可見一般。

當被問起最喜愛的高雄景點，他反覆思索許久，在他心中有許多個第一，他說，30多年前造訪高雄就非常喜愛澄清湖，對澄清湖的喜愛仍延續至今，也大力推薦愛河的夜景、西子灣燈塔看夕陽

## The Doorman of the Grand Hi-Lai Hotel- Cheng Yi-yang

◎English translation: Lin Yi-chun

◎Photo by Huang Ching-wen

Mr. Cheng Yi-yang has been the doorman for the Grand Hi-Lai Hotel in Kaohsiung for twenty years. Come rain or shine, he always carries out his job with grace and a warm smile. In fact, he epitomizes the hospitality and refined elegance a doorman should exhibit. His competence has earned him the nickname, "The Gem of the Grand Hi-Lai Hotel".

Cheng explains that in his job he has developed "an eye for detail". His responsibilities include advising the bellboy on guest's luggage and valet services. He also works with his colleagues in order to ensure guest's safety upon entering the hotel and that traffic flows in front of the hotel.

Although interactions between a doorman and hotel guests are limited and usually only occur between their vehicle and the lobby, guests always remember him. He considers himself as a rather quiet and reserved person, but he still gets about one or two thank-you letters a month from guests who appreciated his excellent service. Cheng believes guests appreciate the individual care he gives them and how he delivers service with sincerity. He has also become known for his graceful and impressive hand gestures



he uses while patrolling the traffic around the hotel.

When Cheng was younger, he remembers his parents taught him, "Whatever You Do, Do It Well". This has made a big impact on his career and respect for his job. At work he is usually on his feet 7.5 out of 8 working hours a day. In order to maintain these physical demands, he never stays up late and keeps a healthy routine. Cheng has also made sure that he is constantly upgrading his skills. One of these is to improve the hand signals he uses when conducting traffic.

He is always working to improve his technique and gets new techniques by

watching police directing traffic videos online. He also stays current with national and international affairs and works on developing skills such as face recognition. The hotel has also provided him with some courses, such as a poise and etiquette class. However, no amount of training can

make everyone exhibit the warmth and kind greetings Cheng gives guests from the very moment they step out of their car. It is these nice touches that surprise and delight guests, making them feel more at home at the Grand Hi-Lai Hotel.

Cheng Yi-yang's great care and conscientious work ethic has not only won him great respect from guests, but also exemplifies the depth and high level of skills that are required in becoming such an expert doorman.

## 漢來大飯店門衛鄭義揚

◎文／侯雅婷 ◎攝影／黃敬文

今年是鄭義揚在高雄漢來大飯店擔任門衛工作的第20個年頭，他一站上工作崗位，無論風吹、日曬、雨淋，挺直腰桿、優雅的指揮手勢和親切的笑容，體現門衛工作的優雅，被譽為漢來大飯店的「鎮店之寶」。

鄭義揚說，門衛工作得留意許多細節：把客人的行李交予行李員、幫客人泊車並留意停駐門口客人的安全；更要與工作伙伴通力合作，維持人車進出飯店的安全和流暢。

門衛工作與客人互動時間有限，從客人下車到步入飯店大廳之間的短暫時間裏，自認個性安靜、木訥的鄭義揚卻能讓客人記住他，每月約有1~2次，客人還特地捎信到飯店稱讚並感謝他的服務，讓人不禁好奇鄭義揚的服務為何能深植人心？鄭義揚說，客人能感受到他誠

摯的服務態度，此外，指揮交通的優雅手勢也讓人印象深刻。

「做什麼像什麼。」是鄭義揚父母親給他的家訓，這對他的深遠影響展現在自己對門衛工作的尊重！他說，門衛一天8小時工作中，有7.5小時是站著，為保持好體力，鄭義揚每天不熬夜、作息規律；再加上他時時自我充實，他指揮手勢頗為考究，不僅接受飯店美姿美儀課程，還自己上網觀摩警察指揮交通的姿態，練就優雅的指揮手勢。他也非常關注時事，練就有如「臉孔辨識機」般的本領，親切問候下車的客人，讓對方又驚又喜，有著賓至如歸的感受。

鄭義揚兢兢業業、專業自信的工作態度，不僅贏得眾人尊重，更讓人看見門衛這工作的深度和廣度，成就了「金牌門衛」的傳奇！

# Coffee Master Yu-chuan Jacky Lai: The Pride of Kaohsiung

◎English translation: Wendy Wei Chang

◎Photos by Huang Ching-wen

Coffee beans emit their first crack in the roasting room. The roasting process is almost finished, and the room is filled with the aroma of coffee. Coffee roaster Mr. Yu-chuan Jacky Lai checks the beans to determine if the aroma is sufficiently distinct, while simultaneously discarding bad beans.

Mr. Lai was named 2014 World Coffee Roasting Champion at the World Coffee Events (WCE). Visiting him at his coffeshop OH! Cafe around noon, his place of business looks like a science lab. The walls are covered with what seem to be math formulas, drafted by Mr. Lai and his partners as part of their efforts to come up with the best roasting processes and time frames. Developed after many experiments, they now use these formulas as their standard roasting procedures.

Mr. Lai says the purpose of coffee roasting is, "to translate coffee beans into great flavors." According to him, the key elements of coffee roasting include the coffee not having any raw, astringent, bitter, or burnt flavors.

"Drink the best coffee, or drink mediocre coffee!" says Mr. Lai, pointing out that one has to learn how to taste coffee before starting to study it. He utilizes all his coffee-related knowledge and has devoted himself to roasting the most delicious coffee beans. His routine is to roast coffee beans for eight hours every other day; his dedication and discipline are hard to imagine.

A cup of delicate coffee embodies Mr. Lai's countless hours of hard work. In 2014, Mr. Lai was not only the World Coffee Roasting Champion, but also was accredited as an Authorized Specialty Coffee Association of Europe (SCAE) Coffee Roasting Trainer, a Specialty of Coffee Association of America (SCAA) Certified Cupping Judge, and a Licensed Q Grader from the Coffee Quality Institute (CQI). Mr. Lai makes sure his customers are able to enjoy the best coffee. He takes all criteria



賴昱權檢視咖啡豆  
Mr. Lai checks the beans

into consideration, including the taste of ground coffee beans and brewed coffee, the aftertaste and fragrance remaining in the throat, the balance between sweetness and acidity, as well as the acidity, richness, and aroma.

Before a cup of coffee is presented to a customer, its contents undergo a



檢視咖啡品質  
Mr. Lai checks beans' quality.

## 咖啡職人賴昱權 高雄之光

◎文/侯雅婷 ◎攝影/黃敬文

烘豆間裏，咖啡豆發出第一聲些微的爆裂聲響，烘焙接近尾聲，整個空間瀰漫著咖啡香。專注烘豆的賴昱權，撥開豆子檢視香氣是否到位，同時也挑出不合格的豆子。

午間造訪這位2014年WCE世界盃咖啡大賽「烘豆項目」冠軍的賴昱權，就在他所開設的「握咖啡」咖啡店。彷彿科學實驗室般，牆上寫滿看似數學公式般的算式，是賴昱權與夥伴分析咖啡豆，測試出最佳的烘焙手法和時間，作為烘

豆依據。

「烘焙之於咖啡，就如同『翻譯』，烘焙體現咖啡最好的風味」，這是賴昱權對烘焙這道程序的詮釋，同時也不吝傳授烘焙咖啡的關鍵技巧，就是不宜有生、澀、苦、焦這4個味道。

「喝咖啡，可將就、也可講究！」賴昱權直指，先學品味咖啡，才來研究咖啡。賴昱權窮其所學和全付精力烘製出極講究的好咖啡。例行每2天烘豆一次，每次8小時，他投入這行所付出的堅持和紀律，超乎想像。

端出一杯滋味豐富的咖啡背後，賴昱權下足苦功，2014年，他獲得了WCE世界盃咖啡大賽烘豆項目冠軍，還身兼SCAE歐洲精品咖啡協會烘焙訓練講師、美國精品咖啡協會認證咖啡杯測量評審，以及國際咖啡品質鑑定師等專業判斷力。為送到消費者手上的咖啡把關，從咖啡的前味一磨成粉時和浸水後的味道；喝下咖啡的芳香與入喉的後韻

，細細品味咖啡細膩的果酸、醇厚的脂感、咖啡液的香氣以及味覺酸甜平衡等諸多條件。

咖啡從產地到消費者手上，歷程很長，從生豆、對咖啡風味的感官、烘焙、研磨到沖煮，每個環節都環環相扣。

賴昱權談起，他偏愛果酸豐富的衣索匹亞咖啡豆。他說，咖啡若少了果酸味，就像少了靈魂般。他指出，台灣人並不習慣咖啡的酸味，但當他向客人解說咖啡的果酸味，對品味咖啡的重要性後，已經有越來越多的客人接受，讓他更樂於與愛好者分享。

今(2015)年2月，賴昱權以COACHEF品牌進軍商務豆市場，廣受好評；今年5月他將推出掛耳式濾泡咖啡，並在國內連鎖超市上市。咖啡專業做後盾，賴昱權悉心烘製出咖啡的美好風味。

「高雄絕對有條件成為『咖咖之都』！」賴昱權說，在2014年WCE世界盃咖啡大賽7大競賽項目中，高雄人就拿下2個項目冠軍，顯見高雄咖啡人才濟濟，喝好咖啡更成為高雄優勢，因此吸引許多咖啡迷前來品嚐！

握咖啡OH! cafe  
高雄市鼓山區濱海二路5號



烘焙咖啡  
Roasting coffee



烘焙體現咖啡最好的風味  
Roasting brings out coffee's best flavors.