

英文

主辦單位基本資料 (公開資訊)	
Project Title	Liu-dui Blessing Pole-firecrackers Beating Series Activities
Organization Responsible	Title of Organization: Pingtung County Government
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【節慶重點介紹】

Greet Chinese New Year with Firecrackers on City Wall and Celebrate Spring with Granduncle & Floral Offerings

More than three centuries ago, Hakka people traveled over land and sea to Liudui in the early Qing dynasty. After survival difficulties and challenges, they finally settled down in Liudui to thrive and survive, and created a prosperous life for the group, regardless of the impoverished life. The hard work of the forefathers and the strong identity with the Hakka culture allow the Hakka villages in Liudui to develop Hakka awareness, be united together, and secure their life in this place.

Culture is the sum of all the life experiences and wisdom of people, and also the norms and rules to live by. Through the culture passed down from generation to generation, ethnic groups gain the stability of life and develop a group identity to make the group sustainable. Therefore, a weakening or disappearing culture foretells the collapse of a group. In view of this, all groups around the world are keen to preserve their culture in order to keep their group from disappearing.

As symbols of the Hakka culture, the “Firecrackers on City Wall” and “Tribute to Granduncle” activities are held annually in Wugo Village, Wanluan, in the first month of the lunar calendar. “Firecrackers on the City Wall” may be originated by the ancestors to prevent the bandits and other groups from invasion in the early days. Over time, it has transformed into a custom of celebration and entertainment held for blessings. Now, it has become part of the collective memory and life experiences of the Hakka in Liudui.

To expand and pass down these two traditional cultural activities: Firecrackers on City Wall and Tribute to Granduncle, the government of all levels has called for more Hakka villages and people to participate in the events in the first month of the lunar calendar each year in recent years. With growing participants and an increasing scale, the two activities can be said to be the most symbolic events in Liudui. Reminding the elders from Liudui of their good old days and creating cultural experiences for the young, the activities have facilitated the exchange, interaction and cohesion within the Liudui villages.

With the change of the times, the traditional Hakka culture in Liudui cannot avoid the impact of the modern world. However, the Hakka in Liudui adapt to the trends, advance with the times, and carry forward the traditional culture more actively. Now, the memory of “Firecrackers on City Wall” and “Tribute to Granduncle” activities will be turned on automatically in the brain of Liuduiers to expect the advent of these activities. This cultural consciousness integrated into life experiences is the driving force that keeps the culture alive and also a guarantee of the sustainable Hakka group in Liudui.



【節慶體驗內容】

The Introduction of Axis Experience Activities

Axis 1: Pole-firecrackers Beating Series Activities

Enhance traditional customs, and converse with

the modern:

Pole-firecracker Beating activity should trace back to the righteous and brave spirit of our ancestors, they need teamwork, guts, and

techniques which were indispensable, inherit traditional culture of Wu-gou-suei, and glorify their local spirit of Liu-dui hakkas.



Axis 2: Great Grand Uncle Blessing Series Activities

Introduce folk beliefs, and be close to the earth

and the water:

In order to show their high respect to the Great Grand Uncle, our

fore-immigrants to Wu-gou-suei village would prepare some sacrificial

offerings to worship Him and plead for giving good lucks, and hold the activity of "Pole-firecracker Beating".



Axis 3: Plate-flowers Series Activities

Inherit artistic culture, display the beauty of

Liu-dui: Plate-flowers is one of their usual offerings which they hold contest for it in order to promote their artistic level, and enables that worshipping activity more closely to real art as well.



Theme 4: Related activities

1. Tour to Hakka Villages: Planning the schedule of Tour to Hakka Villages, and arranging guided tours to cultural sites near the Hakka villages
2. Hakka Industry Exhibition: An exhibition featuring Liudui's featured products and delicacies as well as an area with folk toys will be open to the public to savor the food and play with the toys.

The special project: Virtual reality game – Firecrackers on City Wall

The thrilling and exciting virtual reality game image will be displayed

on the large screen through a link to a mobile app. **All are welcome to play the game in three levels of difficulty!**

2017 Schedule for Liudui's Firecrackers on City Wall Activities

Date Time

Sunday, February 12, 2017

Pingtung County Sports Park

9:00

Specialty Market (09:00~22:00)

9:30-10:00

Religious rites and fireworks placement

10 : 00

1. Extreme Firecrackers on City Wall – record contest

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12 : 00

2. Family competition – Firecrackers on City Wall

3. Give It a Try

4. Floral offerings contest (Traditional floral Offerings)

5. Hands-on floral offerings

6. Coin flipping game (for children)

7. Technological Firecrackers on City Wall (10:00 ~ 21:00)

8. Tour to Hakka villages (10:00 ~ 17:00)

13 : 30

1. Extreme Firecrackers on City Wall – record contest

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15 : 00

2. Give It a Try

3. Floral offerings contest (for children)

4. Hands-on floral offerings

5. Coin flipping game (for general public)

15 : 00

1. Extreme Firecrackers on City Wall – record contest

|

18 : 00

2. Floral offerings contest (creative floral offerings)

3. Coin flipping game (for general public)

**4. Towering Firecrackers on City Wall contest
(preliminaries)**

18 : 00

Night concert

|

(Hakka music concert)

19 : 10

19 : 30

**Towering Firecrackers on City Wall (semi-finals
& finals)**

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22 : 00

【相關資訊露出】

Other Information for Details

A. Friendly Services

1. Public service: service counter, first aid, police stop, recycling site, rest area.
2. Popularization: service, other propagandas.
3. Parent & child space: We provide to eat, to drink, to see, to play, to buy, culture experience and walking area.
4. Other: Travel guide maps (with Chinese and English), and site maps.

B. Information Service Window (for announcement)

1. Organization & Name → Hakka Affairs Department, Folk Art Division
Chief Soong Zhen-jie, CHUNG KUAN-YU
2. Telephone to contact→ 08- 734-6306
3. Official Website→ <http://www.hkijpc.com.tw/>

. Festival Activities Fans Group Facebook: 2017 Liudui's Firecracker on City Wall

【交通資訊】

The Illustration for Traffic Direction

Pingtung county Exercise Park

<by way of mass-transportation>

→ Take a train and get off at Pingtung Station, you can then take "Kuo-Guang bus for Heng-chuen or Fang-liao direction, and get off at the stop of Lin-luo Junior High School; or you may take a Pingtung Bus for Chao-chou direction, and get off at the stop of Lin-luo Junior High School, you will easily see the "Exercise Park" in front of you.

<drive your own car>

→ Follow Tai 1st line: Pass Kao-Ping Bridge for Pingtung direction→ pass Lin-luo→ and you will easily see the "Exercise Park" in front of you.

→ By way of national 3rd road: Get away down to the interchange and then to the flat road to Tai 1st line to the inter-section, and you will easily see the "Exercise Park" in front of you.

People

The Characters

It has been almost 400 years since Liu-wei Hakka People started to inhabit around Pingtung regions. The most significant record should be that 13 Great Premiers who were enshrined at Chung-Yi Shrine (Hsi-shih Village of Chu-tian Township), and many other brave hero-ancestors who fought for

protecting Liu-wei people during the war. Many historical records about Chu-yi-guei

incident and Lin-suang-wen incident also could be seen at some corners of villages or graves.

In the history, there were many Jin-shih, Ju-ren, we still have records to know Mr. Jiang chang-rung Jin-shih, Chiu Guo-jen Jin-shih. The activity started at Wu-gou-suei village, the "Peng-cheng-tang" is the representative shrine of the Liu Family which was widely spread for many generations in old times because they had many officials in the Empire. Another one was the "Hsiao-jia-gu-tsuo" whose ancestral host was Mr. Hsiao Dao-In who was smart and talented, started his business in cloth-dying, and wine-brewing, and therefore, we still see his old house nowadays.

Ever since ROC government's ruling, we have famous intellects and literature writer like, Principal Chung Hao-dong and Mr. Chung Li-her. Chung Tie-min, Tzeng guei-hai, Tzen Kuan, Fu Min-hsiung etc., they are following young literature writers and song writers. Besides, we still have famous baseball coaches, like Mr. Tzeng jih-en and Mr. Li Rei-lin. In politics, we have famous politicians like, Mr. Chiu Lian-huei, Wen Hsing-chuen and Liu Jin-hong. In addition to, President Hsu Bang- hsing was famous for his passion and enthusiasm in donating to the public affairs.

After the establishment of Hakka Affairs Committee, hakka cultural movements are vigorously rising up, more and more hakka art workers join to help successively, including all the art workers toward the project of Great Grand Uncle Cultural Worship ceremony and Pole-firecrackers Beating Activity, they are CEO Tzeng Tsai-jin, Teacher Fu Min-hsiung, President Li Wen-hsiung, Pricipal Lai Chao-hsi, professor Tzeng Hsi-cheng, and Doctor Li Rung-fung,etc..



Culture

Words Written

“鄭成功廟” at Lin-luo, “先帝廟” at Wan-luan, “延平郡王鄭成功廟” at Feng-tian, are all local belief centers, engraved very close relationships between Liu-dui fore-ancestors and Min Dynasty, Jen-cheng-gung's era.

In front of “Chang-Li Shrine” at Nei-pu, “奉憲封禁古令埔碑” left from Ching

Dynasty, still can be seen, “東門樓” at Mei-nong, we also could see many other old records around Jia-dong and hsin-pi regions.

Pole firecrackers beating activities was originated from an alert system of the village, combined with our fore-ancestors' starting their inhabitation, facing the nature and other crises of challenges, and then gradually develop general and unique Hakka Great Grand Uncle belief, through many hardship, it has become a unique festival of Lantern Festival in Liu-dui Hakka regions.

Wu-gou village was the initial place of Liu-dui Pole-firecrackers Beating Activities, in recent years, it has been famous of becoming the first national cultural estate village. To Liu-dui, “Pole-firecrackers Beating” is one of the important traditions to “Bless for all” in spring season, just like the same as “The Great Grand Uncle Worship” activity.

During Ching Dynasty, the inhabitation in early Taiwan, there were other tribes of people invaded around, so our ancestors prepared some fixed posts just like a fire alert tower in order to defend, any post once being attacked, it would light up fire-crackers to inform other posts to help. When Conflicts became fewer and fewer, they still use them during Lantern Festivals, to check whether they are usable or not, and also they still can protect their living safety.

In recent years, “Pole-firecrackers Beating” has become one of local Entertainments, showing the determination to protect our homes of the Hakka people, at every lantern Festival, we will worship our Great Grand Uncle and plead Him to give us “nice wind and moderate rain” and “all the home members are well”. Maybe some traditional activities are dying out, but we still sure that, during Lantern Festival, you will see to welcome the gods, to worship the gods, to worship the Heaven, to worship the our Great Grand Uncle, to enjoy Pole-firecrackers Beating Activity and distribute new-boy-cakes, all these things would be done year after year according to our traditional customs.



Place

The Earth

The development of Pingtung Liu-duit region, it was factually started from Ju-tian region, along Lung-jing river up to near Wu-gou-suei village, Lung-jing river also could be considered the core area of inhabitation of early Pingtung Liu-duit Hakkas.

Wu-gou-suei area has already been a populous "big village" in 1720. It was

also a joint society of Hakka immigrants and clans of people with the same family names. Through 200 years, the society changed swiftly, but, Wu-gou-suei village still spreading strong traditional flavors, and are proud of living together, preserving old farming views, streets and lanes, land types, and living pace of the past, it is really important for heritage of cultural eco-history.

The hakka villages along the Lung-jing river, the Chung-Yang Mountain Range sits in the east, the sky-high Da-Wu Mountain is near, Gao-ping River is running in the west, and the Dung-gang River and Ai-liao River are also crossing between, and gradually extend from the south to the north along the end of Chung-Yang Mountain Range. This area has lots of small rivers connected and washed away, in the early years, there were also many swamps lied side by side, but now, it has become a abundant Pingtung Plain.

The environment of Wu-gou-suei is mainly based on natural ecology, in the daytime, we can observe seven or eight plants ,insects, fish and birds along the river right down Wu-gou Community Park, in the night time, we can guide our tourists to observe night creatures, so we can build up the concept of preserving ecological environment with the public.



Industry

The Products

Local cultural products depend on creative, individual, unique, traditional, specialty, and even artistic, especially emphasize the living-style and spiritual connotation of the products.

The hakka culture presented in Liu-dui regions has its own special and local features, and following the vigorous development of cultural creative products, and design for regional creativity based on clan-culture meaning, are consistently found and apply to living products, and finally carry out the goal of cultural products. Hakka clan features or images are not only popular, but also recently applied to some designs of daily living tools. Nowadays we have the following creative products, like, clothing business, dinning business, touring business, cultural creative business, and Hakka specialty business. After the great financial sponsor to Hakka business by the government, all the businesses are presenting their prosperous effects, especially for the quality, designs and techniques, have been obviously promoted, and Hakka specialty products have become another main stream merchandise of general markets.

Pingtung region at present has about 100 Hakka specialty businesses, they are trying their most to improve their packing design and integrated marketing, or even value-added and type-turned, and successful effects are presenting out. All the Hakka cultural products are marching forward for mature business through improving manufacture process, promoting quality, using marketing strategy and resources.

Nevertheless, all these specialty products are nor logistically popular, and lack of effective route for marketing, popularization are insufficient, most of them are only small enterprise, or studios. Therefore, innovative development, promote quality, integrate pass-ways and marketing windows, to increase producing value, are really urgent.

Join the marketing process of local agricultural products, vitalized the development , marketing tourism, initiating local economical development, present the beauty of Hakka culture, attract tremendous participation and visitors, so we may vitalize our local business, and bring economic effect, and prolong touring season, promoting local touring attraction to many other scenic spots, and even more, a higher vitality and visibility could be made for the Liu-dui Hakka village.



Landscape

D. The Views

Seeing the beauty of Liu-duit Hakka, we may think of "Pole-Firecrackers Beating Activity" in Lantern Festival, it is still preserved Wu-gou-suei region of Wan-luan township. It was originated in front of "the Shrine of the Liu family" at Wu-gou-suei, through the back of Ma-zu Temple of Nei-pu, from Da-da Port of Tiao-Di to enter Lung-jin River of Dung-gang River, it was the core region of Pingtung



Liu-duit in the past, and was the most important economical transportation route, and it was also a very important water route for agricultural irrigation.

Thus, along Wu-gou-suei area and Lung-jin River alongside, still preserved very intellectual water irrigation engineering constructions of our fore-ancestors, like, Half-moon Pool, Water Gate, Water Dike, Ditch, and water moderating designs. We can also find some rare preserving water plants.

The main core region of this celebration was started from Wu-gou-suei village, go through Wan-luan, Nei-pu, and Ju-tian along Lung-jin Riverside. Wu-gou-suei village is popular and literary, there are many famous old records, like, Liu Family Shrine, Home of Iron-man, House of Guan-hai-san-fang, there are also many traditional dwelling houses, the atmosphere is pure and simple, Great Grand Uncle worship ceremony and plate flowers custom are completely preserved. Near the Riverside, there are Catholic Church of Wan-jin, east-gate of Wan-luan, Fairy well, Sian-di Temple, Liu Hakka Cultural Park, Pingtung County Exercise Park, Ma-zu Temple of Nei-pu, Chang-li Shrine, Tzeng Family Wei-lung House, East-watching Building, Ju-tian Train Station, Chung-yi Shrine, Pingtung Hakka Cultural Relic Museum, and Da-da Port, etc..

Besides the scenic spot of Great Grand Uncle, there are still many other popular places, like, South-gate of Wu-gou-suei Great Grand Uncle, Jia-dung tree Great Grand Uncle of Ju-tian, the Great Grand Uncle of Da-da Port, Dun-wu-juang Great Grand Uncle, Lin-luo Great Grand Uncle, The Great Grand Uncle of Mi-nung Li, the Stone Great Grand Uncle of Gao-shu,...etc.. All these Great Grand Uncles at those places could be both touring or exploring sites.

The establishment of all the Great Grand Uncles is mainly based on a psychological thinking in order to comfort and stabilized people's mind. Wherever they are established, they are important places connecting to the daily life of Liu-duit Hakka people of any region in Pingtung County.

【旅遊資訊】提供遊客參與節慶活動時，建議之周邊景點旅遊。

Liudui

Liudui? This is the response when many people hear the term “Liudui” for the first time. Liudui represents the Hakka people in southern Taiwan. Located in the Pingtung Plain, Liudui is a general term referring to the Hakka community in the elongated agricultural belt between the east of the Central Mountains and the west of the Gaoping River.

When Hakka people moved from Maizhou of China to settle in Liudui more than three centuries ago, the environment was little developed and no legal system was established. Civil commotion arose from time to time. In order to protect their homeland, the ancestors divided the Hakka community into six defensive organizations, which are Chengdui (Changzhi, Linluo), Houdui (Neipu), Zuodui (Jiadong, Sinpi), Youdui (Meinong, Shanlin, Liugui, Gaoshu), Chungdui (Zhutian) and Hsienfengdui (Wanluan), facing the Gaoping River in the way the military formation is practiced. They farm and read in peacetime and fight in wartime. After several violent battles, they finally created a comfortable home at Liudui.

Since the 20th century till now, while the rural landscapes everywhere have given way to industrial and commercial facilities, Liudui retains the pristine and serene environment consisting of green mountains surrounded with winding rivers, paddy fields along with chirping insects, houses with white walls and red roofs and the fog that appears in the mornings and evenings

. Over time, Liudui has become a haven urban people resort to, in addition to a symbol of Hakka culture in southern Taiwan.

Liudui is a place worth visiting and discovering slowly and a speedy tour is not recommended. Take a trip to Liudui to explore a different Hakka village.

Ancestral hall of the Yang clan (Third-grade monument)

Constructed in 1919, the ancestral hall of the Yang clan is located in the outskirts northwest to the West Gate of Jiadong Township. The building features the pond Taiji’s Two Polarities, openwork windows at the two sides of the front hall, clay-sculptured windows in the shape of a book, a courtyard with a moon gate and various decorative painted reliefs.

The Earth Dragon God in the ancestral hall and the pond *Taiji's* Two Polarities signify traditional ideas of *Fengsui*. *Taiji's* two polarities implies the endless cycle of life and death, while the Earth Dragon God symbolizes an extension of the dragon's vein hidden in the Taiwu Mountain, hoping the clan to last and prosper.

Magnificent and restrained, the ancestral hall is awe-inspiring and solemn. The overall architectural structure is exquisite and overpowering.

Location: Donggen Road, Liugen Village, Jiadong Township

Duration: 1 hour

Xiao's ancestral home in Jiadong

Xiao's ancestral home is the largest ancient house in Pingtung County. The ancestors of the Xiao family made a fortune by running a business and hired skilled builders from Tangshan to build a mansion early in the reign of the Emperor Guangxu. The construction was time consuming and costly since the building materials were mostly shipped from China to Donggang through Anping Harbor and then transported to Xia-liu-gen-zuang (currently known as Jiadong) by ox carts.

Xiao's ancestral home contains five halls in its main building, with the first to fourth halls dating back to more than a century ago. The fifth hall and extended buildings at both ends were added in the Japanese colonial period. The third hall is dedicated to the worshipping of heaven, earth, emperor, parents, teachers, Kitchen God and Earth God, which originates from mainland China and is rarely seen in Taiwan.

Location: No. 1, Gouzhu Rd., Jiadong Vil., Jiadong Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1-2 hours

Overall in a simple style, Xiao's ancient house was exquisitely constructed with many decorations, such as the male and female deities painted on doors, openwork windows, gilded doors, *Bagua*-shaped door, windows with bamboo-shaped decoration and the character of happiness, urn wall, pebble wall, green-glazed flower windows as well as numerous artifacts and daily objects in display, each of which is worth watching.

Jiadong's ancient houses

Several Hakka-style ancient houses exist near Xiao's ancestral house. The narrow lane next to Xiao's Western-style building leads to Jiadong's ancient buildings. Though inevitably mottled, these houses convey the atmosphere of the Hakka culture, such as the book-shaped windows with bamboo sculptures of Zhang Ading's old house and Jing-zi Pavilion near Xiao's ancient house.

Location: Gouzhu Rd., Jiadong Vil., Jiadong Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1 hour

Streetscape of Jiadong

The West Gate in Jiadong, which witnesses the history of a battle to safeguard the homeland, can be accessed through the alley on the right side of Xiao's ancient house. The newly renovated gate is marked by the inscribed calligraphy reading "*Bao-zhong*" (in honor of loyalty), the circular holes on both sides and the couplet "In honor of the Guangdong town, the loyal Min people."

Facing Xiao's ancient house, Temple of the Lords of the Three Mountains is dedicated to the Lords of the Three Mountains, one of the Hakka deities. The rituals held on the tenth day of the first month in the lunar calendar each year to bring blessings to newborns in an assembled tent are the most unique. The wooden poles used to assemble the tent dates back to the fourth year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu (A.D. 1879) and cannot be seen elsewhere in Taiwan and therefore has significant historical and cultural value.

The lane on the right side of the temple is Jiadong's old street, where traditional stores such as comforter shops can still be seen.

Location: Gouzhu Rd., Jiadong Vil., Jiadong Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1 hour

Hakka rice food

Next to Xiao's ancient house in Jiadong lies an eatery where Hakka rice food is prepared on a traditional stove with firewood burning underneath, which is reminiscent of the past.

Youdui

Youdui consists of Kaohsiung's Shanlin, Liugui, Meinong and Pingtung's Gaoshu in the south of the Laonong River.

Located in the northern tip of the Pingtung Plain and surrounded by mountains and rivers, Meinong has become a famous tourist attraction due to its richness in Hakka culture. Shuangxi Tropic Viviparous Forest, Chung Li Ho Memorial Museum, Yellow Butterflies Green Valley, Jhongjheng Lake, Hakka Cultural Museum, Yong'an's Old Street, Jingzi Pavilion, East Gate Tower, Meinong Kiln (or *Meinung Yao*) and the tobacco production houses are all worth visiting.

Travelers to Meinong need not hurry. A casual stroll is what is needed to appreciate roadside flowers, running water in brooks and the natural scenery Meinong offers.

Meinong

Time passes especially slowly in Meinong, where cultural traditions are abundant. The Jingzi Pavilion at the Yong'an Road crossroads tells the Hakka tradition of farming on sunny days and reading on rainy days. The rituals of "carrying paper ashes to water" are practices on the ninth day of the first month in

the lunar calendar each year to carry on the tradition of paying respect to words. Blue shirts, paper umbrella, tobacco production houses and pottery are all the signatures of the Hakka Liudui.

Hakka delicacies

Liudui's Hakka cuisine reflects the qualities of the food seen in the time of agriculture: salt, oil and aroma. The Hakka flat rice noodles topped with aromatic crispy fried shallots, stir-fried pork intestines with vinegar, stir-fried pork lung with black fungus and pineapple, stir-fried wild lotus, steamed pork patty with dried salted fish, Hakka style stir-fry, stewed winter melon are all Hakka cuisine. Though the increasing trend of less oil and salt due to health concern in recent years, the Hakka delicacies remain delectable.

Jhongheng Lake surrounding and Meinong Hakka Cultural Museum

中正湖周邊及美濃客家文化館

Meinong is beautiful in its pastoral landscape.

Originally known as Minung Lake, Jhongheng Lake was an artificial lake built in the reign of Emperor Qienlong in the Qing dynasty as a water reservoir for irrigation purpose. Kaohsiung's second largest lake, the lake is rich in ecological resources. In addition to some common resident bird such as the common moorhen, jacana and night heron, a large amount of migratory birds fly here for the winter or just a pause in the migration, making it a perfect bird-watching spot.

Guang-jin-sheng Paper Umbrella Workshop is located in a courtyard house on the shores of Jhongheng Lake, away from the hustle and bustle. It feels like being in Meinong in the 1960s.

Situated near Jhongheng Lake, Meinong Hakka Cultural Museum is a great place to realize the origins of Meinong community, industry and culture.

Duration: 3-4 hours

The old street in Yong'an Road

永安路老街

Time seems to freeze in Yong'an Road. The old street was built along the Meinong River. Walking along the street, one can see *Zhuangtou Bogong* (God of Land in the village), East Gate Tower, barber shop, comforter store, blue shirt shop, plain ancestral halls of various clans and courtyard houses successively. The old street in Yong'an Road has few visitors rather than the hustle and bustle of other commercialized old streets. Here you have serenity, warmth and the smell of dishes lingering in the air. The old street is worth visiting on foot.

Location: Yong'an Road, Meinong

Duration: 1-2 hours

Stone lions in Daluguan and Chung Li Ho's former residence

Located in New Daluguan (currently known as Guangxin Village), Gaoshu Township, at the foothills of the North Dawu Mountain, Chung Li Ho's former residence is a typical Hakka building consisting of three rooms in the main building and two transverse houses at both ends. In 1915, Chung Li Ho, the father of Taiwan's native literature, was born and lived here until the age of 18 when he moved to Jian Mountain in Meinong with his father. His former residence is open to visitors. Related artifacts are on display and various cultural activities are held here.

The ancestors moved to Guangfu Village, formerly known as Daluguan, from Mei County, Guangdong province of China in the reign of Emperor Qianlong. In order to exorcise evil spirits and shielded from the wind, the first stone lion was made and erected at the village. It was flooded in the reign of Emperor Xianfeng. Later in the Japanese colonial period, additional two lion stones were made by villagers in 1965. In 1986, the first lion stone was excavated and placed beside the activity center of Guangfu Village. In plain and cute style, the three huge lion stones witnessed the development of Daluguan and historical vicissitudes.

Location: Guangxin Village, Gaoshu Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 2 hours

Chiengdui 前堆

Chiengdui consists of Linluo and Changzhi.

Changzhi is formerly known as "Changxing Village." Linluo is formerly named "Linluo Village," the name of which is said to come from the legend of a huge turtle, which appeared when Hsu Jun-liang from Jiaying Prefecture dug waterways here in the reign of Qing Emperor Jiaqing and was said by a geomancer to forecast the appearance of a qilin.

Hsu Jun-liang was said to be a subordinate of Koxinga. Therefore, after the area was successfully developed, a monument was erected to commemorate Koxinga and later expanded into Katai Shenwang Temple (Koxinga Temple) in Linluo as it is now. The lamp stand in front of the temple was set when Linluo was first developed to guide the direction for the ancestors and therefore has significant historical value.

Location: No. 170, Chenggong Rd., Linding Vil., Liuluo Township, Pingtung County

Covering a large area, Liuluo Sports Park is a beautiful park with lush forests and verdant grassland. It is a perfect place for family to cycle and fly kites and enjoy the spare time. The Firecrackers on City Wall event is held here in the Chinese New Year holidays with a lot of crowd. It is a great event in Liudui.

Location: the crossroads of Zhongzheng Road and Xinyi Road, Liuluo Township, Pingtung County (Near No.1 Provincial Highway)

Temple of Zengzi 宗聖公祠

The Temple of Zengzi is unusually exquisite and gorgeous among the Hakka temples. Built in 1927, it is dedicated to Zengzi, hailed as “*Zhongsheng*” (family saint), and the ancestors of the Zeng clan in Liudui. The temple was initiated by a Qing scholar Tseng Bao-cheng and sponsored by Tseng Yu-zeng and Tseng Chi-tsang of Zhong Xin Lun (Maiho Village in Neipu) Worship Association. The temple also provided boarding and a gathering place to students and people to Pingtung city from far away. It was run down later and is re-opened now after being renovated by the County Government.

A complete construction, the architecture is a blend of Chinese and Western style. With the archway in Baroque style, the main building contains gorgeous painted wood sculpture and exquisitely made koji pottery. It is also decorated with many inscribed boards, including one with the hall name, and couplets that have immense cultural value. The couplet on the columns on both sides of the atrium consists of characters formed with bamboo leaves. It is rarely seen throughout the island and should not be missed.

Location: No. 23, Qianren Ln., RenAi Rd., Pingtung City

Duration: 1-2 hours

Ancestral hall of the Hsiao clan in Chonglan, Pingtung City (National third-grade monument)

屏東市崇蘭蕭氏家廟(國家三級古蹟)

The Hsiao clan in Chonglan came from Lufeng County, Guangdong province of China, and some say it is “Hoklo Hakka.” One of the ancestors Hsiao Wei-tien came to Taiwan to make a living and succeeded in running a business. It was said that “The Hsiao family in Chonglan won’t starve even having not cooked for three days.”

The ancestral hall was expanded to what it is now in the reign of Emperor Guangxu in the Qing dynasty. The building is complete and delicate in overall. The book-shaped windows in the archway, red-brick wall with bricks laid in right angle, washed granolithic finish in lower part of the exterior decorative wall, painted clay-sculptured strip under the eaves are all elegant and delicate. Stately and awe-inspiring, the main hall enshrines the ancestral tablet of the Hsiao clan with the tablets of *Kui Xing* (God of Examination) and God of Land on both sides.

Next to the ancestral hall, Hsiao’s clan school “*Ke-yu-xuan*” (after-school program) was transformed into “Agou Local Cultural Museum,” where folk art is displayed. Several steps away is Chonglan 456 Artistic Lane, where one can feel the quaint atmosphere after it was decorated with art.

Location: No. 69, Chonglan, Chonglan Li, Pingtung City

Duration: 1-2 hours

Zhongshidi, Henan Hall of the Chiu clan (Rural Art Museum) 邱家河南堂忠實第(鄉土藝術館)

Located next to Zhongzheng Junior High School, where Pingtung City and Changzhi Township meet, Henan Hall of the Chiu clan is a centennial courtyard house with delicate carving, which is rare in Liudui.

The first Chiu ancestor to Taiwan, Chiu Yong-hao (1668-1742), built a reservoir and waterways, which made him the most important person in developing Changzhi. The house was built by Chiu Yuan-shou, the second son of Chiu Feng-yang (1829-1898), a Liudui leader leading local Hakka people to resist the Japanese.

Built by builders hired from Fuzhou of China, the architecture was in southern Fujian style. The sculptured lions resting on eaves, hanging baskets, wood-carved sparrow braces, painted clay sculpture on the bamboo windows on the veranda on both sides and the koji pottery-made decorative strip below eaves are all gorgeous and exquisitely made and are worth a careful look.

Address: No. 26, Tianliao Ln., Pingtung City, Pingtung County (Side entrance of Zhongzheng Junior High School)

Duration: 2 hours

Liudui Hakka Cultural Park

In Liudui, where the earliest Hakka pioneering to Taiwan gathered, the Hakka culture and practices are well preserved.

Liudui Hakka Cultural Park represents the traditional cultural and natural environment in Liudui in microcosm. The diverse buildings in the park are either of white walls with black tiles or of red tiles. The tobacco production house, rice mill, *Bogong* (or God of Land), auditorium and Hakka community are scattered between the green land and lakes. One can walk along the grassland next to the ecological lake to look for aquatic plants of native species, or pass through the makino bamboo forest to the area where rice, tobacco and vegetables are planted in season, or sit beside the waterway with clear running water, listening to the sound of water and look at the distant Taiwu Mountain to feel the harmony of man and nature.

Address: No. 588, Hsinyi Rd., Jianxing Vil., Neipu Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 2-4 hours

Liudui's Tianhou Temple, Guanyin Hall, Chang-Li Shrine

Built more than two centuries ago, Liudui's Tianhou Temple is currently the oldest temple in Liudui. It sits in downtown Neipu alongside Guanyin Hall and Chang-Li Shrine, indicating the coexistence of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Though renovated, the temple remains in the architecture style of the Qing dynasty. The pillars in the hall have one flying dragon in the Qing dynasty style, which is different from today's. The couplet inscribed in a beautiful font on both sides of the front hall doors are fun to read.

Right next to Liudui's Tianhou Temple stands Chang-Li Temple, Taiwan's only temple dedicated to Han Yu, a famous scholar of the Tang dynasty, and also Liudui's educational center in the Qing dynasty. Since 2001, "Han Yu Cultural Festival" has been held here on the ninth day of the ninth month in the

lunar calendar each year. Besides, many test takers come here to pray to succeed in examinations.

Around Tianhou Temple in the heart of Neipu sit many distinctive Hakka buildings and eateries. One may take a walk in the area to fully experience the Hakka town.

Address: Guangji Road, Neipu Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1-2 hours

Neipu's Old Street

Located in the lane right across Neipu's Tianhou Temple, the old street remains quiet in the busy area with many traditional buildings, such as Shunyuwan Liquor Store, Buyunji, Xiangguji, traditional courtyard houses, East-Facing Tower, rice mill, blue-flower lane and Yuanxing Iron Shop.

Revealing the decline and vicissitudes of history, the street displays a conflicting aesthetics with the coexistence of old and new architectures. Walking through it, one can feel the changes of time and adaptations.

Location: Around Yangi Road and Dongcheng Road across Tianhou Temple in Neipu

Duration: 1-2 hours

Houdui scenery

The pristine rural scenery can still be seen around Neipu. Betel nut is an important agricultural product. With the agricultural transformation and the trend of organic farming in recent year, some farmers start to grow cocoa and coffee instead, others make their own coffee packs and chocolate and open stores to sell them successively. The result is the vast betel nut farms filled with strong aroma of coffee and cocoa.

Location: Choose Chius at Fufeng Road, Futian Village, Neipu Township

Hakka ancestral halls

Set off for a foreign land on a horse, and bring moral codes wherever you go / Forget not the words from parents morning and night, and worship the ancestors at dawn and dusk.

Since the Hakka in Liudui attach importance to family heritage, ancestral halls of various clans are seen everywhere. The ancestral hall symbolizes the power of the clan and is also where the clansmen gather. Hail to the owners of the ancestral hall when roaming in the Liudui community and they will be glad to introduce their family traditions and glory to you. You are welcome to walk into the Hakka ancestral halls to have a different cultural trip to Liudui.

Location: Around Neipu's Tienhou Temple and all villages

Chang Wang-san's ancestral hall 張萬三祖祠

All worship the ancestors, and three stars safeguard the gate of virtue

Covering a large area, the ancestral hall is located in Toulun Village. In an imposing style, the architecture is a courtyard house with three roof ridges. In front of the hall are coconut trees and lush grassland. It is a typical Hakka ancestral hall with characteristics of the curved swallow-tails in the front court, patio, cloister, high ancestral hall, stately altar, plain and humble dragon-shaped altar table in washed granolithic finish and a mound of earth behind of the hall.

Location: Toulun Village, Zhutian Township

Duration: It is not open to visitors

Sishih's Chungyi Temple 西勢忠義祠

Chungyi Temple is dedicated to the Hakka people killed in defending their hometown since Zhu Yigui Incident (1721), which is unique to the Hakka in Liudui.

After several renovations, the temple remains the plain style which is the characteristics of the Hakka. The washed granolithic dragon pillars at the altar, the terrazzo altar table are wonderfully made and worth a careful look.

The calligraphy styles of the inscribed boards sent by the then President Chiang Kai-shek and a high-ranking official and the couplet sent by Chiu Nien-tai when the temple was completed in 1958 are in different styles and worth watching.

After watching Chungyi Temple, tourists can take the opportunity to visit other neighboring Hakka attractions, such as Hakka Cultural Museum, Jueshan Temple and Wenbi Pavilion.

Location: No. 99, Longmen Rd., Sishih Vil., Zhutian Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1 hour

Chungdui 中堆

Zhutian is formerly known as "*Dunwu*." In the early days, the *Tiaodi* Village in Zhutian was the grain distribution center in Liudui. It got the name *Dunwu* (storage) because farmers stored grains in the village and transported them to Donggang when the water in Dada Harbor rose and was renamed "Zhutian" in the Japanese colonial period.

With the opening of the railway and the blockage of the waterway, Dada Harbor declined. Nowadays, the Jingzi Pavilion stands still near Dada Harbor in *Tiaodi* Village, in protection of the place. The rice mills in the village witness the golden years with "a steady stream" of grains in the past.

Pingtung's national bikeway connects Gaoping River, Donggang River and Linbien River. Tourists can ride along Changzhi, Linluo and Zhutian casually to enjoy the wonderful scenery of coconut trees, birds and flowers along the route with a breeze blowing in the face.

Location: Zhutian's National bikeway, Tiaodi Village, Erlun Village

Duration: as one pleases

Zhutian Train Station

竹田驛園

Zhutian Train Station is the best reserved Japanese-style train station among those along the Pingtung line. The well reserved main building, bathhouse, old well and water tower and the station warehouse-transformed Dr. IKEGAMI Ichiro Memorial Library, Lee Hsiu-yun Photography Memorial Hall, café and the literary trail form a complete park featuring ecology and culture.

Away from the hustle and bustle, tourists in the park can listen to birds and insects chirping, smell the fragrance of osmanthus and watch the coconut trees, flowers and leaves, sunset and the changing light and shadow to feel the southern style.

In front of the entrance to Zhutian Elementary School stands an eatery with no signboard, where Hakka-style salty glutinous rice balls are offered in a limited amount each day. It is an eatery only known to insiders.

Location: No. 27-1, Fengming Rd., Lufeng Vil., Zhutian Township

Duration: 1-2 hours

Pingtung Hakka Cultural Museum

屏東縣客家文物館

Combined with Chungyi Temple, the Hakka Cultural Museum presents itself in the shape of a tulou, a representative building of the Hakka. The permanent exhibition demonstrates the Liudui culture in microcosm by displaying the origins of Liudui and daily objects. Various cultural lectures and workshops take place here to activate the museum and keep it alive.

Sishih Village, where the museum is located, contains many other Hakka courtyard houses. Tourists can take the opportunity to visit Jueshan Temple in front of the museum to the left. Stately and awe-inspiring, it is dedicated to three benevolent lords (*Guang-sheng-di-jun*, *Fu-you-xin-jun*, *Si-ming-zhen-jun*). A Confucian temple, it well represents the beliefs of the Hakka people in Liudui.

Location: No. 97, Longmen Rd., Sishih Vil., Zhutian Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1-2 hours

Ancestral hall of the Liu clan at Wugousuei

A group of loyalists and dutiful sons, reading and farming are two things to do

Wugouseui's ancestral hall of the Liu clan is well known in the Liudui Hakka community. The construction of the ancestral hall began in 1846. In 1921, the addition of the garden and pavilion made the building what it is like today. Sitting west and facing east with a hill in the back and a flat land in the front, the ancestral hall is surrounded by green trees in the back and water in the front with the symmetrical axis toward the distant Dawu Mountain, which exemplifies the ideal Hakka *Fengsui*.

The ancestral hall contains two halls and four transverse houses. The central ancestral hall is dedicated to the worshipping of the ancestors. The transverse houses are living spaces with a Hakka-style bamboo curtain hung on the door. With the curved swallowtail roof on the gate tower, the hall's inscribed board "*Da-yi-chong-guan*" (Taiyi Zhenren restored the light) in the back and the door couplet "*Mao-jin-chi-rui, Yi-huo-tung-hui*" (The Liu family brings good luck, the fire provided by Taiyi Zhenren glows) denote the stories about the origins of the clan.

The farming and ritual center of the established Liu clan in Wugou, the ancestral hall of the Liu clan is still inhabited by the descendants. Tourists should be grateful and careful not to disturb the residents when visiting.

Location: No. 70, Xisheng Rd., Wugou Vil., Wanluan Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1 hour

Hakka community at Wugousuei

Sitting at the top of the Taiwu alluvial fan on the Pingtung Plain, Wugou Community is a historical Hakka community containing natural springs, waterways and wetlands.

Away from the hubbub, numerous traditional architectures, except the ancestral hall of the Liu clan, are well preserved in Wugou Community. Various courtyard houses have their own characteristics. Though overall plain, the houses have walls of different bricks in different patterns. The Majolica tile collage in Japanese colonial period indicates a unique plebeian aesthetics.

Ancient Hakka houses are still being inhabited by residents, therefore one should ask for permission politely before visiting. Tourists need a casual but not deliberate walk to feel the pure pleasure of living in a rural area like Wugou Community.

Location: Wugou Village, Wanluan Township

Duration: 2-4 hours

Wanluan pork knuckle

With Wanluan pork Knuckle as the best known Liudui delicacy, the streets in Wanluan are lined with shops selling braised pork knuckles. Only forepaws are selected to be braised with a special recipe after being carefully processed. Though in different recipes, knuckles prepared by various shops all taste fragrant, bouncy and palatable. The fat does not taste greasy and the meat tastes juicy rather than dry.

One can visit the knuckle street with some friends and have a hearty meal with a knuckle, some stir-fried water spinach and a bowl of flat rice noodles.

Location: Minhe Road and Baozhong Road, Wanluan Township

Duration: 1-2 hours

Yanshan Highway

沿山公路一線

Though named “Hsienfengdui,” Wanluan sits almost at the foothills of Taiwu Mountain. Walk east toward Taiwu Mountain from the Wugousuei community and you will get through Wanjin Village to get to the green tunnel in front of Wanjin Barracks. The green tunnel is a road lined with towering eucalyptus trees and mahogany trees. It is most beautiful when sunlight filtered through the tree branches moved by the wind throw the pattern of light and shadow on the ground. On both sides of the road lie the farms of Taiwan Sugar Corporation (TSC) planted with trees and green grass with occasional cattle grazing. With the scent of grass lingering in the air, the place seems to stand aloof from the world.

Location: Yingqu Road, Wanjin Village, Wanluan Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1 hour

Wanjin Catholic Church / Ulaljuc Tribe

Walk eastward from the Wugou community and you’ll see the former TSC farms near the green tunnel. These farms were turned into “Uljuc Tribe,” where the Taiwau Tribe relocated following Typhoon Morakot (in 2009). The overall tribe remains the traditional Paiwan cultural style. In the traditional slate house (Group reservations are required), traditional daily Paiwan objects and artifacts are on display. In the Tribal Café Shop, you can bake and taste organic coffee by yourself. With aboriginal features, Taiwu Elementary School is worth visiting.

Located in Wanjin Village, Wanluan Township, Wanjin Catholic Church dates back to 1861. As the oldest church architecture in Taiwan, the building is an imitation of a Spanish fort. With walls at least one meter thick, the exotic main building was constructed with lime, gravel, kapok, fire brick, brown sugar and honey. In 1874, Shen Bao-zhen petitioned the Emperor Tongzhi to grant inscribed stone tablets “Feng-ji” (Granted by the emperor) and “Catholic Church” and had them hung on the gable and lintel of the church. Wanjin Christmas Season is organized in December each year and attended by many tourists.

Location: Near the green tunnel in Wanjin

Duration: 1-2 hours

Wanluan Suspension Bridge 萬巒吊橋風景面

168 meters in length, Wanluan Suspension Bridge straddles over where Jiaping River and Donggang

River meets. The red bridge contrasts against the background of the green mountains, grass and flowing water, creating a breathtaking view.

Standing on the east side of the bridge, one can look to the distant the North Dawu Mountain. On both sides are the Donggang River banks, where you can take a stroll westward along the winding bank trail. The sight of the gurgling stream, foraging waterfowl, the lush forest of betel nut and the sunset with mountain mist makes you feel aloof and almost part of the nature.

Duration: Chongqing Rd., Liuhuang Vil., Wanluan Township, Pingtung County

Duration: 1-2 hours