

# Love Kaohsiung

愛 · 高雄



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# An Amazing Sight to Behold: Cijin Tianhou Temple

©Written by Li Ding-yuan

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Listed as a municipal-level heritage site, Cijin Tianhou Temple has been a landmark for 349 years. A recent renovation, which took more than three years to complete, was unveiled in October 2021. This newly restored religious center in Cijin is again luring visitors eager to experience its graceful antiquity and historical magnificence.

Established in 1673, Cijin Tianhou Temple is located on bustling Miaocian Road. It was the first temple in Kaohsiung dedicated to Mazu, the goddess of the sea and one of Taiwan's most popular deities. The street market that surrounds Cijin Tianhou Temple has developed and flourished with the shrine as its center. The temple is always full of people praying and burning incense. Over the centuries, it has surely been one of Taiwan's busiest places of worship.

The status of Cijin Tianhou Temple in the hearts of believers is self-evident. In the early days, when people

built new boats, it was customary to sail three circles in front of the temple while praying to Mazu for safety at sea and abundant catches. The temple has guarded the land and the people of the region for generations.

Renowned Taiwanese traditional craftsmen were invited to participate in the temple's recent restoration. Among them was Wu Cyuan-kun, an expert in crafting and assembling the wooden





frames, beams, and columns at the heart of many old-style buildings. He was joined by clay maestro Lyu Sin-yi, master painter Syu Liang-jin, and Chen Cuan-di, an artisan specializing in *jiannian* shard art, a type of three-dimensional mosaic sculpture.

Their exquisite craftsmanship and artistic talents have given the temple and its folk artifacts a dazzling and haunting beauty.

Highlights include the illuminated dragon lacquer painting, and images of a phoenix and a qilin (a mythical Chinese creature, somewhat like a unicorn) created by a kind of wet gilding, in which gold powder is applied to a wet primer to enhance the artwork's light and shade. These are the work of master artist Syu Liang-jin.

The main hall contains murals —

including *Qin Shubao and Luo Cheng in Combat* — that were created by the late Chen Yu-feng, one of Taiwan's most famous temple artists.

The statues of the two protector generals who stand beside Mazu, Qianliyan and Shunfenger, have a majestic and vivid appearance. In addition, the stone steps at the entrance of the temple actually arrived long ago in Taiwan as ballast on a ship. The fashioning of these ballast stones into steps symbolizes Han migrants putting down roots in their new home.

Visiting this historic site, one can marvel at exquisite artifacts while immersed in the ambiance created by incense smoke. If you are able to chat with locals, you will surely find yourself learning about Cijin's captivating folk culture and customs.

# Explore Mount Shou's Limestone Caves

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**R**ugged coral-reef limestone terrain is a major feature of Kaohsiung's Mount Shou, which has more than 150 limestone caves. Shoushan National Nature Park Administration accepts applications for cave exploration between November 1 and April 30, when the weather is generally dry.

The curious and adventurous can apply for access to four caves: Orangutan Cave, Tianyu Tiancai Cave, Beifong Jile Cave, and Jingua Cave. Under the supervision of a cave guide, visitors can venture deep into these caverns to experience the park's geological wonders.

Of the four, Beifong Jile Cave is particularly challenging, as it boasts a four-story drop between the entrance and the bottom of the cave. Jingua Cave was named after a giant symmetrical flowstone inside which looks like an inverted pumpkin. It is often included as a side trip, due to its proximity to Beifong Jile Cave. It is recommended that first-time visitors start with Orangutan Cave and Tianyu Tiancai Cave.

## **Squeezing through a Narrow Gap in Orangutan Cave**

Under the guidance of cave guide Huang Huei-neng, we headed to our first

stop, Orangutan Cave. Once we were in the cave, we could feel the coolness of the rock wall, which added to the cave's ethereal ambiance.

Orangutan Cave got its name from the several ape-shaped rocks within. Another interesting point is that there are “caves” within the cave. Huang Huei-neng challenged the group to squeeze through a narrow crevice by bending down and climbing through it. Caught between the jagged rocks and the smooth ground, crawling forward, holding our breaths, twisting and crawling through, it felt as if we were breaking out of a cocoon.

## **‘Jesus Light’: A Check-in Spot for Internet Celebrities**

Next on the agenda was Tianyu Tiancai Cave, which is in a secluded location. We crammed ourselves into a hole that could hold only one person at a time, while clinging to tree roots with our feet on the ground. Light streams down from the cave's top crack, and when it rains, it cascades down like a waterfall, hence its name (Tianyu means “sky rain”). Our guide kept an eye out for snakes, crickets, spiders, and other potential threats.

At noon, a “silver lining” appears at the end of the cave. Beams of light spread across the large, high cave, making it an optimum time to take photos. Although the “Jesus Light,” caused by the Tyndall Effect, was not visible on the day of our visit, the soft and diffused light





nonetheless had a dream-like beauty. The Instagram crowd flocks to the site, as — in perfect conditions, at least — sunlight streaming through this hole generates a fantastic and heavenly glow of light. If you have yet to experience

this, make an appointment for the next advanced cave exploration class!

**For cave exploration and rock-climbing applications, as well as activity notices, visit the website of Shoushan National Nature Park: <https://bit.ly/3oChSTP>**

# An Unexpected Encounter: Jiasian Bookstore Owner You Yong-fu and British Photographer John Thomson

©Written by Li Siao-ping

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©Photos by Carter

©Photo courtesy of You Yong-fu

Who was the first person to photograph the mountainous areas of Kaohsiung? The answer is John Thomson, a 19th-century Scottish photographer.

Thomson arrived by boat in Takao (now Kaohsiung) in 1871. Accompanied by missionary Dr. James Laidlaw Maxwell, he made a 20-day journey from Takao Port to Taiwan Fucheng (now Tainan), and eastward to Jiasian, the Laonong River, what is now Liouguei District, and other destinations. He took 59 photos and made several notes

during the excursion.

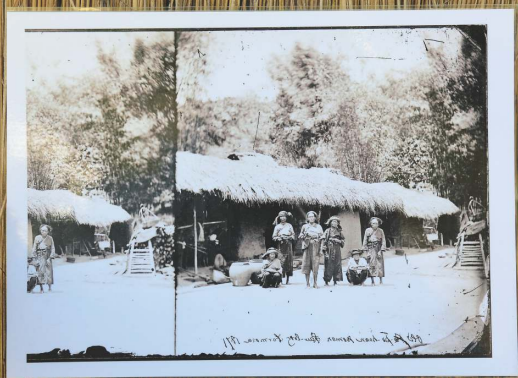
More than a century later, You Yong-fu, owner of Pumen Bookstore in Jiasian and a native of that town, stumbled across a photograph Thomson had taken of his hometown. That moment marked the start of an 18-year quest for knowledge.

The lives of Thompson and You Yong-fu converged in 2001, when You began to study literature and history relating to Jiasian. He came across the volume *Old Photographs of Taiwan: Collection of the National Library of France*, in which he noticed that one image was described as showing “the mountain stream between Jiasianpu and Laonong.”

You was stunned to find a photo that depicted the landscape of his hometown.

What is more, the mention of a welcoming party of Pingpu (lowland indigenous) people in Thomson's notes intrigued You, so he began a “detective-style investigation” in which he sought to identify and compare the locations shown in each photo. During this process, he uncovered a plethora of heartfelt stories.

Eighteen years later, You published his book *John Thomson Formosa*. It carries readers back to the southern Taiwan of 150







years ago, revealing the lives of the Siraya and Taivoan Pingpu tribes.

Recreating Thomson's journey has not been easy since much of the cultural and geographic landscape has changed. In 2006, You set out on foot to explore Baiyun Waterfall Valley in Jiasian. However, when he returned to the valley for the seventh time in 2015, after a flood had destroyed manmade facilities and exposed original rock forms, he realized that the true shape of this spectacular valley had finally emerged.

Europe boasts various pilgrimage routes, while Japan has the Kumano Kodo network of trails. You Yong-fu is

endeavoring to create a "Thomson-Maxwell Route" with Thomson's footsteps as the main axis. The tour connects local culture, ecology, homestays, and special dishes, leading travelers to learn more about Takao, Zuoji in Tainan, and several places in Kaohsiung's rural interior, such as Mujha, Goupeng, Shanlin, Jiasian, Laonong, and Liouguei.

You hopes that this cultural heritage path in Taiwan will shine a new light on Kaohsiung's mountainous areas, while helping to preserve the area's culture and history, and reverse depopulation trends.

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For further information, visit the "Sunlight on Jiasianpu" website (<https://puumen2727.pixnet.net/blog>, Chinese only) or the "British Photographer Thomson Photographed Taiwan's Serial Cultural Heritage, 1871" Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/616069898415428/>).

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# Experience the Charm of Cross-culturalism at "Kaohsiung's Little Southeast Asia Community"

©Written by Li Guei-sian

©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao

©Photos by Carter

**S**outheast Asian eateries and stores are abundant near Kaohsiung's train station, on Nanhua, Jianguo, and Bade roads. Every weekend, a diverse group of migrant workers and new immigrants gather to sell their products. It is known as the Southeast Asia Commercial Community. The organization consists of immigrants from Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. It is an excellent opportunity to explore Kaohsiung's multiculturalism and enjoy an exotic and unique ambiance.

The Kaohsiung Friends of Indonesia Association (KFI) is an organization that is dedicated to promoting cultural exchange and has been promoting the "Kaohsiung Little Southeast Asia Community" since 2018. They also promote Southeast Asian stores that have been set up in front of the station.

One of their promotional materials includes the Southeast Asian



Commercial District Map. They offer various commercial district tours and cultural immersion activities. They also hold the "Little Southeast Asia Community Day" in October, which provides local Taiwanese residents an opportunity to experience Southeast Asian culture and try the cuisine.

The tour will take participants along Nanhua, Jianguo, and Bade roads to see







the signboards written in various Southeast Asian languages. It will also introduce specialty shops like Halal-certified eateries, including Istana Bakso Chen Lili, specializing in Indonesian beef ball dishes. Owner Chen Lili, who used to do migrant jobs, understands what her fellow expatriates miss and crave from home. Some work as domestic assistants and cannot get to her restaurant, so she started an Indonesian food delivery service.

The tour also includes the Indonesian grocery store on Nanhua Road called "Bali." The owner, Mr. Lin, is an overseas Chinese from Indonesia. Customers can get products from Indonesia and even regional dishes like banana pancakes and curry chicken soup. The next stop is another eatery called "Lishih Second-generation Old Store," which is also on Nanhua Road and run by a Vietnamese woman and her husband, Mr. Yang Jianchuan. Here, people can enjoy delicious Vietnamese cuisine. Signature dishes include fried rice noodles and Vietnamese beef short ribs. They are popular with the locals and Vietnamese



residents alike.

Migrant laborers significantly contribute to Kaohsiung's economy. The Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Philippine people bring a multicultural vibrance to Kaohsiung. Come out and learn about their various cultures and food. It makes a fun family activity to learn more about our Southeast Asian neighbors, and Kaohsiung's Little Southeast Asia Community is a great place to start!

#### **Istana Bakso Chen Lili (an Indonesian beef ball eatery)**

No. 265, Jianguo 2nd Rd., Sanmin Dist.,  
Kaohsiung City  
FB : Istana Bakso Halal Chen Lili

#### **Bali Store**

No. 214, Nanhua Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung  
City  
FB : Nasi Padang Bali Store

#### **Kaohsiung Little Southeast Asia Community**

FB: Kaohsiung Little Southeast Asia Community

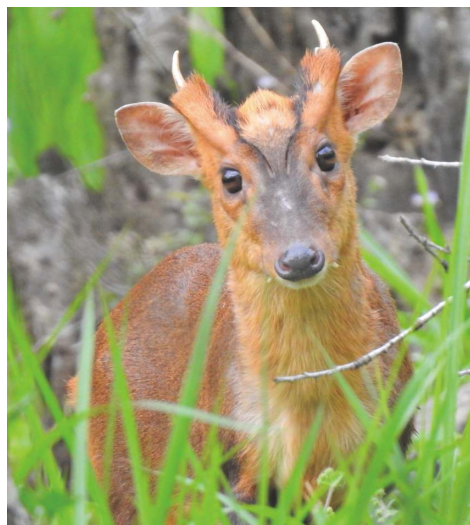
# Explore Shanping Forest Ecological Garden

©Written by Li Siao-ping

©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao

©Photos by Cindy Lee

©Photos courtesy of Shanping, Fan Yi-bin



**S**hanping Forest Ecological Garden reopened on New Year's Day. Located 750 meters above sea level, it has become a popular spot for eco-tourism. Shanping is excellent for viewing Plum Blossoms, Cherry Blossoms, Peach Blossoms, and azaleas. Spring is the best time to come to the area. It is also home to 134 bird species, ten of which are endemic to Taiwan, offering a paradise for serious bird watchers.

Shanping is famous for its Cinchona cultivation, the tree that produces the malaria treatment quinine. As a result, Shanping was an important area for the cultivation and research of Cinchona



during the Japanese colonial period. After Japanese colonialism ended, Shanping continued to be an area for forestry research. In 1997, Shanping Forest Ecological Garden was established.

The park opens from the beginning of November until the end of April. Visitors are required to apply for a permit 14 days before their visit. The ecological tour begins at the Forestry Promotion and Education Center. Then visitors see the Earth God temple in the back and walk the trail. If you continue onwards, you will be surrounded by mesmerizing broad-leaved forests scenery. The trail ends at the Bamboo Garden. In 1970, internationally renowned bamboo expert Mr. Lin Wei-jhih established the garden and collected and planted more than 60 bamboo species.

Visitors are then recommended to hike the 2.5-kilometer Senshan Trail, which usually takes two and a half hours.



Visitors will see low-altitude tree species along the trail, including Taiwan Incense Cedar and *Agathis dammara*. 177 plant species, including *Cupressus cashmeriana*, *Agathis gammara*, and Ceylon olive, can be seen in the arboretum.

At the end of the forest road lies the oldest and most well-preserved building in the area-“Wumu House.” Mr. Lin, the previous experiment forest's director at the Kyoto Imperial University, lived in Wumu House. It was built with Taiwanese cypress and Formosan *Michelia* wood and was previously Mr. Lin's dormitory. It is now open for visitors. Zihcingtang, another historical building, has a black and white display of old photos of the area. It gives visitors insight into the region's history and its *Cinchona* trees. Shanping Forest Ecological Garden is a beautiful place for nature and history lovers alike to enjoy the region's flora and fauna and take a walk into the past.

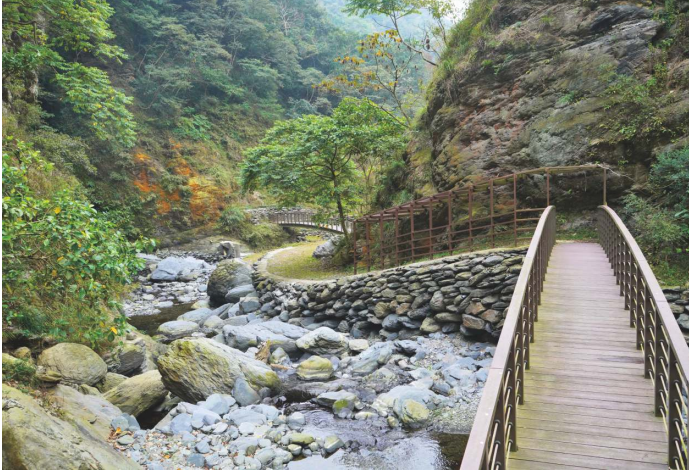
**Shanping Forest Ecological Garden**

Telephone: (07)689-1648

Website: <https://shanping.tfri.gov.tw>

**Entry Application:**

Apply on the official website (<https://reurl.cc/Ep0d00>)14 days before the visit to the park.





# 旗津天后宮 百年の歴史が蘇る

◎文/李定遠  
◎翻訳/有田夏子  
◎撮影/Carter  
◎写真提供/旗津天后宮

2021年10月、旗津の街に鎮座し349年の歴史をもつ直轄市定古跡「旗津天后宮」が、3年におよぶ修復作業を終えて新しく生まれ変わった。旗津の信仰の中心であるこの廟を訪ね、数百年の歴史の面影を探ってみませんか？

1673年に建立された旗津天后宮は、人通りにぎやかな廟前通りに位置している。高雄で初めて媽祖神を祀ったこの廟は、



数世紀にわたって旗津の街の発展を見守り続け、つねに人々の信仰の中心であり続けた。

旗津天后宮は、人々の信仰によってか





けがえない存在だ。かつて、新しく建造した船を進水させる前には、廟前を三周まわって媽祖神に航海の無事と豊漁を祈るという風習があったということから、この土地の住民を代々見守る重要な存在であったことがうかがえる。

今回の修復作業には、木組み(屋根を支える木製の構造)の呉権坤師匠、泥細工の呂新義師匠、伝統画の許良進師匠、剪粘(陶磁器の破片を用いた装飾)の陳篡地師匠など、台湾の伝統工芸に通じた多くの専門家が携わった。

優れた伝統技術と芸術の力によって、

旗津天后宮の随所にあしらわれた工芸品が鮮やかで美しい姿を取り戻した。

旗津天后宮の見どころには、許良進師匠の手による「双龍泥金画」や「鳳凰・麒麟描金画」が挙げられる(描金とは、生乾きの塗料に金粉塗料で色付けして陰影を表現する絵画技術である)。また、正殿に飾られた「秦叔宝・羅成双比武図」をはじめとする彩色壁画の数々は、国宝級絵師として有名な陳玉峰の作品である。媽祖神の側に立つ「千里眼」と「順風耳」は、媽祖神を守る二人の將軍で、威厳がありながらも穏やかな顔立ちと今にも動き出しそうな生き生きとした姿態が印象的だ。天后宮の門の前にある石量の階段は、かつてこの廟を建てた先人たちが台湾へ渡航する際に用いた底荷の石(船体を安定させるため、船底に置く重い石)で作られており、この土地に留まって生きていくという先人たちの決意が込められている。

旗津天后宮を訪れ、参拝者の立てるお香の煙に包まれながら伝統工芸品の数々を堪能して地元の人々と気楽な会話を楽しめば、旗津の人情味あふれる土地柄が感じられるはずだ。



# 寿山鍾乳洞 わくわく探検

◎文/李曉萍

◎翻訳/有田夏子

◎撮影/Carter

**寿** 山の特徴の一つとして、サンゴ礁の遺骸などから形成された石灰岩の切立った地形が挙げられる。寿山国立公園の自然管理局は、毎年11月1日から4月30日にかけて、寿山にある150カ所の鍾乳洞のうち「猩猩洞」、「天雨天財洞」、「北峰極楽洞」和「金瓜洞」の4カ所を一般

公開し、鍾乳洞保全員のガイドによる探検ツアーの申込を受け付けている。

4つの鍾乳洞のうち最も難易度が高いのは、入口から奥までの高低差が4階建ての建物と同じぐらいある

「北峰極楽洞」だ。「金瓜洞」は、今も成長を続ける金瓜(カボチャ)にそっくりな鍾乳石があることからその名がつけられた。「北峰極楽洞」と「金瓜洞」の2つは隣接しているために、ともにツアーが組まれることが多い。鍾乳洞を初めて探検するなら、まずは「猩猩洞」と「天雨天財洞」の2カ所をおすすめだ。



## 洞窟探検 岩の裂け目から脱出

鍾乳洞保全員・黄揮能さんのガイドのもと、私たちはまず初心者向けとされる「猩猩洞」へと向かった。洞窟の中は岩壁から伝わる冷氣でひんやりとしていて、どこことなく厳かで透き通った空気が流れている。

「猩猩洞」という名は、ゴリラ(猩猩)に似た石筍があることから付けられたものだが、この洞窟にはもう一つの見どころがある。それは、岩の裂け目の通り抜けチャレンジだ。私たちは黄揮能さんのガイドのもと、体を低くして岩の裂け目に入り、ギザギザした岩石と平らな地面の間をほふく前進しながら進んでいった。息を吸っ





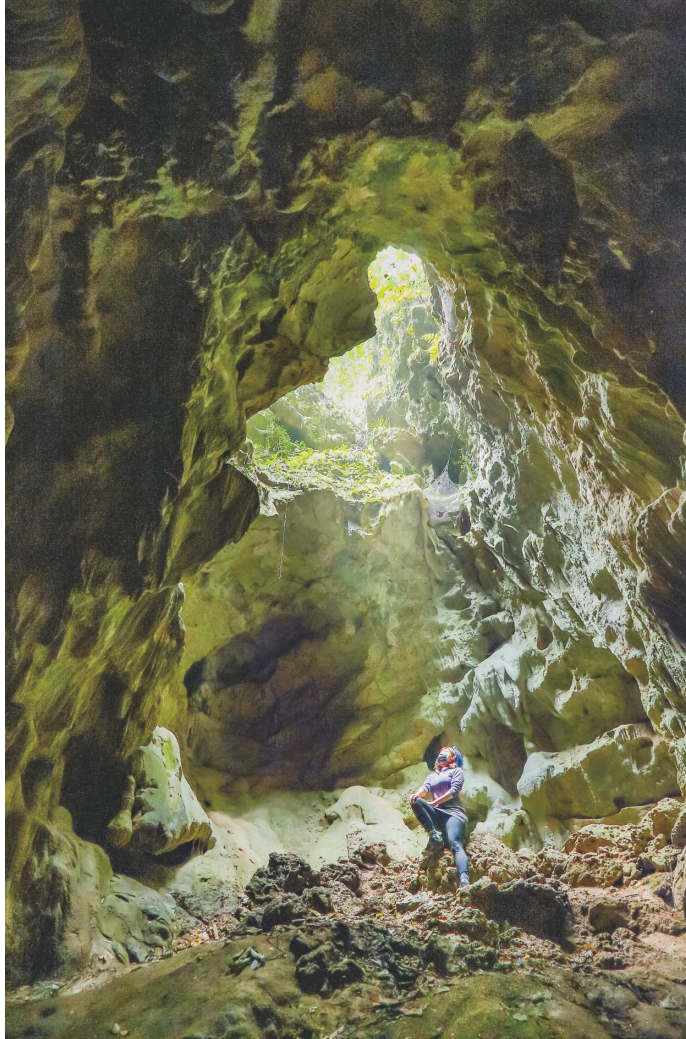


てお腹をへこませ、身体をよじりながら脱出した瞬間、まるでさなぎを脱いで蝶になったかのような解放感でいっぱいになった。

### SNS映え間違いなし「聖なる光」のふりそそぐ洞窟

次は、SNS映えすると評判の寿山の秘境「天雨天財洞」へとやって来た。樹の根に掴まりながら人一人がようやく通れるほどの狭い入口を通り抜け、岩石の足場に降り立つと、洞窟の天井の裂け目から光が注ぐ、とても美しい光景が広がっていた。雨の日にはここから雨水が滴り落ちるため、洞窟の名に「天の雨」という言葉が入っている。黄揮能さんによれば、洞窟内には蛇やカマドウマ、アシダカグモなどが出ることもあるので注意が必要だ。

正午になると、洞窟が急に明るくなった。広々と天井の高い洞窟の中に空から陽光が差し込むこの時間帯は、最高のシャッターチャンスだ。この日は残念ながら



ら陽光が弱く、チンダル現象のもたらす「聖なる光」は見られなかったが、やわらかな光に包まれていると、まるで夢の中にいるような錯覚を覚える。初めての鍾乳洞探検ですっかりその魅力にとりつかれた私たちは、さっそく次回の上級コースに申し込むことにした。

「洞窟探検・ロッククライミング」の申込方法やご注意事項については、「寿山国立自然公園」のウェブサイトをご覧ください。

<https://bit.ly/3oChSTP>

# 甲仙書店 游永福とイギリスの写真家ジョン・トムソンの出会い

◎文/李曉萍  
◎翻訳/新垣李加子  
◎撮影/Carter  
◎写真提供/游永福

**高**雄の山地を初めて撮影したのは誰だろうか。答えはスコットランドの写真家、ジョン・トムソン(John Thomson)だ。1871年、トムソンと宣教師のマクスウェル医師は、アモイから船で高雄に至り、その後20日余り台湾を旅した。打狗(現在の高雄)から台湾府城(現在の台南)へと進み、その後東に向かって、甲仙、荖濃、六龜里(現在の六龜)の山地へと入っていった。トムソンはこれらの地で59枚の写真と旅行記を残している。それから100年余り経った頃、甲仙書店を営む游永福氏は、

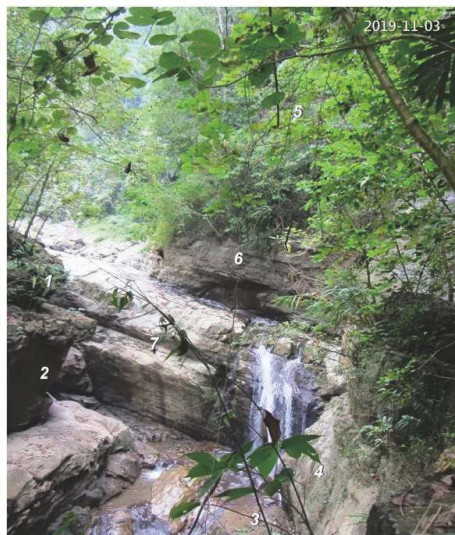
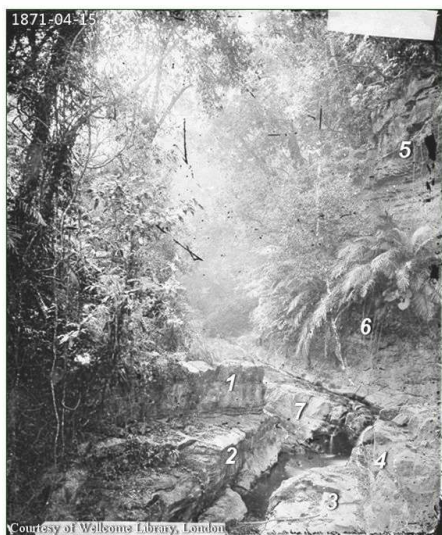


たまたまトムソンによって撮影された自らの故郷の写真を見つけた。ここから18年間に及ぶトムソンの足跡を辿る旅が始まったのだった。

書店の店長である游氏と、写真家のトムソン。違う時代に生まれた二人の人生が初めて交わったのは、2001年のことだった。当時、游氏は高雄市甲仙区の文化や歴史の研究に取り組んでいた。たま







たまめくった『フランス秘蔵—台湾初期の姿』という本の中に、トムソンが撮影した「甲仙埔と荖濃の間の山溪」という風景写真があり、そこには自身の故郷の100年前の姿が収められていた。また、彼の旅行記の中には、平埔族による歓迎の宴の様子も描かれていた。これらに心を揺さぶられた游氏は、実地調査を始めることにした。トムソンの写真と撮影場所を照らし合わせ、写真に結びつく物語を掘り出し ていったのだ。

18年後、游氏は『トムソンを尋ねて：1871年台湾文化遺産の大発見』という本を出版した。この本を読めば、150年前の台湾南部の姿を眺めることができ、また平埔族のシラヤ族やタイボアン族の生活の細部まで知ることができる。

トムソンの歩いた道を辿るのは容易ではなかった。写真の中の多くの風景は、すでに変わってしまっていたからだ。2006年、甲仙区にある白雲仙谷の写真から調べ始め、2015年までに7回も当地を訪れた。白雲仙谷には人工設備があつ

たが、途中で洪水により流されてしまった。しかし、設備が流されたことで滝に元々あった岩が顔を出し、長い間求めていた壮麗な溪谷の姿が目の前に現れた。

ヨーロッパには巡礼路が、日本には熊野古道といった「道」がある。游氏は努力の末、トムソンの足跡を元にした「トムソンとマクスウェルの道」を造ることができた。この道を訪れる人は、文化や生態、民宿や土地の料理に触れ、打狗、左鎮、木柵、溝坪、杉林、甲仙、荖濃、六龜といった地域についてより深く知ることができる。

游氏はこの台湾の文化遺産の道が、高雄の山岳地に新しい風を吹かせ、文化や歴史、そして住人達を守ってくれることを願っている。

さらに知りたい方はこちらをご覧ください：

「日照甲仙埔」(中国語)

<https://puumen2727.pixnet.net/blog>

「イギリスの写真家・トムソン 1871年台湾文化遺産の道(英國攝影家湯姆生1871臺灣線性文化遺産)」(中国語)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/616069898415428/>

# 異文化の魅力を伝える「高雄駅前南国商圈」

◎文/李瑰嫻

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/Carter

**高**雄駅前の南華路や建国路、そして八徳路の辺りには、東南アジアの飲食店や雑貨店が数多く建ち並ぶ。週末になると、これらの国々からの移住労働者や、新住民※と呼ばれる人々が集まり、異国情緒あふれる「南国商圈」を作り出す。歩いていると、聞こえてくるのはインドネシア、ベトナム、フィリピンなどの言葉で、今いる場所が台湾ではないかのような新鮮な気持ちになる。グルメを目当てにわざわざ足を運ぶ人もいう。多様な文化を受け入れる、高雄のエネルギーを感じてみよう。

※新住民…国際結婚などで台湾籍を取得した人々。

文化交流に取り組んでいる高雄市インドネシアの友の協会は、2018年から駅前の東南アジア商店街で店を



営む新住民の人々と協力して「高雄駅前南国商圈」を推進している。マップを作成し、エリアガイドや文化体験イベントを行う。

毎年10月には「南国商圈の日」を制定し、台湾人に向けて東南アジアの文化体験やグルメイベントを開催している。

外国語の看板が並ぶ通りで、ガイドが







すらすらと  
各店舗の特色を  
紹介していく。その中の  
一つが、ハラール認証を受けてい  
る「陳莉莉のインドネシア牛肉団子店(陳  
莉莉印尼牛肉丸小吃店)」だ。店主であ  
る陳莉莉さん自身、もともとインドネシア  
から来た労働者だったので、故郷の味が  
恋しくとも雇い主から離れられない労働  
者たちの気持ちをよく理解しており、それ  
がきっかけでこの店を始めたのだという。  
最初は公園で、インドネシアのおやつ  
の出前サービスから始めた。

次に紹介するのは、南華路にあるインド  
ネシアの食品や雑貨を売る「バリ商店(巴  
里商店)」だ。店長の林さんはインドネシ  
ア華人、この店では買い物のほかにも、  
バナナの揚げ物(香蕉餅)や鶏肉のカ  
レースープ(咖喱雞湯)といったインドネシ  
ア料理を注文することもできる。

「黎氏二代老店」は、ベトナム出身の店  
長と夫の楊建川さんが営むベトナム料理  
店だ。看板メニューの炒めフォー(炒河  
粉)やベトナム式ビーフステーキ(越式牛

小排)など、おいしい料理はどれも好評を  
得ている。

移住労働者は、高雄の経済を支える大  
切な力だ。インドネシアやベトナム、フィリ  
ピンなどから海を越えてやってきた彼らは、  
同時にそれぞれの文化も携えてきている。  
そんな高雄にある東南アジアの文化を知  
るのに、高雄駅前南国商圈はぴったりの  
場所だ。まずはここから、東南アジアのグ  
ルメと文化を体験してみてもはどうだろうか。

**陳莉莉のインドネシア牛肉団子店(陳莉莉印尼  
牛肉丸小吃店 Istana Bakso Chen Lili)**

住所: 高雄市三民区建国二路265号  
(三民區建國二路265號)

Facebook: Istana Bakso Halal Chen Lili

**バリ商店(巴厘商店 Bali Store)**

住所: 高雄市新興区南華路214号  
(新興區南華路214號)

Facebook: Nasi Padang Bali Store

**高雄駅前南国商圈エリア  
(高雄站前南國商圈社區)**

Facebook: 高雄站前南國商圈社區

An enchanting spring  
scene: Madagascar  
almond trees around  
Kaohsiung Museum of  
Fine Arts

©Photo by Huang Jing-wen

春の日差しを浴びる高雄  
市立美術館のマダガスカ  
ルアーモンド

◎撮影:黄敬文



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