

遍佈阿里山區的北鄒族部落

Tsou Aborigines of Alishan

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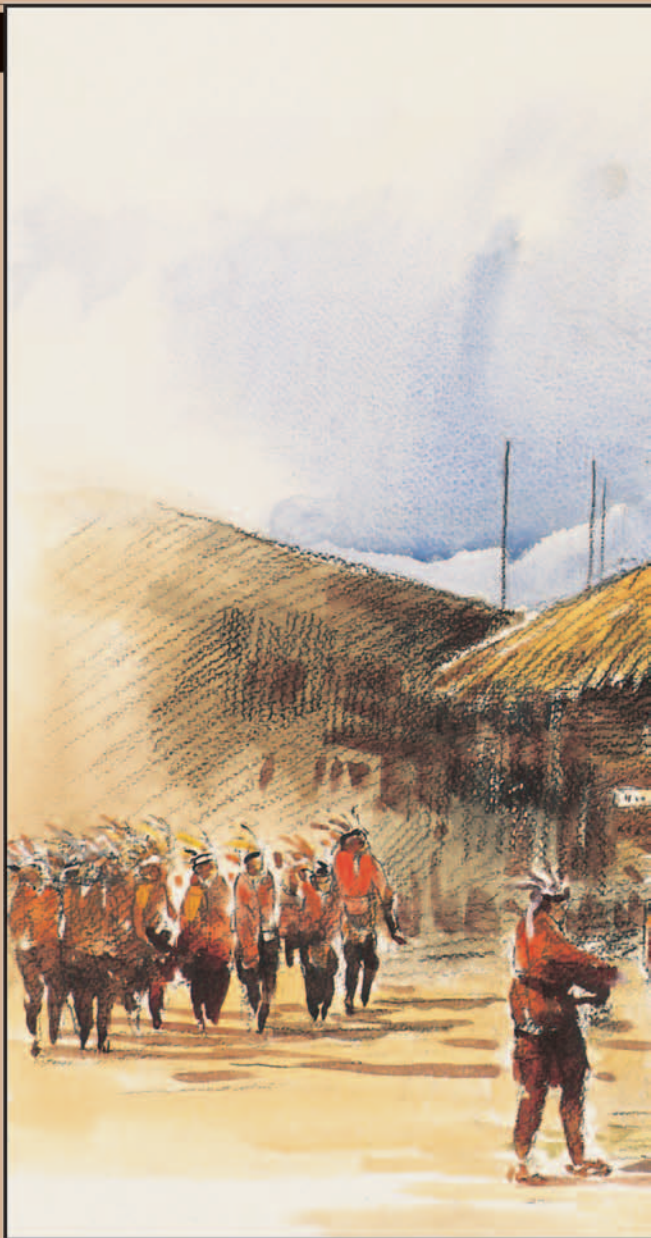
鄒族「庫巴」

庫巴(kuba)是鄒族的男子聚會所，擁有完整文化、社會與政治型態的大社，才能興建「庫巴」，因此阿里山的鄒族部落只有達邦和特富野兩個大社才有，一年一度瑪雅斯比神聖戰祭就在「庫巴」舉行。以茅草、樹幹及藤木等搭建的「庫巴」，風格樸實，達邦現有的「庫巴」是多年前新建的，不過，它延續鄒族傳統，在四根主柱中，可發現一根特別細、已有五百年歷史的木柱，這也是當地鄒族「庫巴」的傳統支柱之一。

「庫巴」的屋頂及四周護欄種滿了石櫚蘭，石櫚蘭對鄒族有特殊意義，除了在特殊節日，族人會採石櫚蘭插在帽子上，石櫚蘭之於鄒族，就如同香之於佛教一樣。而屋頂上的石櫚蘭下方，還留有過去出草時的頭骨。

再近一點觀察，這個類似高腳茅草亭的「庫巴」，在其中一個角落會發現一個類似船狀的器物。這是置放過去出草時，較有身分地位的其他族人頭骨。同一位置並掛了許多乾了的植物，每當族人要遠行，家族長老總會帶著當事人到此求幾根草，當作護身符。

達邦的「庫巴」外不遠處，還有一棵盤根錯節但不高大的雀榕樹，當地人稱之為神樹。每年進行戰祭迎神儀式時，都必須砍這棵雀榕的樹枝進行祭儀，這也是其並不高大的原因。砍神樹是為了整理戰神降臨的路徑，但必須留三枝指向庫巴及汪、吳兩家祭屋，代表維繫部落生命的意義。





Kuba

A kuba is an assembly place for the male members of the Tsou tribe. They are only built in villages with culturally, socially and politically intact tribes, effectively limiting their presence to the major Tsou villages of Dabang and Tefuye. The annual Mayasvi (War) Festival is hosted in rotation at the kubas of the two villages.

Kubas are stilted lodges built of thatch, timber and rattan in a simple architectural style. The kuba in Dabang was rebuilt several years ago, with strict adherence to traditional construction materials and methods. The four main supporting pillars are intricately carved and made from 500-year-old trees.

The roof and outside railings of the kuba are planted thickly with dendrobium, a species of orchid with special religious significance to the Tsou. Placed beneath the rooftop

flowers are skulls of enemies and invaders killed in battles long ago.

The skulls of higher-ranking enemies are kept in a wicker basket hung in one corner of the kuba. This part of the lodge is also hung with dried plants, sprigs of which are presented by the tribal elders to those embarking on a long journey as an amulet of protection.

A large gnarled red banyan tree stands outside the kuba in Dabang. It is considered sacred by the villagers, and the skulls of enemies killed long ago are hung from its branches. The tribe also once buried the skulls of lower status enemies under the tree. During the Mayasvi Festival a branch of the tree is chopped off to serve as a symbolic ladder for the descent of the God of War. This custom may explain the short stature of the aged tree.

鄒族北四部落

Northern Tsou Villages

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從 阿里山公路上的石桌，右轉169號縣道可進入樂野、達邦、特富野及里佳等四個部落，這條動線統稱為「北四村」。沿途櫻花、李花、桃花，分時綻放。由於海拔較高，鄒族北四部落的四季色彩特別豐富鮮明，樂野、特富野的緋紅春櫻、里佳的醉紅秋楓與綻藍令人動容的天空，襯著褐色茅草庫巴與鄒族人爽朗的笑容，拜訪北四村，令人愉悅。

樂野

樂野是進入北四村的第一站，行政中心阿里山鄉公所就坐落在樂野村2鄰69號。部落入口處大石塊刻著「拉拉吾雅」(Lalauya)，這是樂野的鄒族名稱，意指美麗的楓香林地。因為當初鄒族人初到此地時，看到滿山楓樹的美景，而取了這個美麗的名字。不過，楓木適合種植香菇，長年來大量砍伐後已所剩無幾，倒是近年來興起了咖啡熱潮，樂野也有鄒族人開始種植阿拉比卡咖啡樹，形成新的農業林野景觀。

S hihjhuo, Leye, Dabang, Tefuye and Lijia are known collectively as the "Four Northern Villages" of Alishan. Reached by County Highway 169 off the Alishan Highway, the four villages are situated at a high elevation and thus enjoy clearly demarked seasons. In Leye and Tefuye, spring is announced with a blaze of red cherry blossoms. And Lijia blushes red with the maples in autumn. The seasonal colors join the deep blue sky, traditional kubas, and the good cheer of the Tsou locals to create the undeniable charm of this region.

Leye (Lalauya)

The first stop on the Four Northern Village route is Leye. The village entrance is marked by a large stone engraved with the Tsou name for the tribe: "Lalauya," or "place of the beautiful maple forest." The name recalls an earlier time when the mountainsides were covered with maples. Today, most of the maples have fallen to the timber industry and the land converted to cultivation of Arabica coffee.

In addition to planting coffee, the Leye natives grow tea, wasabi and other crops that thrive in the high mountain air prevailing at this

elevation of around 1,000 meters. Leye is also a major area for orchid forcing thanks to the appropriately steep daily temperature fluctuations of the region.

Relative to its central position in agriculture, Leye has been somewhat off the beaten track when it comes to tourism as many visitors straight for the better-known villages of Dabang and Tefuye. In recent years, however, the village has sought to raise its profile on the tourism map by developing inn accommodations for overnighting visitors.

In fact Leye has plenty of scenic







就北四村來看，樂野因為位於海拔1100百公尺左右，交通便利，適合發展高冷地農業，因此，農作物較其他三個村落來得多樣，樂野種植了高山茶、山葵、咖啡等作物。花農們還利用樂野日夜溫差大的特性，啟動蘭花開花的機制，因此，當地也是全台最重要的蘭花產地。

對觀光客來說，樂野比較像是路過型的據點，沒有達邦、特富野因為族群祭典而響亮的名聲。因此，近年來，樂野村民成立民宿班，經營具有特色民宿外，還搬出私房景點，要留住觀光客，讓大家分享樂野之美。

樂野的景點，首推福山古道。從部落旁的米洋瀑布出發，沿著古道翻越福山，可通往達邦及特富野。當地原住民說，這條古道是日據時代從「拉拉吾雅」、來吉及十字村等部落，通往最大社達邦的主要路

徑，柳杉、竹林、芒草、金氏杜鵑等景觀交錯，沿著169縣道之上闢建的古道，途中有不少可眺望曾文溪谷、特富野及達邦聚落的觀景點。另一端的出口在十字路之前的福山公車站招呼站，約在台18線省道的阿里山公路54公里處。

從米洋轉入古道，生態豐富，更是賞鳥的好去處，花和尚五色鳥在林間不住地敲著木魚、小巧的山紅頭跳躍蔓藤間細聲地叫著「救急、救急」、常在矮灌叢間引起騷動的藪鳥，像是小女孩似發出細細鳴聲，當發現人們走近就變了嗓，像是機關槍似的「架！架！架！」地警告同伴。模樣特好看的冠羽畫眉，婉轉多變的唱腔也好聽，一句句「土米酒、土米酒」，像學了洋話兒說著To meet you，令人莞爾。

雖然鳥種多、生態豐富，不過，想要挑戰福山古道要有腳程和耐

力，前段的米洋到福山路況還算不錯，後段維護較差，古道沿途高低落差甚大，全線走完約要2小時。不想走遠的，從米洋小徑過一個吊橋，到米洋瀑布也不錯，瀑布群與洞穴，宛如世外桃源，這條路線約花半個小時可以完成。

祈雨瀑布是樂野村民所發掘的景點，位於169縣道、達邦三號橋旁，瀑布就夾在山谷之間，水勢頗豐，鄒族人稱為Yovokutana，後來取漢名為祈雨瀑布。

達邦大社

從樂野順著169縣道車行約半個小時，跨過曾文溪河谷後往上行駛不久，就到了鄒族最大的聚落達邦社。

約在300年前，鄒族在達邦建立部落，與特富野部落隔著伊斯基安娜溪遙遙相望。兩個部落各有其附屬的小社、獵場及漁場，新美、山美、茶山及里佳等在曾文溪南岸的部落，屬於達邦大社，而來吉與樂野則屬於特富野社，兩社各擁有一座「庫巴」，著名的瑪雅斯比戰祭則由兩社輪流舉辦。

「庫巴」茅草屋頂上種植「神花」石櫚蘭，不遠處栽植通往天神之處的雀榕神樹。在達邦村內，除了有鄒族精神與文化中心「庫巴」外，各姓氏家族也有竹子興建的祭屋。此外，還有阿里山鄉圖書館、鄒族原住民資源中心等公共設施。

繼續沿著169縣道往里佳的方向前進，還可前往伊斯基安娜自然生





PART3: Northern Tsou Villages

attractions to make it a worthwhile destination. Foremost of these is the Fushan Historic Trail, which sets off from Miyang Waterfall and crosses over its namesake peak en route to Dabang and Tefuye. The locals claim that during the Japanese colonial period the trail connected the villages of Leye, Laiji and Shihzih, and also served as the main route to Dabang. Today the trail is taken less for its transport utility than for its scenic allures, including stands of cryptomeria, bamboo groves, fields of silvergrass, and a comely view of Zengwen River Valley. The trail exits at the Fushan Bus Stop close to the 54-kilometer point on the Alishan Highway.

There is plenty of wildlife to discover along the trail as well. The red-headed Muller's barbet, throaty with song, can often be sighted cavorting in the forest vines. And from the low shrubs, the Steere's liocichla sings out with a soprano chirp that changes to a warning machine-gun rat-ta-tat when danger is sensed. The Taiwan yuhina calls with a modulating voice that is fittingly lovely for such a dapper bird.

To enjoy the arboreal and avian attractions of the Fushan Historic Trail one will need to do a bit of leg

work. The trail rises and falls steeply so just the stretch from Miyang to Fushan can take around two hours. For a less strenuous outing, a side trail embarks from Miyang

across a suspension bridge to the scenic Miyang Waterfall and nearby caves. This route can easily be completed in about half an hour.

The powerful Luonu Waterfall, known by the Tsou as "Yovokutana," is also nearby at the No. 3 Bridge along County Highway 169 at Dabang.

Dabang (Tapangu)

From Leye, County Highway 169 continues to snake up the valley before arriving, about a half hour later, in Dabang, the main Tsou village in Alishan.

Founded around 300 years ago, Dabang is situated across the Iskiana River from Tefuye. Each of these two villages has their own sub-communities, hunting grounds and fishing area. Sinmei, Shanmei, Chashan and Lijia along the Zengwen River are sub-tribes of Dabang, while Laiji and Leye are sub-tribes of Tefuye. Both Dabang and Tefuye also have their own kugas (male assembly lodges), and the two villages take turns hosting the annual Mayasvi (War) Festival.

In addition to its position as a spiritual and cultural center of the Tsou, Dabang is home to the Alishan Township Office, as well as the

Alishan Township Library and Tsou Aboriginal Resource Center.

From Dabang, visitors can also take County Highway 169 in the direction of Lijia to the Iskiana Ecological Area, Shihzihwang (Lion King) Gorge, Dade-an Waterfall, Gueihu (Ghost Lake) and other scenic areas.

The Iskiana Ecological Area is reached by taking County Highway 169 to Tefuye, turning left after the Forestry Bureau workstation, and then following an industrial road. The area is situated along the Iskiana River, named after the Tsou word for "mountain hawk-eagle."

The Iskiana River is one of the original settlements of Dabang tribe. Today it marks the border between Dabang and Tefuye and is an important fishing area. In recent years the Tsou villagers have been carrying out fishery conservation work on the river. In the ecological area resulting from this effort are trails providing access to the riverside park. The trail also passes by Tsou pavilions, hunting lodges, and fishing and hunting traps, offering a first-hand look at traditional Tsou fishing and hunting culture.

The clear waters of the Iskiana are home to several species of fish, including grouper, pale chub, Taiwan ku fish, and Candidia barbata. Plumbeous water redstart can also frequently be sighted on the river rocks flicking their tail to announce their territorial rights. Those who venture further upstream will arrive at Shihzihhu Gorge and the head of the Zengwen River, marked by the

鄒族竹筒飯
Tsou-style bamboo steamed rice



賞遊三：鄒族北四部落

態區、獅子王峽谷、達德安瀑布及鬼湖等景點。

過了達邦往特富野的叉路繼續往169縣道走，在林務局工作站的下一個分岔點左轉到產業道路，即可前往伊斯基安娜自然生態區，那是達邦舊部落，「伊斯基安娜」鄒族語為老鷹獵山羌之意，其中「伊斯基」就是指熊鷹。

這個自然生態區是沿著伊斯基安娜溪而設立的，溪谷不僅是達邦與特富野兩大社的自然分界線，也是達邦社的重要漁場。鄒族村民近年來興起護溪的保育意識，因此在這裡設置自然生態區，沿著溪谷走生態親水步道而下，可達親水公園，沿途還有鄒族涼亭、獵寮及漁獵陷阱等，呈現鄒族傳統的漁獵文化。

這裡溪水清澈，石斑、溪哥、鯛魚、台灣馬口魚等悠游水中，還常常看到鉛色水鵝站在溪床大石上，不停地上下擺動尾巴，宣示牠的領地主權。可從舊部落再深入獅子王峽谷及曾文溪支流的源頭：彩虹瀑布，不過，人煙罕至，宜由當地導遊帶領進入。

約在169縣道36公里處、到達德安聚落前，左側有一條長約百餘公尺的飛瀑，如銀鍊般傾洩而下，這就是達德安瀑布。再繼續往前走，即可到達鬼湖，目前屬於私人經營的愛玉生態園區，鬼湖呈圓形，中間有噴泉，春天緋紅的櫻花綻開，非常美麗，森林裡廣植愛玉子及山蘇，四到六月間則有螢火蟲在林間漫舞。入園需要門票。

特富野大社

相較於達邦，特富野很安靜、樸實，鄒族社區營造的風味較濃。就在「庫巴」旁的人行道上，為展現鄒族部落風味，阿里山國家風景區管理處特別為數百公尺長的公路欄杆換裝，全用鄒族圖案的木雕板裝飾，當夜間燈光亮起，與木結構的「庫巴」相互輝映，鄒族式的優閒氣息顯露無遺，也營造出特富野主街道的優美景色。

在特富野的頭目與長老帶領下，大社的「庫巴」在2005年3月3日重建完成。這項工程由高德生設計及監工，並記錄下全部重建的過程，「庫巴」完全採用茅草、樹幹和樹藤等傳統建材，並經過嚴謹的考據、





特富野神秘谷步道 Tefuye: Shenmigu Trail Valley

Caihong (Rainbow) Waterfall. This is a less-traveled area so visitors are advised to hire a local guide for the trip.

Another impressive waterfall nearby is the 100-plus-meter Dade-an Waterfall, situated at the 36-kilometer point on County Highway 169 just before Dade-an. Further down the highway is the privately

operated Aiyu (Jelly Fig) Ecological Park and Gueihu-a circular lake with a central fountain. This area is especially lovely during the spring cherry and flower blossom season. The surrounding woodlands produce jelly fig and spleenwort, and on evenings between April and June the area comes aglow with fireflies. There is an admission fee to enter the park.

Tefuye (Tfuya)

Tefuye is quieter, simpler and more traditional than neighboring Dabang across the river. The guardrails along a several-hundred-meter stretch of the highway approaching the village are adorned with carved wooden Tsou totems. Illuminated at night, these carvings add to the cultural feel of this aboriginal community and attractively complement the wood kubas (pavilions) in the village. The locals take pride in the tranquility of their village, noting that no one there sings karaoke!

The reconstruction of the main kuba in Tefuye was completed on March 3, 2005, under the direction of the village chief and elders. Kao Tesheng designed the new building, supervised the construction and also recorded each stage in the rebuilding process. The new kuba was built entirely of thatched grass, logs, rattan and other traditional materials and in strict accordance with traditional building methods.

Kuba aside, the top scenic attractions of Tefuye are Lalakasi Gorge, Shanshuei Historic Trail, and Tefuye Trail. Lalakasi Gorge passes through Tefuye and then forks left across two rivers to an impressive stone cliff. This area is a former Tsou hunting ground. Today, however, it has become a hidden away water recreation area for the locals during the wet season, when the waterfall is strong and the pools deep.

Shanshuei Historic Trail, also

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依照特富野社傳統「庫巴」形式興建。

特富野的拉拉喀斯神秘谷、山水古道及阿管處興建的特富野步道等，都是遊程重點。神秘谷在前往山水古道前、過了特富野山莊右轉叉路而下，沿著步道過兩條溪可看見大石壁，這裡是鄒族以前的狩獵場，在豐水期時，會形成瀑布與水潭，為鄒族人戲水的私密據點。

山水古道又稱為特富野古道，全長約6公里，是熱門的郊山步道，以前則是鄒族前往南投縣出草、狩獵的舊獵徑。傳說鄒族人由天神率領下山，走的就是這條小徑，充滿了人文歷史背景。這條古道山徑，從自忠進入較為省力，途中可登梯子板山，沿途還有日據時代森林鐵道的舊跡，在終點處高度突然陡降，往下走四千多個階梯，就可抵達特富野；因此較少人從特富野爬四千多個階梯上古道。

特富野步道也可稱為「兩社串聯步道」，因為它連絡了特富野與達邦兩個鄒族大社，長約1.6公里，以石板及木棧修築而成，大致上可分成兩段，長度分別為1100和500公尺，耗資兩千萬元。利用部落原住民提供土地所闢設的特富野步道，較長的一段兩側有梅園、李園和竹園，沿線建有多座鄒族式的茅草景觀涼亭，出口處為吊橋，結合步道使景觀更形多元，1100公尺長的步道遊來輕鬆又閒適。盡頭轉彎接較短的步道，是長約500公尺生態步道路線，全程走在林間，最後可銜接公路。



這條步道生態豐富，四季顏色皆不同。春天，山櫻花紫嫣紅地燒著綠野，紅花擠滿枝頭迎接遊人，冠羽畫眉練著吊單槓的功夫，倒吊著啄食山櫻花果子，白耳畫眉則喜歡在低灌木叢間躍來跳去，青背山雀與紅頭山雀枝頭玩起躲貓貓，畫著兩撇白眉毛的金翼畫眉不時吹出婉轉樂音，餘音繞著森林飄動，還有顏色豔到不行、個子嬌小的酒紅朱雀，在林地上撿著種子吃。不談其他動物，光是鳥類，走在特富野步道上，就有28種鳥類的目擊記錄，非常可觀。

藍色部落里佳

169縣道南邊的盡頭，便是深居山中的里佳部落。純靜的山水美景，保有許多原始的部落風貌，曾

被認為神秘的世外桃源，汙染及光害少，天空特別湛藍，細看山頭與森林交界處，還有淡淡的藍光，因而有藍色部落的美稱。當地還有水質相當好的山泉水，號稱「福爾摩莎第一泉」。

里佳舊名為尼亞吾支那，鄒族話語為從前的溫家，當地人說，這裡最初是由達邦社一對溫姓兄弟發現並定居，所以取名為尼亞吾支那，烏奇哈溪是里佳最主要的河流，屬於曾文溪上游的支流，水質非常清澈，溪水呈美麗的藍綠色。

在阿里山國家風景區尚未成立之前，里佳鮮少遊客進入，為了讓遊客體驗里佳之美，而整建從169縣道公路進入聚落的聯絡步道，並延長規畫為長達2公里的環村生態步道。

進入環村生態步道，即呈居高臨



(左) 特富野庫巴 (left) Kuba in Tefuye
(右) 里佳親水公園 (right) Lijia: Riverside Park

PART3: Northern Tsou Villages

known as Tefuye Historic Trail, is a popular destination for mountain hiking. The Tsou originally used the trail for hunting and raids on enemy tribes. The trail is also the legendary path the Tsou followed down the mountain, led by the God of Heaven. The full trail is six kilometers long, but most people take a less demanding route starting off from Zihjhong. Along the way are stairs leading up to Banshan, as well as old forest railway tracks from the Japanese occupation period. From the upper end of the track over 4,000 steps drop steeply on the way to Tefuye. Only a few very ambitious hikers take the reverse trip from Tefuye back up those 4,000-plus steps.

Tefuye Trail, a 1.6-kilometer path between Tefuye and Dabang, is paved in stone and wood planks and consists of two main sections of 1,100 and 500 meters, respectively.

It was built at a cost of NT\$20 million on land provided by local farmers.

The trail passes through plum orchards and bamboo groves. Several Tsou-style thatch-roof viewing pavilions have been built along the path. The exit is marked by a suspension bridge. At 1,100 meters long, the main trail is makes for a pleasing light walk. An additional 500-meter nature path turns off to the right from the main trail, leading down through a forest to connect with the highway.

The trail passes through an ecologically well-endowed area with a changing seasonal beauty. In spring,

the landscape comes ablaze in red cherry blossoms. The acrobatically accomplished Taiwan yuhina can be seen hanging upended from the cherry branches and feasting on the tree's sweet fruit; while the white-eared sibia cavorts it the low-lying brush. The green-backed tit and red-headed tit seem to be playing games of hide-and-seek among the branches; and the white-browed Taiwan laughing thrush calls out with an agreeable song that can be heard floating through the forest. One may also come across the dainty and flamboyantly attired vinaceous rosefinch foraging for seeds on the forest floor. Just the alate host alone comprises 28 recorded species, and there are many more other animals to be discovered along the trail as well.

Lijia (Nia-uchina): Home of the Blue Tribe

County Highway 169 ends at the secluded mountain village of Lijia. A land of pristine natural beauty and well-preserved aboriginal traditions, Lijia has aptly been called a paradise on earth. The village has been largely spared of air and light pollution, so visitors are usually greeted by an unblemished cerulean sky. The observant may also see a soft nimbus of blue where the sky meets the tips of the forest and mountain peaks. It seems natural that a people living in this land of blue should be known as the "Blue Tribe."

The Tsou name for Lijia is "Nia-

uchina," meaning "the former home of the Wen clan." The locals say that this area was discovered and settled by two brothers, surnamed Wen, from the Dabang tribe. The main river in Lijia is the Wuciha, an upstream tributary of the Zengwen River. The Wuciha River is fed by crystal clear water with a beautiful bluish-green hue.

Lijia was little visited before the establishment of the Alishan National Scenic Area and the completion of County Highway 169, which links the village to the outside world. In recent years, however, more people are discovering the beauty of the village. To further attract outsiders, Lijia is also planning a two-kilometer nature loop trail around the village.

The view of Lijia as one approaches from County Highway 169 is nothing short of spectacular, particularly on a clear rain-washed day when the mist lingers in the Lijia basin. The view is especially lovely from the Maple Forest Trail in fall and winter, when the local maples turn brilliant red. The trail goes all the way to the village and also continues on to a park next to the Wuciha River. Among the scenic attractions here are a suspension bridge and waterfall. Many visitors roll up their pants and cool off in the clear river water. The clean park restrooms are spotlessly clean and adorned with traditional Tsou motifs.

There are several other interesting sights in Lijia as well, including Fongliou (Romance) Cave, Gueiwu (Ghost House) Rock and Gongli (Tribute) Rock, Formosa's First

下之勢，沿途可眺望里佳部落，尤其在雨後天晴，大量雲霧飄入里佳盆地，氣勢磅礴。沿著步道種植有楓樹，在秋冬時節楓紅景觀令人心醉，因此，這條聯絡步道也稱為楓林步道。步道盡頭可延伸到親水公園，烏奇哈溪就在步道旁，景觀吊橋、瀑布，為純純的里佳增添一絲觀光氣氛，許多遊客還會捲起褲管走到溪床戲水，體驗沁涼又潔淨的溪水。親水公園的公廁令人意外的乾淨，外觀充滿濃濃的鄒族風情。

里佳風流洞、鬼屋與貢禮之石、福爾摩沙第一泉、嚼嚼斯古道、頂笨仔山步道及大石板等都是有趣的遊點。開車進入里佳，在169縣道即可看到擺放著煙酒及食物等貢禮的石桌，稱為貢禮之石，是全村的守護神。族人在經過時必須誠心祭拜。而在貢禮之石的下方，是一處茂密竹林，林內倒臥著許多巨石，最大的巨石柱長達30公尺，傳說這些巨石都附著眾神與靈魂。

風流洞就在鬼屋旁，這與鄒族特殊的嫁娶習俗有關。鄒族男性想要娶妻時，必須要討女方家歡心，尤其是丈人。他必須要先到女方家打雜工作一到六年，老丈人若認為他能夠吃苦耐勞，女兒嫁過去一定溫飽、衣食無缺，才會點頭同意。這麼長的時間，熱情奔放的鄒族男女，不得越軌，因此，他們會悄悄地溜到這個洞穴

來幽會談情，便稱為風流洞。

福爾摩沙第一泉在親水公園環狀木棧道的西側，從山壁上自然湧出的泉水，嘗來清甜，當地人最喜歡到此接水回家泡茶。

新景點「大石板」離部落西南約半小時車程，那是在民國85年賀伯颱風過後，因地表土壤被洪水沖失，岩層裸露，形成長約800公尺、寬約20公尺、傾斜約35度的大巖壁，非常罕見，因此當地居民將此地開發為新興的風景點，並命名為「大石板」。由於路途難行，要靠四輪傳動車才能抵達，且需由當地人帶路才找得到。

里佳是阿里山鄉中，最靠近中央山脈、人口最少的部落，全村居民只有300多人，因此，生態景觀還維持著相當原始的狀態，鳥類種類多達70種以上，領角鸛、鉛色水

鶉及藍腹鷗為一般人所熟悉；另外，螢火蟲也是里佳生態觀察的重點之一。

從嘉娜民宿走環村步道可通往里佳溪南岸的摩都布有一帶，這條步道林相茂密而且沒有光害，四到六月的夏初，黑翅螢是賞螢的主角，無數的亮點在夜空中閃爍，甚為壯觀，另外還有大端黑翅螢。黑翅螢是台灣低中海拔最常見的螢火蟲，以數量大著稱。秋、冬季節在海拔1500公尺以下的山區，還能看到體型較大的山窗螢，在里佳也能賞得到這種秋天的螢火蟲。

觀星也是里佳最大的享受之一，夏日大三角在這裡看得一清二楚，銀河剛好跨過里佳上空。入夜後，月亮光照大地，里佳就像罩在銀河下的藍色聚落，神祕且美得讓人捨不得入睡。





(左)里佳賞楓步道 (left) Lijia: Maple View Trail
(右)里佳親水公園 (right) Lijia: Riverside Park

PART3: Northern Tsou Villages

rendezvous.

Formosa's First Spring is a natural spring emerging from a mountain face on the west side riverside park loop trail. The spring water is clear, sweet and favored by the locals for brewing tea. Dashihban is about a half-hour drive west

of the spring, but visitors will need a four-wheel-drive vehicle and the help of a local guide to complete the trip. This massive stone fissure was created by Typhoon Herb in 1996. Swinhoe's blue pheasants can often be sighted here.

Juejuesi (Tsotsos) Historic Trail is safe and easy enough to walk unguided, but visitors are still advised to go in the company of a local who can recount the stories of tribal history associated with this path. "Tsotsos" is the Tsou word for camphor forest, and indeed many trees of this species still line the old trail. The trail is also the earliest in the greater Alishan area to be paved with railway ties.

Dingbenzai Mountain Trail is a good place to see the first blushes of Aurora as she casts her golden rays across the land. Indeed the sunrise view here easily holds its own against the better known Jhushan. The trail also leads one into an arboreal wonderland of virgin broad-leaved woods, bamboo thickets, alpine azaleas and broad rippling blankets of silver-grass. There is also a workshop along the way where hikers can learn

more about the Tsou culture.

Lijia is closer to the Central Range than any other village in Alishan Township. It is also the smallest village in the area, with a population of just over 300 people. Thanks to its seclusion and limited size, the village enjoys a largely unspoiled and ecologically rich natural environment. There are over 70 known species of bird here, the most recognizable of which are the collared scops owl, plumbeous water redstart and Swinhoe's pheasant. The pristine environment also makes Lijia a haven for fireflies.

Setting off from the Jiana Inn, one can follow the village loop trail to Modubuyou on the south bank of the Lijia River. The trail passes through a thickly wooded area far from artificial lights. From mid-spring to early summer the forest comes alight with the glow of fireflies. Chief among them is the *Luciola cerata*, the most abundant and commonly sighted firefly at mid to low elevations in Taiwan. Visitors can see thousands of these nocturnal bugs flitting through the forest during the peak firefly season between April and June.

Fall and winter visitors can also enjoy the fireflies of Lijia, as the larger *Lychnuris praetexta* takes to the night air at these times of the year.

Stargazing is another treat to be enjoyed at Lijia. The Summer Triangle (Vega, Altair and Deneb) gleam brightly in the heavens and the band of the Milky Way can be seen clearly directly above, enveloping Lijia in its fold.

Spring, Juejuesi (Tsotsos) Historic Trail, Dingbenzai Mountain Trail and Dashihban. Gongli Rock is a flat table-like stone on which cigarettes, wine, food and other offerings are made to the patron spirit of the village. Continuing down from the stone, one enters a lush forest with numerous large boulders, the longest of which stretches 30 meters. The villagers say that these stones hold the spirits of the gods and ghosts.

Next to the Ghost House Rock is Fongliou Cave, whose name is related to the unique marriage customs of the Tsou. When a Tsou man wants to marry, he must win over the bride's family, and the future father-in-law in particular. To do this, he must first help out the bride's family for one to six years to prove to the father-in-law that the groom is hard working and that he will be able to provide well for the bride-to-be. Only then does the father-in-law grant his consent. During this long courtship period, the couple's relations must be strictly platonic, but when the passions of youth become too much they might sneak off to the cave for a lovers'

鄒族民宿自己蓋

Handcrafted Inn



鄒族原住民好客，更喜歡自己蓋民宿，邀請朋友上山做客，鄒族居住的樂野、里佳部落，都有鄒族主人自己設計、興建的精緻民宿，讓大阿里山地區，增添不少旅遊的人文風味及人情雅緻。

樂野民宿

樂野部落近年為了吸引觀光客，當地鄒族原住民成立了民宿班，分享興建和經營民宿的心得，阿將的家、牧匠的家及華納因厝都是鄒族風情濃厚的民宿，其中以阿將的家最具傳奇色彩。

阿將的家主人石光將只用一句話來解釋他為什麼經營民宿：「我就是喜歡蓋房子！」看到家中蓋了好幾棟石砌獨棟房子，而且數量持續增加中，就知道鄒族人的工藝天份，也讓人情不自盡地想要在這裡歇歇腳，體驗山居生活。

從樂野的拉拉吾雅社區轉入小巷內，穿越森林樹叢，一棟棟石砌木屋出現在樹林盡頭，「阿將的家」木製招牌，吸引遊客進入木屋。露出

滿滿的溫暖笑容，有樂野俊男美女夫妻之稱的阿將與太太，正煮著香噴噴咖啡，迎接遊人。

喜歡木作、蓋房子，興起了阿將經營民宿的念頭。他說，8年前開始動手興建具有鄒族風味的木屋，外牆砌石磚，屋內為木作牆壁，老婆親自挑選布匹，用巧手縫出一幅幅的窗簾，這是自己夢想的園地。

一棟棟木屋圍著中間的木製大型桌椅，中間還吊著鄒族人最愛的傳統烤肉架。鄒族人愛聊天、喜歡熱鬧，因此阿將除了在屋外蓋了鄒族庭園外，也在房間內佈置小客廳，讓房客們可以在屋內談天說地。

蓋了8年的房子，阿將還沒有過癮，他說，還要繼續蓋。目前他正計畫興建兩三棟獨一無二的鄒族別墅，一樓是偌大的泡湯池，有加溫的設施，二樓則是住宿的房間。

除了住宿外，到阿將的家喝杯咖啡也是享受。阿將自己種植阿拉比卡咖啡樹，由太太親手烘焙豆子，每天限量供應。

里佳民宿

在藍色部落里佳，住民宿是最令人難忘的回憶。里佳有5家民宿，而夜晚能賞魚、觀星、聽溪水潺潺、大啖鄒族烤魚，只有「水裡有魚」山莊才有這樣貼近自然的享受。

從房間地板的透明小窗，真的看到「水裡有魚」。里佳部落的「水裡有魚」山莊，外表平淡無奇，像是

魚池旁的小平房，開門一看，潔淨明亮的木作房舍一塵不染，超級乾淨，每個和室房間地板上都開個觀景窗，打開燈，就能看到鱒龍魚、鱒魚，成群悠游在房間下方。

主人安高民，原來是阿里山鄉農會總幹事，他和太太桂先玲在里佳部落從事養殖業。原來夫妻兩人為了方便飼養看護魚群，由安高民在水池上方蓋了房舍，而且還在房間地板上開了小窗，加裝日光燈，就能看到魚池裡的狀況。

桂先玲原來沒打算經營民宿，而是附近開民宿的好朋友，因為客人多到應接不暇，就鼓勵她整理房間開放為民宿，沒想到房間內可看到魚的點子，竟成了民宿的賣點。

住在「水裡有魚」最棒的，除了「與魚共眠」外，夜晚坐在里佳溪畔聽溪水潺潺流動，安高民還會現撈鱒魚，以鄒族傳統方式生火烤魚，邊吃鮮嫩多汁的烤魚大餐，邊看天邊星斗，還聽著安高民與桂先玲傳奇的愛情故事，樂趣十足。

桂先玲雙親是東北有錢人，逃難到台灣。20多年前，她在國立歷史博物館工作，遇到了當兵的鄒族山青安高民前來看展覽，雖然父母親友反對，但是，桂先玲仍從繁華的台北市遠嫁到鄒族部落，當時里佳沒有道路，只能從達邦翻山越嶺走獵徑到里佳。懷孕之後，還要早一個月走路下山待產，可見偉大的愛情能化為無比的力量。





PART3: Northern Tsou Villages

Lijia Inns

One of the most memorable experiences that visitors take from Lijia is their stay at the local inns. There are five inns in Lijia to accommodate out-of-towners, but none bring you as close to the joys of fish watching, stargazing, listening to the river, and feasting on roasted fish as Shueiliyouyu (Fish in the River) Villa.

The cabins at Shueiliyouyu Villa recall simple fishing huts with their unassuming exteriors, though inside lodgers will discover bright and spotlessly clean rooms. On the floor of each room is a small glass window looking down to the water, showing that the river indeed does have fish, sturgeon and trout included.

The villa is run by An Kao-min, a former official of the Alishan Township Farmers' Association who now operates an aquaculture business with his wife Kuei Hsien-ling. The couple originally built the villa building over their fish-raising pond to feed and protect the fish.

Kuei Hsien-ling got the idea to turn the building into an inn from a friend who runs a successful inn nearby. She had never thought that inside fish-viewing would become a major selling point of the rooms.

In addition to the unusual feeling of sleeping with the fish, lodgers can also while away the evening to the sound of the Lijia River. An Kao-min roasts up succulent freshly netted fish for a Tsou style starry-night feast, livened up by with legendary tales of romance from the hosts.

The Tsou are a hospitable people whose door is always open to visitors. This tribal characteristic can be seen in the enthusiasms of the locals for building inns to accommodate visitors. All such accommodations in Leye in Lijia are exquisitely designed and constructed by their owners, giving visitors to the greater Alishan area ample opportunity to experience the home-style hospitality of the Tsou people.

Leye Inns

Leye has become an increasingly popular tourist magnet in recent years, and the villagers have joined hands to accommodate the guests by building several distinctive Tsou style inns.

One of the most eye-catching inns in the village is "A-Jiang's House." The inn comprises a growing number of stand-alone wood-roofed stone cabins built by its namesake owner. The cabins let visitors experience first-hand the Tsou talent for craftsmanship, not to mention the liberating feeling of mountain life.

A-Jiang's cabins are located in a wooded area reached from a small

lane off Leye's Lalauya neighborhood. The inn is marked by a hand-carved wood sign, and visitors are invariably greeted with a smile and fresh coffee from A-Jiang and his wife.

A-Jiang was inspired to open his inn by a love for woodworking and building. The cabins have stone outer walls and wood lined interiors steeped in Tsou style. Even the draperies were sewn by the expert hand of A-Jiang's wife.

The cabins surround a handcrafted wood table and chairs, with a traditional Tsou barbecue grill hanging above it. The Tsou love to talk and have a good time, so A-Jiang has designed the cabins with a small front room for lodgers to get together and talk about everything under the sun.

Though he's been building cabins for eight years now, A-Jiang has not lost any of his seemingly unquenchable passion for building. He is now planning to build two or three distinctive Tsou-style villas with a soaking tub on the first floor and bedroom upstairs.

In addition to providing a bed, A-Jiang's serves up a mean cup of coffee. The house brew is made with Arabica beans grown by A-Jiang and hand-roasted by his wife, so the daily supply is limited.