

Gold Museum 黃金博物館 designed by 慶榕師

Theme Facilities 主要展館

1. Tourist Information Center 遊客中心

This is the first main building you will see when you walk into the tourist site. It was formerly a Taiwan Motor Co. bus terminal but is now turned into a Tourist Information Center. Besides providing visitors information and leaflets of the area's attractions, the center offers rental services of baby carrier, wheelchair and baggage storage as well.



2. Four Joined Japanese- Style Residences 四連棟

The Four Joined Japanese- Style Residences were built by Japan Mining Company in the 1930s as a dormitory for its Japanese staff and their families during the colonial era. After renovation in 2007, they became part of the permanent exhibition place to present life in the mining town in the early days. There is no denying that the building is an important witness to Jinguashih's past. The existing space has been turned into a display and living art experience space. With its delicate wooden structure and layered wall boards designed to adapt to the rainy weather here, the exquisite Japanese architecture has made it a popular location for filming movies



3. Metal Arts Building 新環境館 <金屬工藝館>

According to the recollections of the local elderly people, the predecessor of the Metal Art Building was the "No. 55, Jinguang Road" which was built around 1974. It was used as a space for the club and the restaurant of the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation. Later, a portion of the building's first floor was converted into a restaurant while half of the space of its second floor was used as a library. It was the food and leisure center for the residents of Jinguashi during that time. In the spirit of reusing old buildings, the Hall was renovated in 2009 and became a permanent exhibition hall. It was given the name, "Environmental Building" and showcased the cultural environment and natural ecology of Jinguashi.

At the end of 2018, in response to the mission of the New Taipei City Government and the Museum to continuously promote Taiwan's metal crafts, the Environmental Building had been adjusted to become the Metal Art Building. The exhibits found inside the Metal Art Building include the Museum's classical collection of traditional gold ornaments and metal craft pieces, basic knowledge on metal craft, a profile of Taiwanese gold and metal artists, among others. Through exhibits and their descriptions, as well as the use of digital technology and other interactive media, the public is able to further understand the aesthetics and creativity behind Taiwanese metal crafts. To people's astonishment, you may find a goldsmith workshop on the second floor.



4. Gold Refining Building 煉金樓

During the Japanese occupation period, the Gold Refining Building used to be a place for storing gold and was once the location of the “Jinguashi Hotel.” After World War II, it also served as a temporary gold refining factory for the Taiwan Metal Mining Co. during its start-up period. The factory was later moved to Shuinandong and the Refining Building was converted to other purpose.

The Gold Refining Building is a two-story brick building. The right side of the building’s main entrance on the first floor used to be the office of the welfare agency during the time of the Taiwan Metal Mining Co.. It managed the stadiums, cinemas, supply houses, libraries, restaurants, barber shop and other welfare facilities. Later, it became the temporary office of the Land Bank Keelung Branch. The cashier department of the Taiwan Metal Mining Co. was also transferred here and released the salaries of the mining employees. The left side of the first floor was the union office of the Taiwan Metal Mining Co. as well as the second floor served as the party security office of the Kuomintang Party.

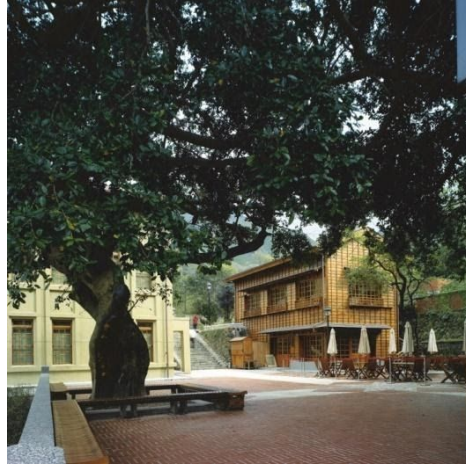
Since the building was once used to store gold and was used as a gold refinery, it was named the “Gold Refining Building” after the Gold Museum opened. The outer wall of the second floor of the Building has a decorative text of GC, the meaning of which remains unknown. Some people speculate that it was the abbreviation for Gold and Copper. The 13 groove tiles on the facade looked particularly special and unique in the Jinguashi settlement surrounded by wooden dorms.

On the right side of the Gold Refining Building’s first floor is a small special exhibition hall which promotes non-scheduled special thematic exhibition. A theater is located on the left side of the first floor and broadcasts Kin-San’s Life in a Mountain Town. The film introduces the mining in the early times and the lives of the people who have settled in the Shuijinjiu Mine. The heritage site on gold refinery housed inside the Gold Refining Theater is a testament to the passage of time. The second floor is a permanent exhibit, which through a multimedia interactive experience, allows people to enjoy the Joy of River Gold Mining. The topmost floor is a scenic platform, where people can enjoy the surrounding Keelung Mountain, Teapot Mountain, Benshan and the settlements of Jinguashi. However, due to safety reasons, the topmost floor is not yet open to the public.



5. Jin-shuei Special Exhibition Hall 金水特展館

The two-story building originally housed a telephone exchange during the Taiwan Metal Mining Corp era. Today, the first floor is the Miners' Cafe & Restaurant selling meals with special features. The second floor is used as a special exhibition hall.



6. Jinguashi Crown Prince Chalet 太子賓館

It is believed that it was built in 1922 and is one of the finest surviving wooden Japanese buildings in Taiwan. It was built by Takana Mining Co. to host the Crown Prince Hirohito (later Emperor Showa) during a planned visit to inspect the mining industry in Jinguashi area. The Crown Prince Chalet is a typical high class Japanese building with Western design features, having the kind of mixed Japanese and western architectural style that was popular at that time.

The north side of the Chalet has a lovely Japanese garden, while the south side has a miniature golf course and an archery field. When you walk into garden and are surrounded by Japanese architecture, you can feel and enjoy the beauty of the landscape. The Jinguashi Crown Prince Chalet was designated as a New Taipei City historical site on March 14th, 2007.



7. Benshan No. 5 Tunnel 本山五坑

The Gold Museum retrofitted the old Benshan No.5 tunnel by adding 110 meters of new tunnel to the original 70-meter tunnel. This recreated 180-meter tunnel, in which realistic figures are installed, will take visitors back to the mining environment of the old days. In the preparation room of the Benshan No.5 Tunnel, there are interactive installation for visitors to gain a better understanding of mine tunnels and the working conditions of miners, making the tunnel tour even more impressive. Why not walk into the tunnel to discover the mystery of gold mining right now?

8. Gold Building 黃金館

This building is the renovated former offices of Taiwan Metal Mining Corp. The first floor has a gold discovery journey, a model of the Benshan tunnels, a display on the subject of the mining transport system in Jinguashi, mining equipment from the past and related relics. There is also an introduction to Jinguashi's World War II Allied P.O.W. camp (1942-1945). The second floor is gold-themed and has an introduction of the special features and application of gold, gold craftworks and Gold brick that visitors can actually touch. In addition, visitors also can have a gold panning experience on the third floor. The gift shop at the side of the Gold Building sells Gold Museum souvenirs and is a good place to browse and buy a souvenir.

In addition, Geological Park, Jinguashi Shinto Shrine, Teapot Mountain, Taiwan P. O. W. Memorial Park, Gold Waterfall, Shuinandong Smelter, mining irrigation channel and Aqueduct Bridge are all scenic spots close to the Gold Museum that should not be missed by visitors.



Activity (1) Match!

After reading the introductions above, check out your comprehension!

If you are the one who wants to step on an adventure, which scenic spot should he go?

(A) Metal Arts Building

(B) Jin-shuei Special Exhibition Hall

- (C) Benshan No.5 Tunnel
- (D) Gold building
- (E) Jinguashi Crown Prince Chalet

Tourist site might
be

Andy



I want to experience as a miner
walking in the tunnel.

()

Brain



If I were a resident of Jinguashi

()

Calvin



I feel like eating a horse. Let's
have something to eat right now.

()

Debbie



I am wondering about the texture
of the 220kg gold brick. I can't
wait to touch it in person.

()

Activity (2) Be a journalist **Four Joined of Japanese-Style Residence**

This is one of the few remaining Japanese buildings of this type in Taiwan (during the colonial era it was a dormitory for high level Japanese company employees). The existing space has been turned into a display and living art experience space. The building is an important witness to Jinguashih's past. The building has a delicate wooden structure and layered wall boards adapted to suit the rainy conditions. The beauty of the Japanese architecture has made it a popular location for filming movies.

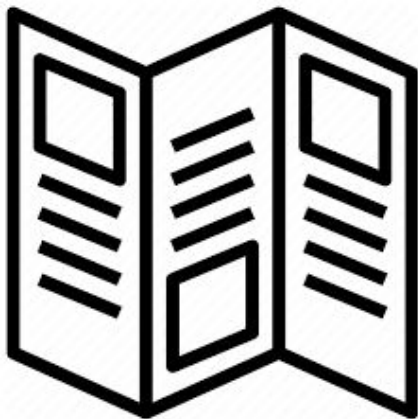


Activity : Be a journalist

Pretend you are a journalist who has been able to go back in time in a time machine. You are reporting today for a news broadcast about things that happened in Four Joined of Japanese-Style Residence. Use the material in this lesson and research the Internet to find the information to make your story interesting.

Activity (3)

Design an **unique pamphlet** for visitors coming here. Besides introducing the main facilities here, you have to provide some basic visitor information, inclusive of opening hours, prices of the tickets, and practical activities. Moreover, listing the means of transportation would be helpful. A detailed tour map is suggested.



Activity (4)

Let's
machine
working as
gold rush
tunnel. You
a letter to
(family



jump on a time
and try to imagine
a miner at that
time in the
are going to write
someone you love
, friends or
lover... anyone

will do) to express what your feelings are about working here.

Dear _____



蔡宗勸老師編

JIUFEN OLD STREET

Designed by Rick

Most of the coffee shops and tea houses in the busy town of Jiufen are concentrated along the 300 meters of cobblestone steps of Shuqi Rd., which are between Juifen Elementary School and Juifen Precinct. Previously built to deliver goods, the road received a major boost after the international hit film “A City of Sadness” turned Juifen into a popular tourist destination. The three main roads running ¹**perpendicular** to Shuqi are also bustling: Jinhan St., which is home to a variety of shops; Qiche Rd., a must-visit tourism spot; and Qingbian Rd., home to Shengping Theater. Besides these main thoroughfares, there are small alleys that snake between and sometimes even underneath buildings. They connect to the main roads and have surprises hiding around each corner.

□ Spots

1. Shuji Road (Twining Road) 豎崎路



The entire road is made of stairs, and it's the earliest main transportation road in Jiufen. Buildings which are more than 30 years old like the famous (Shengping Theater, City of Sadness), and a vast of tea houses are gathered here to emit the

²nostalgia and ³retro feelings.



Continuous stone roads with little red lanterns created the classiest sight of the night winding Shuji road.



2. Jiufen Tea Houses 九份茶樓



The road of "In the Heat of the Sun" was coined from the road of "A-Mei Teahouse". "In the Heat of the Sun" is a very famous ⁴animation in Japan. The director used the elements of hilly Jiufen to create the background of the movie.

Due to the popularity of the movie, Japanese tourists are also very interested with the road of "In the Heat of the Sun".





3. Easy Road 輕便路



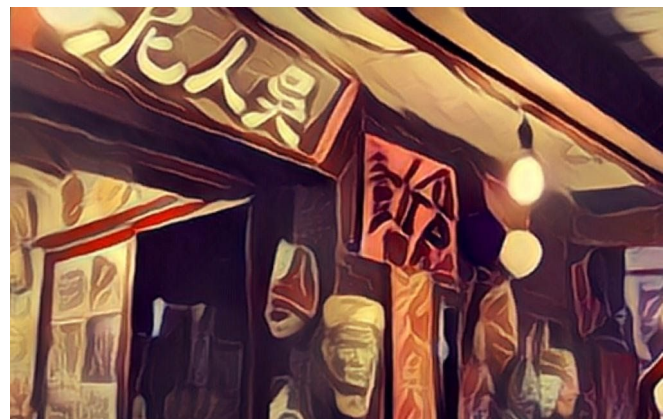
In the past, Easy Road is a rail road. On top of the mountain there are people pushing the crank to ease the movement of the cart on the rail. It was able to carry people and ⁵cargos. However, the easy rail cart has been removed and it became one marvelous sightseeing spot. There are many ⁶B&B and Lodges around the area, which provide variety of choices of ⁷accommodations for tourists who wish to spend a joyful night there.

4. Mud Mask Museum 泥人

吳博物館



Mud Mask Museum is created by an artist who claims he could see "ghosts". So he made over 1500 masks ⁸resembling the ghosts he sees. The ⁹Admission is NT\$50. Lots bloggers out there ¹⁰rave about this place.



□ Delicacies

1. Red Yeast Mince-Pork Meatball 紅糟肉圓



By mixing red yeast, minced pork, crunchy bamboo shoot, mushrooms and a starch cover with specially made sauce. Red Yeast



Mice-Pork Meatballs are very famous dishes in Jiufen.



2. Old Street Corner's Beef Noodles 舊道口牛肉麵

The ¹¹ drooling begins once one walks into the store. The Beef Noodle's store on the corner of the old street uses Chinese herbs to cook the beef. The unique taste surely won't let you down.



3. Granny's Thick Fish Ball Soup 阿婆魚羹魚丸



This traditional shop, established since 1940s, uses fresh minced shark meat and ¹² squeezes the meat into strips then cooked. The freshness taste is ¹³ significantly different than the ordinary ones.

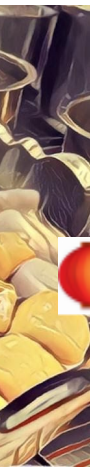


4. Taro Salty Jello 芋粿

Taro is been produced ¹⁴ abundantly in Jiufen. Taro salty jello is made by fresh taro and sticky rice. Taro salty jello is fragrantly chewy which makes people ¹⁵ unforgettable.

5. Sweet Taro Balls and Potato Balls 九份芋圓、地瓜圓

Determined by using ¹⁶authentic ingredient and ¹⁷hand-made Jiufen Taro Balls are ¹⁸guaranteed to give you the tasty, ¹⁹chewy bite of your life time.



The Taro Balls of the summer with Shaved Ice and the sweet hot soup of the Taro Balls of the winter are the must-eaten sweet snacks of Jiufen.



6. Taiwanese Green Salty Jello 草仔粿



The outer later cover is made from a plant called Gnaphalium affine, dried up and added in sticky rice to blend them in evenly. The filling is mostly with ²⁰shredded radish (other flavors are also available). It's a very traditional, Taiwanese snack.



Worksheet Check the Vocabulary

	Vocabulary	KK	Part of Speech	Chinese Translation
1.	perpendicular	[ˌpɜːpənˈdɪkjələ]	Adj.	垂直的、成直角的
	Definition	at an angle of 90° to a horizontal line or surface		
2.	nostalgia			
	Definition			
3.	retro			

	Definition			
4.	animation			
	Definition			
5.	cargo			
	Definition			
6.	B&B			
	Definition			
7.	accommodation			
	Definition			
8.	resemble			
	Definition			
9.	admission			
	Definition			
10.	rave			
	Definition			
11.	drool			
	Definition			
12.	squeeze			
	Definition			
13.	significantly			
	Definition			
14.	abundantly			
	Definition			
15.	unforgettable			
	Definition			
16.	authentic			
	Definition			
17.	hand-made			
	Definition			
18.	guarantee			
	Definition			
19.	chewy			
	Definition			
20.	shred			
	Definition			

Activity I

Some foreigners might be curious about the delicacies in Juifen. However, some dare not try them because of avoiding the chances of getting sick. As a Taiwanese student, how could you invite them to come to Juifen and persuade them of trying the foods there? Please note your strategy for both cases.

Activity II

Please design an eye-catching poster which promotes Juifen to others. In the poster, there should be two elements, foods and architectures. Besides, words which describe the pictures on the poster must be included.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw and design a poster. The box occupies the central portion of the page below the instructions.

Shengping Theater 昇平戲院

Introduction

陳美琪 老師 編制

The earliest **predecessor** of the Shengping Theater was a two-story wooden theater building that had only limited space and was built next to Dongshan Hotel (No.106 Jishan Street) in 1914. After years of heavy use as the local population increased, and lacking necessary repairs, the wooden building finally collapsed in strong winds.



Shengping Zuo

In 1934 Wu Shu-sang and Zhou Tian-sheng and others went into partnership to build a two-floor building at the intersection of today's Shuqi Road and Qingbian Road. Its first floor was made of stone and its second of wood. It was named Shengping Zuo, "Shengping" meaning to sing and dance in celebration of peace in Chinese and "Zuo" meaning performance venue in Japanese. Upon completion, Shengping Zuo had rotation tracks at the center of the stage, showing just how advanced the theater's equipment was at the time. To allow easy cleaning, the seats were cleverly designed to be moveable, and four circular holes were made in the floor of the two aisles on the first floor so that cooler air could be blown upwards by electric fans under the floor, giving Shengping Theater a simple kind of "air-con."

Shengping Theater

"Shengping Zuo" was renamed "Shengping Theater" in about 1951 and it was rebuilt again in 1962. When it was rebuilt, great care was taken when selecting building materials and equipment; the roof had a high quality wooden frame covered in asphalt felt which was then tarred. The original wooden second floor was replaced by a hollow brick wall that gave a sound-proofing and thermal insulating effect.

Theater closes

In the 1970s, with the mining industry in decline, the local population **dwindling**, the light railway tracks ripped up and the start of broadcasting by the three state TV channels(TTV, CTV, CTS), the theater's fortunes gradually faded and the curtain came down for the last time in 1986.

Shengpings heyday

At the height of its popularity Shengping Zuo would always be fully booked for Taiwanese opera, film showings, New Drama and Puppet show and other performances for a whole month. Not only would the 600 seats on the first and second floors be filled, the aisles would also be full of standing people. When the toilets couldn't cope with demand, small **urinal** buckets would be placed in the corridors, showing just how packed it became. As the audience left when performances were over, the sound of their wooden clogs echoed along Jiufen Old Street and a hubbub of voices could be heard from people lingering in the square ; many restaurants, drinking parlors and teahouses nearby that would be busy until dawn, these being the clearest memories associated with the theater of elderly locals. Shengping Zuo was the most important entertainment venue in Jiufen. It could be easily reached on the local light-railway by the people of Jinguashi and Ruifang. Such was its popularity that, adding together daytime and evening performances, as many as 20000 or 3000 people would watch a show in a single day.

The return of Shengping Commemorative Building

In 1994 the roof of the theater was badly damaged by typhoon. After years left idle, all that remained of the building was its facade, four walls and the second floor arc-shaped floor and gable. The building was donated to New Taipei City Government by C.Y.Lee & Partners Architects/Planners in 2009 to be used as an art and culture venue for promoting local culture and tourism; it was designated a **commemorative** building by New Taipei City Government on June 28, 2010.

Shengping New Paradise

Restoration work was carried out in October 2010, recreating how the theater looked in 1962, and given the name "Shengping Zuo," the theater's role as a "multi-function performance space" was also restored. After a period of trial operation, management responsibility was handed to the Gold Museum, New Taipei City Government. The opening exhibition is based on the concept "Shengping New Paradise," taking visitors back to the days when the theater was a place of song and dance and laughter, where locals thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Through the old-style ticket window, the old film posters and the distinctive tastes of yesteryear of the theater snack shop, visitors will be taken on a trip back in time, experiencing the atmosphere of happy times and the charm of the theater.

Source: <https://www.gep-en.ntpc.gov.tw/xmdoc/cont?xsmsid=0G274574337265964005>

Worksheet

A. Vocabulary

1. _____	predecessor	A. the period of a person's or thing's greatest success, popularity, activity, or vigour.
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2. _____	dwindling	B. a bringing back to a former position or condition
3. _____	heyday	C. a person who held a job or office before the current holder
4. _____	commemorative	D. a vessel for receiving urine
5. _____	urinal	E. a coin or other object that is made with the intent to honor or memorialize a person or an event.
6. _____	restoration	F. gradually diminishing in size, amount, or strength.

B. Comprehension

True or False?

Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F and correct the information in your notebook.

- _____ The Shengping Theater collapsed due to a devastating earthquake.
- _____ “Zuo” in the name Shengping Zuo means the place for performance in Japanese.
- _____ Shengping Zuo was equipped with an air-conditioner in 1934.
- _____ During Shengping Zuo’s prime, the venue was so crowded that some audience can’t have the chance to use the toilet.
- _____ After the restoration of the building, all visitors can feel nostalgic in Shengping New Paradise .

C. Let’s make a Movie Poster!



1. You are the employee of Shengping Theatre in 1952. You have to design a poster, using English, for a recently released movie. On the poster, please specify the title, time, and cast of the movie (or other descriptions and reviews). Please try your best to promote the movie with the poster. 6 people in a group and assign duties for each member.
2. Present and display your poster to the class.
3. Vote for the best poster of this activity. Which poster appeals to you the most?

Fushan Temple¹ (福山宮) 莊偉祥老師編製



The 200-year-old Fushan Temple in Jiufen is one of several temples (the others are at Shuinandong and Jinguashi) that worship Tudigong (The God of Neighborhood or the Earth God, one of the least important gods in the Taoist religion). During the Japanese Colonial Era, Jiufen's Fushan Temple was the biggest

Tudigong Temple in Taiwan.

At the time of the gold rush, residents and mine workers prayed in this temple for safety and good fortune as they go in search of gold. Even today, locals believe that the gods here still guard them with things other than gold.

An interesting blend of Japanese, Chinese and European decorative motifs, this “temple within a temple” initially just worshiped Tudigong but, in 1935, Weng, Shan-Ying (the director of the Jiufen department of Taiyang Mining Company) initiated the renovation of this temple, building 2 halls beside the temple so that people can also worship Avalokiteśvara² and the Goddess of Child-giving.



At the exterior are two old stone lamps while the interior sports a beautiful arched post-and-beam structure (made without nails and rarely seen in Taiwan), intricately carved stone pillars, and panels, including one over the main altar with several nude Western-style angels. Its stone sculptures were made with local sandstone. At the temple atrium is a wishing well. The temple is surrounded by a Japanese style garden. Visitors and photographers can enjoy the cherry blossoms in March and

April.



A. T (True), F (False) or NG (Not Given)

1. () 100 years ago, people living in Jiufen could worship the Goddess of Child-giving.
2. () Fushan Temple was frequented by millions of visitors during the Japanese Colonial Era.
3. () “Temple within temple” was a mixture of Japanese, Chinese and European decorative themes.
4. () Stone sculptures in Fushan Temple were made with sandstone from south Taiwan.
5. () Visitors who take to cherry blossoms can go to Fushan Temple in spring.

B. Take a celebrity to have fun in Fushan Temple.

Will Smith was fascinated by Taiwanese culture and captivating scenes when visiting Taiwan a few years ago, so he decides to come to Taiwan again this week. He plans to pay a visit to Fushan Temple to pray for good luck during his stay in Taiwan and to appreciate the varieties of this temple. As a student from Shihyu High school, you must have known the temple very well.

² Avalokiteśvara or Padmapani is a bodhisattva who embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. This bodhisattva is variably depicted, described and portrayed in different cultures as either male or female. In Tibet, he is known as Chenrezig, and in Cambodia as Avlokitesvar. In Chinese Buddhism, Avalokiteśvara has evolved into the somewhat different female figure, Guanyin.

Please help Will Smith match the “right” god and tour him around.



Cyuanji Temple (勸濟堂)

作

丁威中老師 製

1. Description



The centuries old “Cyuanji temple” worships the Holy Ruler Deity Guan, guardian of Jingguashi. There are three temple treasures to behold. The first is the 35 feet high, 25 –ton largest bronze statue of Guanyu in Southeast Asia. Facing the ocean and back towards the mountains, even the Spring and Autumn Annals held on its left hand is 5 feet tall. The second is a national treasure pair of stone pillars with **flora**, bird and figure, formed with 3D **carvings**. The temple went as far to protect it with **acrylic**. The third is the golden Holy Ruler Deity Guan figure, brought overseas part by part from Tangshan during the early China days, rarely seen around Taiwan.

Ascend up the stone steps beside Cyuanji temple, and one can see BaoShi Mountain from beside the Cyuanji temple parking lot. Walk along the **pavilion** on the wooden walkways to **overlook** Teapot mountain, Yinyang sea and the **Remains** of 13 Level. It is a place of **magnificent** scenery and a chance to photograph the entire Jinguashi.

Cyuanji temple **boasts** the largest Guanyu holy figure in Southeast Asia, it is **breathhtaking** and weighing over 25-tons!

--Excerpted from Tourism and Travel Department

2. The Queen of Heaven Mounts Her Chariot—Jinguashi's Mazu Procession

Jinguashi's procession for the goddess Mazu is a century-old tradition that embodies the collective memories of generations of residents. The procession passes through the steep alleys of the mountain town, treads its stairs and crosses its bridges, walking through the pattering spring rain. In former times, its route would take in the mines, where it would pause to pray for blessings. Modern Jinguashi continues the tradition, spreading wellbeing wherever the palanquins roam.



Zheng Jinmu, Cyuanjin Temple's 96-year-old senior monk, chants sutras to wish Mazu a happy birthday.

Candlelight and the scent of incense fill the main hall of Jinguashi's Cyuanji Temple on the 22nd day of the third month of the lunar calendar. At midnight, the sounds change from those of the "wooden fish" (a wooden percussion instrument) to those of bells and drums, marking the start of Jinguashi's annual Mazu procession.

Gods mount up

The birthday incense is burned at 7 a.m., and then the gods are invited to mount their palanquins.



Jinguashi residents worship at Cyuanjin Temple.

The Jinguashi Mazu procession's seven palanquins make quite a sight. The palanquin carrying Tudigong's statue leads the way followed by one carrying Baoming Temple's Shennong statue, another carrying Gengzailiao's Mazu statue, still another carrying both Guandu's and Mailiao's Mazu statues, and then the palanquin of Cyuanji Temple's Mazu statue, a "lineal descendant" of the Beigang Mazu statue. The palanquin of Guan Yu, Cyuanji Temple's principal deity, brings up the rear behind an elevated one carrying a Jade Emperor statue.

Because the whole route of the procession ranges up and down slopes via stairs and alleys, the gods ride in palanquins made of rattan, which weigh less than the more typical wooden ones. Even so, they weigh tens of kilograms, require teams of eight to carry them, and leave their bearers out of breath after trips up or down stairs. Given the rain-slick roads, treacherous footing, and cooperation among bearers necessary to make it all work, it's no wonder the procession has a reputation as the most difficult in Taiwan.



Because the procession's route takes it up and down many stairways, the gods ride on relatively lightweight palanquins made of bamboo and rattan. (photo by Chuang Kung-ju)

Following the former ropeway up the slope, the procession arrives at the New Taipei City Gold Museum, where worshippers kneel and let the palanquins pass over them to seek blessings from the gods. Five or six times as many adherents wait here this year as in the past: the line

stretches all the way to the museum's ticket booth, and marks the first high point in the procession.

We follow the road past the place where Jinguashi residents have set up an altar to welcome the palanquins. There we see the “swapping incense” custom peculiar to Mazu processions along Taiwan's northern coast, which involves adherents replacing the procession's partially burned incense sticks with fresher ones of their own. They then take the partially burned incense from the procession and place it in the incense burners in their own homes, to represent the passing of the gods' blessings to each household and each resident.

Encouraging moral behavior

Taiwan's general public is often mystified by the Jinguashi procession. After all, the town doesn't have a Mazu temple of its own. In fact, the procession is organized by Cyuanji Temple, a temple dedicated to Guan Yu, who local residents refer to as the Lord of Kindness. Why has Jinguashi had its own Mazu procession for the last century?

Lo Shu-jung, head of the Gold Museum's Education and Research Section, says that the history of the procession is a microcosm of Jinguashi's development. Articles from *Taiwan Nichinichi Shinpo* (*Taiwan Daily News*), Taiwan's biggest newspaper during the period of Japanese rule, make clear that Jinguashi has been giving offerings to Mazu since at least 1919.

The fact that the Japanese mine owners didn't bar the local worship of Mazu is itself interesting. Lo and Lin Ching Long, CEO of Cyuanji Temple's management committee, say that this can be laid at the feet of Huang Renxiang, an important intermediary between Nippon Mining and Taiwanese miners in those days. Huang persuaded the Japanese management that everyone associated with the mines was part of the same “community of fate,” and that they should therefore respect the Taiwanese workers' beliefs. Huang also gave back to his hometown by donating money to rebuild Cyuanji Temple, which had previously been little more than a shack. Praying to Mazu has remained a tradition at Cyuanji Temple ever since.



Cyuanjin Temple has long produced medicinal grass pellets and provided them to the public for

free. The pellets remain an important cultural tradition even in the wake of Taiwan's implementation of National Health Insurance. (courtesy of the New Taipei City Gold Museum)

As for Cyuanji Temple's dedication to Guan Yu, research into the mining region's temples by Wang Hui-chen of the Gold Museum's Education and Research Section has shown that mine foremen encouraged mineworkers to make offerings to Guan Yu because he was viewed as an incarnation of benevolence and justice, **and worship of him reduced pilfering**. Cyuanji Temple also provided free medication and Chinese-language education, which was of great help to the impoverished miners and their families, who otherwise couldn't afford medical care.

When gold flowed

After Japanese rule ended, Taiwan Metal Mining, a state-owned mining company operated under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, took over operation of Jinguashi's mines.

Life in the mining town was hard, and not everyone who went into the mines came out again. On the other hand, a gold strike could mean overnight riches. The Mazu procession offered residents an opportunity to pray for protection from calamities, and their more general religious beliefs helped them cope with the vagaries of their lives.



Even though Jinguashi doesn't have a Mazu temple, the second floor of Cyuanji Temple has a Mazu statue that is a "daughter" of the Mazu statue at Chaotian Temple in Beigang, Yunlin County, and therefore shares it with its *ling* ("efficacious power"). Lin explains that Cyuanji Temple began engaging in exchanges with Chaotian Temple in 1934. He says that adherents have brought Mazu back home to Beigang every year since, but adds: "Mazu has been living at Cyuanji Temple for decades, which makes her practically a local."

Jinguashi's Mazu procession attracts many Mazu adherents during Taiwan's "Mazu frenzy" in the third lunar month.

This year's procession was the biggest ever, with participation from other local temples, including Baoming Temple, Jinfu Temple, and Wufu Qiansui Temple. It also marks the formation of Cyuanji Temple's first management committee in its hundred years of existence (part of a larger effort to revitalize Jinguashi itself), which means that a new team organized this year's procession.

While Jinguashi's Mazu procession is an intangible cultural asset, the tangible sites associated with the town's derelict mines, such as the Yin Yang Sea and the Golden Waterfall, are spectacular artifacts of the area's old veins of ore. The ruins of the old exhaust pipes and the 13-level smelting plant give a sense of the prosperity of yore and the dismal state of the present. Following the procession's conclusion, we sit outside the Alchemy Cafe, soaking wet and drinking hot coffee with an ice-cream floater. It doesn't matter if it rains, or how many sojourners you meet along the way—it is the mental and spiritual journey that is the point.

From *Taiwan Panorama* 2019-06-20

Activity 1. Match the following definitions with vocabularies in the description of Cyuanji Temple.

1. 【 】 worship	A. A brown metal made of copper and tin.
2. 【 】 flora	B. All the plants of a particular area.
3. 【 】 carving	C. Extremely exciting, beautiful, or surprising.
4. 【 】 bronze	D. An object made from a hard material, especially stone or metal, to look like a person or animal.
5. 【 】 statue	E. Pieces or parts of something that continue to exist when most of it has been used, destroyed, or taken away.
6. 【 】 overlook	F. To have or own something to be proud of
7. 【 】 remain	G. To have or show a strong feeling of respect and admiration for God or a god.
8. 【 】 boast	H. To provide a view of, especially from above.
9. 【 】 breathtaking	I. Very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired.
10. 【 】 magnificent	J. A shape or pattern cut into wood or stone or the skill of doing this.

Activity 2. Write a page of a tourist pamphlet about Cyuanji Temple for foreign visitors. You should paraphrase and summarize the above two reading materials to introduce the features of Cyuanji

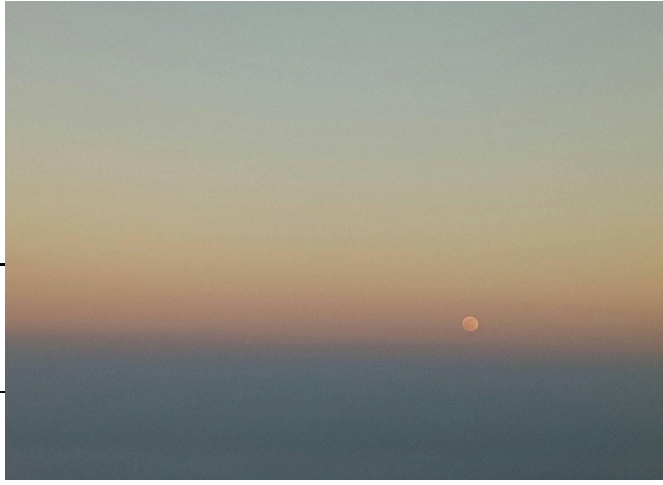
This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Earless Teapot Mountain

Nov. 11, 2019 李佳珉老師編制



Vocabulary



	very sudden or noticeable, or full of action and excitement
	to see something or someone for a very short time or only partly
disorganized way	a large number of people gathered together in a
the way a person or thing looks to other people	
height above sea level	
of a place full of activity	
excellent, or beautiful and impressive	

Match.

A.	bustling
B.	crowd
C.	splendid
D.	dramatic
E.	altitude
F.	appearance
G.	glimpse



1. The view from the top of the mountain is _____ and breathtaking.
2. She is _____ taller than her sister.
3. Even from a distance, the effect of his fox costume was _____ and eye-catching.
4. Maria is young and _____ and will be a great addition to the team.
5. There was a _____ sunset last night.
6. We are on an _____ that overlooks the heart of the city.
7. It's just a _____ visit; it won't take you too much time.

Fill in the blanks with the words on the left. Change the forms if needed.

A. slightly
B. spectacular
C. magnificent
D. dynamic
E. stunning
F. fleeting
G. observation deck

Activity : Postcard Writing

Write a postcard to a friend and tell him or her about the beauty of Golden Fall and your imaginary trip.



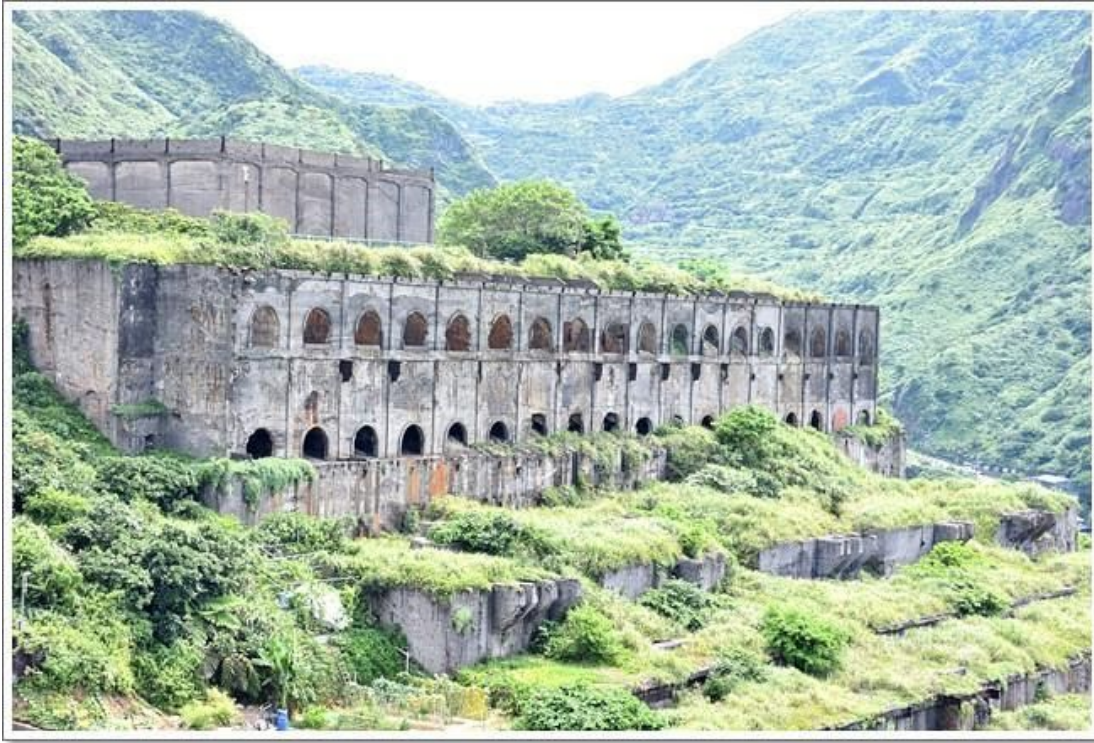
莊亞茜老師製作

Golden Fall

The “Golden Fall” is located right beside the road at ShueiNanDong. After the mining industry closed, the clogged tunnels blocked the way of the groundwater. The groundwater flooded out from the outlet of the Golden Fall, and therefore, the fall was formed. The groundwater is rich in pyrite and enargite, and then, becomes acid mineral water through the process of oxidization-reduction and iron catalysis. In addition, due to the gap on the terrain, it became a natural wonder. Indeed, the natural beauty of this place makes it a favorite for photography among newly-weds. But it’s not just star-struck lovers who will fall for this place, we guarantee impressive photographs to everyone who makes a visit.



The 13-layer remains in Jinguashi (十三層遺址) 張憲杉老師製作



Introduction

Located in New Taipei City's Ruifang District, the Remains of the 13 Levels is also called “the Potala Palace of Mountain Mines,” as it looks like a beautiful abandoned palace from a distance. It is an impressive sight to behold from the coastal Provincial Highway No. 2. This spectacular landmark and potential World Heritage site was formerly the Shuinan Dong Smelter.

History

The historic remains of Shuinan Dong Smelter was the facility for copper mining during the Japanese colonial period. Designed by the then director - Mike Kikujirou, the structure was built into the hillside with 13 stories, so has been dubbed as “13 layer” by old miners and local people. Having stood on the hillside over the decades, the infrastructure has become a precious heritage. As the neighborhood also kept the memory of mining industry, the whole region forms an organic “Mining Industry Museum” with its own unique landscape. The Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture has listed “the historic remains of Shuinan Dong Smelter” as a Potential World Heritage Site in Taiwan

Shuinan Dong Smelter refined ores mined in the vicinities of Jinguashi (金瓜石) and Jiufen (九份) into copper during the Japanese colonial period. Built in 1933, the smelter was taken over by a state-run company after Japan handed Taiwan over to the Republic of China in 1945. The company finally ceased operations in 1981, as copper in the area eventually dried up.

Impressive constructure

The roofs of the large white warehouses have now mostly collapsed and it seems some demolition work is going on there. The Shuinan Dong Smelter is an enormous ore sorting and smelting complex at the foot of the Jinguashi mining area. It was built in the early 1930's to handle the huge amount of gold and copper coming out of the area's mines. Over each level or step (the smelter is nicknamed 13 levels), the ore was further refined and the minerals sorted.

The sheds that stood on each level have gone. The main building with the arches is mostly blocked by the highest shed, while the electricity building that also remains is on the far right. The smelter closed sometime in the 80's , along with the general decline of Taiwan's mines. It has been slowly engulfed by nature ever since. The setting among the mountains is spectacular.

Huge flues



To reach the smelter from Jinguashi , You will go under and near the huge flues that used to carry poisonous gases up the mountains and away from the villages. It will put you right on top of the smelter, but you'll have to follow the road around a little bit to a gate to enter. The first building you'll come to is the electricity hall.

This huge building has two cavernous floors, and contained power transformers and other electrical equipment. However, all that remains are the bushings (the porcelain coils) of the transformers on the walls and ceilings. Smelting is an very power intensive process and there are bushings everywhere.

To reach the second level go through one of the windows to the rear of the building, and up some very wet and mineral caked steps. The second level is also empty, but the space is impressive. The building has a fair few holes on each floor (part of the architecture, the rest of the floor is sturdy) but is otherwise easy to move around.

A wall of minerals and the Arched Building.

The site can be a bit of a maze in places, but there are some overgrown paths. It's not hard to find the way up to the arched building at the top of the site. This place has some beautiful mineral structures growing around the metal funnels on the ground floor. There are

several levels at one end, with a surprisingly well carved staircase linking them. The top floor is the most interesting, with a temple style circular portal looking out onto the Pacific below. It seems this floor acted as the main office of the site, though there is little furniture left.

Railway to nowhere. The top floor portal. A mineral encrusted funnel under the arches.

It will take you a few hours to explore and see everything. Check out the location of this and other things around it [here](#). The adventures that make up these entries are often posted as Instagram stories at tomrookart first. So give that a follow too if you like as it can sometimes be a year or more before stuff turns up here!

LIGHT UP 13 LAYER REMAINS

“Lighting Ceremony Located in Ruifang District of New Taipei City,



. In order to reproduce the historical scene of the “golden town,” and to remind people of its beauty and history context, Taiwan Power Company cooperates with world-class lighting artist- Lien Chou and cutting-edge artist- Joyce Ho, and curates “Light up 13 Layer Remains.” The exhibition of amber lights in different luminance echoing the historic remains’ feature will be lit from 6 PM to 9PM every night thereafter. On the Mid-Autumn Festival, the light ceremony will be held by Taiwan Power Company and The General Association of Chinese Culture, and turns these lights into a nostalgia connection between the remains and people.

Topic Discussion “The 13-layer remains in Jinguashi”
12/05 2019 by Teacher Max

Question:

If you were a government official who is charge of local tourism, what would be your policy on how to preserve these 13-layer remains?

Answer: