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Takao Hill's Shoushan Festival

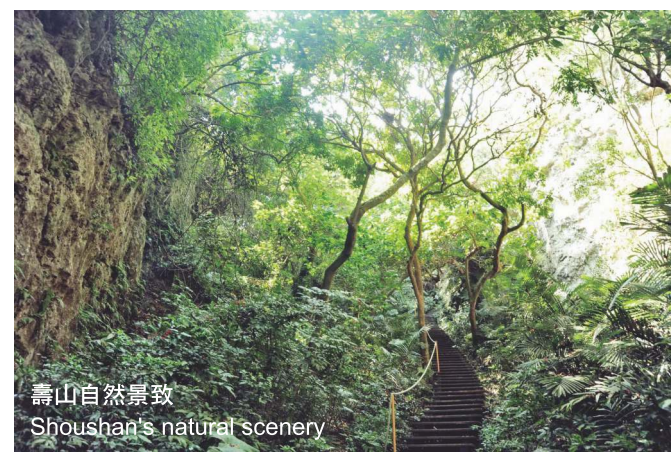
◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos courtesy of the Planning Office of Shoushan National Nature Park ◎Photo by Pao Chung-hui

Shoushan National Nature Park is situated in the south-western part of Kaohsiung. Formed out of raised coral reef, it has become known as Kaohsiung's backyard. With its diverse geology, Shoushan is home to a variety of animal, flower and fauna. On its western side is its unique oceanic geology. On its eastern side of the mountain is a fresh water spring, which is revered by the local community. It is certainly a beautiful, natural place for visitors to come and explore.

In 2001, a local organization called Takao Hill organized a festival to promote the preservation of Shoushan Mountain. The first festival featured *Amorphophallus hirtus*, a tubular flower with a large leaf. Every year Takao Hill features a series of events which present different unique animals, flower and fauna, that are indigenous to the area. The goal is to educate people about the mountain and to attract more visitors to come and enjoy its natural beauty. This year's Shoushan Festival was held in May and featured the mountain's indigenous land crabs, *Geothelphusa markatal* and *Discoplax hirtipes*. Professional guides took groups around to experience these natural

wonders in their natural habitat. Guides took visitors to see the mountain's fresh water spring, Shoushan and then to the northern part of the mountain to see the "shell mounds". These mounds are the remains of bones, pieces of pottery and shells of the Makado Tribe. They evidence the existence of the tribe, which were believed to have been killed off by pirates, when they inhabited the mountain around 400 years ago. The festival not only features Shoushan's natural scenic beauty, but also introduces the interesting ecology and history of the area.

Shoushan National Nature Park has a lot to offer visitors. They can walk along trails while observing the land crabs and witness its beautiful ocean views. In order to book mountain tours and for more information, visitors can contact Takao Hill at (07)281-5348. Although they must be booked in advance, Takao Hill organizes group tours of a minimum 3 to a maximum of 30 people. Non-profit groups, with a minimum of 15 people can also organize tours through Shoushan National Nature Park's Planning Office at (07)262-0610. However, these tours also require advance bookings. Shoushan is indeed worth visiting.



壽山自然景致
Shoushan's natural scenery



毛足圓軸蟹
Discoplax hirtipes



馬卡道澤蟹
Geothelphusa markatal

陸蟹樂園柴山

你 聽過柴山嗎？

柴山，猶如鑲嵌在港都高雄西南方的綠色寶石，其得天獨厚的地理位置和高位珊瑚礁地形，營造出多樣環境，西側礁岩羅列的潮間帶、東側的湧泉人文聚落，盡收攬於柴山周邊。

2001年，高雄市柴山會為推廣民間教育，募款籌辦第一屆「柴山祭」，以散發獨特氣味的魔芋為主角。至今連續舉辦了很多屆，以柴山特有的動、植物為主題，規劃一系列活動，模式和內容逐漸成熟，卻始終沒有淡忘要傳達給人們的初衷：讓更多人認識柴山的生態環境，進而喜

◎文／陳怡廷
◎圖片提供／內政部營建署壽山國家自然公園籌備處
◎攝影／鮑忠暉

歡上柴山，並友善地一同保育這裡。

2016年完成舉辦的柴山祭，以「蟹逅、柴山、湧泉」為主題，跟著導覽員腳步，透過觀察柴山的馬卡道澤蟹、毛足圓軸蟹的生活習性，並在拜訪湧泉故鄉的路上，探索先人遺留下來的貝塚，人文和自然融合，呈現柴山生態和歷史地景的豐富多元。

柴山，正等著你我去探索。下次有機會來到柴山，記得和蟹類朋友們打聲招呼，離開時；再帶走一大把海飄散開來的溼黏空氣，留下對大自然賜予的美好回憶。

Reviving the Culture and History of Linyuan District

©English translation: Wendy Wei Chang ©Photos by Yu Jia-rong, Pao Chung-hui



- 1 頂林仔邊警察官吏派出所
Dinglinzihbian Police Station
- 2 靜謐的林內村
The tranquil Linnei Village
- 3 林園老街
Linyuan's Old Street
- 4 林園海洋濕地公園
Linyuan Wetlands Park

Linyuan is Kaohsiung's southernmost district. Some of its natural attractions include Dawu Mountain to the East, Fongshan Hill to the West and Gaoping River, which flows into the Taiwan Strait, located in the south. Jhongyun and Shanwei are its major harbors and home to prosperous eel and fishing industries. Linyuan also has a lot of historical places of interest, such as the former Dinglinzihbian Police Station, its first theater, traditional Japanese architecture and Old Market Street. Some locals have decided to develop programs in order to raise awareness about its traditional culture and educate visitors and residents about the region's unique history and natural beauty. The Maritime Cultural Festival, began in 2001, and was created to promote the local aquaculture industry. It also gives visitors the opportunity to enjoy local seafood dishes.

Mr. Dai Jian-cheng is a local historian, who, through research, has been preserving Linyuan's unique culture and history. He was born in Linyuan in 1947 and has lived there his entire life. He remembers that in his childhood Linyuan had been a place of pristine countryside. Before the industrial park was built, the air was fresh and the beautiful views were unblemished. From his home he could see the mountains and the ocean. "They were views I never grew tired of", he reminisces. Due to his great sense of love and responsibility for the region, he works hard to educate the public about its history and culture.

Shanwei Harbor is believed to be where the Han people from Tangshan (today a large city in Heibei Province, China) first arrived. Since then, the shores have been eroded by tides and time. Mr. Dai explains that the Maritime Cultural Festival was developed for people to gain an understanding of Linyuan's fishing culture and to educate them about its ocean resources. District administrators work with local fisheries to hold special activities such as experience Taiwanese trawling and

environmental protection. Participants learn about how Taiwan's ancient fishermen worked and the local cuisine they once enjoyed. The festival has successfully revived Linyuan's culture.

Built in 1898, the former Japanese Police Station and Linyuan's first government office Dinglinzihbian, which built in traditional Japanese Imperialist wooden building architecture, is recommended as a great place to begin a historical tour. In 1945, after World War II, the Nationalist government took over and renamed it to Linzihbian Police Station. In March of 2013, Kaohsiung City Government's Cultural Affairs Bureau completed a restoration project and transformed it into an information center where tourists can read and learn about Linyuan's people, culture, places of interest, industries and scenic areas.

Down the same alley, but on the other side of the road from the police station is the post office and Linyuan's first theater. During Japanese Imperialism the theater was called "Linyuanza". In 1971, it was converted into a central market. The original traditional market is now known as Shopping Street and can be found on Linyuan North Road, Alley 111. The Old Street was once Linyuan's central business district. It still exudes the reminiscence of days gone by. The marketplace's Baroque buildings, with its ancient walls and wooden roofs, have since fallen into disrepair, a sign that its golden age of tourism and prosperity have long gone.

Then head toward Linnei, which is a hidden village in the mountains. Due to Fongshan Hill's strategic location, many soldiers were stationed there. Many of them had families that also lived with them in houses built along the reef rocks, edged into the mountainside. Out of this emerged a village. Some of the original residents from the Chinese mainland still live there.

Mr. Dai explains that Fongshan Hill is a great place to enjoy the region's natural scenic beauty. Camel Mountain is visible between Fengbitou and Fongshan Reservoirs. Large deposits of prehistoric limestone have visible fossilised coral reef, fish and shells embedded in the rocks. Over the years, legends about the rocks have been passed down. One legend depicts that the area was so beautiful, God himself came to visit. During this visit, he left a big footprint in the rock, which has become known as the 'Footprint of God'. Mr. Dai points out that it is unfortunate that there aren't enough resources to preserve these natural wonders and educate the public about them.

In addition to developing the Maritime Cultural Festival and raising awareness about the region, Mr. Dai also hopes that artists can be brought in to bring a new perspective to this hidden gem. He hopes that with the proper management of natural resources and historical architecture, Linnei will become a thriving landmark. This way, tourists will come to enjoy and learn about Linyuan's unique history and culture.



林園海岸景色
Linyuan District beach

林園漁村文化的追尋與復興

◎文／余嘉榮 ◎攝影／余嘉榮、鮑忠暉

佇 在高雄最南邊的林園小鎮，東邊面對著大武山，西邊倚靠著鳳山丘陵，另一端則是高屏溪與台灣海峽的交會地。因為擁有中芸、汕尾兩大漁港，所以林園漁獲豐富且鰻魚等養殖漁業很早就相當發達。林園在地的文史工作者戴健城老師表示：林園的汕尾漁港，是過往漢人由唐山過台灣登陸的一個古老驛站，當時的地形已經無可察考，在兒時的印象中，綿延的沙灘非常美麗！追螃蟹、拾貝殼，看著海水潮起潮落的美好多數停留在記憶裡。隨著時代更替、環境的變遷，而今浪濤侵蝕了海岸，築起的「離岸堤」激起朵朵浪花似乎正在提醒著人們應當更珍惜自然資源！

為了因應逐漸被遺忘的漁村文化與海洋資源，林園區自2001年開始在冬季舉辦海洋文化節，結合珍珠鮑魚等養殖漁業，搭配「與大海拔河」的牽罟體驗、濕地環境探索等活動，讓民眾得以理解早期漁民捕魚的智慧，並且品嚐到林園的風味料理，在近幾年成功打響林園推動漁村文化復興的名號。

探索林園老街從「頂林仔邊警察官吏派出所」開始

雖是從漁村文化開頭，但若傾聽小鎮的美麗與哀愁，不妨從「頂林仔邊警察官吏派出所」開始。跟著戴老師的腳步走進派出所。這裡在1898年就已經成立，它是林園地區最早設立的官署。第二次世界大戰結束後，國民政府從日本手裡接收改為林仔邊派出所。高雄市政府文化局於2013年3月修復完成。我們可以在木造日式空間裡閱讀著林園的人、文、地、產、景等不同面向的介紹，讓初訪的朋友對於地方得以有初步的認識。



林園魚貨種類豐富
Jhongyu Fishing Port's multitude of fish



林園漁村常見晾曬魚乾
Drying fish, a common sight in Linyuan

走出派出所，對面郵局旁的巷道進去就是林園區最早的戲院—林園戲院，日治時代叫「林園座」，1971年已改建為中央市場。而原來的「舊林園菜市場」就變成現在的林園北路111巷商街。走在曾經是林園商業中心地帶的老街，隱約可以嗅到某種舊時代的氛圍，我們走進了一棟仿巴洛克式的建築裡，你可以從它的牆面與屋頂的木造結構感受它的年紀，如今那裡是菜市場攤商的販售空間，只是那年久失修的破敗，強烈的告訴著我們，繁華的年代早已走遠了。

林園的美，連天上的仙人也想一探究竟

1947年出生的戴健城是道地的林園人，對於家鄉有著深厚的情感與使命，我問他林園的

美麗與特色，他說：「我從小每天就在鄉下四處嬉戲，林園的自然環境是坐山面水，一邊是鳳山丘陵，另外一面是高屏溪與台灣海峽。以前還沒有工業區的時候，空氣視野都很好，從這裡可以看到北大武山，山的輪廓清晰，我怎麼看都不會厭倦！」

「鳳山丘陵有豐富的自然環境與景觀，以我們著名的駱駝山來講，這山從鳳鼻頭到鳳山水庫是一大片石灰岩地質。裡面多含珊瑚礁、魚、貝類化石，是古代地層擠壓時隆起的地形，奇岩怪石傳說不斷！據說古時候「鳳山」的美連天仙都想下凡來一探究竟！因而在岩石上留下大腳印，我們稱作『仙人跡』。」我問：「那這個仙人跡現在還拍得到嗎？」戴老師說：「還拍得到，可惜旁邊都是亂葬崗！拍起來效果不好，缺少適當的規劃與行銷，實在是非常可惜。」

神秘的鳳山丘陵鄉野秘境

離開林園老街，我們來到隱身在山間一個叫作林內的村子。因為鳳山丘陵具有戰略位置，從前有許多軍隊駐紮，官兵的眷屬就在山區裡沿著礁岩築屋而居，時間久了形成了一個特殊的聚落。在崎嶇的矮房子間穿梭，屋舍裡偶而傳出外省腔調的交談聲、亦或從居民在房子外建構的黨國象徵都讓人想起那兵荒馬亂的歲月，這些人是經歷了如何的輾轉搬遷才來到這裡安居的呢？

除了目前具有知名度的海洋文化節之外，未來戴老師也希望這個秘境可以結合藝術家的創作與自然資源與歷史建築的規劃，營造這裡成為林園的新地標！讓更多的朋友可以深度的認識林園。



林園中芸漁港
Jhongyu Fishing Port in Linyuan District

Hongmaogang Elementary School Carries the Torch of Hongmaogang's Culture

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos by Jhou Shu-jheng

The colorful, nine-year-old ship-like school building of Hongmaogang Elementary School is located behind the new Taroko Park Mall. Because it is surrounded by more than 100 evergreen trees, the first impression one gets is that of walking into a forest.

The history of Hongmaogang Elementary School goes back to 1924, during the Japanese colonial period. In 1951, Hongmaogang Elementary School changed its name to Haishan Elementary School. Today's Hongmaogang Elementary School disseminates new ideas and information to young people, and the campus carefully preserves tall trees transplanted from the original site of Haishan Elementary School. They are evidence of its cultural achievements and its connection with the past. When the original Haishan Elementary School was demolished in 2007, it moved to a new site, and the old name, Hongmaogang Elementary School, was restored. The school, which now has 92 years of history, resumed enrolling students in August 2008. During break times, students run around a campus full of trees, just as they did in the past.

Director of Student Affairs Mr. Shen You-lin says that when the trees were moved, there were concerns they would not grow well, as the soil at the new site was less salty than at the original site. However, they are now growing even better than before. He goes on to say that transplanting the trees is just one way in which Hongmaogang's fishing village in Cianjhen District relocated in 2007 to facilitate the expansion of Kaohsiung's port - is commemorated. He explains that the interior design of the school was inspired by Hongmaogang's unique maze-like spaces.

The corridors and trails at Hongmaogang Elementary School somewhat resemble the streets and atmosphere of Hongmaogang as a fishing village. By incorporating these features, it is hoped the community and pupils can share affectionate memories of Hongmaogang.

Traces of Hongmaogang can also be found on the two decoration walls inside the campus. Both are works by Mr. Li Yi-syun, an artist and native of Hongmaogang. Mr. Li incorporated elements of sailing rafts, fishing nets, floats, coral, soil, red bricks, as well as portions of artifacts and temple sculptures. Visiting Hongmaogang Elementary School may be the best way to appreciate how local residents endeavor to preserve the fading history and memories of Hongmaogang. Visitors entering the campus should turn right at the school gate so they encounter an "eco-corridor." This features native animals and plants. There is a ship-shaped stone bridge, anchor-shaped chairs by the pond in the square, and then the decoration walls. Taking a close look at these walls, the photographs of Hongmaogang, the old map, the mosaic sculptures by the sink, and Li Shu Library (built to honor Mr. Li Shu, a former teacher) will give visitors an idea of what life in Hongmaogang was like.

The stadium at the back of the campus is the venue for swimming and basketball



海洋意象彩繪的攀岩牆
The school's climbing wall features paintings of marine animals and environments.



校園樹木從海汕國小移植
The campus preserves tall trees transplanted from Haishan Elementary School.

summer camps. On the second floor of the stadium there is a climbing wall with paintings of marine animals and marine environments as its background. Before they graduate, Principal Mr. Tian Jian-jhong leads pupils through a mini-triathlon, during which they climb 8m, swim 50m, and ride bicycles to the school's old location. This gives the youngsters unforgettable memories.

The corridor around the swimming pool is lined with red bricks, a common building material in old Hongmaogang. Pupils chat with their friends in red-brick corridors of various heights. Every corner of this green campus and the trees which encircle it are connections to the old roots of Hongmaogang.

傳承海港記憶——前鎮紅毛港國小

◎文、攝影／周書正

紅毛港國小藏身在前鎮草衙道背後的森林裡，「森林」是這座才落成九年的新建學校給我的第一印象，周圍百棵遠比它年長的南國樹種，綠意包覆著色彩鮮豔的船型校舍。

紅毛港國小前身是紅毛港地區的海汕國小，從日治時期「大林蒲公學校紅毛港分教場」算起，已經超過九十年歷史。之後隨著政府拆遷，學校跟著紅毛港人一起搬進鳳甲重劃區，並在2008年8月招生。

沈佑霖主任告訴我，紅毛港國小不只接續原校學生與歷史，也延續原鄉的樹。較高大的老樹大多自海汕國小移植，帶著紅毛港百年故事住進新家，下課時便把孩子擁進懷裡，在他們耳邊吹起記憶的風。

「原本擔心樹移植後沒辦法適應，沒想到從鹽

分高的土壤搬到這，反而長得更好。」沈主任說。老樹遷入只是紅毛港國小努力保留紅毛港記憶之一，跟著它們一起說故事的，是整間學校處處可見的空間規劃巧思。「學校保留原來紅毛港裡彎來彎去的意象，走廊、步道很少看到有筆直的線條，把這些融在建築裡，就算再過五、六十年，小朋友及社區都能保有這個記憶。」沈主任接著說。

紅毛港出身的藝術家李億勳，特地以「帆筏、魚網、浮筒、碇砧石」和「泥土、紅磚、器物、廟宇雕刻」組合而成兩面紅毛港意象牆。從校門右側生態池出發，走過介紹在地動、植物的遮蔭廊道、踩過有船型石板橋與船錨型座椅的池邊廣場，再探訪紅毛港意象牆，便是完整的紅毛港環境、產業、人文的巡禮。從紅毛港照片、舊地圖

、洗手臺上獨特的立體馬賽克雕塑、到紀念前海汕國小教師的李淑紀念圖書館，一點一滴都是紅毛港記憶的重建與再現。

走進建築群中的體育館，孩子們正分別參與游泳和籃球夏令營。體育館二樓的一側，是整片海洋世界彩繪的攀岩牆。孩子們畢業前，田建中校長會帶領他們進行攀岩8公尺、游泳50公尺及騎單車回紅毛港尋根的「小鐵人三項」，把紅毛港對孩子們的期許與記憶，深深刻印在他們的童年裡。游泳池外的紅磚廊道，用的是紅毛港從前常見的清水磚，在廊道裡組成高矮錯落的紅色圍籬，讓身高、年紀各異的孩子們能在這裡遮蔭談天。

在綠建築校園裡，紅毛港國小成功地將關於歷史記憶與聚落情感的思索，鑲嵌進每一個角落。

Duona Elementary School in Maolin District

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting ©Photos by Ye Yu-ci

Duona Elementary School treasures its indigenous Drekey (Rukai) heritage and makes the promotion and maintenance of the tribe's ancestral language and culture a priority. The school has carefully created a Drekey cultural ambiance throughout its campus. Entering via the main gate, on the right one sees mosaics which depict two hunters and a hound. According to legend, around 200 years ago, Drekey communities lived in various locations, but whenever hunters were chasing animals at what is now Duona, they noticed the hounds seemed reluctant to leave this swamp. This convinced the hunters the site was an ideal place to inhabit, and their chieftain consented to relocating the tribe to Duona's current location. Later on, they were joined by other clans, forming today's Duona community. In the Drekey language, Duona is called Kungadavane.

Traditional buildings here are made of stone slabs, and this type of architecture is reflected in the choice of building materials around the campus. The review stand, walls, and school façade all feature stone slabs. In the past, Duona's people cut stone slabs near the village's hot springs. Moving heavy slabs and using them to assemble a building required collaboration. Such structures are therefore symbols of unity and cooperation.

Entering the campus, visitors can see stories about Duona, told in the form of tribal totems engraved upon stone-slab walls. The Cultural Exhibition Hall is located on the second floor, and this is where pupils study their ancestral tongue. At the hall's entrance there is a board inscribed with motifs of hundred-pacer snakes and ceramic pots. It is hoped these images instill in Duona's children the importance of not forgetting their roots. For outsiders interested in the lifestyles of the villagers' ancestors, the Cultural Exhibition Hall is an excellent place to view tools, attire, handicrafts, and historic photos.

The Drekey express their mythology in the form of iconic totems and paintings, and these can be seen around the campus.

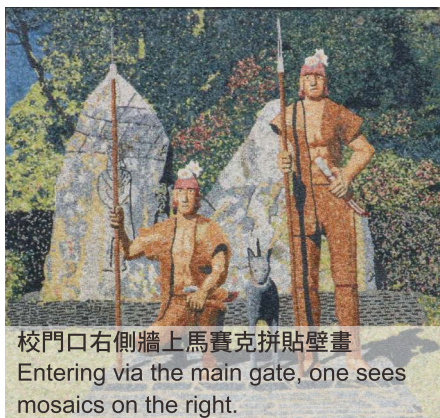
One noticeable place to look is the outside wall of the kindergarten affiliated with the school. Drekey spelling symbols and animated pictures, it is hoped, will encourage young pupils' interest in their mother tongue.

The school playground is the main venue of the Tapakadrawane Festival, the most important annual event for the Drekey. This festival takes place in the middle of July, and many Drekey who study or work in other parts of Taiwan return home for the event.

Legend has it that Tapakadrawane originates from the River God seeing a mother who was too busy to plant black kernel rice and take care of her child at the same time. The god therefore kindly offered to look after her child until the child grew into an adult, promising to eventually send the youngster back home on one condition: In return, the mother must offer part of her crop to the god.

When the child returned to the tribe, the inhabitants organized the Tapakadrawane Festival as a way to express their gratitude to the god. Since then, the festival has evolved into a more general celebration of abundance harvests and appreciation for those divinities who bless crops. This year's Tapakadrawane Festival, in addition to its traditional function, embraced both local residents and visitors by hosting a series of cultural events, such as garlanding wreaths, grinding millet with a wooden mortar, playing on swings, trap games, archery, and sawing wood, in order to promote Drekey culture.

A visit to charming Duona Elementary School - whether your aim is pleasant communication with the Drekey, observing Drekey culture, or appreciating beautiful scenery - is sure to make a deep impression on you.



一脈相承的沙古塔忘——茂林多納國小

◎文、攝影／葉郁琪

為保存珍貴的多納魯凱語文化資產，多納國小讓孩子們在傳統文化氛圍中成長，培養對自身根源的重視與珍惜。學校大門口右側牆上的馬賽克拼貼壁畫，畫中是兩位獵人與一隻獵狗。相傳兩百多年前各家族散居在不同山區，獵人多次帶獵狗到多納部落現居地打獵，要回家時獵狗總是不願離去，獵人覺得此處沼澤地適合居住，說服頭目將族人遷移至此，而後加入更多家族，形成現在的多納部落（Kungadavane）。

走進校園內，隨處可見石板造景，包括司令台、圍牆，連校舍外牆都是石板拼貼。石板屋為魯凱族代表建築特色，多納部落居民以往會到溫泉溪尋找適合建築的石材，從切割、搬運到建造，都需要部落眾人齊力合作，因此石板屋被視為多納魯凱團結合作的精神象徵。

由石板堆砌成的圍牆，鑲上一塊塊刻有傳統圖騰的浮雕，安靜堅定敘述著多納的故事，校舍二樓設有文物展示館，是孩子上母語課的地點，門口懸掛的匾額圍繞百步蛇與陶壺，並寫著「沙古塔忘」四字，為「多納人」之意，就像母親溫暖地叮嚀，不管社會如何變遷，都不要忘記自己的根。館內陳設多納先人使用的器具、服飾、工藝等，還有許多珍貴的歷史照片，呈現先人生活的風貌。

校園內也有多處彩繪與石板元素形成對比，內容包含神話故事與象徵圖騰，附設幼兒園外，有一整面族語教學彩繪，生動圖案加上族語拼音，讓孩子輕鬆無礙地運用母語。學校操場正是黑米祭（Tapakadrawane）主要場地，在每年七月中旬舉辦，是部落最隆重熱鬧的盛事，也是大團圓的日子，在外地求學、工作的

族人都會回鄉共襄盛舉。

關於黑米祭由來，據說是水神不忍一名婦女忙於耕種黑米，無暇照顧孩子，允諾扶養孩子成人後再送回，而婦女須將部分收成獻予祂。十幾年後，孩子果然長成英勇少年回到部落，族人為酬謝水神所舉行，之後演進為感謝神靈庇佑作物生長，祈求來年豐收富足。現在的黑米祭，除傳統祭祀活動外，加入許多新嘗試，包含編花圈、搗小米、盪鞦韆、設陷阱等傳統文化體驗，以及射箭、鋸木等技藝競賽，不只讓部落族人參與，更歡迎旅客同歡，希望將多納魯凱族文化發揚光大。

有機會一訪多納國小，請帶著一顆尊重且富有彈性的的心，欣賞這處小而美的地方，也可以禮貌友善地與當地魯凱族人相談，探索美景背後的深遠文化意涵，將會有意想不到的收穫。

Namasia's Beautiful Mincyuan Elementary School

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos by Lin Hao-ran

In 2009, Namasia's Mincyuan Elementary School was destroyed by Typhoon Morakot. It was decided that the school would be rebuilt on a new site. Delta Electronics Foundation came forward to sponsor the reconstruction. In February 2012, it was reopened, with some great new innovations, including the building being constructed with environmental materials and a renewable energy supply, ensuring the campus would have a self-sufficient power supply. In 2012, it was also certified as EEWH Diamond Level green building, which is the highest ranking Green building achievable in Taiwan.

At 800 meters above sea level, Namasia is renowned for its peach and plum orchards. On the beautiful drive up to the school, orchards can be seen along the way. In February, it is particularly picturesque when the trees are in bloom. The pink flowers of the peach and the white flowers of the plum trees bring great beauty and charm to the region.

Although it is located in remote region, Mincyuan Elementary School's uniquely environmental design caught the attention of National Geographic, who came and filmed a

documentary about it for the TV series Megastructures, entitled, "Eco School--Mincyuan Elementary School in Namasia District".

The school's architect, Mr. Kuo Ying-chao, put great thought and care into the architectural design. Although he grew up in the city, he did a great deal of research regarding the region's aboriginal people, history and culture to prepare for the project. In addition, through questionnaires, Mr. Kuo consulted with the students. His unique design also includes the school's multiple buildings being raised up on stilts, which allows rain water and wind to flow beneath. This design reflects the traditional design of a Bunan Kuba, a tribal building where young Bunan males learn how to do traditional singing and dancing and gain hunting skills. Mr. Guo also hopes the students will gain traditional knowledge and learn about tribal traditions in the library. The various buildings on campus are also designed with a Green ventilation system that includes an electronic sunroof and windows facing in northerly and southerly directions, which fully utilize the

sun's natural lighting. These have efficiently reduced the need for air-conditioners.

The wooden library resembles the shape of a datura flower, which is a flower indigenous to the area. The corridor of the main school building has a totem-wall with a diamonded-shape pattern, stretching all the way up to its ceiling, which is symbolic of the eyes of the ancestors. It is truly a mixture of modern environmental architecture and traditional tribal culture.

The campus also boasts various art works by local artists. One can be seen on the school's large red, pink and blue water tank, which is symbolic of the importance of harvest in Bunun culture. A painting on the front wall of the school depicts the legend of a crab defeating an anaconda and a separate picture of a giant bird. The painting was designed to encourage residents in Namasia not to be afraid of challenges and that they are resilient, having rebuilt after Morokot devastated their neighborhoods. Through art, visitors can gain a deeper appreciation for indigenous culture.

The rebuilding of Mincyuan Elementary School at its new site demonstrates the resilience of the Bunun spirit. It is definitely worth a visit. Come and see the campus' unique environmental design. The Bunan people are extremely hospitable people and are sure to give visitors a warm welcoming.



圖書館外觀是曼陀羅花造型
Datura flower shaped library



校園內布農族文化裝置藝術
Paintings and carvings of Bunun aboriginal motifs

韌性重生的山林寶石——那瑪夏民權國小

◎文、攝影／林浩然

莫拉克颱風肆虐那瑪夏區民權國小，讓全體師生失去楠梓仙溪畔風景如畫的校園。在台達電子文教基金會協助下，以「永續零耗能」為理念，融合部落文化，在原鄉異地綻放出新面貌，持續陪伴孩子們快樂成長。

通往民權國小的主要道路，沿途可見農民在路旁種植的水蜜桃及梅樹，每逢2月粉色及白色花瓣綻開時節，花海美不勝收。有「鑽石級綠建築」美譽的民權國小，透過國家地理頻道《偉大工程巡禮：那瑪夏環保小學》的紀錄片，呈現在世人眼前。雖然建築師郭英釗在都市中成長、生活，為讓師生們享受被大自然包圍的校園，他特意參考學生意見，以求設計出孩子們理想的學校。除了不破壞民權台地原始地貌外，台地山勢也成為調節溫度方法之一，並

善用日照與風向等自然條件，輔以透氣孔、南北向窗戶、可以電動操控開關的頂窗等設計，讓這座綠能學校，有效減少對空調依賴。

民權國小的圖書館外觀打造成曼陀羅花，採原民高腳屋建築形式，構想啟發自傳統原住民男子集會所，是建築師對原住民祖先智慧表達致敬的深意，它是老獵人傳授狩獵知識和經驗的場所，等同部落知識的殿堂，藉此象徵部落文化傳承。

校園裡處處可見充滿原住民風的裝置藝術，具有畫龍點睛效果，佇立在校園制高點的杵臼外型水塔，塔上布農族傳統的畫曆，藍色外觀上以鮮明的粉紅和紅色註記，寓意布農先祖們在畫曆上標示農耕祭儀時間，傳遞辛勞農耕後，對豐收的期待與渴望。而校舍外牆的壁畫，

述說著古老的布農傳說，布農祖先曾遭受過洪水同樣侵襲美好家園的困難與挑戰，所幸眾人團結和不計回報伸出援手，在人們努力與堅持下，終究擊退災難，一如壁畫所繪：螃蟹打敗象徵洪水的巨蟒，巨鳥帶來了火種，那瑪夏的人們不畏困苦，重建家園和校舍。牆上的菱形圖紋也象徵「祖靈的眼睛」，透過藝術裝置不僅為校園增添風采，更讓外來遊客理解當地文化脈絡精髓，同時為那瑪夏民權國小的過去留下見證，提醒人們要更有勇氣面對未來。

災後重建得以煥然一新的民權國小，以曼陀羅花般的姿態綻放在山林中，彷彿向人們宣告著堅韌不拔的布農精神，不會為任何災難所動，只會一次次磨練中更加璀璨。

The Wu Family Ancestral Homestead

◎English translation: Peng Hsin-yi

◎Photo by Jhou Shu-jheng

The Wu Family Ancestral Homestead is located on Jiankang Street. In order to get to it, one must drive down Jianye Road, through Dafa Industrial Park and then make a right on to Heti Road. It is located in the neighborhood on the right hand side of the Chaoliao Community. The homestead is a traditional single level home with an eye-catching, landscape mural on its back wall. It can also be identified by a wooden tablet hanging on the garden entrance with "Wu Family Ancestral Homestead" carved in traditional Chinese characters on it.

Wu Family Ancestral Homestead is typical of Minnan architecture that originated in Southern Fujian Province, China. The property actually consists of two three-section compounds, which were built side by side. This was because in 1936, the Wu family decided to separate their households. The oldest son, Wu Fa-ming then moved into the front compound, with his younger brother Wu Gong, the family's third son, living in the back. This reflects Chinese family tradition, where living quarters are determined by age and subsequent seniority. The two brothers built the two compounds themselves and gave the living quarters a unique design. These included a mosaic on the roof, decorative installations along the eaves trough and delicate carvings along the wooden windows.

The two brothers were also of different faiths and therefore the designs of their compounds



吳家古厝
The Wu Family Ancestral Homestead

reflected this. The older brother was Taoist, whereas the third brother was Christian. In Wu Gong's home hanging from a beam in the main hall was a wooden slab, carved with the phrase "God is Kindness, God is Love". There were also Christian couplets hanging on both sides of the door and a poster depicting the origins of Christianity.

In 2010, the Wu Family Ancestral Homestead was remodeled and became part of a cultural park that was opened to the public. The movie Wonderful Wedding featuring famous Taiwanese comedian Sie You-jhen, aka "Jhu Ge Liang" was also shot there. Many movie posters and memorabilia have been hung inside the homestead. The movie certainly brought great honor to the

neighborhood.

Another ancestral homestead that was pointed out by some local elders was A-Cai's home which was located a few alleyways away. Other elders however, thought it couldn't be considered an ancestral homestead as A-Cai's home wasn't even 60 years old. A rather colorful, loud but friendly debate ensued. The neighborhood really seemed to reflect the street names Jiankang (Healthy) Street and Happy Road. People clearly interacted in happy and healthy ways. The Wu and A-Cai families must have certainly grown up in a wonderful neighborhood, surrounded by people that were kind, interesting and seemed to enjoy prosperous lives.

大寮區潮寮與吳家古厝

◎文、攝影／周書正

這次要去的潮寮以及有八十多年歷史的吳家古厝，就藏在大寮區大發工業區的背後，大寮區的東南角。開過貫穿大發工業區的建業路再右轉河堤路，右手邊一整片的低矮透天厝便是潮寮的主要聚落。

我從「快樂街」彎進聚落，在「健康街」找到古厝，「健康快樂」這個路名既直接又質樸的期許讓我莞爾。吳家古厝就坐落在健康街上，建築背面大片彩繪的原野與山景十分顯眼，彩繪的一端便是掛著「吳家古厝」木匾的園區後門。

吳家古厝是二進落式的閩南傳統建築，若是從空中鳥瞰，會發現吳家古厝是兩座三合院首尾相連組合起來的。1936年，吳家因為家族繁盛決議分家，大房吳法明及三房吳拱便在這裡蓋起了兩房共同的家；大房住在前落、三房則住在後落，代表長幼有序。據吳家耆老說，當時前後兩落分別交給一對師徒施作，徒弟為了與師父互別苗頭，於是在許多地方做了與師父不同的設計。從屋脊上拼貼圖案的設計、屋簷邊角的裝飾，到木窗框的花紋，只要花些時間細看都能感受到兩位匠人各自的風格與巧思。

除了建築細節上的差異，大房與三房家族在宗教信仰上也南轅北轍。大房以台灣傳統道教信仰為主，走進埕內便能在廳堂裡看見香爐香案；三房則是信仰基督教，除了正廳寫著「上帝仁愛」四個大字的古樸匾額外，牆上、門上對聯都是與基督有關的話語，還在門邊的告示上說明了家族與改信基督教的緣起。

在2010年的改建後，吳家古厝便以文化園區的形式開放給外界。只要遊客不過分侵擾，吳家人都很歡迎你到這裡走走看看。在2015年春節，豬哥亮主演的電影《大囍臨門》便是以這裡做為主場景，古厝內也隨處可見與電影有關的劇照或是解說牌，可以窺見拍攝當時潮寮周遭的熱鬧與盛況。

由於天氣實在太熱，回程時我先跑去隔壁巷子裡的柑仔店買了罐加鹽沙士。柑仔店的老闆娘是個大腹便便的年輕女孩，看起來不過二十歲左右，店內就像是個小型的超市，除了常見的生活用品之外，還多了許多東南亞商品。而我之外的顧客就是幾位身穿淺藍色工作服的外籍移工，一位移工用手指了指自己胸前口袋裡的菸盒，再指一

指櫃台後面的菸櫃；小媽媽熟練地抽出兩包七星，結完帳，兩人半開玩笑地用各自的腔調互道：

「Thank you」。

我微笑著看他們語言不通卻彼此相熟的互動，但等我扭開瓶蓋走回車旁的時候，那裡卻聚集了幾位爺爺奶奶。

「啊，在那邊啦！」

「是天氣太熱，跑去買涼的啦。」

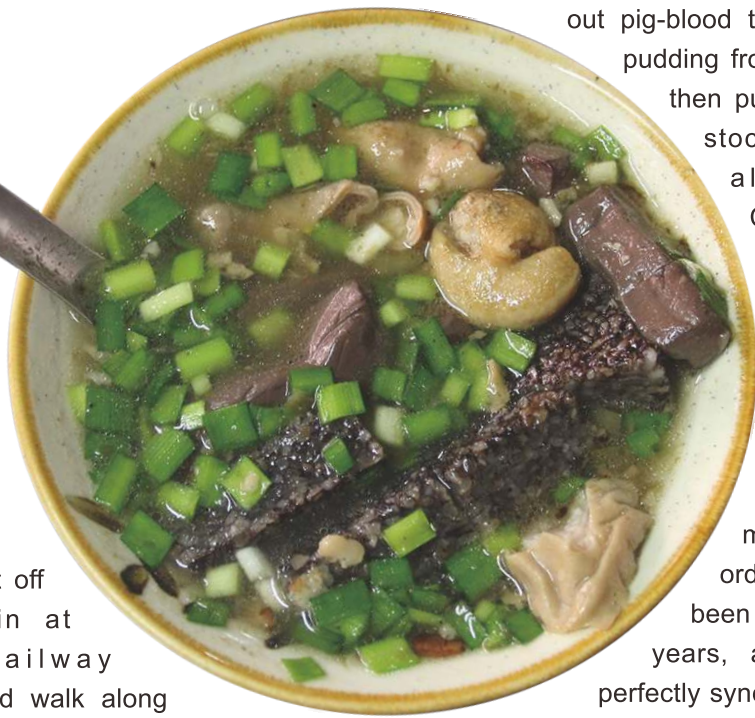
原來拿著相機四處抓拍的我早就引起了他們的討論，覺得好奇又新鮮的他們正圍在車旁議論紛紛。我向他們表明來意，說自己正為了手邊的文章走訪幾座古厝。其中一位阿嬤熱心的說隔幾條巷子的阿財家也是老厝，建議我過去看看。但另外幾位有不同的意見，他們認為阿財家頂多六十年，稱不上老厝。於是幾位長輩爭論了起來，充滿元氣、滄桑的嗓音叫醒了整條午睡中的健康街。

我看著他們比手畫腳、聽著他們你來我往，腦海中想起了剛剛沿路經過的「快樂」與「健康」。潮寮與吳家古厝在他們的生活裡好好地詮釋了這兩個詞，快樂健康，大囍臨門。

A Beloved Traditional Dish: Pig-Blood Soup

◎English translation: Peng Hsin-yi ◎Photos by quava

豬血湯
Pig-blood
soup is a
popular
local dish.



If you get off the train at Lujhu Railway Station, and walk along Jhongjheng Road, you will soon find Auntie A-Liu's Pig-Blood Soup on the right in the middle of the market. A space shielded by a big plastic tarp houses four food stalls: The one in the front serves a soup made with white wood-ear (also known as snow fungus), a sweet treat that can be eaten hot or cold; the spot to the right offers "*tutuo* fish soup," featuring chunks of narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*tutuo*) battered and fried and then dunked in starch-thickened soup; the spot to the left offers vermicelli soup with lamb. Auntie A-Liu's is right in the middle, and invariably there is a queue in front of it.

The owner-chef and her helpers are always very busy. With practiced moves, they scoop

out pig-blood tofu and pig-blood rice pudding from a steaming caldron, then put these delicacies and stock into plastic bags already filled with Chinese chives and pickled mustard green. The table to their left supports a simmering pot of meat sauce and three or four side dishes. There, another two ladies assemble meat sauce over rice to order. These ladies have been working together for years, and their moves are perfectly synchronized. Whether you want to eat in or purchase a takeout, they make sure you are served very quickly.

Pig's blood is rich in protein and low in fat, and thus healthy if consumed in moderation. The owner says the recipe came from her grandmother, and it has been around for more than 60 years now. In the early days, the family sold pork in the market in the morning, and used the same space to sell pig-blood soup in the afternoon, so they really know how to handle offal. Everything they sell, including pig's blood, large intestine, rectum, small intestine, meat sauce, and the stock that is the base of the soup, is cooked in the big kitchen at home before being transported to the market.

What makes Auntie A-Liu's pig-blood soup so special is the pig-blood rice pudding it contains. The owner says her mother used to sell *oden* (a Japanese soup/snack), and a customer suggested she add pig-blood rice pudding in pig-blood soup to her range of offerings. It became very popular because it is both filling and delicious. Ever since, the staff has been making pig-blood soup this way. The pig-blood rice pudding is the only ingredient the family does not make themselves, but having put a great deal of effort into selecting the right supplier, they use a pudding that is perfectly seasoned as well as wonderfully chewy due to the sticky rice. In fact, everything is cooked to perfection; the rectum is soft and tender, the small intestine is springy, the pig-blood tofu is the main ingredient of pig-blood soup is silky soft, not dry, and there are no air bubbles in it. This is where the skills of the chef really shine, and one must appreciate the effort and attention to detail she puts into preparing her ingredients.

While taking pictures, someone looked up and said to me: "Well, you have to try this food, otherwise your trip to Lujhu doesn't count." A big smile blossomed on the face of the owner-chef, while the other customers burst into laughter. It may be a simple food stall selling simple food, but with such a long history, it is now part of the town's collective memory. It has long been a favorite among locals, and it readily wins the heart of anyone who visits.

傳統古早味——豬血湯

◎文、攝影／quava

步 出路竹火車站後，沿著中正路漫步，漸漸地，熱鬧的早市便映入眼簾，接著就可以發現在右手邊的「阿柳姨豬血湯」。在那個上面覆蓋塑膠帆布，毫不起眼的小空間中，一共有四個攤位，阿柳姨的豬血湯攤位就在正中間，前方有白木耳湯，右邊是魷魷魚羹，而左邊是羊肉麵線。來光顧豬血湯的人潮源源不絕，只見老闆娘與助手，不斷地從滾燙的大鍋中撈起豬血與米血，快速地放入一旁早已裝好韭菜與酸菜的袋子中；而左方的檯子則擺著一鍋肉燥與三、四種配菜，由另外兩位阿姨專門負責盛裝肉燥飯給客人，四個人彼此合作無間、默契絕佳，不論內用或是外帶，出餐皆很迅速。

豬血富含蛋白質，脂肪的含量又低，平時偶爾吃些豬血，對身體是不錯的食物。老闆娘表示，這攤豬血湯傳承自她阿嬤的手藝，約有六十多年的歷史。早期，她們就是在市場販賣豬肉，下午兼賣豬血湯當作副業，也是因為如此，他們對於豬血、大腸的好壞非常了解，其餘所有的配料，如：大腸頭、小腸、肉燥、高湯等，都是在自家裡的大廚房，用好幾口爐子不間斷地烹煮，煮好之後再運送至店面銷售。

阿柳姨的豬血湯中最特別的是，還可添加「米血」一起食用，老闆娘說，因為有陣子，她的母親下午賣了關東煮，後來客人發現豬血湯加入米血後，不但口感好吃又有飽足感，便要求以後在豬血湯裡，也加入米血一起販賣，才促成了這個特別的口味，延續至今。米血雖然並非自家產製的食材，但是經過嚴選，香Q有勁，非常美味。此外，大腸頭軟爛，小腸Q彈



豬血湯融合許多豐富食材而成

Pig-blood soup consists of many ingredients.

，最重要的主要食材豬血，更是鮮嫩多汁不乾澀，沒有多餘孔洞，由此可見老闆娘深厚的烹飪功力，以及對於備料的細心與慎重。

有客人見我在拍照，告訴我：「我跟你說，來路竹，沒吃這一攤，不算有來過路竹啦！」。老闆娘聽了臉上馬上綻開快樂的笑容，四周的客人不由自主地都笑了開懷，這樣一間與在地居民緊緊相繫的老店，如何叫人不喜愛呢？

【豬血湯這樣做】

◎食材備料：豬血、米血、大腸頭、小腸、酸菜、韭菜

◎項目步驟：

1. 豬血湯底：先煮好大骨高湯，另外再準備一個鍋子，以清水煮豬血約兩小時，再加入大骨湯以及肉末等調整湯的濃度。
2. 配料：大腸頭與大腸採用滷製；小腸炒後爆香；韭菜洗過後要吹電風扇讓它乾；酸菜也要先洗過。
3. 米血：需在第一項的湯底中，煮約20~30分鐘。
4. 上桌前，將第二項的配料加入第一項的豬血湯中，便可食用了。