

傳統到現代：美拉尼西亞

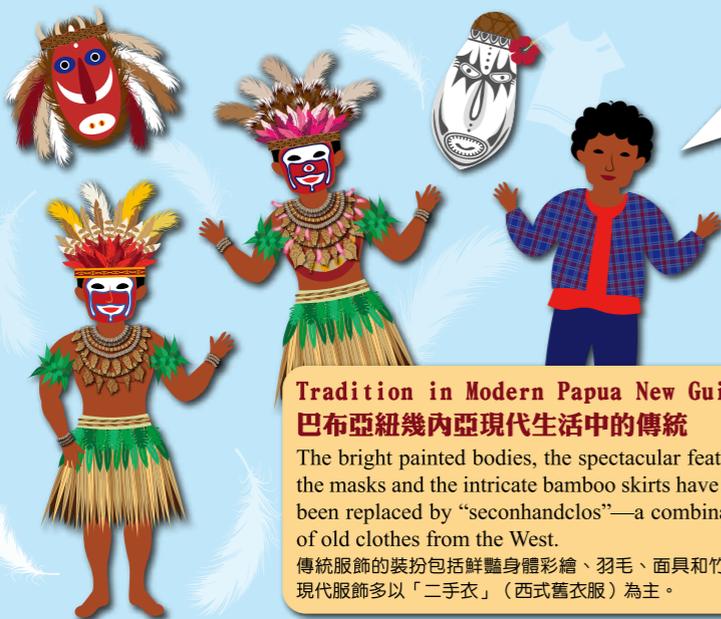
傳統から現代へ：メラネシア

From Past to Present: Melanesia

文・圖 | 編輯部



Papua New Guinea 巴布亞紐幾內亞



Papua means frizzly-haired. New Guinea was coined by the Spanish explorer Yñigo Ortiz de Retez. Guinea means "land of the blacks." 巴布亞意思是捲髮。紐幾內亞一名稱由西班牙探險家 Yñigo Ortiz de Retez 所創造。幾內亞的意思是黑人之地。

Tradition in Modern Papua New Guinea 巴布亞紐幾內亞現代生活中的傳統

The bright painted bodies, the spectacular feathers, the masks and the intricate bamboo skirts have long been replaced by "seconhandclos"—a combination of old clothes from the West. 傳統服飾的裝扮包括鮮豔身體彩繪、羽毛、面具和竹裙。現代服飾多以「二手衣」（西式舊衣服）為主。

Strict tribal hierarchy in Papua New Guinea is still observed today—the tribe means everything and the individual nothing. 巴布亞紐幾內亞至今仍尚存嚴格的部落階級制度，且部落意見大於個人。

The way is called **Wantok** – a pidginised version of the English words "one talk." 此模式被稱為**Wantok**，即英語中所稱的**one talk**。



Solomon Islands 索羅門群島



The World War II battlefield became a diver's paradise 二次大戰戰場變成潛水者天堂

During the Second World War, the United States and Japan started a six-month battle on **Guadalcanal Island**, where the capital of Heniara is located. Therefore, a lot of aircraft and warship wrecks were deposited in the waters of Solomon. 二次世界大戰期間，美日兩國在**瓜達康納爾島**（首都荷尼阿拉的所在地），開啟了長達6個月的戰役，因此在索羅門的海域內，沈積了非常多的飛機和戰艦殘骸。



Now it has become one of Solomon's most important tourist resources, attracting divers from all over the world to dive here. 現在這是索羅門重要的觀光資源，吸引來自世界各地潛水客來此潛水。

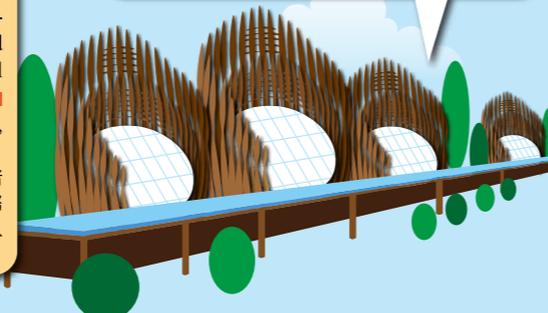


Nouvelle-Calédonie 新喀里多尼亞

Traditional family houses are transformed into cultural center 傳統家屋變成文化中心

In 1956, it became an overseas territory of France. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Kanak National Movement on the island signed a peace agreement with the French government to formulate a policy for the development of art and culture, and finally decided to build the "Tjibaou Cultural Center" in the capital Noumea. The "Tjibaou Cultural Center" was established, named after Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the leader of the Kanak independence movement. 1956年成為法國的海外領土，80-90年代，島內卡納克民族運動者與法國政府簽訂和平協議，擬定藝術文化發展政策，最終在首都努美阿建置「提保文化中心」，是以獨立運動的卡納克領導人Jean-Marie Tjibaou為命名。

The appearance is inspired by the traditional houses in Kanak. Since its official opening in 1998, it has become a center integrating Kanak culture and contemporary art in the South Pacific. 外型靈感來自卡納克傳統家屋，自1998年開館後，成為整合卡納克文化及南太平洋當代藝術的中心。



Flèche faitière 屋頂雕刻裝飾

The most representative wood carvings of the Kanak culture, with common images such as eagles, ancient gods, vipers and tortoises, are used to decorate masks, door and window borders, and also highlight tribal beliefs. 卡納克文化中最具代表性的工藝木雕，常見意象有鷹、古代神祇、毒蛇、烏龜，用於裝飾面具及門窗邊框。

Take the "flèche faitière" on the roof of the Kanak as an example, this kind of spire-like decoration is regarded as "the home of the ancestors", the face with the crown in the center symbolizes the ancestors, and the long rod passing through the conch shell represents the voice of the ancestors. The base of the column means connecting the tribes through the chief, and the spikes at the end prevent the invasion of evil spirits, and are also present on their flags and paper money today.

以卡納克人屋頂的flèche faitière為例，長矛或尖頂狀裝飾被視為「祖靈的歸宿」，中央戴頭冠的面孔象徵祖先，穿過海螺貝殼的長桿代表祖先的聲音，承接立柱的底座意指透過酋長連結部落，尾端展開的尖刺則可防止惡靈入侵，現今也出現在他們的國旗跟紙幣上。



Fiji 斐濟

Cannibalism 食人習俗

Cannibalism was common in Fiji from about 2,500 years ago. This practice was closely related to aboriginal Fijian religion. Cannibalism has long ceased in Fiji, while utensils for eating human flesh as well as objects made from human bones are now preserved and exhibited by local museum. 約從2,500年前開始食人的習俗在斐濟已經很普遍，這與當地原始宗教有密切關聯。如今食人習俗在斐濟早已絕跡，從前所遺留的食人用具以及人類骸骨製成的物品現被本地博物館保存並展示。

Carved from wood and formed into four prongs at one end, cannibal forks were reserved for the use of certain chiefs and priests. 以木材雕刻而成，尾端呈四個尖腳，只有特定的酋長和祭司可以使用。

Cannibal forks
食人叉子



Nowadays, imitations of cannibal forks can be found in most of the souvenir shops in Fiji. 現在斐濟的紀念品店幾乎都找得到仿製品。

Masi 樹皮布

Masi (or tapa), referring to cloth produced by beating the bark of the paper mulberry tree, is a kind of Fijian traditional craftsmanship. The knowledge of masi making techniques along with the patterns and motifs are passed down through the women of a family. 樹皮布為斐濟傳統工藝的一種，藉由反覆敲打構樹樹皮製成布料，製作技巧及花紋圖騰是由家族中的女性代代相傳。

Masi was used for many purposes, from daily uses such as clothing and wall decorating, to special ceremonial and religious occasions. 它的用途廣泛，從日常生活裡的服飾及壁飾，到宗教與儀式等特殊場合中都會使用。

Today, many of the Fijian fashion designers blend the elements of masi into contemporary creations, producing a variety of products that combine old and new. 到了現代許多斐濟時尚設計師將樹皮布的元素融入當代創作，製作出各式各樣新舊結合的產品。



Paper mulberry
構樹



Torres Strait Islands 托雷斯海峽群島

Dhari 儀式用頭飾

Dhari is a unique traditional dance and ceremonial headdress in the Torres Strait Islands. It is the center of the islander flag, symbolizing the unity of all islanders.

Dhari是托雷斯海峽群島獨特的傳統舞蹈和儀式頭飾。它是島民旗中心的圖案，象徵著所有島民的團結。

Dhari在梅里亞姆語 (Meriam) 的意思為頭飾 (headdress)。

Dharis are traditionally made from frigatebirds and dove feathers. It is now made from a variety of materials, including cardboard, plywood, chicken feathers and sugar cane.

Dharis傳統上由單鰩鳥和托雷斯海峽群島鴿子的羽毛製成 (現則多由厚紙板、膠合板、雞毛和甘蔗等材料製成)。



Vanuatu 萬那杜

Sand Drawings 沙畫

There is a Sand Drawings tradition in Vanuatu with connotations of ritual, meditation and communication. 萬那杜保有一種獨特和複雜的沙畫傳統，具有廣泛的儀式、冥想、通訊的內涵。

UNESCO lists these arts as the **Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**. 聯合國教科文組織將這些藝術作品列為**無形文化遺產**的一部分。

Today, Sand Drawings is a form of decorative for commercial purposes. 如今，沙畫主要作為一種裝飾民俗的形式，且已觀光商業化。

