

遇見交錯 的時空 【宜蘭篇】

Encounter a Crossing
of Time and Space

Yilan

歷史路線
Historic route

推廣主線
Promotional Main Route

淡蘭山徑之草嶺古道為清朝時期，從北部的「淡水廳」至東部的「噶瑪蘭廳」之間往來的路徑，從艋舺至噶瑪蘭平原，因宜蘭地區受山地屏障，對外交通不便，1807年間，開闢草嶺古道，也是維繫宜蘭地區發展的命脈，現今仍留有許多人文古蹟，可看出先民筚路藍縷的拓荒精神，古道銜接至噶瑪蘭平原後，發展出平原的路徑網絡，此路徑發展與噶瑪蘭族的生活動線及吳沙入蘭有很大關係，漢人拓墾蘭陽由頭圍（頭城）開始，依序開墾二圍（頭城鎮二城里）、湯圍（礁溪鄉德陽村）、三圍（礁溪三民村）與四圍（礁溪吳沙村），最後至五圍（宜蘭市）。

The Caoling Historic Trail served as the route used during the Qing Dynasty for travel between Tamsui Subprefecture in the north and Kavalan Subprefecture (now Yilan) in the east. The trail extended from Manka (now Wanhua, Taipei) to the Kavalan Plain (now Langyang Plain). Travel from Kavalan was challenging due to the mountainous terrain, which acted as a natural barrier. However, the opening of the Caoling Historic Trail in 1807 played a crucial role in the development of the Yilan area, effectively serving as a lifeline. Even today, the trail preserves numerous cultural sites that provide insight into the hard-working spirit of the pioneers who settled in the region. Following the trail's accessibility to Kavalan, a network of tracks was established throughout the plain. The Caoling Historic Trail was deeply intertwined with the lives of the Kavalan tribespeople and the establishment of Yilan by the pioneer Wu Sha. Wu Sha's journey began in Touwei (now Toucheng) and continued through Erwei (now Ercheng Village, Toucheng), Tangwei (now Deyang Village, Jiaoxi Township), Sanwei (Sanmin Village, Jiaoxi), Siwei (Wusha Village, Jiaoxi), and ultimately, Wuwei (Yilan City).

宜蘭磚窯

宜蘭河中上游北岸土地多黏土層，為製作紅磚的主要材料，宜蘭磚窯始於日治時期（1895-1945），是一座傳統的目仔窯（登窯）以磚塊砌成，共有十三目，煙囪高37公尺，為縣內保存最為完整的十三目窯。

Yilan Brick Kiln

The north bank of the middle and upper reaches of the Yilan River is comprised largely of mud, the main material for making red brick. The Yilan Brick Kiln is a traditional eye (or climbing) kiln with beginnings in the Japanese occupation period (1895-1945). It has 13 "eyes" and a 37-meter smokestack. It is the best-preserved of its type in Yilan County.

楊士芳紀念林園

楊士芳生於1826（道光4年），是蘭陽第一位進士，其提倡文風倡建孔廟，栽培後進，貢獻很多，過往住的擺厘改為進士里與主要道路命名進士路以此紀念。

Yang Shih Fang Memorial Park

Yang Shih-fang, born in 1826, was the first Kavalan Subprefecture to win the "presented scholar" degree—the highest in China's imperial examination system. His contributions in promoting literature, the building of a Confucius temple, and the cultivation of later scholars were recognized by the renaming of his home area as Jinshi (Advanced Scholar) Village and of a major thoroughfare as Jinshi Road.

宜蘭昭應宮

建於1808（嘉慶13）年，主祀媽祖，早年宜蘭河運為重要運輸，因此建廟祈求河運順利。

Yilan Zhaoying Temple

The main deity in this temple, built in 1808, is Mazu, Goddess of the Sea. It was built to protect river transport, which was an important means of conveyance for Yilan in earlier days, and it is designated as a National Grade III Historic Site.

宜蘭市城隍廟

由官民合力建於1813（嘉慶18）年，宜蘭唯一清代官祀城隍廟，主祀城隍爺，原為土角厝建築，1927（昭和2）年因年久失修崩壞，後以磚砌修建。

Yilan City God Temple

This temple was built jointly by the government and the people in 1813. The only official City God temple in Yilan during the Qing Dynasty, it was originally built of mud brick but was rebuilt of brickwork in 1927 after collapsing due to lack of repair.



平原線【宜蘭段】

Plain Line, Yilan Section



圖例 Legend

Legend

推廣主線
Promotional Main Route

i 遊客服務中心
Visitor Information Center

 醫院
Hospital



火車站
Railway Station

H 住宿
Hotel

 廁所
Toilet


餐飲
 Restaurant

 **導覽**
Guide

 現在位置
You Are Here

 宜蘭縣政府
Yilan County Government