

Love Kaohsiung

愛 · 高雄



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Nine More LRT Stations Begin Operations

©Written by Li Guei-sian

©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao

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In March, as the second phase of the LRT circular line was completed, nine stations were officially opened. The new stations include C32 to the east of C1 and C14 to the west of C17. The LRT line now begins at Kaisyuan Station on its most easterly end and passes by Municipal Minsheng Hospital, Municipal Kaisyuan Psychiatric Hospital, Dream Mall, MLD Shopping Center, Asia's New



Bay Area, Hamasen, and Pier-2 Art Center. At its most westerly end, the LRT now passes Shoushan Zoo and Gushan District Office.

Now visitors and Kaohsiung residents have greater access to public transportation, conveniently bringing them to many of the city's cultural and tourist attractions throughout Gushan, Yancheng, Cianjhen, and Lingya Districts. Kaohsiung's LRT network has been designed to blend in with the local



landscape. Its green design also interconnects with the MRT's red and orange lines. It is expected to be completed in 2023. When completed, it will have a total of 23 stations, span 12.8 kilometers, and include one more station that links up with the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit.

Located in the heart of metropolitan Kaohsiung, it has increased the region's interconnected public transportation network, which also includes buses, Kaohsiung Rapid Transit, and public rental YouBikes. The LRT has been designed to bring visitors to many of the city's tourist attractions, including the new Dagang Bridge, which connects Pier-2 Art Center with the Penglai Commercial District and is the first pedestrian only swing bridge in Taiwan. The LRT also travels along Kaohsiung's harbor, which now boasts the beautiful Kaohsiung Music Center, Kaohsiung Port Warehouse No. 2 (aka Jhan-2 Warehouse), and other attractions. Visitors can leisurely get on and off at different venues along Kaohsiung's waterfront and enjoy some of its most scenic areas.

Currently, the trains run at approximately 15-minute intervals. A 5G AIoT (Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things) will also be installed, so light rail operators will be able to view the road conditions over the next four intersections. This advanced technology will keep the trains on schedule, give operators insight into traffic conditions, and help maintain a greater degree of safety.



Siaoyao Villa



©Written by Hou Ya-ting

©Translation by Lin Yu-ciao

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©Photos courtesy of Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government

Founded in 1940, Siaoyao Villa is located at No. 15, Lane 55, Liuhe 1st Road in Sinsing District. It is one of Kaohsiung's few restored sites that was left over from the Japanese colonial period and has taken Kaohsiung City Government three years to restore. It was opened to the public in November 2020.

Siaoyao Villa was a farm that was surrounded by gardens and designed by the Otani Kozui in Dagangpu (the Japanese name for Kaohsiung) during Japanese imperialism. Otani Kozui was a famous religious leader in Japan and his wife's sister was the Empress of Japan,

Emperor Taisho Tenno's wife. Otani Kozui had also been the 22nd Lord of The Nishi Honggan-ji Temple and had served as a cabinet counselor in Tokyo, where he had been involved in making major economic decisions.

In 1935, due to his vast experience and skill in tropical agriculture production, Otani Kozui was commissioned by Taiwan's Governor-General to assist in developing Taiwan's agriculture. When he came to Taiwan, he travelled around the entire island to research what could be done. In 1940, the Siaoyao Villa was constructed and surrounded by gardens and a 12,000m² experimental farm.



Crops included sweet potatoes, rice, rubber, coffee, mangoes, bananas, and avocados. It became the foundation to Otani Kozui's agricultural contribution to Taiwan.

After the war, the lands surrounding Siaoyao Villa was used as residences for soldiers and their dependents. This subsequently became known as the Singren Dependents Village. In 1996, the Ministry of National Defense carried out a policy to relocate the residents of the dependents villages and the old homes were demolished. However, Kaohsiung's residents called for Siaoyao Villa to be preserved. In 2010, Kaohsiung City Government registered Siaoyao Villa and its garden as a historical site.



Restoration of Siaoyao Villa began in 2017. Ten Japanese cultural asset conservation consultants were invited to Taiwan to work with Taiwanese craftsmen on restoration techniques and guidance. This subsequently strengthened relations between Taiwan and Japan. One of the Japanese consultants, Mr. Sugazawa, explained Siaoyao Villa's front was designed asymmetrically but was harmonious with its surroundings.

Siaoyao Villa is a two-story building with multiple roofs. Visitors get a chance to get an in depth understanding of its architectural features, which is the only existing "ichimatsu moyo" design in Taiwan. This includes wooden shingles



and a wicker ceiling made of thin wood and bamboo, woven into the decorative wall that can be seen in the reception room and seating area on the second floor. It also features traditional Japanese blue and white square décor that can be seen in the indoor study and a wooden shingled rain shelter outside the building. The restored Siaoyao Villa preserves the regions' history and allows visitors to get a deeper understanding of Japanese imperial times. It has also become a new tourist attraction in Kaohsiung.

Siaoyao Villa

No. 15, Lane 55, Liuhe 1st Road, Sinsing District, Kaohsiung City

Business hours: Monday-Friday 11:00~17:00,
Saturday and Sunday
11:00~18:00, closed on Mondays

Dachang Quilt Manufactory: Handmade Quilts Master

©Written by Hou Ya-ting, Chen Ting-fang

©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao

©Photos by Zeng Sin-yao

Chen Jyun-ming is the fourth-generation owner of Dachang Quilt Manufactory. His family has been making handmade quilts for 110 years. Dachang moved to Zuoying, Kaohsiung in 1964. 68-year-old Chen Jyun-ming has now been making handmade quilts for more than half a century. Although handmade quilts are a “sunset industry,” he still promotes them with enthusiasm and welcomes anyone that would like to take a tour of his factory.

During most of the year, the quilt industry is rather slow, but business often

gets busier for three months during the winter. However, even with such a short season, he is still able to make a living and support his family. He usually makes 3 quilts in 8 hours. The colder the weather, the better the business. Since the peak season is so short, he runs the business on his own.

Mr. Chen uses a semi-manual, semi-machine method to construct the quilts. He uses a carding machines to help arrange the cotton into large flat pieces. He then does a “lay out.” This is when the machine lays out all the cotton in the





same direction. The cotton is then organized with one horizontal layer and one straight layer. This type of cross-laying makes the quilt more durable. His high-quality, handmade quilts are snug, comfortable, and durable.

Hand-made quilts can be customized per customer needs. He is always attentive to the quality of cotton fiber that he is using. If a customer needs an extra warm quilt he will use American cotton to make it. He chooses soft, long-fiber to make quilts which are light and warm and always feels happy and fulfilled when his customers are happy with his work.

During the winter season, regular customers bring in their old quilts to be patched up. Chen Jyun-ming assesses

whether it is worth it or not. If the cotton is of particularly high quality, then he will patch it up. The refurbished can be used for another 10 years without any problem. Chen Jyun-ming explains that when a handmade quilt is washed, it should be hung out to dry in the sun and then it will maintain its warmth and original shape longer.

Chen Jyun-ming has no plans to retire as he continues to enjoy what he does. He likes having a job where after the busy winter season, he can rest and travel in the summer. His son is also learning how to make quilts and plans to do it as a part-time job. He hopes his nephew will take over the trade and pass down the craft to generations to come.



Dachang Quilt Manufactory

Address: No. 61, Lane 6, Zuoying Avenue, Zuoying District, Kaohsiung
Phone: (07)583-8185

Guo's Centennial House Near Lotus Pond

©Written by Hou Ya-ting

©English Translation by Lin Yu-ciao

©Photos provided by Heritage House Cultural Association

Hidden in the alleyways near Lotus Pond in Kaohsiung's Zuoying District, tourists may stumble across Guo's Centennial House, a guesthouse built in 1909. This 112-year-old landmark is listed as one of 17 homestays in the city which displays “historical and cultural significance.”

Guo's Centennial House is a traditional Southern Fujian-style three-section compound house, known in Chinese as a *sanheyuan*. The main hall in the middle is the core. According to custom, the left and right sides of the main hall should accommodate senior members of the family. When the space there was insufficient, wings perpendicular to the main hall were added to provide rooms for the younger generation. This traditional configuration reflects ethical concepts, and the courtyard space in the middle is called *cheng*.



Guo Jin-ji, the fourth-generation owner of Guo's Centennial House, grew up in this ancient abode. When he was a child, more than 20 people lived in the house. He played with his relatives' children and commuted to school by train. He knew when the train was approaching the station because of the steam locomotive's distinctive sound.

Guo's delightful childhood and affection toward the ancient house





inspired him to embark on a renovation effort about nine years ago, after he realized that the compound had gradually become abandoned.

This century-old residence is rich in cultural memories. The compound's original name, "Mei Kuei," was chosen by the first generation of the Guo family and neighbors who had also migrated from Quanzhou in Fujian.

Guo Jin-ji said that, during the Japanese occupation, the Guo family held the post of baozheng in the colonial government's Hoko system. The baozheng was responsible for public order and environmental hygiene in the neighborhood.

The double-opening wooden door on the far right of the main hall is a feature associated with the post of baozheng.



Guo said it is fortunate it has been preserved, so people can better understand the history of this ancient house.

The main hall's brick walls are carved with bats, an auspicious motif. When they look at the hall, visitors are amused to see a small square hole. It was cut through the wall so cats could come and go, and keep the mouse population under control.

When guests step into this red-brick, red-tile old house, they always take a lot of photos, Guo said. Their words show they take comfort in the building's preservation. Each evening, guests sit on a long bench, gather in

the courtyard for a cup of tea, chat about life, enjoy this traditional space, and look up at the stars. It is Guo's hope that this ancient building can be preserved for long-term, so that young people can experience the life space and culture of a traditional abode.

Zuoying Lotus Pond Guo's Centennial Three-Section Residential Compound

No. 27, Ln. 110, Dianzaiding St., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City

Wanfu Temple's Wang Ye Boat Festival Extravaganza

©Text (English & Chinese) by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Yan Jhih-min, Liou Jia-hao, Wu Cing-ling

©Photos courtesy of Wanfu Temple



Wang Ye boat festivals, which originated in southeastern China, are the most significant religious tradition along Taiwan's coast. Brought over by Chinese immigrants, Wang Ye (sometimes called “royal lords”) rituals are today practiced in Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam, as well as in Taiwan.

Taiwan has preserved some complete Wang Ye ceremonies with notable local features. One such tradition is connected to Wanfu Temple in Baishalun, part of Kaohsiung's Cieding District. This January, Wanfu Temple held its Sending Off Wang Ye rite, when the temple's Wang Ye deities undertook a ritual patrol on behalf of the Jade Emperor. This was followed by the spectacular burning of a purpose-built Wang Ye “King Boat.”

It had been 18 years ago since Wanfu Temple's previous Wang Ye Boat Festival, so many of those attending felt

privileged to witness such a grand religious ceremony reflecting deeply-embedded local culture.

Built in 1877, Wanfu Temple's main deities are five Wang Ye lords, together known as the *Wufuqiansui*. Each lord has a different family name. Mr. Chen Jia-chuan, chairperson of the temple's management committee, said that holding the festival was a decision made by the Wang Ye lords themselves. In 2019, a worshiper at the temple was casting kidney-shaped divination blocks, and the blocks landed upright, which so rarely happens. It was interpreted as a miracle.

This event prompted the management committee to themselves cast divination blocks. By doing so, they received confirmation that the lords insisted on a Wang Ye Boat Festival.

The festival's welcoming of gods who ritually patrol their realms while



vanquishing evil on behalf of the Jade Emperor is seen as a metaphor for the authority of inspectors or imperial envoys who long ago patrolled real-world realms on behalf of the emperor.

Every aspect of a Wang Ye Boat Festival is determined by casting divination blocks to consult the lords. Wanfu Temple then appointed Mr. Guo Yan-shan, a local resident with more than 40 years of shipbuilding experience, to construct the King Boat. It was the third-largest such ritual vessel in Taiwan, being 18.6m long, 4.5m wide, and 5.2m high. Mr. Chen Ming-ci, a widely recognized artisan, was asked to paint the boat.

The King Boat was presented to the public on the occasion of the eye-dotting



ceremony on December 20, 2020. The eye-dotting was performed by Kaohsiung Mayor Mr. Chen Chi-mai and other distinguished guests.

Afterward, the pilgrimage got underway, accompanied by Wanfu Temple's festival parade troupes, including battle arrays and music or

dance performers. Mr. Chen Jia-chuan pointed out that the area of Baishalun is a modest 2.06km², yet such was local residents' devotion that they formed more than 30 festival parade troupes. The festival is an important element in local cultural identity and enhances social cohesion.

The sending off of the Wang Ye and the burning of the King Boat on January 17 marked the climax of the Wang Ye Boat Festival. That day, at six o'clock in the morning, male worshippers began dragging the boat from the courtyard of Wanfu Temple toward Cieding's beach. A fire truck sprayed water in front of the vessel, symbolically clearing the waterway for the Wang Ye lords.

When the King Boat arrived at the beach, temple staff began piling daily necessities beneath it. The ritual burning of the boat that followed signified the Wang Ye lords conveying of residents' wishes and prayers to the Jade Emperor's palace, while at the same time expelling diseases and malevolence.

高雄ライトレール大南環区間の開通

◎文/李瑰嫻

◎翻訳/有田夏子

◎撮影/黃敬文

高雄ライトレール大南環区間の第2期工事が完成し、2021年3月より正式に運行を開始した。これにより、哈瑪星、駁二アート特區、蚵洲新湾区などを結ぶ第1期工事区間の東西に、併せて9つの駅が増設された。東端のC1(籬仔口駅)からは新たにC32(凱旋公園駅)～C37(輕軌機廠駅)の6駅、そして西端のC14(哈瑪星駅)からは新たにC15(寿山公園駅)～C17(鼓山区公所駅)の3駅が増設された。こうして鼓山区、塩埕区、前鎮区、苓雅区という4つの行政区における芸術文化、観光、生活が一本の路線上に結びつけられた。

高雄の交通ネットワークは、当地の事情に合わせた開発が進められている。市街地のグリーン公共交通網は、MRTの縦





方向のレッドラインと横方向のオレンジラインが形成する十字形を中心として、それを環状ライトレールがぐるりと取り囲む形となる計画だ。ライトレールの後期工事が2023年に完成すれば、完全な環状が出来上がり、同時にMRTとの結節点もさらに1つ増える予定である。乗客はまた市内を綿密に走る公共バスのネットワークに乗り換えることで、さらに遠くへ移動できる。MRTとライトレールの各駅にレンタル場が設置されている公共自転車「YouBike」は、通勤や旅行などにも便利だ。

ライトレール大南環区間は、東端の凱旋公園駅で始まり、亜州新湾区や駁二アート特区などを経て、西端の鼓山區公所駅で終わる。沿線には駁二アート特区や金馬賓館現代美術館（ALIEN Art Centre）などの文化施設、夢時代やMLD台鋁などの商業施設、民生病院や凱旋病院などの医療機関、寿山動物園などの観光地が並んでいる。医療、

ショッピング、観光の要所がつながることで、交通の利便性が高まるだけでなく、地域の生活機能に多様性がもたらされることが期待されている。なお、ライトレールの哈瑪星駅からはMRTオレンジライン西子湾駅への乗り換えも可能だ。

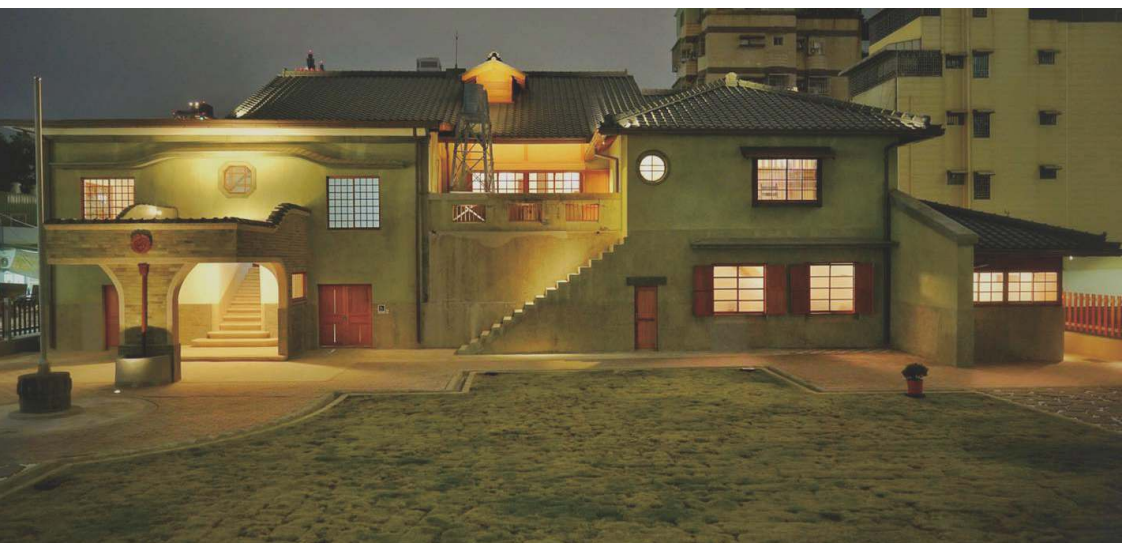
ライトレールの沿線には、その他にも多くの観光地がある。駁二アート特区と蓬萊商港エリアを結ぶ「高雄大港橋」は、台湾初の旋回式歩道橋だ。また付近には「海洋流行音楽センター」や、日本統治時代の古い倉庫をリノベーションして造られた「KW2 棧式庫」ショッピングセンターなど、見どころがたくさんある。皆さんも高雄を訪れたらぜひライトレールに乗って、港の見える街並みをゆっくりと散策してみてほしい。

今回の第2期工事完成により、高雄ライトレールは全23駅、総長12.8キロメートルまで拡張された。列車の運行間隔は約15分である。ライトレールには5GおよびAIoTの技術が用いられており、運転手はビックデータによる交通分析を通じて4駅先までの交通状況を把握しているので、安全な運行が可能となっている。



逍遙園

◎文/侯雅婷
◎翻訳/有田夏子
◎撮影/蔡嘉瑋、侯雅婷
◎写真提供/高雄市政府文化局



1940年に創建された「逍遙園」は、高雄市新興区六号一路55巷に位置する日本統治時代末期の数少ない建築物だ。この史跡は高雄市政府による3年の修復を経て、2020年11月に一般公開された。

逍遙園は、日本の皇族である大谷光瑞（おおたに こうずい）が、当時「大港埔」と呼ばれていたこの地に建造した農園付きの別荘である。大谷光瑞は著名な宗教家であり、夫人の妹が大正天皇の皇后であることでも知られる。また浄土真宗本願

寺派における第22世法主であり、内閣参議を務め、台湾の重要な経済政策の決定にも携わった。

1935年、熱帯農業にも造詣が深かった大谷光瑞は、台湾総督府からの依頼を受けて、台湾全土の農業視察を行った。1940年に落成した逍遙園には、建物本体と庭園に12,000坪の実験農園が附設されていた。サツマイモ、コメ、ゴム、コーヒー、マンゴー、バナナ、アボカドなどの熱帯農作物が栽培されたこの農園は、大谷光瑞の熱帯農業研究における重要な拠点とも



なった。

戦後、逍遙園の周囲一帯は中華民国政府の軍人やその家族が生活する眷村（けんそん）となり、「行仁新村」と名付けられた。1996年、国防部の眷村再開発政策により眷村宿舎の取り壊しが始めると、眷村に埋もれていた逍遙園の保存を呼び掛ける声が各界で高まり、2010年、高雄市政府は逍遙園を歴史建築として登録した。

2017年、逍遙園の修復に際しては、日本から10名の文化遺産の修復専門家が招聘されて高雄を訪れ、現地の技術者たちに修復技術を伝えた。逍遙園の修復は、日台両国の絆をさらに深めたといえよう。修復顧問の一人である菅澤茂氏によれば、逍遙園の建物正面は左右非対称で

ありながら、素晴らしく調和が取れているのだという。

逍遙園は多重屋根をもつ二階建ての建物で、また「市松模様の壁面」、「網代天井」、「柿葺き（こけらぶき）」など、その独特の建築手法や工法には一見の価値がある。書斎の壁面の一角を飾るのは、青と白の「市松模様」。日本の伝統的文様だが、台湾に現存する建物ではなかなか見られないデザインだ。二階の応接室と座敷には、薄い木板と竹板で編まれた「網代天井」が用いられている。また、建物外部の雨除けの庇（ひさし）の部分には、薄い木の板を幾重も重ねた「柿葺き」の工法を見ることができる

逍遙園の修復によって、歴史の光景が生き生きとよみがえった。その独特な建築様式は、高雄観光の新たな目玉となり、参観者たちに当時の歴史をより深く理解させてくれることだろう。

逍遙園

高雄市新興区六合一路55巷15号

開放時間：火～金曜日11:00～17:00、

土・日曜日11:00～18:00、月曜日は定休日。



大昌綿掛け布団工房—手作り綿布団のぬくもり

◎文/侯雅婷・陳婷芳

◎撮影/曾信耀

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

陳君明さんは、110年続く大昌綿掛け布団工房の四代目店主だ。工房は民国53(1964)年に高雄の左営に移り、営業を続けてきた。陳さんは現在68歳で、掛け布団製作歴50年以上の大ベテランだ。彼はこの業界が衰退産業であることを語りながらも、一般の人に手作り掛け布団について知ってもらいたいと、工房の見学予約を受け付けている。

掛け布団工房は繁忙期と閑散期がはっきりしている。繁忙期はもちろん冬だ。「忙しいのはこの三か月だけ。それでも食べていくには問題ない」と陳さんは語る。彼は八時間で掛け布団を三枚作ることができる。寒くなればなるほど繁盛するが、忙しいのは冬季だけなので、人を雇うことはしていない。



伝統的な綿の掛け布団は、半分を人の手、もう半分を機械に頼っている。まず綿打ち機に綿を入れて平らにする。次に陳さんが綿を広げて敷いていく。この工程に機械を使った場合、綿は一方向にだけ伸ばされるが、人の手で行えば縦と横の層を作ることができる。そしてこのように異なる向きで重ねていくことで、布団はより長持ちするようになるのだ。肌馴染みがよく、丈夫で形が変わりにくい綿掛け布団の秘密はここにある。

手作りのもう一つの強みは、客の希望に沿って作ることができることだ。例えば、重い布団が好きな客には重めの布団を





提供する。ただ、手作り布団はどれも重くて厚いと思われがちだが、実際には手作りでも、軽い布団を作ることは可能だ。そんな布団を作るのに適しているのが、アメリカ産の綿である。とは言え、同じアメリカ産の綿でもグレードがあるのだと陳さんは強調する。この工房で使っているのは、柔らかく繊維が長い綿花で、それによって軽くて保温性に優れた布団ができる。様々な工夫をしてできた布団を受け取った客の満足した表情を見るのが、この仕事で一番達成感を味わえる瞬間だと陳さんは話す。

毎年冬になると、馴染みの客が掛け布団を持ってやってくる。陳さんは布団を丁寧に見て、打ち直しができるかを見極める。もし上等な純綿で作られた布団なら、打ち直しをして新しい綿を入れる。こうすればさらに十年使うことができるのだ。ま

た、手作りの綿布団なら、しばらく使ったあとでも日干しをすれば、元の暖かさを保てる状態に戻るといふ。

陳さんには、この仕事を引退する予定はない。綿掛け布団作りは彼にとって楽

しみでもあるのだ。冬に働き、夏には休んだり旅行に行ったりできる今の仕事が気に入っているからだ。そして、掛け布団作りを生業とし、子供も育て上げた陳さんは、自分の子供にもその技術を学んでほしい

と思っている。その気持ちを受け取った息子は、この綿掛け布団作りを副業にするつもりだという。また、甥に工房を引き継ぐよう働きかけている。代々続く綿掛け布団作りの技術が途絶えないように。



大昌製綿廠(大昌綿掛け布団工房)

住所: 高雄市左營區左營大路6巷61號
(高雄市左營區左營大路6巷61号)
電話: (07)5838185

左営蓮潭「郭家百年古厝」歴史を物語るレンガと瓦

◎文/侯雅婷

◎翻訳/有田夏子

◎写真提供/高雄市古厝文化協会

高雄市左営区蓮池潭の街中にある「郭家百年古厝」は、1909年に建てられた112年の歴史を持つ閩南式の古民家であり、高雄市の「人文歴史風景区」として指定された17軒の特色民宿の1つでもある。

「郭家百年古厝」は伝統的な閩南式の三合院造りの建物で、中央に位置する「正庁」と呼ばれる客間を中心として、その左右に年長者の部屋が配置されている。その外側には「護龍」と呼ばれる部屋が続いており、ここは一般的に年少者の部屋として使用されていた。このように、昔の建築の間取りには、伝統的な倫理観



が反映されている。また建物の中央には「埕(テイ)」と呼ばれる中庭がある。

「郭家百年古厝」の経営者で、郭家の四代目である郭進吉さんはこの古民家で生まれ育った。幼いころには20人余りがここで生活し、進吉さんもよく親戚の子供たちと一緒にこの中庭で遊んだそうだ。学生時代には電車通学をしていたために、蒸気機関車が駅に到着する音が家に聞こえると、駅までよく急いで走っていったのだという。およそ9年前、郭進吉さんは幼いころの楽しい思い出が詰まったこの古民家が荒廃していくのを見かねて、本格的に修復を始めることにした。

「郭家百年古厝」には、ここに生きた人々の文化と記憶が刻まれている。門に掲げられた「梅魁」という屋号は、かつて中国泉州からやってきた郭家や近所の同郷者が一緒に話し合っ

て決めたものだという。進吉さんによれば、郭家は日本統治時代に「保正」という秩序維持や環境衛生の検査などを担う公職を務めたことがある。当時「保正」を務める家には観音開きの木の扉を設置することになっていたが、「正庁」の右端にはその扉が残されており、この古民家に暮らしていた人々の



物語を今に伝えてくれている。「正庁」のレンガ造りの壁には、幸せを運ぶおめでたいコウモリの図柄が描かれている。また、「正庁」の壁には四角形の小さな穴が開いているが、これは「猫洞」と呼ばれるもので、ネズミを捕まえる猫が出入りするために開けられたのだというから、なんとも微笑ましい。

進吉さんは、「お客さんはここを訪れると、赤いレンガと赤瓦の古民家を写真に収めようと、しきりにカメラを向けていらっしゃる」と嬉しそうに語る。宿泊客は夜になると長椅子を中庭に運び出して、一緒にお茶を飲み語り合い、星空を眺めながら、この赤レンガと赤瓦に囲まれた空間を存分に堪能する。進吉さんはこれからは建物の保存を続け、この古民家の生活や文化を新しい世代の人たちに体験してもらいたいと考えている。

左営蓮潭「郭家百年古厝」

高雄市左營区店仔頂街110巷27号



Cassia javanica
in full bloom
in Liouguei District
this spring

Photo by Cai Jia-lun

春、六亀区の
「花旗木」が満開に
撮影/蔡嘉瑋

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