

KH Style

Kaohsiung's Rail Network Enters a New Era



- Kaohsiung Underground Railway Line Makes Its Debut
- Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Line
- Presenting Three of Kaohsiung's Unique Entrepreneurs
- 鉄道のある生活
- 鉄道物語－高雄臨港線
- Nanzih District's Scenery and Story
- Taiwan Pineapple Museum

Kaohsiung Underground Railway Line Makes Its Debut

◎Written by Guo Han-chen
◎English translation by Hou Ya-ting
◎Photos courtesy of Chen Shih Photo Studio



Residents of Kaohsiung have long awaited the completion of the underground railway line through their city. Running from Zuoying District in the northern part of Kaohsiung to Fongshan District in the municipality's southeast, the railroad took more than a decade of planning and construction.

The underground line, which replaced a stretch of ground-level tracks, finally began operations on October 14 this year. This railroad beneath the streets is set to alter the cityscape in more ways than one. What is more, it further integrates Kaohsiung's public transportation systems,

closely interweaving Taiwan Railways Administration (TRA) services, Kaohsiung Rapid Transit, Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit, and Taiwan's High Speed Railway. Travelers can now transfer from one system to another more quickly and easily.

Kaohsiung Rapid Transit's Kaohsiung Station

TRA's Kaohsiung Train Station and Kaohsiung Rapid Transit's new Kaohsiung Station now share a co-constructed four-basement-floor station. Previously, while the underground railroad was under construction, passengers had to use Kaohsiung Rapid Transit's temporary Kaohsiung Station. Many train buffs with fond memories of the old station took a farewell ride on the last train, which pulled in alongside the old platform at 12:28 am on September 5. Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation had made online announcements about this special journey, attracting the attention of railway enthusiasts.

Kaohsiung Rapid Transit's new Kaohsiung Station (R11) is one of the three busiest stations in the city, serving more than 30,000 passengers per day. When travelers enter the new Kaohsiung Station building, passengers wanting to take a Kaohsiung Rapid Transit train pass the ticket barrier on the third basement floor, then take an escalator one level down to where they can board trains. Those who wish to

use TRA services go through the ticket barrier on the first basement floor, then get on the train on the second basement floor.

In addition to the stations, the new building has convenience stores, gourmet shops, coffee shops, bakeries, souvenir stores, and other retail businesses. Many commuters pause to admire the installation art on the canopy, visible from the first basement level if you look up.

TRA's Sankuaicuo Station

Kaohsiung's underground railway line is 15.37 km long, and the project has transformed three ground-level stations (Zuoying, Kaohsiung and Fongshan) into underground train stations. At the same time, seven new underground stations (Neiwei, Museum of Fine Arts, Gushan, Sankuaicuo, Minzu, Science and Technology Museum, and Zhengyi) have been added to make it easier for commuters and tourists.

Not all of these stations are brand new. Sankuaicuo Train Station was first opened in 1908, during the period of Japanese colonial rule. Following the opening of the original Kaohsiung Train Station in 1941, Sankuaicuo Train Station fell into decline. The old Sankuaicuo station was decommissioned on September 26, 1986, but the new Sankuaicuo Train Station preserves a ground-level Japanese-style wooden structure that was designated a national relic in 2004. The entrance and exit gates of the new station incorporate the old wooden building.

The new Sankuaicuo Train Station is close to Sanfong Jhong Street, famous for its dried gourmet goods and snacks. Placing the railway underground is expected to revitalize the area around Sankuaicuo Train Station, and the land where the old ground-level tracks once ran will be beautified with trees and plants.



Embracing Convenient Public Transportation

The official opening of Kaohsiung Rapid Transit on March 9, 2008 saw the inauguration of the Red and Orange lines. The former runs north to south, while the latter runs east to west. Part of the Red Line (between Ciaotou Station and World Games Station) is elevated.

Kaohsiung Rapid Transit has not only introduced convenient public transportation but also boosted the prosperity of peripheral areas, including neighborhoods near the Red Line's Gangshan South Station and the Orange Line's Daliao Station. As rapid-transit use grows, the city government has been operating the Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit, the first light-rail system in Taiwan, since September last year. When its circular route is complete, Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit will have 37 stations and 22.1 km of track. The first phase from Lizihnei to Hamasen has 14 stations, and the second phase should be ready by mid-2019. The light rail offers panoramic views of the city's river and ocean landscapes. Completing Kaohsiung's transportation networks is central to the city's progress toward sustainable development.



Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Line

©Written by Wargreymon

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Guo Chen-jhih

©Photos courtesy of Pier-2 Art District

Today, the Hamasen neighborhood is the southernmost part of Kaohsiung's Gushan District. The area's glamorous past is closely tied to the emergence of modern Kaohsiung. During the 1895-1945 Japanese colonial period, Hamasen was the most prosperous part of the city. At that time, the Hamasen Railway Line ran through the port area, stopping by the local fish market and the port to deliver fresh marine produce. The toponym Hamasen derives from a Japanese term meaning “parallel railway lines.”

The Harbor Railway Line

After taking control of Taiwan, the Japanese colonial government developed the sugar industry in the southern half of the island. The colonial authorities realized that, if they were to export local sugar to Japan, Takao Harbor Railway Station (Takao, sometime spelled Dagou or Takau, being the original name of Kaohsiung) was not near enough to the port. This prompted the Ministry of Railways to dredge the port and reclaim land nearby. Furthermore, Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station was relocated to near what is now Takao Railway Museum. The reclaimed land is today's Gushan 1st Road, Linhai 1st Road and Sinbin Wharf in Hamasen. In 1920, Takao Harbor Railway Station was renamed Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station. Thanks to its railroad and port, Hamasen became south Taiwan's most important hub for both maritime and railway transportation. The modernization of Hamasen is reflected in its urban planning;



the streets are laid out in a checkerboard pattern and the neighborhood has economic, political, educational, and cultural facilities. In 1924, the colonial government built Kaohsiung's first city hall on what is now Gubo Street in Hamasen. That site now belongs to Kaohsiung Daitian Temple.

To convey freight from Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station to what is now Cianjhen District, the colonial Ministry of Railways built the First Harbor Railway Line, crossing Love River, going along the port, through Lingyaliao, and then arriving in Cianjhen District.

As the city's economic center of gravity shifted eastward, the colonial government relocated Kaohsiung City Hall from Hamasen to Yancheng District. That building is now Kaohsiung Museum of History. In addition, Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station was relocated to today's Kaohsiung Main Railway Station in Sanmin District. After World War II, the ROC government renovated the station and expanded the harbor, both of which had





suffered damage during the war. When the ROC government established Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone in 1966, they also began construction of the Second Harbor Line, including the Jhongdao, Caoya and Siaogang branch lines, along with the ring railroad to the colonial era Harbor Railway Station.

The railroad and port expansion paved the way for Hamasen's modernization. Travelers may be surprised to learn that Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit (LRT), Taiwan's first such system, in part follows the route of the old harbor railway. In fact, the LRT's C14 Hamasen Station occupies the third and fourth rail lines at the old Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station. Kaohsiung City Government, recognizing the value of Hamasen's history, established the Hamasen Museum of Taiwan Railway in the Penglai B7 and B8 Warehouses at Pier-2 Art Center. The museum combines local railway history with a sense of nostalgia.

Hamasen Museum of Taiwan Railway

Hamasen Museum of Taiwan Railway displays interactive train installations, trams and train engines, and Taiwan's ten most scenic railway stations. Visitors can enjoy a ride on a mini-train which follows a 15-minute route along the Hamasen Pier-2 Line.



Those interested in transportation history should also visit Takao Railway Museum, located on the original site of Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station. A convenient way to reach Takao Railway Museum is by LRT; when visitors disembark at C14 Hamasen Station they will see the museum right away. Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station was once the busiest freight station in Taiwan. However, construction of Kaohsiung's rail network prompted Kaohsiung City Government's Bureau of Cultural Affairs to take over the unused Kaohsiung Harbor Railway Station in 2010. The bureau commissioned the Railway Cultural Association to establish Takao Railway Museum. This

museum displays various railway relics, such as railroad maps, station furniture, signals, a passenger platform, and a steam locomotive. For elderly Kaohsiung residents, visiting stimulates a sense of nostalgia.

Lighting up 100-Year-Old Rail Track

The Bureau of Cultural Affairs has endeavored to revitalize the old railway tracks at Penglai Pier-2 Art Center's Hundred-Year-Old Railway Park with an LED installation. The five-minute-long light show is presented every half hour from 7 pm to 9:30 pm daily. Spectators are free to walk among the rail tracks, and those who wish to get a panoramic view can go either to the Sky Balcony, a pedestrian overpass, or to the scenic lookout adjacent to the Martyrs' Shrine at Shoushan Nature Park. The LED installation has given this historic place a modern energy.

Website information:

Hamasen Museum of Taiwan Railway <https://goo.gl/x3tuNy>
Takao Railway Museum <https://goo.gl/T1DC4T>

Presenting Three of Kaohsiung's Unique Entrepreneurs

©Written by Guo Han-cheng ©English translation by Hou Ya-ting ©Photos courtesy of Sie Cheng-you, Sie Ying-cin, Jhang Ruei-long



Throughout history, Kaohsiung has produced some impressive entrepreneurs. They all started from the ground up and put many hours of hard work into innovating new products and building their businesses. Mr. Sie Cheng-you, Mr. Sie Ying-cin and Mr. Jhang Ruei-long are three examples of interesting entrepreneurs that have produced very unique local businesses. These include digital travel photo publishing, manufacturing micro toy blocks and creating safer braking systems for bicycles.

Adventrip Ltd.



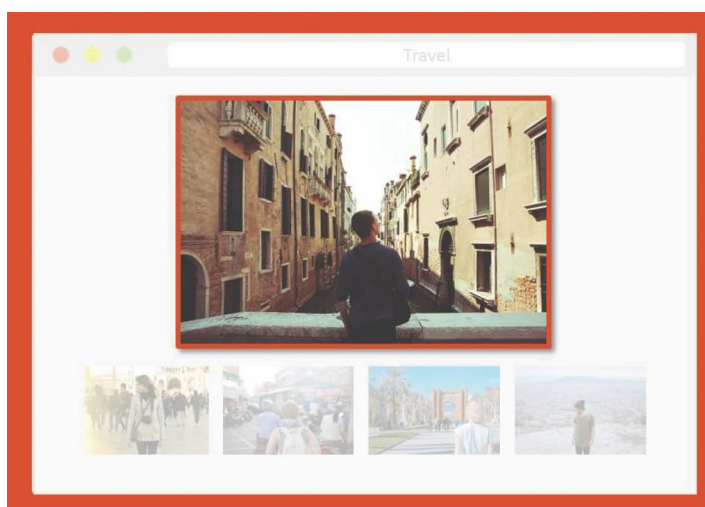
Mr. Sie Cheng-you is the creator of Adventrip Ltd. The company assists travelers in digitally recording their journeys and then providing them with a professional platform to share photos with their friends and family. The best part of the company is that users can do this without having to worry about any privacy issues.

Mr. Sie got inspired to create the company when his friends began sending him their travel photos while they were aboard. Mr. Sie would use Google Street Maps to get a closer look at the places they had been. He felt that this gave him a kind of feeling that he had been part of the trip.

He then began working with a team of technologists to create an app that could assist travelers in recording their trips. He found that apps were difficult to promote, so the team created a webification site where users would upload their photos through Adventrip graphic editor. Users would then get a link, and they could match the photo location with Google Street View, which would give it a more real and 3D effect. Then the user sends private links to whoever they wished to share it with. The service is secure; it can only be accessed by people that have had the link sent to them.

Mr. Sie guarantees that it is easy to use. The user must simply scan the installation software, which links the photos

with Google Maps. After scanning their photos, the user will get panoramic views of the location that the uploaded photo had been taken. He feels that



Adventrip Software is an impressive way to log and remember journeys. When travelers visit historical sites, they can simply scan a QR code and then see what their photos looks like when it is combined with Google Street View. The software produces an image that shows what the location looked like when the site was visited.

This Adventrip Software has been highly acclaimed by an organization known as Small Businesses in Innovative Research (SBIR). Avantrip comes highly ranked and is one of Kaohsiung's great innovative small businesses. It was also nominated for the Smart City Innovative Companies award this year, which is held annually by Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Mr. Sie hopes that Adventrip Software can also be used to promote Taiwan's cultural and historical sites. Mr. Sie plans to promote Adventrip throughout the island, as well as aboard. He hopes Adventrip Software

will become number one with tourists who enjoy documenting the world's most famous landmarks.

YOUR Block Micro Toy Blocks

Mr. Sie Ying-cin is the founder of Youzixuan Network Marketing Co., Ltd. He aims to design a series of toy blocks that are put together to create miniatures of Taiwan's most prominent landmarks. He hopes that when people construct these miniatures, they will be able to better recognize and gain a greater appreciation of Taiwan's beautiful architecture. Youzixuan has created more than 20 miniature sets, including Longshan Temple in Danshuei, Chihkan Tower (Fort Provintia) in Tainan and Fortress San Domingo in Danshui, etc. In order to create a more sophisticated and authentic resemblance, Mr. Sie has had to develop nearly 60 different shapes of toy blocks.

Youzixuan has even recreated the National Palace Museum's Jadeite Cabbage. He first had to obtain permission from the museum's administration, before he could begin recreating the national treasure out of micro blocks. He asserts that it was indeed an honorable but daunting task, with the smallest blocks being only 4×4×3 millimeters (roughly the size of two grains of rice). Mr. Sie explains that the biggest challenge while producing the tiny sized blocks was making the molds. Mr. Sie felt the Jadeite Cabbage project proved that Youzixuan is capable of creating any type of miniature, and can overcome any challenge that they encounter, from designing the miniature, creating the 3D drawing and acquiring the raw materials, to making the mold and packaging the product.

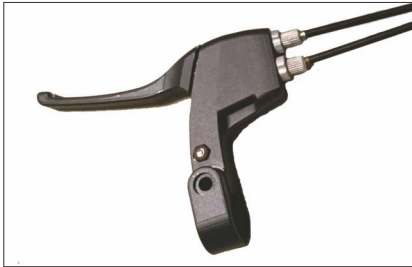
Youzixuan is a Kaohsiung based company. Therefore, Mr. Sie wanted to



Adventrip Ltd. <https://goo.gl/CBZd7V>

YOUR Block Micro Toy Blocks <https://goo.gl/zpmvyu>

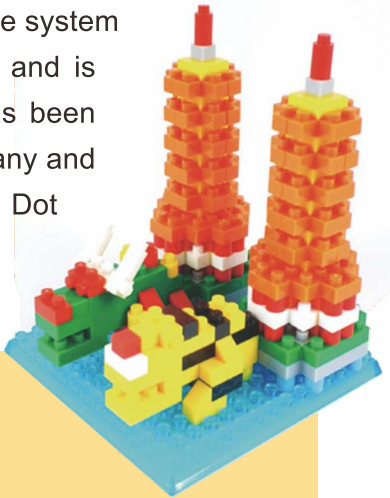
Ginda New-Tech Co., Ltd. <https://goo.gl/L8U7wF>



honor his city by recreating the city's most recent architectural public landmarks, including Kaohsiung Exhibition Center, Kaohsiung Main Public Library, Kaohsiung Port Terminal and Kaohsiung Music Center. Mr. Sie hopes kids will enjoy playing with his specially designed micro toy blocks and that they also learn more about Kaohsiung's landmarks.

Ginda New-Tech Co., Ltd.

Mr. Jhang Ruei-long is an award-winning entrepreneur and founder of Ginda New-Tech Co., Ltd. Ginda has become famous for its specialized bicycle two-wheeled braking system. Mr. Jhang got the idea for his products when he heard how many cycling enthusiasts were getting injured because of inadequate braking systems on their bicycles. His goal was to greatly reduce cycling accidents, so he began to design an innovative bicycle braking system. With his background in physics, he was successful in designing safer bicycle brakes. At first, he wasn't planning on releasing his invention to public. However, several years later, he was a physics teacher; one of his student's parents learned about his invention and encouraged Mr. Jhang to apply for a patent. They then urged him to begin mass producing his invention so that more cyclists could benefit from the improved braking system. It was at that time that Mr. Jhang established Ginda New-Tech Co., Ltd. and devoted himself to designing the Double CBS system. The system has now been upgraded three times and is recognized in many countries. He has been awarded gold design medals in Germany and Japan; this year, he won the Red Dot Design award in Singapore.



Nanzih District's Scenery and Story

©Written by Sie Hong-wei

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Sie Hong-wei

Nanzih District's old toponym was Nanzihkeng, a name that came about because Phoebe zhennan trees were once common in the area. The earliest record of planting Phoebe zhennan trees here goes back to the late Ming dynasty when immigrants from the Chinese coastal provinces of Fujian and Guangdong crossed the Taiwan Strait to settle in what's now Nanzih District. During the period of Japanese rule, the colonial authorities established the Nanzihkeng branch city hall. In 1920, Nanzihkeng was renamed Nanzihhuang. Later, the name was changed to Nanzih.

The Burden and Transformation of Heavy Industry

In 1941, the Japanese government established the Imperial Japanese Navy's Sixth Fuel Refinery Zone in Nanzih, to supply the military with petroleum. After World War II, the ROC government took control of the facility. It was designated the Kaohsiung Refinery and assigned to the state-owned enterprise now known as CPC Corporation, Taiwan. The refinery was key to the development of Taiwan's petrochemicals industry, but it produced unbearable amounts of pollution. Those living nearby became more environmentally aware, and in 2015 the government fulfilled its promise to terminate operation of the refinery. Some parts of the old navy facility have been preserved, including the Japanese-style Hongnan and Hongyi staff dormitories. In 2015, both were listed as Culture Landscapes by Kaohsiung City Government. Both are in good condition, and the site exudes an alluringly placid ambience thanks to the old trees and natural diversity. The



dormitories have become a true cultural attraction, attracting streams of visitors and even moviemakers.

Houjin Creek flows through five of Kaohsiung's districts (Niaosong, Renwu, Dashe, Ciaotou, and Nanzih). It was once heavily polluted as a result of industrial effluents, compelling local residents to demand it be cleaned up. Following years of work, the rejuvenated Houjin Creek no longer stinks, and a section of it in Nanzih District now has a promenade and a riverside bike path. Another major transformation in this part of the city is Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park, originally a landfill site. The 95-hectare park, the largest metropolitan park in Taiwan, offers a variety of landforms. When the weather is clear, from the highest point in the park visitors can take in Mount Siaogang, Banpingshan Park, and Guanyin Mountain.

Nature lovers enjoy exploring Yuanjzhong Wetlands Park, which can be reached via Taiwan Highway 17. The wetland, originally a set of fish farms, is located between Dianbao Stream and Houjin Creek. The intertidal ecosystem here nurtures 10 species of fiddler crab and a large



number of mangroves. Compared to the often boisterous Kezailiao Fishing Port not far away, Yuanjhong Wetlands Park receives relatively few visitors, but among them are people drawn by the park's tranquility, as well as individuals eager to appreciate the sight of the sun dipping below the horizon.

Religious Culture

Nanzih has several prominent centers of religion, including Nanzih Tianhou Temple, Youchang Marshal Temple, and Tuku Cingfu Taoist Temple. The building styles, craftsmanship, and cultural goods of these temples express the vitality of vernacular culture.

The majestic Nanzih Tianhou Temple, established in 1713, is in a neighborhood densely packed with buildings. Due to the limited space, its layout emulates that of a simple sanheyuan, a traditional three-section residential compound nowadays only seen in rural areas. The temple, designated a municipal-level relic, features a wide range of arts and crafts, among them glass cutting and pasting works, wooden sculptures, and koji pottery. The temple also preserves a Feudal Prince Dengyihou stone monument that was erected in 1879. This monument declares an order from the magistrate that beggars should not intimidate shops or householders into giving them money.

Youchang Marshal Temple was established during the era of Zeng Chenggong (1624-1662), the Ming dynasty loyalist also known as Koxinga. The temple's principle deities are the Seven Marshals. In terms of religious ceremonies, the temple is ahead of time. Since 1929, each spring and autumn the temple holds worship ceremonies featuring flowers, fruit, and vegetarian dishes. In environmental terms, Youchang Marchal Temple is a pioneer, having prohibited the burning of spirit money since 1963. Within the temple, the Feng Shi Li Jin stele (which prohibited beggars from



robbing villagers) is preserved.

Tuku Cingfu Taoist Temple's main deity is Cingshuei Zushih (the Divine Ancestor), and its most precious icon is the Tuku Thuang Ancestor stone monument.

History buffs may also want to visit Houjin Cultural Hall on Syuejhuan Road. The hall exhibits items which embody local culture, such as props used by Song Jiang Battle Array groups and instruments used to perform the traditional Fujianese-Taiwanese music known as Nanguan.

Local Delicacies

Youchang residents do much of their shopping at Demin Market, a much loved traditional afternoon market often filled with customers eager to buy humble yet tasty dishes like braised food, dumplings, and steamed spring rolls. Youchang Steam Bun Shop, adjacent to Youchang Market, has been in business for 30 years, and is highly recommended by many locals. Regular customers return again and again for its hearty buns and steamed twisted rolls.

Houjin Night Market is open two evenings a week and offers a wide range of barbecued and roasted meats, sushi, and shawarma. Among those who make a habit of enjoying the night market are blue-collar workers at the nearby Export Processing Zone. Foodies will not want to miss Jinkoufu Xiao Long Bao Shop, which is close to Nanzih Railway Station. Jinkoufu Xiao Long Bao Shop operates between four o'clock in the morning and half past one in the afternoon, allowing early-bird gourmets to

enjoy succulent soup-filled dumplings. Regulars say dipping each bao (dumpling) in the shop's special sauce adds a marvelous flavor. While one is in the neighborhood, do not miss the liquor-soaked chicken eatery, which is so humble that it does not even have a sign. This hidden gem is well known in the neighborhood, so ask a local person for directions.



Taiwan Pineapple Museum

©Written by Sie Hong-wei

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

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Pineapples are Dashi District's signature agricultural product. It is an industry that has been in the region for decades. During Japanese colonial period, the industry thrived and at its peak there were 81 pineapple canneries throughout the island. Today, situated in Dashi District, Jioucyutang Taifang Company Pineapple Cannery is the only one which still remains.

Considering the factory's longevity, it has become integral to the region's culture and history. Therefore, the city government transformed the once thriving business into a historic museum, where visitors can learn about its unique history and the contributions it has made to the region.

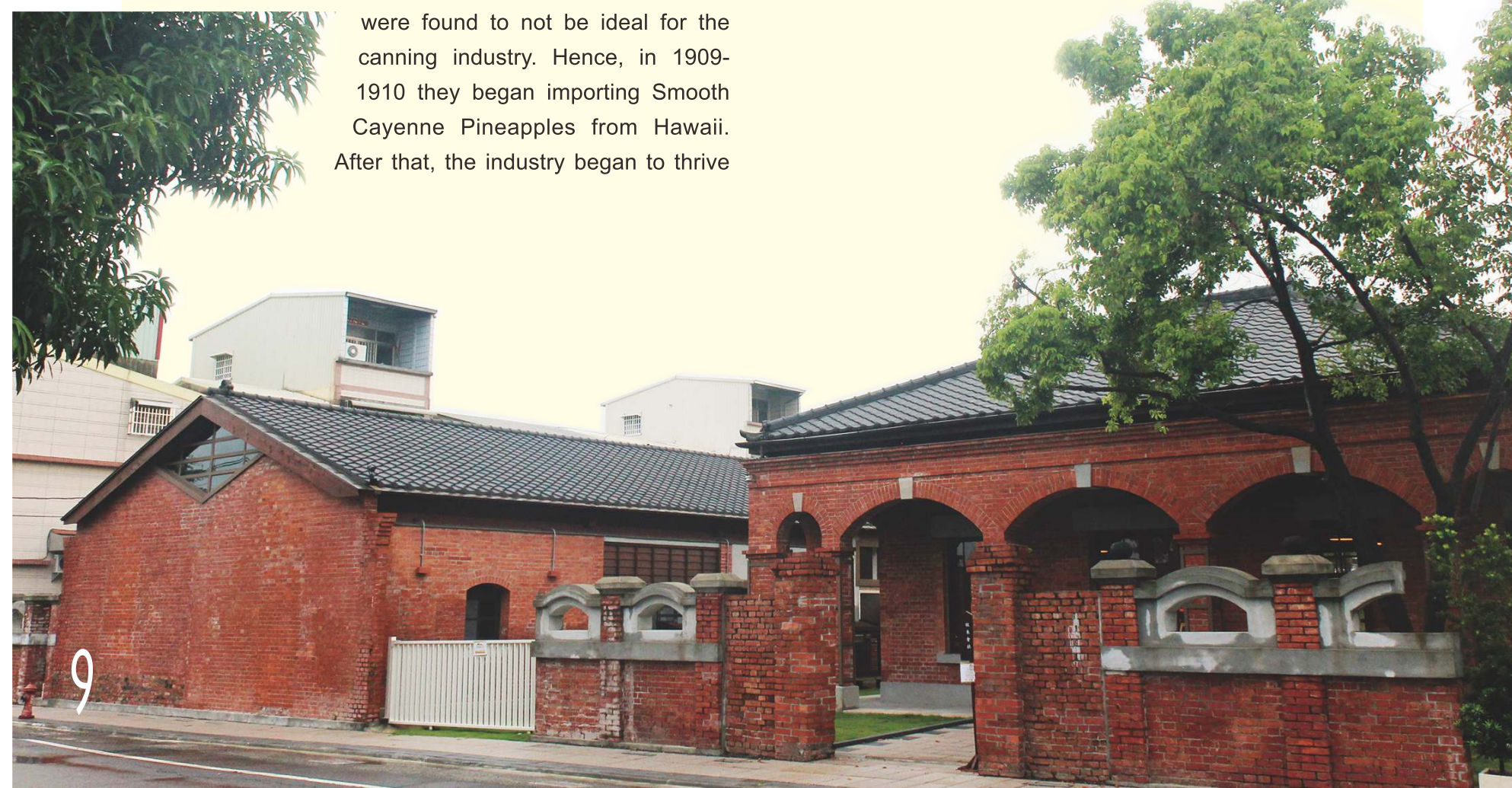
In 2004, the Kaohsiung City Government officially recognized the Jioucyutang Taifang Company Pineapple Cannery as a historical site. The pineapple cannery was then renovated, and the business was relaunched to include the Taiwan Pineapple Museum in August 2018.

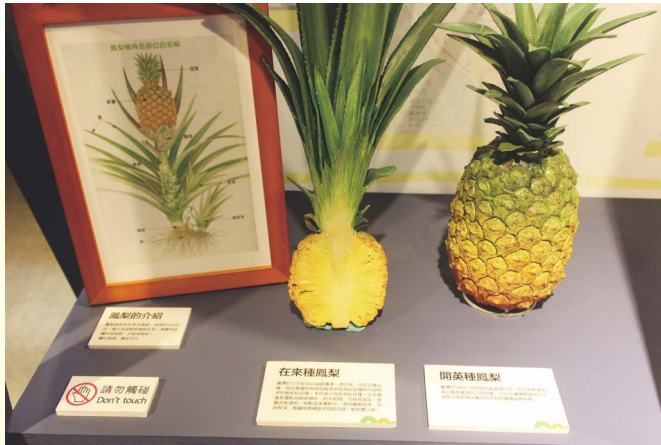
In 1694, until Taiwan began to grow pineapples for themselves, they were imported from South America. Taiwan's pineapples have been cultivated over the years and the cannery industry began to grow. Taiwan's original pineapples had been much smaller with deeper indents. These were found to not be ideal for the canning industry. Hence, in 1909-1910 they began importing Smooth Cayenne Pineapples from Hawaii. After that, the industry began to thrive



in Taiwan. The Taiwan Pineapple Museum exhibits this history and the glory the pineapple industry, which had previously brought to the region.

In 1902, Japanese businessman Okamura Taro established a pineapple canning factory, where Fongshan District is now situated. Soon after that, two Taiwanese entrepreneurs, Chen Jhen-yin and Ye Jin-tu, also set up a pineapple canning factory. In 1971, Taiwan was honored





as the world's number one country for canned pineapples.

Jiucyutang Taifang Company was established in 1925, by Taiwanese entrepreneur Yeh Jin-tu. The Taiwan Pineapple Museum was then set up on the site where he had originally begun operations. After World War II, the site was transformed into a military dependents' village. However, in 2003, the village was relocated. In 2004, Jiucyutang Taifang Pineapple Cannery was brought back to the region and registered by the city government as a historical site.

Taiwan Pineapple Museum depicts Jiucyutang Taifang Company's long history. It also includes exhibits about Dashu's history and provides insight into its regional agrarian culture. Visitors can also learn about the once thriving pineapple industry and its contribution to the country's economy.

At the museum, visitors can also get hands on experience by attending a pineapple label workshop. It exhibits a collection of more than 50 canned pineapple labels that the industry featured over the years. Visitors can then create their own pineapple labels and get the opportunity to see what they would actually look like on a can.

Next door to the museum is the Wanglai Company that offers a multitude of pineapple treats. One of the company's most popular desserts is its pineapple shaved ice. Other popular items include

cold pineapple tea, dried pineapple and pineapple jam. Wanglai Company also grows a variety of pineapples in the region. Information boards have been set up to educate guests about the different varieties of pineapples they grow.

Visitors that are interested in regional history can also explore Dashu District's other cultural attractions, such as the Old Railway Bridge over the

Lower Danshuei River, Sanhe Brick Kilns and Jhuliao Water-pumping Station. Needless to say, being the region's newest attraction, Taiwan Pineapple Museum will certainly be a highlight.



Taiwan Pineapple Museum

Website: <https://goo.gl/YTu7nf>

Phone number: (07) 652-2548

Address: No. 42, Fusing St., Dashu District, Kaohsiung City

鉄道のある生活

◎文／郭漢辰

◎翻訳／新垣李加子

◎撮影／陳十撮影工作室

高雄市街地は、鉄道地下化とメトロ・ライトレール・高鉄（台湾高速鉄道）といった交通機関によって通勤・通学が便利になり、また高雄を訪れる観光客が移動に費やす時間も短くなった。

高雄メトロR11高雄駅

高雄メトロR11・高雄駅・永久駅は、2018年9月5日、正式に利用が開始された。深夜0時、高雄メトロの運営を行う高雄捷運公司によって、臨時駅の停止を告げるアナウンスが流れた。0時28分に臨時駅に到着する終電に乗ってやってきた鉄道ファンは、10年間の務めを終えた臨時駅とお別れし、新しくできた永久駅の誕生を祝った。

市民が新しい路線に親しめるように、永久駅の屋根付きの屋外通路の出入口には目立つ案内板が設置され、案内人が配置された。高雄捷運公司によると、高雄駅は一日平均三万人もの利用客がある台湾の港町で三番目に運



輸量が多い駅である。永久駅の運行開始後は交通整理が進むだろうとのことで、屋外通路は一時的に出入りに使われている。駅を出て左に曲がると長距離バス、右に曲





やレストラン街・カフェ・ベーカリー・土産店・小売り業者などが入っている。

三塊厝旧駅の新しい姿

高雄の鉄道地下化は、北は左営区の左営駅から南は鳳山区の大智陸橋まで、全長15.37キロメートルに及ぶ。その中にある三塊厝旧駅は高雄駅の前身で、日本統治時代の1908年に「三塊厝駅」として開設された高雄市唯一の日本式木造建築の駅だ。1986年9月26日に運行停止となったが、鉄道地下化



がると市バスに乗ることができる。台湾鉄道の地下化とその後工事に伴い、来年の初めには駅の出入り通路の調整がさらに進められる。

永久駅のホームは地下四階にあり、地下二階と三階は商業施設になっている。七百十四坪の広い面積に、コンビニ

後に新計画が立てられ、三塊厝新駅が地下二階・相対式ホームの簡易駅となった。出入口は日本式の木造建築が再現され、旧駅跡に呼応した懐かしい面影を残している。

三塊厝新駅の近くには三鳳中街があり、また鉄道地下化の後には緑地が設置された。近い将来、町の東西を繋ぐ遊歩道となるだろう。古い駅の再利用で町が活性化され、鉄道文化の歴史に新たなページが付け加えられた。

生活を彩るメトロとライトレール

1999年、赤とオレンジのメトロ線の計画が開始され、2008年3月9日に運行開始となった。この中で赤線の橋頭駅から世運駅までは高架式線路を採用している。赤線の南岡山駅、オレンジ線の大寮駅は駅ができたことが地域の発展に役立った。高雄ライトレールは、台湾で初のライトレールである。環状線として計画されており、全線は37駅になる予定で、C1（籬仔内駅）からC14（哈瑪星駅）までがすでに全線開通している。地上を走るライトレールからは雄大な海と港町の風景を眺めることができ、高雄の魅力が感じられる。

大動脈といえる新たな鉄道網の建設によって、高雄の公共交通機関はますます充実したものになっている。高雄の人々も新時代の鉄道生活を迎えているのだ。

高雄メトロ・ライトレール <https://goo.gl/g8SVYt>

交通部台湾鉄路管理局 <https://goo.gl/t8TrVZ>



鉄道物語—高雄臨港線

◎文/草央音召

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/郭宸志

◎写真提供/駁二芸術特区

哈瑪星という地名は、日本語の「浜線（はません）」に由来している。もともとは、貿易港と漁港・魚市場をつなぐ海沿いの二本の路線を指していた言葉だ。哈瑪星は現在の「南鼓山」までが含まれているが、南鼓山は海を埋め立ててできた新しい土地である。1908年に「打狗港」と「打狗駅」ができ、1920年に「打狗駅」は「高雄駅」と改められ、1924年には鼓波街代天宮の現在の住所に市役所が建てられた。

臨海線の今昔

日本統治時代、鉄道局は高雄駅から高雄川（現在の愛河）を越え、埠頭に沿って苓雅寮を通り、前鎮まで伸びる貨物路線を建設した。これは「第一臨港線」と言われている。その後、市役所は現在の高雄歴史博物館の場所に、高雄駅は現在の高雄駅（高雄火車站）へと移され、高雄港駅と名前が変わった。高雄港駅は第二次世界大戦中に壊されたが、戦後国民政府によって修理され、高雄港站（「站」は中国語で「駅」の意味）と再び名前が変わり、高雄港に改築された。高雄加工区が開拓されると同時に、第一臨港線として中島・草衙・小港の三つの支線が建設された。また、日本時代の環状鉄道網は高雄港駅に集約され、「第二の臨海線」となったのだった。

現在高雄ライトレールが運行している路線はまさに「高雄臨海線」であり、駁二特区蓬莱B7・B8倉庫の哈瑪星台湾鉄道館のそばにある。当時の鉄道の知識や記憶

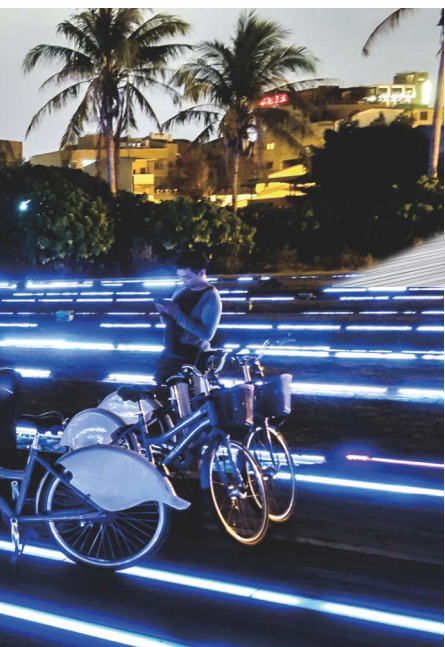


を今に残し、伝えている。

哈瑪星台湾鉄道館・旧打狗駅故事館

「哈瑪星台湾鉄道館」は力学原理やインタラクティブ装置が展示のメインで、知識を吸収するだけではなく、鉄道で仕事をする人達の苦労を体験できる場になっている。これに次ぐ展示は、まるで本物のように動く鉄道模型で、台湾各地のジオラマを展示している。昼夜で異なる光の効果やミニ汽車が運行する姿を、たくさんの人たちが足を止めて鑑賞している。また、ミニ汽車には実際に搭乘することができる。15分間鉄道館を回れば、懐かしくも臨場感にあふれた体験ができるだろう。





線だった位置にあり、普通りの輸送力を受け継いでいる。駅を出ると、「旧打狗駅故事館」があって、ここは高雄港駅だった場所にある。高雄港駅はかつて台湾で最大の貨物駅であったが、メトロ開設工事に伴い、高雄市政府文化局

によって2010年に保護対象となった。その後民間組織の鉄道文化協会に委託され「打狗鉄道故事館」が作られ、「旧打狗駅故事館」と名前が改められた。そこからは「北号誌楼（号誌とは信号の意）」や旧バス乗り場を見ることができる。雄大な蒸気機関車と線路の前に立つと、当時そこで汽車を待っていた人々の光景が心に浮かんでくる。室内展示は汽車の歴史のほかに、路線図やテーブル、チケット売り場などたくさんの鉄道関係の文物が保存されている。当時を知る人々は懐かしさのあまり、少年時代の旅の話をしつづけてはならないだろう。

「哈瑪星光任務」

高雄市政府文化局では「哈瑪星光任務」が行われている。現代科学技術を用い、線路を大規模な光の芸術作品にしたものだ。時間は毎日夜7時から9時半で、30分ごとに5分間の「公演」を行っている。この取り組みは、百年間続いた線路をただの遺物にするだけではなく、線路間を歩いて光と影の芸術を鑑賞できるようにするものだ。また他にも、寿山忠烈祠の寿山情人（恋人）展望台と鉄道園區の天空雲台からは全景を見下ろすことができる。その景色はまるで夜行列車での幻想的な旅のようだ。



哈瑪星台灣鐵道館 <https://goo.gl/WN4Pf7>

旧打狗駅故事館（元・打狗鐵道故事館） <https://goo.gl/T1DC4T>



Gourmet Foods Reinforce the Charm of Cishan

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