

Exploring Kaohsiung with Cycling Writer Chen Jhong-li

- ⊚Written by Li Guei-sian
- ©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao
- OPhotos by Carter

Riding a bicycle at a soothing pace is an excellent way to roam through Kaohsiung, and discover the full depth and breadth of the city. By following Chen Jhong-li, a well-known cycling writer, travelers can explore seldom-visited corners, the city's long coastline, endless country roads, and the steep mountains and valleys of Kaohsiung.

Visitors will find it worth slowing down so as to enjoy Kaohsiung's rich landforms. "Traveling by bike is like filming," says Chen. "If you drive a car, the speed makes the scene become blurry. On the other hand, when you walk, you see the scene too clearly. Riding a bike allows you to see the contours of the scenery, while giving you



a sense of mobility."

Chen lives in Taipei, but often passes through Kaohsiung when cycling around the island. In recent years, he has been deeply impressed by Kaohsiung's dramatic transformation. "I used to see many factory smokestacks, but now I see the changing culture and infrastructure. The streets have become neat and clean," he says.

He speaks highly of the West Side Harbor Line Bike Path, which was built on a former railway line. "The next time I go to Kaohsiung, for sure I won't drive. I'll ride my bike around the city until my





heart's content," Chen says.

The urban cycling route Chen Jhong-li most recommends connects Cijin with Sizihwan. He says: "The great charm of the Cijin route is that you can look at Kaohsiung's harbor from different angles."

He suggests cycling from Dengshan Street to National Sun Yat-sen University, chasing the warm sea breezes in Sizihwan, then taking a ferry to Cijin. It requires some effort to ride up the hill to Cihou's lighthouse and fort, but Chen describes it as a "personal must-go cycling route."

When you reach the lighthouse, he advises following the trail to the fort: "There you'll have a 360-degree view, with the harbor on one side and Cijin Island on the other. You'll enjoy panoramic views of the city as well as of



the mountain and the sea."

From the fort, head to Cijin Fish Market. There, a delicious meal of freshly-prepared seafood will wipe away the fatigue of cycling. Chen also recommends heading south, if you have enough energy. After taking the ferry from Jhongjhou on Cijin, you can ride to Love Pier, Glory Pier, and other spots from which you can experience various views of Kaohsiung's harbor.

Beyond the city, travelers can immerse themselves in the legends and stories of tribes hidden in the mountains of Kaohsiung. Chen Jhong-li has repeatedly visited the Hla'alua people in Taoyuan District and the Kanakanavu people in Namasia District by bicycle. "Riding to these tribal communities helps you better understand the local geography and natural environment," he says.

Kaohsiung is like a prism. As the angle changes, the varying brilliance of different colors becomes visible. If you cycle around Kaohsiung, you are sure to discover the city's most alluring and tranquil corners.

Hong Li's Recommended Places to Explore in Kaohsiung

- ⊚Written by Li Guei-sian
- ©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao
- OPhotos courtesy of Hong Li



Takaogooday Podcast and founder of Taiwan History Fan Page. Although he spent several years studying and working in Yunlin, Taipei, and Keelung, the smells of the harbor and the fishing boats made him miss home so much that he decided to return. It was then that he began using photography to record Kaohsiung's transformation and diverse culture. "I liked photographing special places while I walked around the city, then everyone can gain insight into Kaohsiung's various aspects", he explains.

Hong Li was born in Hamasen to a family of seafarers. During Japanese colonial period, his family moved from Penghu to Kaohsiung to gain access to greater opportunities. When he was growing up, the seafarers in the family

would tell him about their adventures. Hong Li too had originally planned to follow in family tradition and even studied at National Taiwan Ocean University, in Keelung. However, he found he had a greater interest in industry, product design, and photography.

Hong Li usually walks around Kaohsiung when he is documenting the area. He always enjoys stopping to chat with the locals who enthusiastically share stories about the past and discovers the city's colorful history and culture. He usually begins these walks in Hamasen. He feels the reclaimed land leftover from Japanese colonial period is just one of Kaohsiung's fascinating microcosms. He describes it as a "neatly arranged checkerboard of streets, with interesting historical sites, such as the Former





British Consulate at Takao". One of the places he particularly likes is Binhai 1st Road's Lane 57, next to the ferry station. He enjoys the public spaces and particularly likes the ice factory nearby that is still in operation. He really likes the area's industrial architecture which he feels to be "a lovely corner of the fishing village".

Hong Li also finds the Guomao community in Zuoying District intriguing. He feels that the community is like a paradise. Many of the buildings are now large complexes. The whole area creates a unique, multi-sensory experience. During the city's industrial peak, Guomao community had more than 10,000 residents. There were various services, industries, and places to enjoy traditional delicacies. This city's interesting history can still be witnessed in the traditional

barbershops and the old military village's delicious restaurants. His walk continues into Zuoying Old City and Lotus Pond. He enjoys the fact that Zuoying is a particularly historical part of the city, which dates back to the Ching Dynasty.

He also recommends taking the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit to Dadong Station and then walking the "iron-industry" street. Although the iron industry is no longer in operation, visitors can walk along the narrow streets where many iron shops produce scissors, cleavers, sickles, and hoes etc. that he feels these iron products are sharpe and durable. He also recommends walking along Fongshan River or going from Sanmin Road to Kaohsiung Rapid Transit's Fongshan Station. Here visitors can enjoy local delicacies and gain insight into Fongshan's historical areas.





Tea Gardens and Hot Springs in Kaohsiung's Countryside

- Written by Li Guei-sian
- ©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao
- OPhotos by Zeng Sin-yao, Lin Yan-yi
- OPhoto courtesy of Taoyuan District Office

rom time to time, it is important to leave the city and go out into the countryside. Kaohsiung's numerous mountain villages offer fantastic hot springs, delicious cuisine, and great places to rejuvenate.

Tea-tasting in a Baoshan Tribal Village

The Baoshan Tribe live in Kaohsiung's Taoyuan District, where Taiwan's indigenous tea is produced. Visitors can



enjoy numerous tea gardens that surround the mountain. The Baoshan Tribe not only grow tea, but also brew it. The tea industry really began to flourish after participating in tea ceremony competition, which is held by Maolin National Scenic Area Administration. Tourists can come to Baoshan, enjoy the









tea gardens, and get a peek into the unique Bunun culture.

The Baoshan Napu Indigenous Organic Tea Garden has won the tea ceremony competition for three years in a row. Its owner, Sie Guo-hua, uses the Bunun traditional three-stone stove to boil water and brew the tea. He also built his outdoor shed from Formosa Sugar Palm and that is where he heats the teapots and awakens the tea.

Napu is Sie Guo-hua's Bunun name. He has been operating the organic tea garden for more than 20 years. The wild indigenous tea is grown in his garden, along with the tea seedlings. Visitors can book half-day or one-day experiences at Napu Indigenous Organic Tea Garden in order to learn about indigenous plants, pick the two-leaved tea, and try samples. It is recommended that bookings be made at least two weeks in advance.

Hot springs in Bulao

Meilunshan Hot Spring Resort is located in Liouguei District. It has a red

Japanese-style torii at the entrance. It is a relaxing place to enjoy hot springs and spend the night. Bulao's hot springs are clear alkaline carbonic acid and are nicknamed "beauty soup". Meilunshan Resort has 22 "all wood" spa suites that have different themes.

After relaxing in the hot springs, enjoy the local cuisine, which has been listed in Kaohsiung's 100 Best Delicacies and Eastern Kaohsiung's Slow Food Restaurant Magazine. Chefs use local. seasonal vegetables and offer a variety of delicious dishes, which include freerange pheasant roast chicken dishes. Cordyceps flower chicken soup, and golden trout soup. The trout comes from the local mountain spring water. They also offer fusion dishes including Western-style blueberry yogurt mixed with Gracilaria. Chefs integrate traditional cooking methods. Vegetables are grown from their own traditional farming methods. All dishes are worth trying. A visit to Bulao will leave visitors feeling refreshed and rejuvenated.

Baoshan Napu Indigenous Organic Tea Garden

No. 383-1, Baoshan Sec., Taoyuan Dist., Kaohsiung City Phone: 0982-490-266

Meilunshan Hot Springs Resort

No. 86, Sinkai Road, Sinfa Village Liouguei Dist., Kaohsiung City Phone: (07) 679-1919



The call of takiiaru blesses the Hla'alua

- ©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao
- ©Photos courtesy of Kaohsiung City Hla'alua Culture & Education Association

egend has it that in the ancient and mysterious land called hlasunga, there lived a group of dwarf people known as the kavurua. They and the ancestors of the Hla'alua people — one of Taiwan's indigenous Austronesian tribes — got along very well.

When the Hla'alua (who are also known as the Saaroa) decided to leave hlasunga, the kavurua were saddened to see their friends go. As the Hla'alua prepared to migrate, the kavurua handed them their most precious heirloom, takiiaru, and told them to worship it as their god.

After several different migrations, the



Hla'alua came to the places they now inhabit: the villages of Gaojhong and Taoyuan in Taoyuan District, as well as Maya Village in Namasia District. Both Taoyuan and Namasia are in the mountainous interior of Kaohsiung.

The Hla'alua tribe can be divided into four subgroups: the paiciana, vilanganu, talicia and hlihlala. The total population of these four subgroups is about 500 people.

In 2014, the Hla'alua and the





Kanakanavu (who also live in Namasia District) were officially recognized by the central government as Taiwan's 15th and 16th indigenous ethnic groups.

Ever since their migration, the Hla'alua have followed the instructions of the kavurua and respected takiiaru as a protective deity.

This year's miatungusu ceremony was held on March 20 and 21. There were 12 takiiaru: Pavaasu, Paumala Papa'a, Pamahlatura, Paumala Aanu, Hlalangu'Ihlicu, Patama'iiaru, Pamavahlauvau, Kupamasavau, Paumala Ngahla, Pamaiatuhluhlu, Papacucu pungu, and Sipakinivaratuhlausahlu.

Normally, takiiaru are kept by the chief of the Hla'alua tribe, known as the raahli. He seals takiiaru in an urn which he then buries in the soil behind his home. However, even after the urn is sealed and buried, takiiaru are still able to move around. Legend has it that takiiaru go

back to hlasunga, and only return to the urn prior to the ceremony. Therefore, the duties of the raahli include confirming their return and conjuring them during the ceremony.

The main purpose of miatungusu is to call the spirits of the ancestors and pray for the tribe's safety and sustainable development. The most important element in the ceremony is to soak takiiaru in wine and see its color change.

Once it turns red, the ancestral spirits are drunk, symbolizing the complete success of the ceremony. Only vilanganu (the last subgroup to leave hlasunga) can publicly display takiiarul, and only they can hold takiiaru-throwing activities.

Participation in miatungusu is restricted to members of the Hla'alua. Tribesmen who receive takiiarel are believed to enjoy a year of good fortune with the full blessings and expectations of their ancestors.

The Kanakanavu's Kaisisi Cakuran Ceremony

- ⊚Written by Tan Sin-yu
- ©English translation by Lin Yu-ciao
- ©Photos courtesy of Taiwan Kanakanavu Development Association, Indigenous Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government



aisisi Cakuran is a ceremony unique to the Kanakanavu people, an Austronesian tribe in Kaohsiung's Namasia District. This year, the tribe applied for Kaisisi Cakuran to be officially recognized as an intangible cultural heritage of Taiwan's indigenous people.

Tribal elders are familiar with the origins of Kaisisi Cakuran, which is a legend full of imagination and meaning. Long ago, there was a teenager named Namasia who did not like to go hunting. He preferred to go down to the river. One day, the weather was good, but the river water was muddy. Wondering why this might be, Namasia went upstream and found a giant eel blocking the river at its source.



The teenager returned to his tribe to warn them. No one was able to remove the giant eel, but then a wild boar volunteered to help the tribe kill the eel. This helped restore the flow of the river. To express their gratitude to the wild boar, members of the tribe used some of the corn and sugar cane they had grown to feed it. They also renamed the river "Namasia" to commemorate the youth.

However, Kanakanavu men continued to encounter many bad things in the river. The tribe's three shamans dreamed that the river god was furious, because members of the tribe were taking fish and shrimps from the waterway without expressing any gratitude. Kaisisi Cakuran evolved as a way for the tribe to pray to their gods for blessings and protection.

Kaisisi Cakuran is usually held before



the "Plum Rains" season in late spring, which is also the spawning season of fish and shrimps. During this period, the Kanakanavu cease fishing and concentrate on preparing what is needed for the ceremony. They set out for the riverside before dawn, and they must observe various taboos during the ritual. For example, they must not sneeze, as sneezing before heading to the river bodes ill for the tribe's members.

For the ceremony, the tribe prepares millet wine, uncooked white rice, sweet potatoes, and fishing equipment such as nets and rods. Pork, peppers, and sour foods must not be used, because they

can pollute the river. Only Kanakanavu men can attend the ceremony beside the river. Each participant wears a red traditional costume with rain gear made of Taiwan sugar palms on their backs, to conceal him from evil influences.

The officiant who leads the ritual uses the Kanakanavu language to reverently make a report to the river god regarding fishing equipment and fishing territories. He thanks the river's creatures for feeding the tribe, and leads prayers beseeching the river god to keep members of the tribe safe in the stream and to prevent accidents such as rockfalls and landslides. Later, the rice and sweet potatoes are sprinkled in the river and the clumps of reeds to feed the aquatic life. It is hoped that the fish and shrimps thrive and are not afraid of humans. According to Kanakanavu tradition, only larger fish should be caught; smaller fish should be released back into the river.

Kanakanavu people hope that all forms of life will flourish, that the tribe can protect the river, and that the gods will continue to protect the tribe and ensure an abundance of fish. Kaisisi Cakuran is thus a timeless demonstration of the tribe's respect for their gods, and an expression of their reverence for nature and their intention to protect the environment through sustainable ecological management.









サイクリングで楽しむ高雄の街角探索



転車に乗って高雄を旅しよう。ゆっくりとペダルを漕げば、知らなかった高雄を再発見できるはずだ。今回、自転車旅で知られる作家・陳忠利が高雄でできる自転車旅を案内してくれた。他では見られない街角や長く続いた海岸線に田舎道、険しい山々など、高雄の地形はバラエティーに富んでいて、ゆっくりと味わいながら旅するのに向いている。

「自転車の旅は、写真を撮るのに似ている」と陳忠利は言う。「車で移動すると、 どうしても速すぎて、見える景色も曖昧になる。 逆に歩きだと、細かいところまで見 えすぎてしまう。自転車は風景の形が見えて、それに動きも感じられる、ちょうどいい速度なんだ!

陳忠利は台北に住んでいるが、自転車で台湾一周をする際によく高雄を通る。彼の話によると、ここ数年高雄市内の変化は印象的だという。「以前は工場の煙突ばかりだったけど、今は目に見える物も変わってきたし、文化的な変化も感じる。通りが整って、きれいになった」お気に入りなのは、線路跡地から生まれ変わった自転車道(西臨港線自行車道)だ。「次に高雄に来たら車は運転せず、自転車でど







こまででも行きたい。それだけで満足だよ」

彼が特におすすめする自転車道は、旗津と西子湾の海岸沿いの道だ。「この道の魅力は、色んな角度から高雄港を見られることだよ」。穏やかな海風に吹かれて、登山街から中山大学へ自転車を走らせる。次はフェリーで旗津に渡り、少し頑張って高雄灯台と旗後砲台まで行ってみる。「ここは、必ず来る穴場スポットなんだ。灯台の下に自転車を停めて、歩道から砲

台まで歩くと、目に入るのは高雄港と旗津半島だけ。都市と山、海の景色が一望できる」砲台を離れて旗津魚市場に入ると、新鮮な魚介類が食べられる海鮮料理店が並ぶ。ここでお腹を満たせば、旅の疲れが一掃される。体力が許せばそのまま南へ進んでみよう。中洲からフェリーで真愛埠頭や光栄埠頭まで回ると、また違った角度から高雄港の風情を感じることができる。

都市部を離れ、高雄の山間地帯まで足を伸ばすと、集落に残るたくさんの伝説に触れることができる。陳忠利は以前、桃源区のラアロア族や、那瑪夏区のカナカナブ族の集落を訪れたことがあるという。彼曰く、自転車の旅では、その土地の地理や自然をよく知ることができるという。

高雄はプリズムのように多面的な場所で、見る角度によって違う輝きを放つ。自 転車で高雄を旅し、穏やかな時が流れる 街を体感しよう。



山上の極楽—茶席と温泉の旅

◎文:李瑰嫻

◎翻訳:新垣李加子

◎撮影:林衍億•曽信耀

◎写真提供:桃源区公所

マホを置いて騒々しい町から離れ、 心身浄化の旅をしよう!特色ある 高雄の山地を歩き、一泊二日の温泉と美 食の旅に出てみよう。

宝山集落で茶席を体験

高雄の桃山地区にある宝山集落は、台湾原生の山茶の主要な産地で、集落はぐるりと茶園に囲まれている。ここでは茶葉の栽培だけではなく、茶席の体験も行っている。茶席コンテストですばらしい評価と反響を得た自慢の茶席だ。住民自らがお茶の入れ方を身につけてから、多くの観光客が集落を訪れるようになった。ブヌン族の文化をさらに発展させた、ここでしか体験できない茶席だ。

宝山拿普原生茶有機茶園は、「宝山集落野趣茶席コンテスト」で三年連続一位を獲得した実績を持つ茶園だ。茶園の主・謝国華さんが始めたのは、ブヌン族



の伝統も取り入れた茶席だ。ブヌン族に 伝わる「三石かまど」でお湯を沸かしてお 茶を入れ、クロツグの木でできた日よけ の下で急須を温め、醒茶をする。

茶園の名前になっている「拿普」は、謝さんのブヌン族の名前だ。謝さんはここで有機茶園を二十年余り経営してきた。茶樹は原生のものから摘み取るだけではなく、栽培もずっと行っている。ここでは半日か一日の茶摘み体験ができる。原生植物を知り、一芯二葉の新芽を摘み取る体験を通して、ブヌン族の人々が心を込めて植えた茶葉の香りを楽しもう。

不老温泉でお湯と美食に癒される







六亀区新発にある美崙山温泉リゾート山荘は、入り口にある赤い鳥居が「映え」スポットとして人気になっている。山道を歩いたあとの夜は、不老温泉の透明なお湯が心と体を癒してくれる。この山荘は、肌が滑らかになる「美人湯」の泉質を持つ不老温泉区の中にある。部屋は可愛らしい木造の小屋だが、室内は広く、湯屋は親子やカップルなど22種類のテーマがある。

温泉に入ったあとは、山の幸を楽しもう。 山荘内にある「美膳食堂」は、高雄グルメ 100選の「昔ながらの味」部門と「東高雄 スローフード」に選ばれた名店だ。旬の野菜と放し飼いの鶏を使ったローストチキン、虫草花(和名:サナギタケ)の薬膳鶏スープ、湧き水で育てた金鱒(ゴールデントラウト)のスープ、ブルーベリーヨーグルトと龍鬚菜(ハヤトウリの葉)を混ぜた洋風創作料理もある。料理長は、竹筒飯の「炒めて蒸す」伝統的な調理法だけではなく、自家栽培のカラシナや梅干菜(カラシナを干した客家の保存食)を駆使し、どの料理も食べた人を飽きさせない。

森林に囲まれた温泉地での食事は、身も心もリラックスできる。余暇を健康的に 過ごし、人生を楽しもう!

寶山拿普原生茶有機茶園

住所:高雄市桃源區寶山段383-1號 (高雄市桃源区宝山段383-1号)

雷話:0982-490-266

営業時間:予約制、2週間前の予約がおすすめ

美崙山温泉渡假山莊(美崙山温泉リゾート山荘)

住所:高雄市六龜區新發里新開路86號 (高雄市六亀区新発里新開路86号)

電話:(07)679-1919



ラアロア族を守る 聖なる貝の呼び声

◎文:李明潓◎翻訳·有田夏子

◎写真提供:ラアロア文教協進会

い伝えによれば、遥か昔に「東方の日の出の地(hlasunga)」と呼ばれた場所で、小さな人々(kavurua)とラアロア族(Hla'alua)の祖先がともに仲良く暮らしていたという。その後、ラアロア族は「hlasunga」を離れて別の場所へ行く準備を始めた。旅立ちの日、別れを惜しんだ小さな人々は、彼らが先祖代々大切に守ってきた宝物である聖なる貝(takiiaru)をラアロア族に託し、これを自分たちの神様として祭るようにと言った。

異なるルートによる何度かの引っ越しを経て、ラアロア族は現在の居住地である



高雄市桃源区の高中里と桃源里、そして 那瑪夏区の瑪雅里に辿り着き、排剪社 (paiciana)、美瓏社(vilanganu)、塔蝋袷 社(talicia)、雁爾社(hlihlala)からなる四 つの集落を形成した。人口は約5百人で あり、2014年には台湾政府により15番目 の原住民として公式に認められた。カナ カナブ族(Kanakanavu)と同様、高雄市特 有の民族である。





「hlasunga」の地を離れたラアロア族は、小さな人々に言われたとおり、聖なる貝を部族の守り神として祀り、毎年「聖貝祭」を執り行ってきた(今年は3月20日と21日に開催された)。聖なる貝は全部で12個あり、それぞれ「勇猛の神」、「狩猟の神」、「健康の神」、「食物の神」、「魔除けの神」、「勤勉の神」、「平安の神」、「意にちなくす神」、「成功の神」、「守護の神」、「賢さの神」、「風雨の神」と呼ばれている。

聖なる貝は、普段はラアロア族の頭目 (raahli)が保管している。頭目は甕の中に聖なる貝を入れて封をし、自宅の後ろ側の土の下に埋める。だが不思議なことに、祭りの時期が来るまではきちんと封をしておいても、聖なる貝は自分たちで出かけることができるのだという。聖なる貝



たちは「hlasunga」の地へ帰ってゆき、祭りの前になってようやく甕の中に帰ってくると言い伝えられている。そのために、頭目は祭りの数日前に貝が帰ってきているかどうかをまず確かめて、祭りの時にふたたび貝を取り出すのだ。

聖貝祭の主旨は、祖霊への報告を行い、 部族の永続的な発展と平安を祈ることで ある。なかでも最も重要な「聖貝薦酒(聖 なる貝に酒を捧げる)」の儀式では、聖な る貝を酒に浸してその色の変化を観察し、 もし貝殻が赤くなっていれば祖霊が酒に 酔い、祭りが無事に成功したことを意味 する。祭儀中、聖なる貝を公の場に披露 することができるのは、最後に「hlasunga」 の地を離れた美壠社だけであり、また貝 殻投げの活動が行われるのも美壠社だ けである。この活動に参加できるのは、ラ アロア族の人々だけであり、活動が終了 すると聖なる貝はまた元の場所に戻され る。聖なる貝を拾った部族の人には、そ の年一年の幸運が約束されるという。こう して、部族の人々に対する祖先の祝福と 期待が継承されていくのである。

カナカナブ族の河祭

○文:譚欣瑜○翻訳:有田夏子

◎写真提供:台湾カナカナブ族発展協会、高雄市政府原住民事務委員会

■ 河祭(Kaisisi Cakuran)」はカナカナブ 族に特有の祭典であり、今年原住民 無形文化資産へも登録申請された。一族 の長老によれば、河祭の起源は原住民 族の想像力と寓意に満ちているという。 遠い昔、那瑪夏という名の成人前の青年 がいた。狩猟をするよりも河に入ることが 好きだった彼は、ある日、天気が良いの に、川の水が濁っていることに気が付い た。不思議に思って遠く上流にまで溯って みると、なんと巨大な鰻が河の水源を寒 いでいたので、集落に戻って危険を知ら せた。人々がどうすることもできないでい ると、イノシシが部族の人々への協力を 申し出て、その鰻を殺してくれた。こうして 川の水が枯渇する危機を解決することが できた部族の人々はイノシシに感謝し、

栽培したトウモロコシやサトウキビなどを与えて、イノシシの子どもを育てた。そして、危機を知らせてくれた青年への感謝の気持ちを忘れないため、その河を「那夏」と名付けた。その後、部族のの大のでたびたび悪いことに遭遇し、部族の3人のシャーマンたちが河の神のを同時に夢に見るという出来があった。調べてみると、部族の人々持ちにあった。調べてかったことが、河の神の怒りに触れたのだとわかった。このため、河祭を催して神霊の加護を祈るようになったのである。

河祭は、春から夏にかけて、梅雨入り前の時期に開催されることが多い。その頃は魚やエビの産卵期にあたるので、カ









ナカナブ族の人々は捕獲を止めて、祭祀 の道具を準備するため、夜明け前から河 辺に向かう。祭儀の期間中には禁忌も多 い。例えば、くしゃみをしてはならないの は、出発前にくしゃみをすると悪いことが 起こるからだと言われている。

祭典では、粟酒、白米(生のもの)、サツマイモ、そして魚捕りの道具や漁網、釣り竿などを準備する。そして豚肉、唐辛子、酸っぱいものなどは、水源を汚染するとされて持ち込みが禁止されている。祭儀では、部族内の男性だけが河に入って参加することを許される。人々は赤い伝統衣装を身に着け、背中にはクロツグの葉で作った雨具を背負っているが、これには邪悪な存在から身を隠し、その干渉を防ぐという意味がある。

祭りの責任者は敬虔に、また部族の言葉を用いながら、河の神に対して魚捕りに使う道具やその範囲を報告し、河の生

やがけ崩れなどの事故もなく、部族の 人々が河で安全に活動することができる ように、河の神の加護を祈る。その後、咀 嚼した米とサツマイモを河水や葦の茂み に吐きかけて水中生物の餌にするととも に、魚やエビがよく成長し、人類を畏れな いようにと願いをかける。カナカナブ族の 伝統では大きな魚だけを捕獲し、小さな 魚は河に戻して引き続き成長させる。

カナカナブ族の河祭は、儀式での報告を通じて生物の繁栄を祈り、部族の人々が河をよく保護することを誓い、また部族に平安と豊漁がもたらされるように、河の神の加護を祈ることを主として、自然への敬愛と生命永続への願いが込められた独自の祭典へと発展してきた。祭りの細部には、カナカナブ族の環境保護と生態系維持への思い、そして大自然への敬愛を見て取ることができる。





This year, Namasia District's captivating firefly-watching season ran from April 2 to May 1.
Photo by Huang Jing-wen

今年の那瑪夏区のホタル観賞シーズンは、4月2日から5月1日までです。 撮影: 黄敬文

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