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American Theater Director John Maloney Adores Shoushan

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos by Lu Yu-ruei, Pao Chung-hui

American John Maloney has been residing in Chaishan's Taoyuan Village for the past 11 years, having discovered it to be a marvelous coastal area at the back of Shoushan (also known as Chaishan). This neighborhood is adored by many who come here to appreciate ocean scenery. The side of Shoushan that faces the city has a number of tourist attractions, including Shoushan Natural Park, Shoushan Zoo, and Martyrs' Shrine.

The back of Shoushan has a crucial geographical location. Because it faces the Taiwan Strait to the west and guards the Port of Kaohsiung and the city to the south, access to this area has been restricted by the military

since the Japanese colonial period (1895-1945). Because this military zone covered the coastal area, the scenery and appearance of Taoyuan Village hardly changed until the lifting of military restrictions a decade ago. Nowadays, many tourists flock to the area to look at the sea, enjoy the gorgeous sunset, and sip a cup of coffee. Many Kaohsiung residents take advantage of the well-planned hiking trails that criss-cross Shoushan Nature Park, a place treasured as the city's backyard.

Maloney is a theater director. He used to lecture at National Sun Yat-sen University, near his home. He now lectures at Tainan University of Technology. Apart from teaching

and participating in theater events, he regards himself as a homebody. "Some may feel it's inconvenient to live here, but I enjoy living in a suburb," he says.

Actually, Taoyuan Village is not so far from Kaohsiung's downtown, but here Maloney enjoys some respite from the crowded urban jungle. On weekends, he often takes a leisurely walk from Taoyuan Village to a market in Hamasen.

Explaining the joy of living where he does, Maloney points out the intriguing ocean scenery beyond his window. Despite having lived in big cities such as New York, and also in California, he says residing in Taoyuan Village is a sweet home incomparable with others. "Taoyuan Village is a quiet community on weekdays, but on weekends boisterous visitors bring a vibrant ambiance to the community. Yet, overall, the place is calm and peaceful," he casually mentions while looking out his window.

Maloney's favorite aspect of Shoushan is without doubt his home, from which he can appreciate beautiful sunsets. Since his home is not open to public, he highly recommends the entire Shoushan Natural Park as worth visiting, yet feels a little sad that some nearby areas continue to be off limits for military reasons. Maloney also recommends the nearby Coast Coffee Shop, where visitors can take in magnificent seaside views and drink a delicate cup of coffee.

關於柴山的私房景點，馬龍很直接的說：「就是我家吧！哈！在這邊喝咖啡也是可以看到美麗的夕陽喔！」除了馬龍家這個外人不便參觀的景點，他另外推薦整座柴山都很值得探險，只是不太明白為何最美麗的視野都被軍方包圍；還有一間鄰居朋友開的「海岸咖啡」，除了可以看到美麗的海景，咖啡也非常好喝！訪談結束後，他就帶我們一塊去「海岸咖啡」品嚐咖啡，順便欣賞全高雄最美麗的天然海景。



柴山夕陽景色
Sunset at Chaishan



美國導演馬龍
American theater director
John Maloney

柴山裡的美國導演

◎文／盧昱瑞
◎攝影／盧昱瑞、鮑忠暉

柴山後方有一處臨海秘境，長年受軍方管制而維持其天然風貌，近年開放後已成高雄市民的後花園，每到假日就有眾多遊客到此看海景、喝咖啡、欣賞美麗的夕陽彩霞。這裡是柴山桃源里，來自美國的馬龍 (John Maloney) 已在此聚落生活十一年。

馬龍是位劇場導演，曾任教於中山大學，目前則在台南應用科技大學授課。平常除了到台南上課和參與劇場活動之外，大多數的時間都還是喜歡待在家裡。「可能有些人會覺得生活在這邊很

不方便，但我很享受住在近郊的生活，不喜歡人太多的地方，這邊離市區有一點距離但又不遠，我假日會從這邊散步走到哈瑪星的菜市場買菜，買完後再走回來這邊，這樣也有運動的效果！」馬龍坐在客廳的沙發上分享著生活在柴山的樂趣。「從這個窗戶看出去就是美麗的海洋，以前我住過許多大城市，像是紐約、加州等等，但我還是最喜歡這邊，平常日都很安靜，今天因為是假日人潮較多，會吵一點，不過通常都是很靜謐愜意的。」馬龍看著窗外說。

Travel through Vintage Photographs

Reviving Childhood Memories of Yancheng District

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting

◎Photo by Lu Yu-ruei

Several intriguing Japanese-style buildings can still be seen along the historic Sinbin Old Street, even though these valuable cultural assets came close to being torn down due to the implementation of the Guangshan construction project in Kaohsiung City's Gushan District in 2012. Fortunately, the Guangshan project was halted, and these architectural gems escaped destruction. However, the project also led local resident Ms. Guo Yan-ti to discover some family photo albums which had been stored inside an old cypress wardrobe for more than six decades. These vintage photographs reveal many family stories.

Ms. Guo is director of the Takao Renaissance Association, an NGO which strives to preserve local buildings and culture. From time to time, she can be found leafing through one of her family's albums and telling stories about her ancestors, at the association's office, a Japanese colonial-era wooden building on Jiesing 2nd Street in Hamasen. Hamasen is roughly equal to the southern part of the Gushan District.

Ms. Guo's grandfather Guo Wei-jhong lived in Sinbin Old Street during the period of Japanese rule, and because he was quite wealthy, he could afford to take many photographs. Ms. Guo's father was also fond of taking family photographs, thus recording valuable memories. Leafing through these albums causes Ms. Guo to reminisce, and tell the stories behind these old photographs.

"This photo was taken by the bank of Love River when I was about two or three years old," says Ms. Guo. "Opposite the bank is Kaohsiung

District Court, which was the city hall during Japanese colonial period. My father used to take us on strolls along Love River."

Ms. Guo's father, a pharmacist, used to work at Kaohsiung Hospital, today's Kaohsiung Municipal Minsheng Hospital. By the bank of Love River, Ms. Guo shares anecdotes about the area. As she points out, in the 1960s Kaohsiung Hospital was located around Gushan 2nd Road, and her father would take the family shopping in Yancheng District or out to watch a movie. She casually mentions the neighborhood's 228 Incident Memorial Park, where a bustling underground shopping bazaar saw a constant flow of customers in its 1970s and 1980s heydays. Ms. Guo says she was a regular at the bazaar, often enjoying a cup of juice and ice-skating. Sadly, the bazaar suffered a fire disaster which led to a dramatic decline in business. As she walks beside Love River, Ms. Guo passes Kaohsiung Film Archive. She then strolls leisurely along Sinle Street, reaching Wufu 4th Road and Cisian 3rd Road where there used to be another popular shopping mall. It opened in the 1930s, and was the first arcade-style shopping center in Kaohsiung. Ms. Kuo's childhood memories include shopping with her mother here and at Jyuejiang Commercial Center during the Lunar New Year period. "If one wished to find the hippest gift in the city, this was the place one would go," she recalls. Although the shopping center's glory days are in the distant past, Ms. Guo's memories are still fresh, and her stories are an important record of part of this beloved city.



六〇年代愛河畔，背景建物為當時高雄地方法院。(提供/郭晏緹)
On the banks of Love River in the 1960s, with the old Kaohsiung District Court in the background (Photo courtesy of Guo Yan-ti)



現在的高雄地方法院。
Ms. Guo Yan-ti in front of Kaohsiung District Court

重遊老照片的舊時光—重溫鹽埕時光

◎口述/郭晏緹 ◎文、攝影/盧昱瑞

幾本褪黃老舊的家庭相簿，長年被收納在超過一甲子的檯木筆筒裡，因為二〇一二年的「鼓山廣三關建工程」，偶然地讓這批老相簿重見天日，許多珍貴的歷史又再度得以延續流傳...

位在哈瑪星捷興二街的一棟日治時期的木造老屋，就是打狗文史再興會社的所在地，郭晏緹（郭姐）理事長翻閱著老照片感慨地說：「還好當時家人沒把這些照片丟掉，不然我們家族就又失去更多的歷史回憶，這些若不見了，花再多的錢也買不回來...」；因為廣三用地暫緩拆除，而使昔日新濱町的老街廓得以保留至今，郭姐家就在

這街廓裡，其祖父郭維鐘從日本時代就搬來此地，早年家境富裕，在那物質匱乏的年代，他已拍了許多照片留念，而郭姐的父親也替家人留下許多珍貴的影像記錄；今日郭姐特地從家庭相簿裡挑了幾個景點，再次重遊老照片中的舊時光。

「這張照片是在愛河畔拍的，河岸對面是高雄地方法院，日治時期的高雄州廳。照片中的我當時約兩、三歲大，我父親常帶我們到愛河畔散步玩耍，他以前是高雄病院的藥劑師，後來醫院改名叫臺灣省立高雄醫院，也就是現在的民生醫院。」郭姐站在愛河畔述說著過往。六〇年代高雄病院還在鼓山二路一帶，郭姐父親放假時常帶他

們到鹽埕區逛街走踏或看電影。「像旁邊的二二八和平紀念公園，以前是地下街，七〇年代到八〇年代還非常熱鬧，我們常跑去那邊看書、喝果汁，地下還有溜冰場，後來發生火災後就沒落了。」郭姐遺憾地說。沿著愛河畔經過高雄電影館，再順著新樂街走到五福四路和七賢三路口。「這裡是以前的國際商場（銀座），三〇年代就開幕了，是高雄最早的拱廊街。小時候最愛跟母親一起來逛國際商場和堀江，尤其是農曆春節，全高雄最新潮的東西應該都在這裡了。」如今眼前是一條老舊昏暗的巷道，但從郭姐的描述仍可感受到昔日孩童逛國際商場的雀躍。

Travel through Vintage Photographs

The Glory Days of Hamasen

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos by Lu Yu-ruei, Pao Chung-hui

The construction of Hamasen ushered in Kaohsiung's modernization. Hamasen is now a southern part of the city's Gushan District, but this area was once known as a land of opportunity. It still boasts a well-planned grid of streets, and was formerly a thriving commercial area with many banks, restaurants, and hotels, as well as Kaohsiung's original railway station. The sights of Hamasen offer glimpses into the area's glorious past. Ms. Guo Yan-ti points out a group photo in one of her grandmother's albums. It was taken around the Lunar New Year. Her grandmother used to work at a bank in Yancheng District, on a site which later fell vacant. The building has since been repurposed as a restaurant.

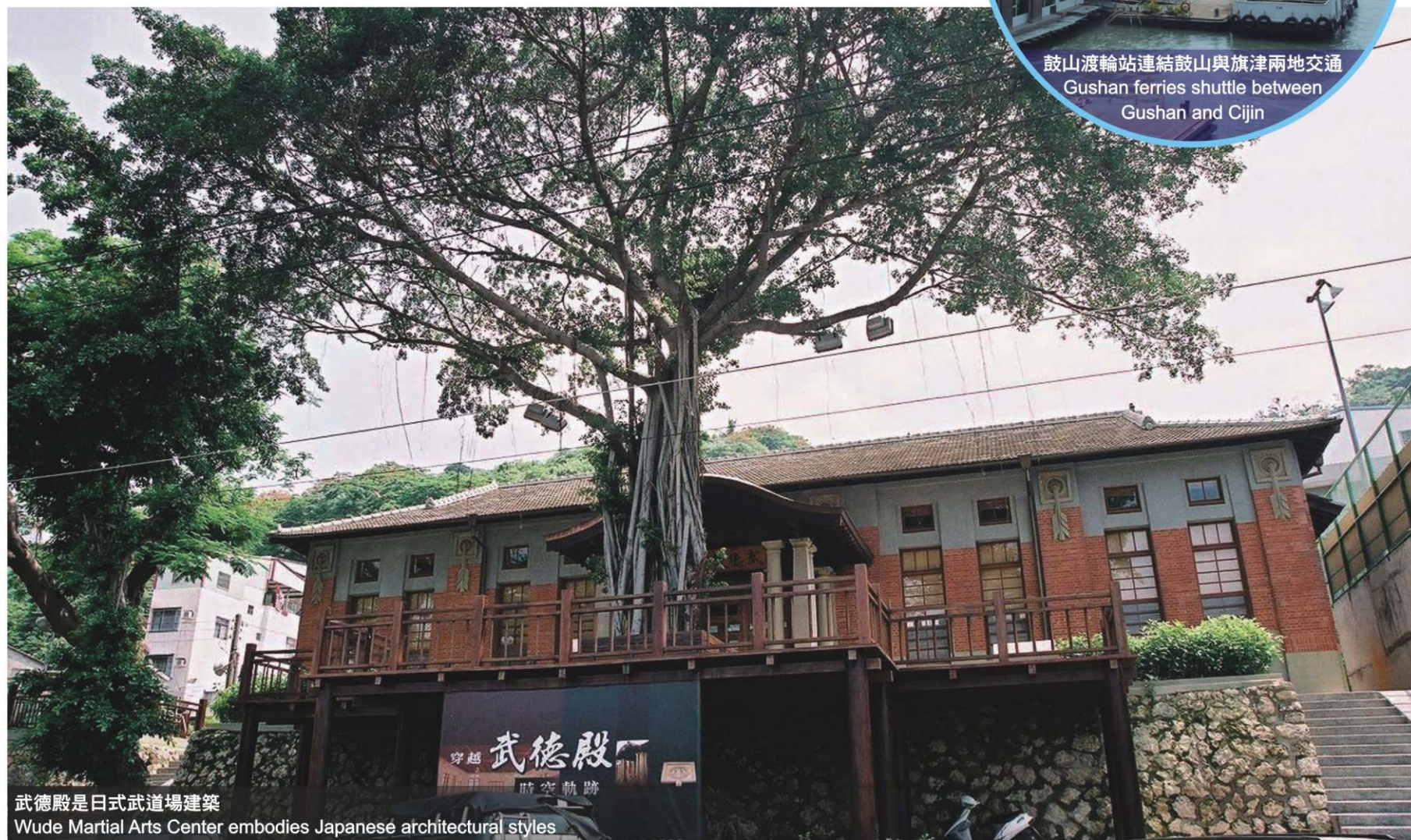
As a Hamasen resident, Ms. Guo is able to recommend many historic sights in the neighborhood, such as Wude Martial Arts

Center, Kaohsiung Daitian Temple, the Red Cross Center for Children, and Sinbin Old Street. Leafing through her grandmother's photos, we see the scenery around Gushan Ferry Station, Sinbin Old Street, and Sizihwan Beach. Ms. Guo points at a beach photo taken near Shoushan, in which her grandmother and her friends are dressed in swimming costumes, and accompanied by many children who splash around in the surf. Two ladies dressed in kimonos and carrying cute little parasols also appear in the photos, and a bamboo raft is set on the beach behind them. Ms. Guo recalls that, when she was young, Sizihwan Bay was a restricted area. Residents had to sneak on to the beach if they wished to take a dip in its refreshing waters. The area later became National Sun Yat-sen University and Sizihwan Bay.

Standing on the levee at Sizihwan, looking at Sizihwan Bay and Shoushan, while referring to the vintage photograph, we see how those bygone scenes have been replaced by what is now in front of our eyes. Such historic images enable the imagination to travel through the past from a present-day point of view. These old, yellowing photographs close the distance, revealing family stories which are part of the city's common memories.



鼓山渡輪站連結鼓山與旗津兩地交通
Gushan ferries shuttle between
Gushan and Cijin



武德殿是日式武道場建築

Wude Martial Arts Center embodies Japanese architectural styles

重遊老照片的舊時光——哈瑪星的風華

◎文／盧昱瑞 ◎攝影／盧昱瑞、鮑忠暉

哈瑪星是高雄現代都市規劃的源頭，有棋盤式的街道、設立多家金融機構、有高雄車站和許多餐館旅社，還有漁港及魚市場。「從老地圖上的眾多商號來看，其實並不難想像二十世紀初哈瑪星的繁盛風華。這張老照片收藏在我祖母的相簿裡，日治時期她曾在臺灣商工銀行高雄支店工作，相簿裡還有新年的全體員工合影。同樣的街角，今昔變化很大，我還看過它是第一銀行的樣子，後來變成空屋，現在成了餐館。」哈瑪星有許多歷史景點很值得走訪，如：武德殿、代天宮、愛國婦人會館及新濱町老街廓，在郭姐祖母的老相簿裡，仍收藏著鼓山輪渡站、新濱街廓和西子灣海水浴場的風景。「這張『壽海水浴場』就很

少見，我祖母和她的好姐妹們穿著泳裝在海邊玩水，還帶著許多小朋友，有兩位女士穿和服撐著可愛的小陽傘，背後還停靠著一艘竹筏。」但郭姐說，其實她小時候西子灣還是軍管禁區，一般民眾僅能偷溜到海邊戲水，後來蓋了中山大學，也有了現在的西子灣海水浴場。

今日站在堤防上眺望西子灣沙灘和打狗山，重新凝視昔日海水浴場的舊照片，不知過往的人們會如何看待今日的風景，但逝者已矣；從這些偶然被保存與發現的舊照片，至少可以再次確立一段家族歷史的緣由，也讓我們對過往有更具體的想像及能見性。

A Journey through Marvelous Kaohsiung

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting ©Photos by Khoo Tsoo Tiunn, Aenbi Kuo, Lucien Lai

Yanchengpu and Hamasen, neighborhoods situated in today's Yancheng District, enjoyed years of prosperity during the Japanese colonial period and after World War II. Back then, they were part of Kaohsiung's bustling downtown. The Port of Kaohsiung has long been a crucial trade hub, and its success facilitated the modernization of adjacent urban areas such as Yanchengpu and Hamasen.

The port attracted various trades and professions, including administrators, entertainers, and others. Booming business led to the appearance of theaters, bars, bookstores, and department stores. However, the more recent development of alternative commercial centers seemed to spell doom for Yanchengpu and Hamasen. Nevertheless the bygone stories and glories of these places embody a distinct cultural ambiance, and these neighborhoods have evolved into living, breathing historical areas where young people linger between landmark buildings while relishing hidden gems.

Does the idea of a journey to Kaohsiung entice you to take a day out from the rat race? Getting to Yanchengpu is convenient, thanks to the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit System. Get off at Yanchengpu Station on the Orange Line, then leave via Exit 2. Very near the station you will find Rensheng Bookstore, an independent bookstore known for six decades of publishing and selling obscure books. Browsers should not be put off by the piles of secondhand Buddhist tomes in the pedestrian arcade, as searching here is sure to uncover some intriguing publications. One recent find was a 1984 back issue of *Kaohsiung Pictorial*, published by the Information Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government. The magazine reported on the completion of the Kaohsiung Cross-Harbor Tunnel with a series of photographs.

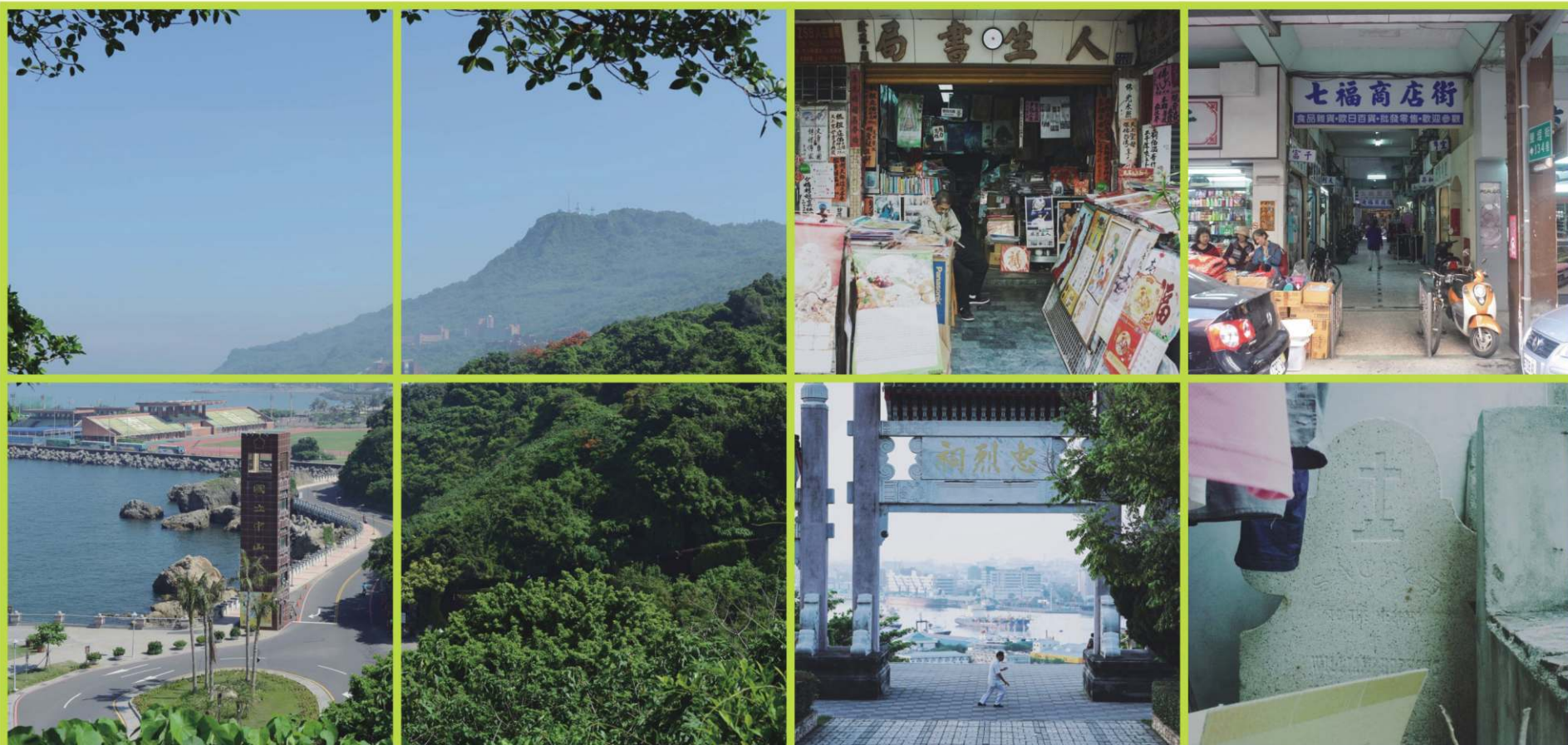
The bookstore's elderly proprietor, Li Ping-fong, often publishes and shares stories about his military service, and speaks in Holo (the local language also known as Minnanhua or Taiwanese) with enthusiasm about the Japanese colonial period. He welcomes visitors to chat with him, then stroll through Kuchan Shopping Area, where delicious Taiwanese snacks attract both local residents and outsiders. This shopping area derives its name from the fact it runs south to north, and

it built over ditches. This area was famous for selling goods from abroad back when imported goods were scarce. Nowadays, its clientele is mostly older people. They are used to shopping here and at Cifu Shopping Area, as well as the local market on nearby Dagong Road for cheaper imported cigarettes, wines, accessories, dresses, and necessities. Evidence of the area's former prosperity are ubiquitous. Visitors who look up will notice old shop signs which differ from modern ones in terms of fonts, colors, and layouts.

Proceeding along Gushan 1st Road up to Cianguang Road, on the right of Hejhih Badminton Court and surrounded by trees, there is a stone path toward what used to be Takao Shrine. (During the Japanese colonial era, Kaohsiung was known as Takao; earlier, it was called Dagou.) This Shinto place of worship was established by the Japanese colonial authorities. After 1945, when the ROC government took control of Taiwan, it was renamed Kaohsiung Martyrs' Shrine. Excursionists fascinated by nostalgia and relics will not want to miss the hiking trail to the Martyrs' Shrine, where they can see Japanese-built lamps, old stone lanterns, and a renovated *torii* gate.

On the way down, a detour via Lane 32 of Dengshan Street to Lane 60 of the same street leads to a gentle slope with two small paths. These access what remains of the 19th-century Foreigners' Cemetery. This site was assigned to the UK government during the Japanese colonial period, but was built over following World War II. Both the remnants of the cemetery and the Former British Consulate at Dagou are evidence of how the British influenced the city. The old consulate has become a popular landmark, often crowded with visitors, whereas the cemetery has blended into local life.

Bidding farewell to Hamasen, visitors can walk along Shaochuan Street, then turn a corner to reach Anhai Street. Most overlook the small Kaitai Fude Temple, where a statuette of the Taoist land god is housed. In Mandarin, this deity is variously called Tudi Gong or Fude Zheng Shen. But the gigantic statue of Ji Gong—a minor deity in the Taoist pantheon—is unmissable. Legend has it that Kaitai Fude Temple is the oldest land-god shrine in Taiwan, and that residents have been



showing their respect here since 1551. The original stone statuette unfortunately no longer exists, but the temple has preserved many other effigies that are worth scrutinizing.

A leisurely stroll through what used to be the fishermen's settlement of Shaochuantou, via maze-like lanes, may bring you to the entrance of National Sun Yat-sen University. Ringed by mountains and ocean, the gorgeous sunset that can be enjoyed from the campus is regarded as

one of the city's eight scenic wonders. Sizihwan Sunset Beach Resort is located within the university, and attracts those who wish to enjoy relaxing ocean scenery in a less crowded environment. Around here, there are several spots where visitors can sip beer while watching the endless expanse of ocean, the gigantic container ships sailing to the port, and the iconic setting sun. This journey provides adventures and impresses travelers, who the city hopes will soon return.

充滿探險歷程的獵奇高雄之旅

◎口述／黃董 ◎文／許哲寧 ◎攝影／許哲寧、安比、小路

本時代與戰後初期，閃耀繁榮光景的鹽埕埔與哈瑪星，曾經是高雄最熱鬧的市中心，後有壽山前有大港，各行各業的人們雲集於此從事行政、娛樂、休憩、貿易...，無數的商場、戲院、酒吧、書局、百貨林立，直到近二十年來商業中心的轉移，城鎮逐漸走向沒落，卻意外地成了現代年輕人們一個可以探險的活歷史場域，儘管人事物在此時已經雲飛煙滅，卻讓我們抱著更大的好奇心去探尋那些還殘存著的蛛絲馬跡。

安排自己一天休假，來一趟老高雄探險之旅吧？早上從捷運鹽埕埔站二號出口上來回轉，立刻就能看到一間在騎樓下擺滿許多佛教書籍的舊書店，別被它外表掛著琳琅滿目的宗教印刷物給嚇著，「人生書局」已經棲身在新樂街六十多年，認真在凌亂堆疊的書籍中翻尋，偶爾能發現一些有趣的刊物，曾經就找到一本民國七十三年發行的《高雄畫刊》記載了當年「過港隧道」完工通車一系列珍貴老照片，年邁已高的李平風老闆，興致來了還會拿著自己出版的冊子，用臺語講起日本時代自己擔任少年兵的回憶。接著從堀江商場繞一圈陰暗的「大溝頂」，這貫穿鹽埕南北的商店街正是搭築在水溝上頭，即使大部份店舖皆拉下鐵門，不過還可以注意到一些昔日販售舶來品的商家，懂門路的老人家會在這一帶（包含賊仔市、七福商店街...等）找價格便宜的進口菸酒、包包、時裝、生活用品，抬頭看著一路許多打凸的舊招牌，字體、顏色、排版，不免讓人緬懷當時認真又有美感的工藝技術。

沿著鼓山一路離開鹽埕埔爬上千光路，眼睛睜大一些注意右側被樹叢包圍的「合志羽球場」石頭階梯，這裡曾經是參拜「高雄神社」的路徑之一，日本時代的路燈桿、殘存的石燈籠、被改造的鳥居，是老物迷不

能錯過的登山步道，也是上下「高雄忠烈祠」不用枯等接駁公車的捷徑。巡禮完畢後從登山街32巷下山，往前換到另一條60巷，拐進倚著山坡鋪好的兩條小路，能找到清領時代西方人集資興建的「外國人公墓」遺址，儘管日本時代依然為英國政府租用地，但戰後興建起的民宅便和這些古墓相依，現存康威和威廉兩個超過百年歷史的墓碑，比起被中國遊客佔領的「英國領事館」更能感受當時打狗被迫開港，洋人曾經實際來往居住的真實感。

揮別哈瑪星，沿著哨船街直走轉進安海街，拍完偌大的濟公塑像後，把視線聚焦回來更接近自己的那座不太起眼的小廟宇「開臺福德宮」，相傳這裡是臺灣最古老的土地公廟，從一五五一年便開始祭祀，雖然最早被居民祭拜的那尊酷似福德正神石頭已經不見，不過廟裡其他尊神像也都年代久遠，值得仔細端查。傍晚穿梭在哨船頭漁村聚落的迷宮小巷後，走進中山大學正門口不遠，在「西子灣沙灘會館」招牌馬路上可以看到地面有點奇怪，這並不是馬路標誌重劃，而是二〇一四年國臺辦主任張志軍來臺被潑灑油漆後，校方趕緊填補的痕跡，即使是一座現代大學裡頭也有著不為人知的校園黑歷史，如果排進觀光團行程應該也能讓人會心一笑。接著最後，就走向海的那一端，在西子灣防波堤上，看著一望無際的大海，配著一罐冰啤酒，靜靜

欣賞大船入港，凝視著西灣夕照，結束一趟充滿探險歷程的獵奇高雄之旅。

旅人們造訪鹽埕埔與哈瑪星，能夠感受不同的探險樂趣。Yanchengpu and Hamasen offer travelers impressive sights and local culture.



Grandma Liou Liao's New Year in Liouguei



劉廖王金阿嬤
Grandma Liou Liao Yu-jin

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting

◎Photos by Jhou Shu-jheng, Kang Chn-cai, Pao Chung-hui

farewell to her beloved hometown and moved to Tantou Village in Linyuan.

When Grandma Liou Liao recalled her Lunar New Year in Liouguei, her eyes lit up with joy. "Lunar New Year brings back memories of my happy childhood," she exclaims happily, basking in the celebratory joy of Lunar New Year in Liouguei.

The process of preparing the food amplifies the atmosphere of New Year. The grown-ups would devote themselves to the meticulous process of baking rice cakes and Jhongzih (sticky-rice dumpling) for the New Year. At Grandma Liou Liao's table there would always be sweet cakes and Luobo Pudding (shredded white turnip and grained rice). Pork was a special dish as it wasn't affordable for everyday meals at that time.

Grandma Liou Liao's also remembered how her sister, who was tailor specializing in Western clothing and probably busiest during the New Year, would always manage to find time to make each of her siblings a new outfit. During her childhood, Grandma Liou Liao would happily dress up in their new clothes to pay homage at the shrine. They would pray for the upcoming year on the first day of Lunar New Year. All these factors had been essential parts of Grandma's New Year's memories, which give her many reasons to smile and plenty of good resources to make a wonderful story-teller.



年輕時的劉廖王金阿嬤與先生劉茂己(提供/劉廖王金)
Vintage photo of Grandma Liou Liao Yu-jin and her husband Mr. Liou Mao-ji (Photo courtesy of Liou Liao Yu-jin)

At the time of the interview, Grandma Liou Liao Yu-jin was at her grandson's house, where she lives on the top floor of their two-story apartment. Sitting on her green sofa in her living room, Grandma Liou Liao seemed a bit of embarrassed by the arrival of visitors. "I have been suffering from influenza lately," she admitted. Grandma Liou Liao had wanted to be her usual energetic self for her interview. However, as the interview went on Grandma Liou Liao began to relax.

Born in 1931, Grandma Liou Liao grew up in Liouguei's Hakka Village. Her parents had originally settled at Nianhu, Miaoli County, but relocated to Liouguei to open a hardware store, which is still located beside Liouguei's bus station. The humble hardware store supported the family of seven children, until Grandma Liou Liao married Mr. Liou Mao-ji, a Taiwanese man who worked at the Farmer's Association. At 21, she bid



六龜擁有森林與溫泉豐富的觀光資源，利用假期可以洗滌身心。
Liouguei District, popular for weekend getaways, hiking and hot springs

阿嬤們的高雄新年

◎文/周書正

◎攝影/周書正、康村財、鮑忠暉

劉廖王金—六龜的客家庄新年

我在劉廖王金阿嬤的孫子家中，見到了剛從感冒中康復過來劉廖阿嬤。那是一間位在頂樓的雙層公寓，劉廖阿嬤坐在客廳的青色沙發上看起來神色有些緊張。

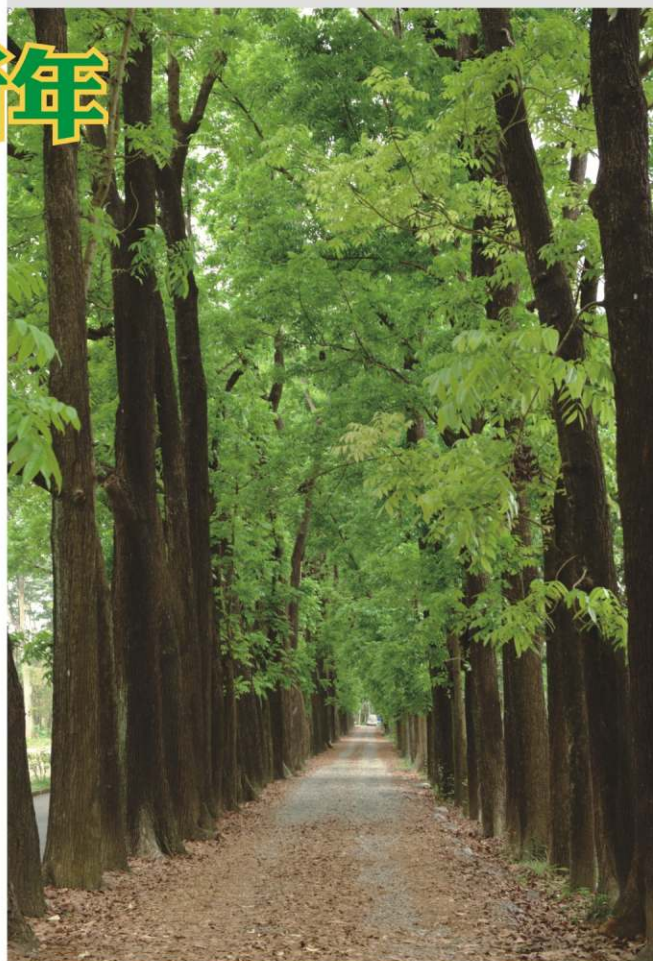
「最近就感冒啦」她這樣解釋，聲音不大卻十分堅毅；接著她稍微理了理衣服、調整坐姿，緊張和不安便從她的眉頭上退去了，像是她剛剛在自己身上施了魔法一樣。

一九三一年出生的劉廖王金阿嬤是六龜客家人，她的父母在他出生之前就從苗栗南湖搬到六龜定居，在現在的高雄客運六龜站的對面開了一間五金行，這間小小的五金行養大了劉廖阿嬤以及她的六個兄弟姊妹。在二十歲那一年，劉廖阿嬤嫁給了在農會上班的閩南人劉茂己阿公；也就此搬到林園的潭頭村，離開了六龜，離開了代表自己青春時代的客家庄。

講到了囡仔時代在六龜的過年印象，她眼睛都亮起來了。「彼時陣過年就是歡喜啊。」然後她說起了六龜新年的種種情景。

大人們總是忙著炊粿，更勤奮一點的人家除了炊粿之外還會包粽子作為年夜飯的主菜。六龜的年夜菜是以甜糕跟蘿蔔糕拉開序幕，再加上平日難得吃到的豬肉料理就是最豐盛的年夜飯了。在劉廖阿嬤的記憶中，姊姊的洋裁店在過年前的一段時間總是很忙，卻仍然會替家裡的弟弟妹妹們做套新衣服。

在大一年初一的早上，穿著新衣到神社去參拜是童年時每逢春節最開心的事情。劉廖阿嬤記不起童年時去的神社的位置跟名字，只記得隨著政權的更迭，神社早就被拆除夷平了。但這座她口中「後山的神社」，還是在她的新年印象裡面，溫柔地擁抱著那個在奉納箱前祈求新年幸福的小女孩。



Grandma Wang Guo Jin-hua's Lunar New Year's Celebrations and Traditions

◎English translation: Hou Ya-ting ◎Photos by Jhou Shu-jheng, Pao Chung-hui



王郭錦華阿嬤
Grandma Wang Guo Jin-hua

Fongshan native, Grandma Wang Guo Jin-hua was born in 1932. Even though, she grew up in a time when people didn't have much money, she felt her childhood was still so much fun and full of joy and laughter. Although, life was tough in those days and children had to bear a lot of responsibility, they still enjoyed life's simple pleasures and enjoyed the time they had to hang out with their friends.

When Grandma was young, schools did not have uniforms. Students wore casual clothes, as they were had to go out to work in the fields afterwards. Students would carry their books in canvas bags over their shoulders. Most students didn't even have shoes, so they went to school barefoot. When students returned home

from school, they would drop off their book-bags and rush out to the fields to find river snails. During the sweet potatoes harvest, students would line up behind the farmers to pick up those that were too small. They would later be dried and shredded or cooked with rice. Whenever Grandma Wang Guo heard the neighbors were going to flood the fields, she and her younger siblings would rush out to catch fish.

For 58 years, she owned and ran a grocery store on Shuangcih Street. Several years ago, she handed the business over to her son. However, she often goes to the shop in the afternoon to pack millet and measure out mung beans for clients. "Working everyday maintains my health," states 84 year old energetic grandma, who seems to have defied aging. Her unbreakable bond with her shop is exemplified in her devotion to her work. With her distinct warm character, her clients always enjoy seeing her.

When asked about the Lunar New Year, a big smile appears on Grandma Wang Guo's face. "The Lunar New Year feast is always more bountiful than the usual meals we have," she explains. Preparation begins a week before. Classic customs included

preparing the Lunar New Year's feast and the offering table to worship the gods. They would also hang couplets written on strips of red paper on the front doors of their homes and receive red envelopes from grown-up.

When Grandma Wang Guo was young the currency of the time was the Tsiam. Whenever she wanted candies, she would ask her grandma for one Tsiam, which would buy two candies. Red envelopes would contain five Tsiam which would purchase 10 candies that would last her for half a month. Another family tradition included the children waking up early and going to pray in Fongshan Shrine from five to six o'clock on the first day of Lunar New Year.

On the second day of Lunar New Year, families would visit the mother's family home. Grandma

Wang Guo remembers there would always be a house full of people, with elders and children around table. The holiday atmosphere, the delicious smell of dishes and holiday spirit bring back special memories for her. Grandma Wang Guo also enjoyed the week-long vacation that came with the New Year and not having to do any chores. For children it was great to be able to relax during the New Year.

Although life was difficult in those days, they were still happy times. For Grandma Wang Guo, Lunar New Year was the best time of all. Filled with tradition and surrounded by family, she still looks back on it with fond memories. A resilient and hardworking Grandmother, she is continues to be a gem of Fongshan.



過年期間的鳳山天公廟，都是祈求幸福平安香客人潮。
During Lunar New Year, Fongshan Tiangong Temple is always packed.

阿嬤們的高雄新年 ◎文／周書正
◎攝影／周書正、鮑忠暉

王郭錦華——褪赤腳的趣味新年

九三二年出生的王郭阿嬤是鳳山人，在雙慈街開雜貨店開了五十八年，雖然已經交棒給兒子好多年了，但還是每天下午要到雜貨店裡替老顧客們包一、兩斤小米、綠豆。「有在做工課，身體會比較好」她笑著對我說，聲音清澈而且充滿元氣。

說起兒時的新年印象，王郭阿嬤覺得那跟當時無憂無慮的生活是很難切割的。那時候學校沒有統一的制服，學生們都穿著方便下田工作的衣服上課；沒有書包，就拿大一點的布包著兩本書揹上肩；沒有鞋，每個人都光著腳丫子去學校。放學回家之後把書包往家裡一丟，褪赤腳就下田裡釣田螺去了。如果剛好趕上別人的蕃薯田在收成，就跟在採收的隊伍後面撿瘦小的、被挑漏的蕃薯回家給母親做蕃薯簽。聽到鄰居的田裡面在喊著要放田水，就拉了妹妹帶著篩子去撈魚。

「當小孩多有趣喔」王郭阿嬤手舞足蹈地說。

但仔細去理解王郭阿嬤所說的無憂無慮的生活，會發現那其實是在艱苦的歷史背景中，孩子們獨有的尋找快樂的方式。釣田螺、撿蕃薯、撈魚，看似是無憂無慮的農家樂，但背後其實有著「不這樣做吃不飽」的憂慮在。

「那過年的時候呢？」聽我問起了過年，王郭阿嬤又笑了。

「過年當然有比較豐富，我們都是從二十五、二十六號一路忙到除夕夜，到了除夕就要準備團圓飯、準備拜拜、貼春聯，吃飽了就等著跟大人們討紅包。」

她說那個時候最常用到的幣值是「尖 (tsiam)」，討錢的時候就是纏著阿嬤「予我一尖啦！予我一尖啦！」地喊。好不容易討到了一尖，就可以拿去買兩顆糖球慢慢吃。過年的紅包差不多都包五尖左右，買十顆糖球可以吃大半個月呢！

到了大年初一，不管前一天多晚睡，小孩們大

概五、六點就會自動起床到鳳山神社去參拜。

「那初二的時候呢？」

「初二我們都講是『女兒日』嘛，大家都回到家裡面來，十幾個人坐一大桌，大家熱熱鬧鬧的吃飯，過年的時候最熱鬧的就是初二之後。那時候過年我們都會放一個禮拜的假，大人們就放孩子們自己去玩，過年最開心的就是大人只有這段期間不會叫我們做東做西的。」

在訪問結束之後，我跟著阿嬤到了她在雙慈街的雜貨店替她拍幾張照片。看她帶著笑容熟練地秤綠豆、包小米，我才明白原來阿嬤的幸福一直都跟勞動結合在一起，只要她還能在雜貨店裡替鄰近的老主顧們包一袋五穀雜糧，她與土地的連結、她的幸福就還會持續下去。她的笑聲也會繼續向我們訴說，她艱苦卻趣味的童年記憶。

Grandma Han Yang's Lunar New Year Celebrations in Hongmaogang

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting ©Photos by Jhou Shu-jheng, Shih Cien-you

Born in 1937, Grandma Han Yang Cing Shuei grew up in Hongmaogang, located in Kaohsiung's Hisogang District. Due to the Port Expansion Project of 2007, her home had to be relocated. She still hasn't come to terms with the fact that Hongmaogang, as she knew it, no longer exists. Since the completion of the project, she has been back once and found that things were just not the same. Perhaps, because of the struggles the people had to overcome, she still feels a strong bond with her previous home. Grandma Han shares what life was like growing up in the village and how it had its own particular culture, especially with regards to Lunar New Year.

Hongmaogang is surrounded by sea. When Grandma Han Yang was young, Siaogang District was famous for its duck farms. Grandma Han Yang says she would wait for the tides and gather the duck eggs that had washed up on the shore and simply pick them up, as if they were a gift from ocean. "That was how my family got their eggs," says Grandma Han Yang with a chuckle.

Grandma Han Yang grew up during the Second World War. "These years," she explains, "were difficult and full of suffering." The Japanese government would purchase crops, fish and poultry for a very low price from the residents of Hongmaogang. However, if residents attempted to conceal goods, they would be hauled off to the police station and severely beaten. Under these circumstances, residents of Hongmaogang weren't able to provide a proper Lunar New Year feast for their families. However, Grandma Han Yang always found a way to conceal food from the Japanese colonial government.

The Japanese government also forced residents to pay high prices for rationed goods. One of the most rationed items was pork. Pigs were monitored and collected by the government, so the only pork the family could access was by secretly butchering sick pigs. Afterwards, residents would slice the pork thinly, salt it, store it in pottery jars and bury them along the coast, where the Japanese government would not find it.

Lunar New Year was premium fishing season. Most of the fishermen



韓楊清水阿嬤
Grandma Han Yang Cing-shuei

had to work during the holidays so they would usually be out on voyages that would last up to twenty days. Even then, the men would only come home for a few days at a time. However, if the fishermen's ship had the right timing and they were home close to Lunar New Year, the fishermen would be able to stay for a couple of extra days in order to celebrate with their families.

In Hongmaogang, Grandma Han Yan recalls, Lunar New Year would end after the first day. The meal would simply include Rice cakes and Jhongzih (sticky-rice dumpling). Before the holiday, her family would busy themselves with preparations and organize the offering table, in order to worship the ancestors and Matsu, the goddess who is believed to be the guardian of fishermen. During the holidays, the grown-ups would

prepare to return to work while the kids would mend the fishing nets. Most people who lived in Hongmaogang married locals, so wives' didn't need to travel very far to visit their mothers on Daughters' Day. Due to the difficult life of the fishermen, they rarely married girls from outside the region. Despite the hard times, Grandma Han Yan maintained the traditions of visiting her mother on the second day and receiving red envelopes from her.



紅毛港文化園區保留紅毛港舊聚落的精神與記憶。
Hongmaogang Historical Park exhibiting history, culture and architecture

阿嬤們的高雄新年

韓楊清水—找不到路回去的紅毛港新年

◎文／周書正 ◎攝影／周書正、史乾佑

九三七年出生的韓楊清水阿嬤是紅毛港人，在戰爭期間出生長大的她，開始有記憶的時候正好是二次世界大戰最白熱化的時候。當時日本政府的徵收手段十分強勢，在紅毛港這裡，不論是土裡種的、水裡抓的、甚至是家裡養的，全部都要上繳給政府作為稅收。政府會用很低的價格跟人民收購，再以高一些的價格、用配額的方式賣給百姓。若是你隱匿家中的收成不報，被舉發之後是會被抓到警察局打屁股打到血肉模糊的。在這個情況下，過年想吃得好一些並不容易，但韓楊阿嬤還是有幫自己加菜的方法。

「紅毛港你知道喔？那時候我們兩邊都是海，內海的對面是小港。平常小港那邊養鴨的人家會把鴨子趕到內海來放，時間到了再把他們趕回去。等到退潮的時候，海水會把小港那邊的鴨子下的蛋沖到我們這裡來，我們再帶著鍋子到岸邊去撿鴨蛋。那時候要吃到蛋只能用這個方法。」

韓楊阿嬤一邊笑一邊跟我說。

「那時候每一家配給到的豬肉都很少，家裡養的豬又不能自己殺。要吃到豬肉，就只能偷殺。」

「偷殺？不是會怕被別人舉報嗎？」

「如果是長大的、健康的豬當然不能殺啊。偷殺的都是不吃飼料的，快死的或是長不大的豬。了之後切成長條狀醃起來，連糞一起拿到海邊埋起來，那時候檢查不會去查海邊，漲潮的時候都是海啊。」

再細問韓楊阿嬤童年在紅毛港的新年印象，她卻跟我說，討海人的新年跟內陸那邊的務農人不同，因為過年這段時間的台灣海峽很適合出船，所以常常家裡面有人是春節還在船上的。

「那時候出船，一次都是二十天，回來休息沒幾天就又會出去。如果剛好過年前人在陸上，還能夠為了跟家裡吃個飯晚個幾天再出海，但如果已經出去了，就只能在海上過年。」

韓楊阿嬤的兒時春節假期是到初一為止的。

除夕夜的時候以炊糰跟包粽子為主，初一的時候整裡家裡並且祭拜祖先、媽祖，隔天又要各自回到工作崗位上，就算沒有出外工作，孩子們還是要幫忙家裡把魚網補好。

「那初二沒有回娘家嗎？」

「我們紅毛港很少會嫁到外面去的，討海那麼辛苦又怎麼會有人要嫁進來？初二的時候回娘家跟媽媽拜個年，媽媽會簡單的包個小紅包，拿完紅包我們就又回去工作了。」

紅毛港的童年聽起來非常辛苦，但在政府徵地之後搬到前鎮好幾年的韓楊阿嬤談起紅毛港的消失與徵收還是忿忿不平。

「上次回去紅毛港看，我真的是找不到路回去啊。」韓楊阿嬤激動的說。

我知道，對韓楊阿嬤來說，就算童年時代如何辛苦，紅毛港也是個無論如何都想要回去的家。