

傳統到現代：密克羅尼西亞

傳統から現代まで：ミクロネシア
from Past to Present: Micronesia

文・圖 | 編輯部



Culture of Chamorro 查莫洛文化

Characters 特色

Latte stone is unique to the Marianas. There are two parts in latte – pillar and cap. Lattes look rather like a huge mushroom with its top inverted.

Lattes只在北馬里亞納群島聯邦與關島上被發現，其包含柱體與帽體兩個部分，看起來像是頭部被倒放的蘑菇。



Significance 意涵

Larger lattes represent the strength of village.
越大的latte代表村莊的強盛。
A sacred space to entomb and ancestral worship.
埋葬死者與祖先崇拜文化。

House
房屋主體

Ancestral Worship in Culture of Chamorro 查莫洛文化的祖先崇拜

They keep the skulls of their ancestors at home and treat them as a respected member of the family. They believe that when a person dies, they do not leave the world, but remain in some spiritual form. 他們將祖先的頭骨保存在家中，將他們視為家庭中受尊敬的成員。他們相信人死後不會離開世界，而是以某種精神形式存在。



Icon of latte in modern time 現今Latte的圖標展現

The flag of Northern Mariana Islands (NMI)
北馬里亞納群島聯邦旗幟



Coins of Guam and NMI
關島與北馬里亞納群島的錢幣



Raised floor lattes 架高石柱

Advantages 優點

- 1 Prevent ants 防蟻
- 2 Air circulation 通風

Latte - Stone Archaeological Remains 石頭考古遺跡

Palau - Bai 帛琉 - 男子會所

Characters 特色

This building is used exclusively for male as a meeting place, so women are not allowed here. This building is like a canoe sitting on top of logs. There are no nails, so those joints hold it together and it is all tied together. Bai 僅提供給男性在此議事使用，女性不得進入。建築物就像是獨木舟一樣，坐在原木上，沒有使用任何釘子，都是綁起來的。

Seeing bat in the entrance means to show respect by bowing down. 入口處的蝙蝠意味著你必須鞠躬以表示尊重。



Icon of bai in modern time 現今男子會所的圖標展現

The flag of Koror 柯羅州州旗



The figure with many faces represent the guardians of the bai. 多臉男是男人會所的守護者。



Seeing roosters reminds us to get up early to start tending to our business. 公雞代表著早起，提醒人們要早起開始工作。



The bird is a whimbrel, called delerrok. The delerrok is said to have laid udou (Palauan money beads).

錢鳥據說孵育出女人錢（帛琉交易玻璃陶瓷珠）。



Kiribati 吉里巴斯

Maneaba 馬尼阿巴

Synonyms for Kiribati Culture
吉里巴斯文化的同義詞

Maneaba is built with mane (accommodation) and aba (both people and land), and it serves as a hall or meeting place for people to live and work.

馬尼阿巴由mane安置與aba人民與土地組成，即提供人民安身立命的活動大廳或聚會所。

The eaves hang lower than an average person's height, and entering a Maneaba requires bending over, a gesture that invokes humility and reverence. 屋簷比一般人的身材低，進入其中必須彎腰低頭，代表謙卑與虔敬。



Many Maniabas of today have turned into bingo centers given high unemployment rate nationwide and people wishing to become rich overnight. 如今，因全國高失業率，人們夢想一夕致富，許多馬尼阿巴成為實果博彩的中心。

During a meeting, the elders sit at the front row. They would wear white a white shirt and a white tie as well as traditional skirts sulu, which hails back to the British colonial era in the early 20th century. 集會時，長老們身穿源於20世紀初英國殖民時的白襯衫配領帶與傳統裙sulu，排排坐於首列。



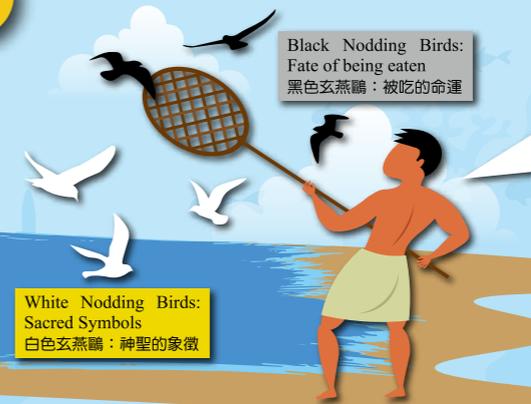
Honoring and showing respect for the elderly is the tradition of Kiribati. Accordingly, even the president has to sit behind the elders when attending Maneaba events. 源於吉里巴斯敬老尊賢的傳統，即便是全國最高領袖的總統在參加馬尼阿巴活動時，也必須盤坐於長老之後。



Nauru 諾魯

Noddy Hunting 獵捕玄燕鷗

Nauru's traditional "sport" is using a net to catch the Noddy birds. 使用網來捕捉玄燕鷗，這是諾魯人的傳統「運動」。



Black Nodding Birds:
Fate of being eaten
黑色玄燕鷗：被吃的命運

White Nodding Birds:
Sacred Symbols
白色玄燕鷗：神聖的象徵

Noddy birds come in two types, one is black with a white head, and the other is all white. The white Noddy birds symbolize sacredness, and the black ones are for human consumption. 玄燕鷗有兩種，一種為黑色白頂，另一是全白。白色玄燕鷗有神聖的象徵，故諾魯人只吃黑色的。

Marshall Islands 馬紹爾群島

Stick Chart 樹枝航海圖

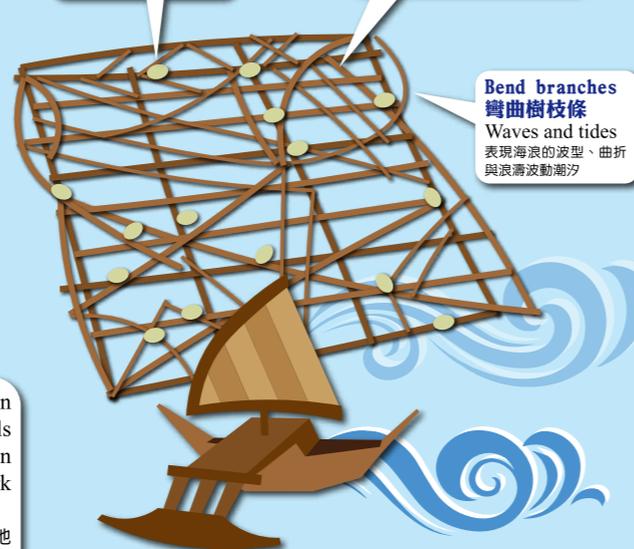
From 2000 BC to 500 BC, ancient inhabitants who settled on the Marshall Group Road recorded the location of the islands and the distances between them using shells and branches. Tools used to train future navigators.

西元前2000年後的1,500年間，在馬紹爾群島上定居的古老居民，就地取材以貝殼和樹枝將各個島嶼的位置及其間的距離記錄下來。用來訓練未來導航者的工具。

shells 瑪瑙貝殼
islands 代表特定的群島

Palm leaf 棕櫚葉梗
distance 島和島之間的方向和距離

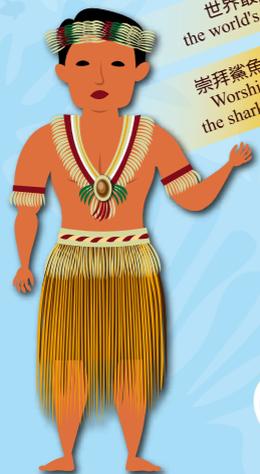
Bend branches 彎曲樹枝條
Waves and tides 表現海浪的波型、曲折與浪濤波動潮汐



Each tribe of Marshall has its own worship of shark gods, and the locals regard sharks as the guardians of human beings, and need the consent of the shark god when they go out to sea to fish. 馬紹爾的每個部落有各自崇拜的鯊魚神，當地人視鯊魚為人類的守護者，出海捕魚需要得到鯊魚神的認可。

世界最大的鯊魚禁漁區
the world's biggest shark ban

崇拜鯊魚神
Worship of the shark god



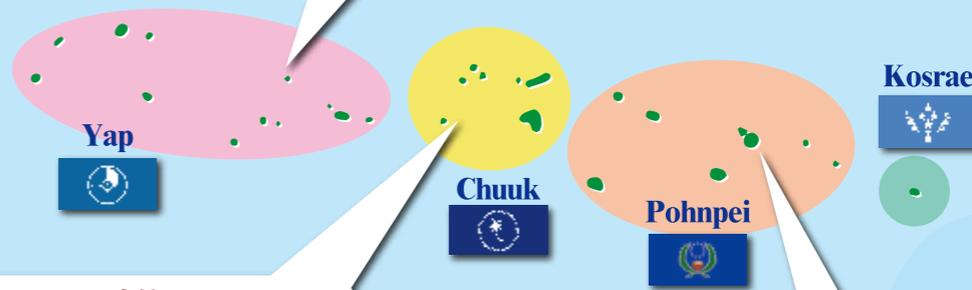
The Marshallese parliament, unanimously passed legislation in 2011 that completely banned shark fishing for commercial purposes in the country's nearly 2 million square kilometers of waters, making it the world's largest shark Sanctuary. 馬紹爾國會於2011年投票通過法案，在該國近200萬平方公里的海域上，全面禁止商業目的之捕鯊行為，成為世界最大的鯊魚禁漁區。

Federated States of Micronesia 密克羅尼西亞聯邦

Stone Money 石幣

Stone money is an important traditional currency of Yap Island. It can reach a diameter of up to four meters and has a round hole in the middle for easy handling. Yap stone money is made from Palau that islanders sail up to 400 kilometers away and then transport back to Yap as a symbol of wealth and status. The last stone coin on Yap Island was produced in 1931 and has not been built since, so every stone coin on the island is priceless. Nowadays, it has become a tourist attraction on Yap Island.

石錢是雅浦島的重要傳統貨幣，直徑可達4公尺，中間圓孔以利搬運，是400公里外的帛琉所製，象徵財富與身分地位。雅浦島最後一個石幣生產於1931年，此後無人打造，所以島上的每塊石幣都屬無價之寶，現今已成為雅浦島旅遊景點。



Love stick 木簪

Traditionally, all young Chuukese men would own a wooden love stick on which they would carve unique design. If a man loved a woman and wanted to know her true feeling for him, he would give her the love stick. If the woman loved the man, she would take the stick.



傳統中，楚克島男性會雕刻製作獨特的木簪，並將木簪送給心儀的女性，若對方接受就代表同意在一起。

Nan Mado1 浦馬都爾遺址

An abandoned ancient city on the eastern coast of Bonape, Federated States of Micronesia, built on a coral reef and several artificial islands near Temon Island, as well as on the coastline of Pohnpei Island, covering an area of about 18 square kilometers. It consists of a series of small artificial islands and canals, so it is often referred to as the "Venice of the Pacific". It was recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in July 2016.



位於密克羅尼西亞聯邦的波納佩東部海岸的一座廢棄古城，建於泰蒙島附近的珊瑚礁和幾個人工島上，以及波納佩島的海岸線上，占地約18平方公里。它由一連串小型的人工島與運河所組成，因此常被稱「太平洋的威尼斯」。2016年7月被聯合國教科文組織認定為世界遺產。