



台灣民俗活動

郵票專冊(下輯)

Taiwan Folk Activities Postage Stamps Pictorial (II)



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方伏生、王煒昶、黃丁盛、黃清華、楊智仁

放水燈的海口邊

萬盞心燈齊亮

搶孤棚下

加油聲震耳欲聾

義民爺的廟埕前

人聲鼎沸賽豬公

燒王船的海灘上

火光烈燄直竄上天

熱熱鬧鬧的鑼鼓聲

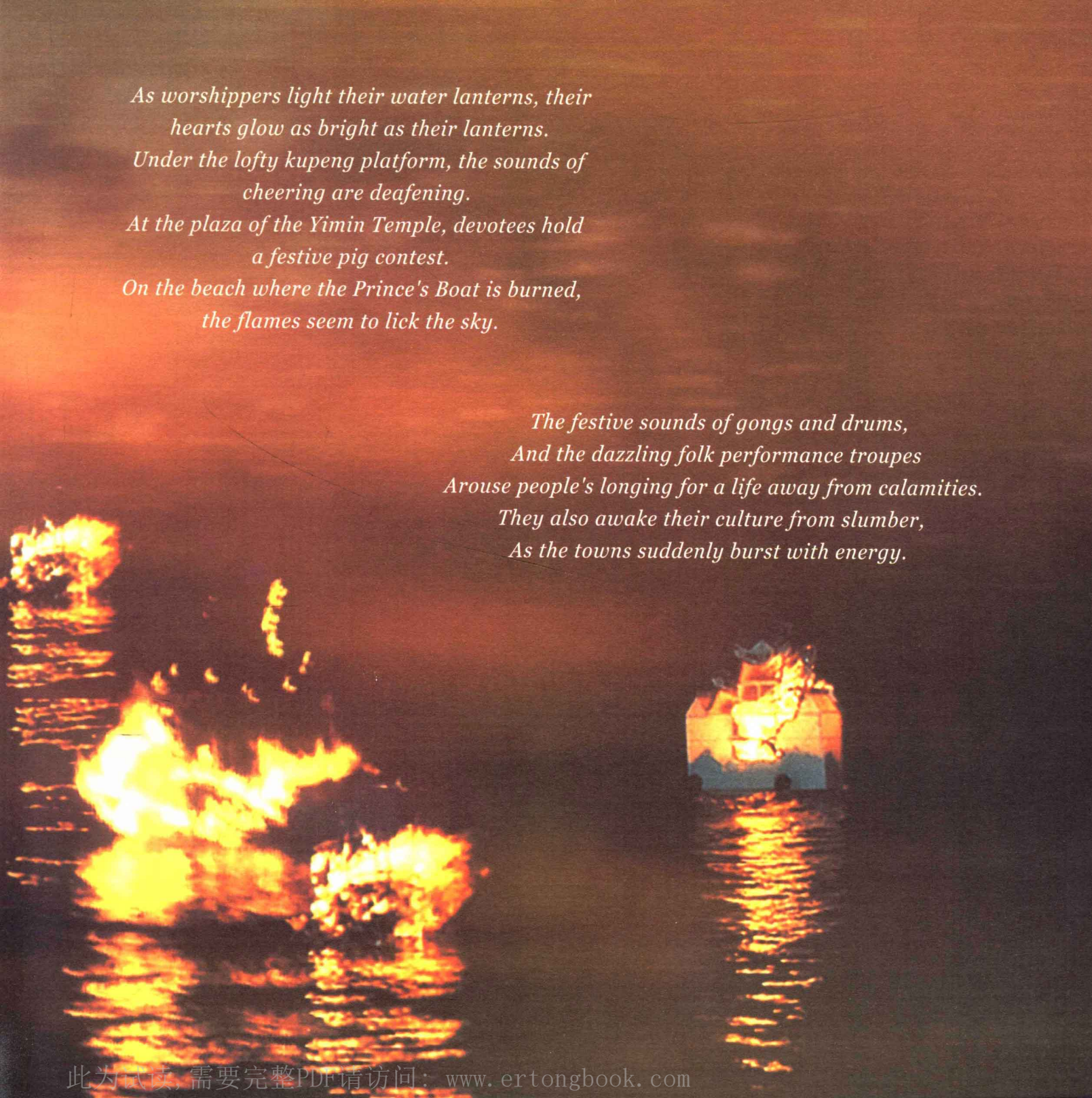
炫人耳目的陣頭

撩起了心中那份對平安的盼望

也喚醒沈睡的文化思念

讓城鎮頓時散發無比的熱力





*As worshippers light their water lanterns, their
hearts glow as bright as their lanterns.
Under the lofty kupeng platform, the sounds of
cheering are deafening.
At the plaza of the Yimin Temple, devotees hold
a festive pig contest.
On the beach where the Prince's Boat is burned,
the flames seem to lick the sky.*

*The festive sounds of gongs and drums,
And the dazzling folk performance troupes
Arouse people's longing for a life away from calamities.
They also awake their culture from slumber,
As the towns suddenly burst with energy.*

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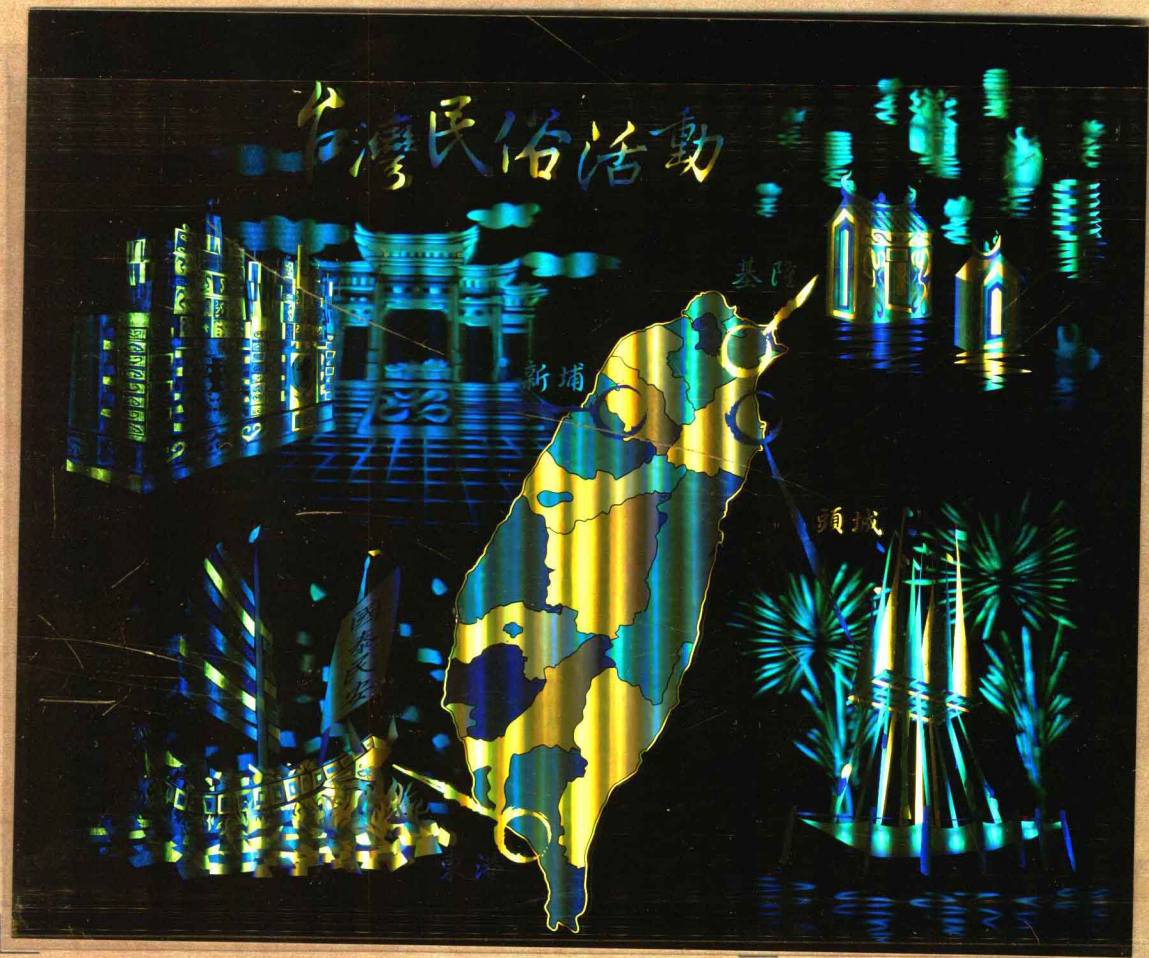
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台灣民俗活動

新埔

基隆

頭城



總論

台灣民俗活動

熱鬧的民俗活動，傳達的其實是來自心底最簡單的祈願。

無論是萬頭鑽動的基隆放水燈、頭城搶孤，還是人聲鼎沸的新埔義民節、東港燒王船，總是可以看到成千上萬的信眾舉香合十、虔誠祈禱。從他們神情肅穆的臉上，彷彿可以聽到他們默默祝禱著家人平安、鄰里平安、國家更平安的心聲。

這種虔敬的心情，充分展現在人們絲毫不敢懈怠地奉行繁複的慶典儀式上，以及不惜花費巨資和心力籌辦的各項祭品上。而看似繁複的慶典儀式，其實都蘊藏著數百年的文化精神，或者在地的風俗特色。例如，農曆七月的普度就訴說著台灣人敬鬼神猶如一家親的文化特色，所有的無主孤魂不但被視為「好兄弟」，更要舉辦大型宴席好好招待他們。

民俗活動之所以能年復一年讓人難忘，靠的就是這些內在的力量。雖然熱鬧的慶典終究會結束，但心中的感動卻是長長久久的。

台灣各地的中元祭典，很多都是由「跳鍾馗」儀式收場，它代表了孤魂野鬼們已經由扮相威武的鍾馗押送回冥府
Many chungyuan rites in Taiwan end with the ceremony of "Dancing Chung Kui," in which the awe-inspiring looking Chung Kui escorts the lonely ghosts back to Hades.

Introduction

Taiwan Folk Activities

Folk activities provide a festive way for people to express the simplest prayers from the bottoms of their hearts.

The most well attended of Taiwan's folk activities – such as the Ceremony of Releasing the Water Lanterns at Keelung during the Ghost Festival, the *chiang ku* ("flag snatching") festival of Toucheng, the bustling Worship of the Just Festival at Hsinpu, or the burning of the Prince's Boat of Tungkang – can attract tens of thousands of pious believers.

From their solemn faces, one can almost hear their prayers for peace for their families, communities and country.

Their piousness is fully displayed in the meticulous and lavish manner with which they hold ceremonies and make offerings. These complicated ceremonies crystallize thousands of years of culture. For example, the *putu* (universal salvation) ceremony of the seventh lunar month shows how the Taiwanese respect the spirits of the dead. People put on great banquets in honor of the "lonely souls" without living descendants to care for them, who are known as the "good brethren."

The inner strength of the participants makes these folk activities unforgettable. Although the festive celebrations finally end, the moving feeling in their hearts lasts forever.



隨風飄展的布落和燈篙，點出了中元節慎終追遠的肅穆氣氛
The banners and lantern poles show that the Chinese place great importance on the worship of ancestors.



架式十足的宋江陣，是台灣民俗活動中最搶眼的陣頭之一

Sung Chiang troupes are among the most eye-catching of Taiwanese folk performance troupes.

放水燈

波光中點亮希望

雖然各地都有中元祭典，但論名氣和陣仗，基隆中元祭絕對是全台第一。基隆，早年原是平埔族凱達格蘭人的居住地，清朝中期，漳州和泉州的居民開始大量移民至基隆後，平埔族和漢人為了土地和灌溉問題，時常發生械鬥，咸豐元年八月，甚至因而造成108人死亡。慘痛的流血事件，終於喚起雙方願意和平共存的心聲，咸豐四年，居民們收集之前枉死的先民遺骸，合葬於現在基隆的老大公廟，並議定每年農曆七月舉行中元普度，寬慰先民亡魂。

歷經數百年的演變，基隆中元祭的規模越來越壯觀，而整個中元祭的最高潮，就是農曆七月十五凌晨在八斗子望海巷海邊舉行的「放水燈」。基隆中元祭由當地十五個姓氏的宗親會輪流主持，各宗親會為博得眾人目光，除了推出精心設計的各式水燈參加遊行外，更請來陣容龐大的陣頭助勢，於是花車、鼓吹隊、駛早船、踩高蹺、舞龍舞獅紛紛出籠，隨著遊行隊伍行經大街小巷。遊行隊伍在凌晨左右抵達八斗子望海巷的海邊，大家開始將紙糊的屋形水燈放到海面上，並在道士的誦經聲中，小心翼翼地點亮水燈裡的燭光。中元節放水燈為的是替水上孤魂照路，以接引他們前來享用七月十五的普度盛宴。民間盛傳，水燈漂流得越遠，該姓氏的人這年的運勢就越旺。為了博得好兆頭，各姓氏宗親會這時都會派出善泳好手，一路推送著水燈前行。在漆黑的海上，虔誠信眾護送的不只是水燈的點點火光，更護送著大家祈求平安的心願。



民間相信，水燈漂流得越遠，家族越興旺

The people believe that the farther a water lantern floats, the luckier that family will be in the coming year.



Water Lanterns

Lights Reflecting and Hopes Afloat

Although *Chungyuan* (the Ghost Festival ceremony) is observed all over Taiwan, the one held in Keelung is definitely the grandest. Keelung is where the Ketagalan people (one of the *Pingpu* tribes) formerly resided. In the middle of the Ching Dynasty, when people from Changchou and Chuanchou in Fukien Province started to immigrate to Keelung in large numbers, the Ketagalan and the Han Chinese often fought over disputes about land and water. In August of 1851, the first year of Emperor Hsianfeng's rule, 108 people died in a fight. This tragedy finally caused the two sides to agree to live together in peace. In 1854, the residents gathered the remains of the ones who died from the fighting and buried them together in the Laotakung Temple in Keelung. The residents also decided to hold a *Putu* ceremony every seventh lunar month to soothe the spirits of the dead.

Over time, the scale of the Keelung *Chungyuan* rite has grown grander and grander. The climax of the rite is the water lantern ceremony held on the early morning of the 15th day of the seventh lunar month by the shore at Wanghai alley in Patoutze.

15 local surname associations take turns to host the Keelung *Chungyuan* ritual. For good luck, each surname association finds good swimmers to push their water lanterns out to sea. Out in the vast darkness, the pious bob up and down on the waves, escorting not just the water lanterns and their light, but everyone's wish for a life free from calamities.



基隆中元祭每年都由農曆七月一日在老大公廟舉行的「開鬼門」儀式揭開序幕

Every year, the "Opening the gates of Hades" ceremony held in Laotakung Temple on the first day of the seventh lunar month kicks off the Keelung Ghost Festival.



以竹枝和紙糊成屋形的水燈，代表著不同宗姓家族的祠堂
The house-shaped bamboo and paper water lanterns represent the ancestral temples of different surnames.

基隆八斗子

台灣頭的漁村風情

聽起來十分鄉土味的八斗子，是位於台灣頭的典型漁村。平常天氣好的時候，一走進八斗子，便可以看到三三兩兩就地曬在路旁的漁網，到了下午三、四點，還可以看到

作業漁船迎著西斜陽光陸續回港的熱鬧景象。

對無法抵擋海鮮美味的饕客來說，八斗子是不可錯過的地方，因為以觀光漁市聞名的碧砂漁港就在八斗子。碧砂漁港原是八斗子漁港的二期工程，自從轉型為觀光用途後，反成了北台灣人氣超旺的魚貨集散中心，碧砂漁港的魚貨全就近來自於八斗子漁港，因此無論種類或鮮度絕對無可挑剔，這裡最大的賣點就是鮮魚現吃，遊客在漁市生鮮區選購好自己喜愛的海鮮後，可以拎到對面的熟食區讓商家烹煮，立即現嚐新鮮滋味。

濱海的八斗子，當然也是觀賞夕照的絕佳地點，「八斗子夕照」甚至名列昔日基隆著名的八景之一。當夕陽西沈、落幕再升，濱海公路的燈火一一亮起，映照著漁港內的點點漁火，夜色中的八斗子散發著另一種嫵靜的漁村風情。

「八斗子夕照」是許多人心目中難忘的美景

The sunset at Patoutze is an unforgettable sight to many people.

Patoutze

Fishing Village on the Northern Tip of Taiwan

Patoutze is a typical fishing village on the northern tip of Taiwan. When the weather is good, you can see fishing nets laying on the roadside to dry. At about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, you can behold the sight of the fishing boats returning to harbor.

For gourmands who can't resist the temptation of seafood, Patoutze is not to be missed. The famous tourist fish market of Pisha Harbor is located here. Pisha Harbor represents what was originally the second stage of construction for Patoutze Harbor. Since putting its focus on tourism, it has become an extremely popular destination for seafood lovers in northern Taiwan. All the seafood sold in Pisha Harbor is locally caught. There is a tremendous variety of fish sold here, and everything is very fresh. The biggest attraction is eating fresh seafood. Tourists can make their purchases in the fresh fish area and bring them to the restaurants across the road to be cooked.

Patoutze is also a perfect place for enjoying the sunset. The Patoutze sunset was once known as one of the famous "eight scenes of Keelung." When the sun goes down, the lamps along the Coastal Highway are lit and the lights of the fishing boats twinkle out in the harbor. Patoutze oozes with the vibe of a lazy fishing village at night.



賞遊路線 1

高速公路上基隆交流道→中正路→2號省道→八斗子

賞遊路線 2

由基隆公車總站搭103望海巷線公車至八斗子站即可

By Car:

Get off the freeway at the Keelung interchange, take Chung Cheng Road, and then Provincial Rt. 2 to Patoutze.

By Bus:

Take Bus 103 (the Wanghai Alley line) at the Keelung Bus Terminal and get off at Patoutze.



濱海的八斗子處處可見山水相接的景色
At Patoutze the mountains come down to the sea.



漁船是八斗子風情的最佳寫照
Fishing boats epitomize Patoutze's charm.

搶孤

攀至顛峰祈求順風

隨著農曆七月三十「鬼門關」的日子逐漸逼近，頭城鎮居民的情緒也一天比一天高昂。在歷經長達一個月繁複的祝告天神、破土押煞、祈安普度、誦經禮懺……等儀式後，搶孤場地上終於矗立起了有如巨人般的孤棧，一切準備就緒，就等著一年一度的搶孤活動登場！

宜蘭頭城舉行的搶孤，是目前台灣場面最盛大的搶孤活動。相傳，清道光年間，漢人為了進入地勢封閉的宜蘭墾拓，多次與當地原住民噶瑪蘭人發生爭鬥，雙方死傷慘重，直到漢人吳沙取得噶瑪蘭人的信任，在頭城建立第一個村落後，和平才真正到來，先民們決定每年的農曆七月舉行普度，並以盛大的搶孤活動，感念先人的精神。

農曆七月三十當晚，整個頭城鎮陷入沸騰，由各鄉里派出的搶孤隊伍更是摩拳擦掌、蓄勢待發，大家的目標全是孤棧頂的黃色順風旗和金牌。頭城的孤棚分成上下兩階段，孤棚下由兩排各六根孤柱支撐，每根孤柱高13公尺，柱身塗滿了牛油；孤棚上矗立著十三座紮滿不同祭品的孤棧，每座也各高達13公尺。

各隊人馬必須以疊羅漢的方式，將隊友一寸寸推上孤柱頂。由於孤柱頂離孤棚邊近2公尺遠，攻上柱頂的隊友必須以雙腳夾緊孤柱，雙手硬擠進棚板間狹窄的縫隙抓緊，然後再鬆開雙腳，迅速以鴿子翻身的姿勢，翻到孤棚上，首先攻上孤棚的人，會先把棚上的祭品丟給民眾搶拾，然後再一鼓作氣攻上孤棧頂，搶下順風旗和金牌。民間相信，搶得順風旗的人，可以得到神鬼的庇佑，將順風旗插在船上出海捕魚，更可滿載而歸。

近十層樓高的孤棚，是搶孤活動的主戰場

Kupeng, which is almost ten floors high, is the main battlefield of Chiang Ku.



Snatching the Flag for Good Luck

Praying for Good Luck on Top of the World

With the "Closing of the Gate of Hades" ceremony approaching, the spirits of the townsfolk of Toucheng rise. The seventh lunar month, which is known as "Ghost Month," is a month of many rites. First, people pray to the gods out of respect and to ask for guidance. Then people hold a *Putu* ceremony, in which they pray for peace and recite Buddhist sutras. Finally, a huge *Kupeng* (a kind of platform) is erected. At that point, everything is ready for the main event.

In terms of grandeur and scale, the *Chiang Ku* event held in Toucheng, Yilan, is the most impressive in Taiwan. To Yilan folks, there is a historical significance as to why Toucheng was chosen for the place of the event. Toucheng was the first Han Chinese settlement in the Lanyang Plain. Therefore, apart from giving a feast for the "good brethren" spirits from everywhere, the event is also meant to soothe the spirits of the Han Chinese and the Kavalan people who died in a feud over the land. It is said that during Emperor Taokuang's rule (1821-1851), the Han made encroachments into Kavalan lands. Fighting and serious casualties occurred. Peace finally came when a Han Chinese named Wu Sha got the trust of the Kavalan and built the first village in Toucheng. The forefathers of Yilan, could now settle in Yilan with peace of mind, and they decided to hold a *Putu* ceremony and a grand *Chiang Ku* event every seventh lunar month to placate and commemorate the ones who lost their lives in the fighting.

On the night of the 30th day of the seventh lunar month, the whole town boils over with excitement. Teams from different villages climb to the top of a *kuchan* and snatch the flag and medal in one vigorous effort. People believe that the person who snatches the flag will be blessed by both gods and ghosts.



豎起燈篙，掛上布幡，招引各方好兄弟前來共享美食

The lantern poles and banners are a way to invite the "good brethren" to feast.



每根孤棧上都密密麻麻綁上了村民奉獻的祭品

Every *kuchan* is fully hung with offerings from the villagers.



這就是各路英雄每年奮勇爭奪的順風旗

This is the flag the contestants fight for every year.

頭城


開蘭第一城

如果從北部往南造訪，無論從北宜公路或濱海公路，頭城都是您踏上蘭陽平原的第一站。兩百多年前，西元1796年的清朝嘉慶元年，它更是吳沙率領漢人子弟開墾蘭陽平原的第一站，「頭城」之名就是這個意思。

如今，平靜悠閒的頭城小鎮，仍處處可見當年身為開蘭第一城的繁華風韻。頭城車站附近的和平老街，就是當年最熱鬧的市街。漫步在老街素雅的閩南式紅磚建築中，兩旁廊柱、圓拱，以及揉合了日據時代的雕飾、彩瓷，令人感覺猶如時光倒流。位於老街北段街尾的盧家大宅，是清代頭城首富的故宅，它的藍瓦白牆，在一長列紅磚建築群中顯得

與眾不同。盧家屋前那窪碧綠的池水，正是當年頭城港的舊址。

繁華落盡的頭城，仍不改當年先民入墾拓荒的勤奮團結本色。這種傳承自先民的開拓精神，除了在名震中外的搶孤活動可略窺一二外，也充分展現在每年五月頭城鎮公所舉辦的蠡節活動之一「牽罟」上。牽罟是指早期漁民用罟網合作捕魚的方法，如今已經成了新興的觀光活動。在牽罟之前，漁民會成群以舢舨撒網包抄魚群，並驅趕魚群入網，這時，早已集結在海灘上的眾人，便合力吆喝將罟網拉上岸。當活跳跳的魚兒上岸後，凡是出力拉繩的人，都可以分得一份魚獲，回家親嚐自己辛苦付出的收穫。



寧靜的頭城小鎮是當年漢人開發蘭陽平原的第一站
The quiet town of Toucheng was the first settlement of Han Chinese on the Lanyang Plain.

Toucheng

Yilan's First Settlement

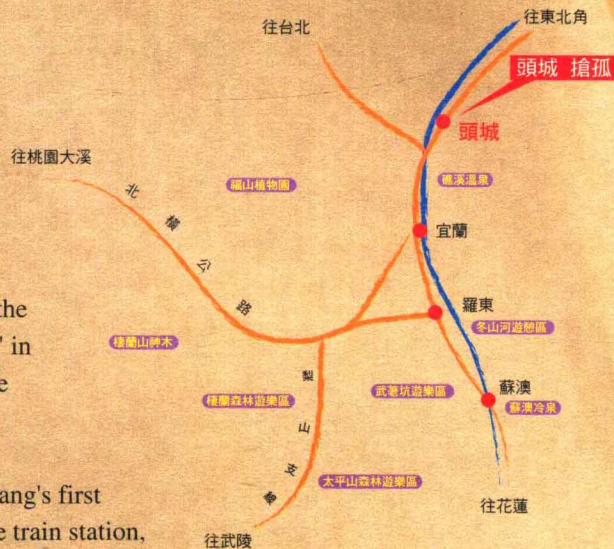
If you drive south from northern Taiwan, whether you take the Taipei-Yilan Highway or the Northern Coastal Highway, Toucheng is always the first stop on the Lanyang Plain. The name Toucheng means "first town" in Chinese, and it is so named because in 1796, it was the first place on the Lanyang Plain where Wu Sha and his people settled.

Today you can still catch glimpses of Toucheng's old grandeur as Lanyang's first town in its peaceful, quiet and unhurried streets. Hoping Street, near the train station, was once the town's busiest street. The street is lined with simple and elegant red brick southern-Fukien-style buildings, with pillared and arched arcades, and carvings and colored ceramic decorations from the Japanese era. The Lu house, located at the northern end, was the mansion of the richest family during the Ching Dynasty. It stands out among the red brick buildings with its blue tile roof and white walls. The pond in front of the Lu house was where Toucheng Harbor used to be located.

The spirit of the pioneers who founded the town can be seen in their world famous *Chiang Ku*, as well as *Chian Ku*, an activity sponsored by the town's government which is held every May in conjunction with the Fish Festival. *Chian Ku* refers to an ancient fishing method adopted by the earlier local fishermen using *kuwang*, a kind of net used on the beach. Today, *Chian Ku* has become a new activity performed for tourists.



吆喝，吆喝，大家來牽罟！牽罟充分展現蘭陽人的團結本色
"Everyone come join Chian Ku!" This activity fully displays the solidarity of people in Lanyang Plain.



賞遊路線 1

1. 北部濱海公路在基隆下高速公路→澳底→鹽寮→福隆→頭城
2. 北宜公路由新店出發→小格頭→坪林→頭城

賞遊路線 2

搭北迴線鐵路，在頭城站下車即可

By Car:

1. Take the Northern Coastal Highway and then get on the freeway at Keelung. You will pass Aoti, Yenliao, and Fulung. Then get off the ramp at the Toucheng Exit.
2. Get on the Taipei-Yilan Highway in Hsintian, and pass through Hsiaoaketou and Pinglin before arriving in Toucheng.

By Train:

Take the North-Link line and get off at Toucheng station.



和平老街上古色古香的紅磚迴廊，彷彿述說著往日的繁華
The graceful ancient style red brick arcades on Hoping Street seem to be telling of past glory.