

遇見交錯 的時空

【礁溪篇】

Encounter a Crossing
of Time and Space

Jiaoxi

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).

德陽宮

主祀中壇元帥（太子爺），為福建漳州沿海居民信仰，嘉慶年間（1796-1820）先民祈求平安渡過黑水溝，恭請太子爺渡海來臺，1807（嘉慶12）年建廟，成為在地信仰中心。

Deyang Temple

The main deity enshrined here is Marshal of the Central Altar (Prince Nezha) worshipped by natives of Zhangzhou in Fujian Province. Pioneers praying for safe passage across the Black Ditch—the Taiwan Strait—brought Nezha to Taiwan during the Jiaqing reign (1796-1820) and built the temple in 1807.



建於1804（嘉慶9）年，主祀關聖帝君，是全臺唯一的「蠶絲關公」，為協天廟最大特色。

Jiaoxi Xietian Temple

The main deity worshipped in this temple, built in 1804, is Guan Yu, the God of War. The temple is unique for having Taiwan's only Guan Yu image made of silk.

礁溪協天廟



日治時期

礁溪公共浴場

日治時期為改善臺人入浴習慣，開始興建公共浴場，1915（大正4）年運用公共衛生經費，在礁溪興建磚石構造的公共浴場，入浴人數逐年增加，1923（大正12）年於浴場旁增建木造貴賓室，接待官衛士紳。

Jiaoxi Public Baths

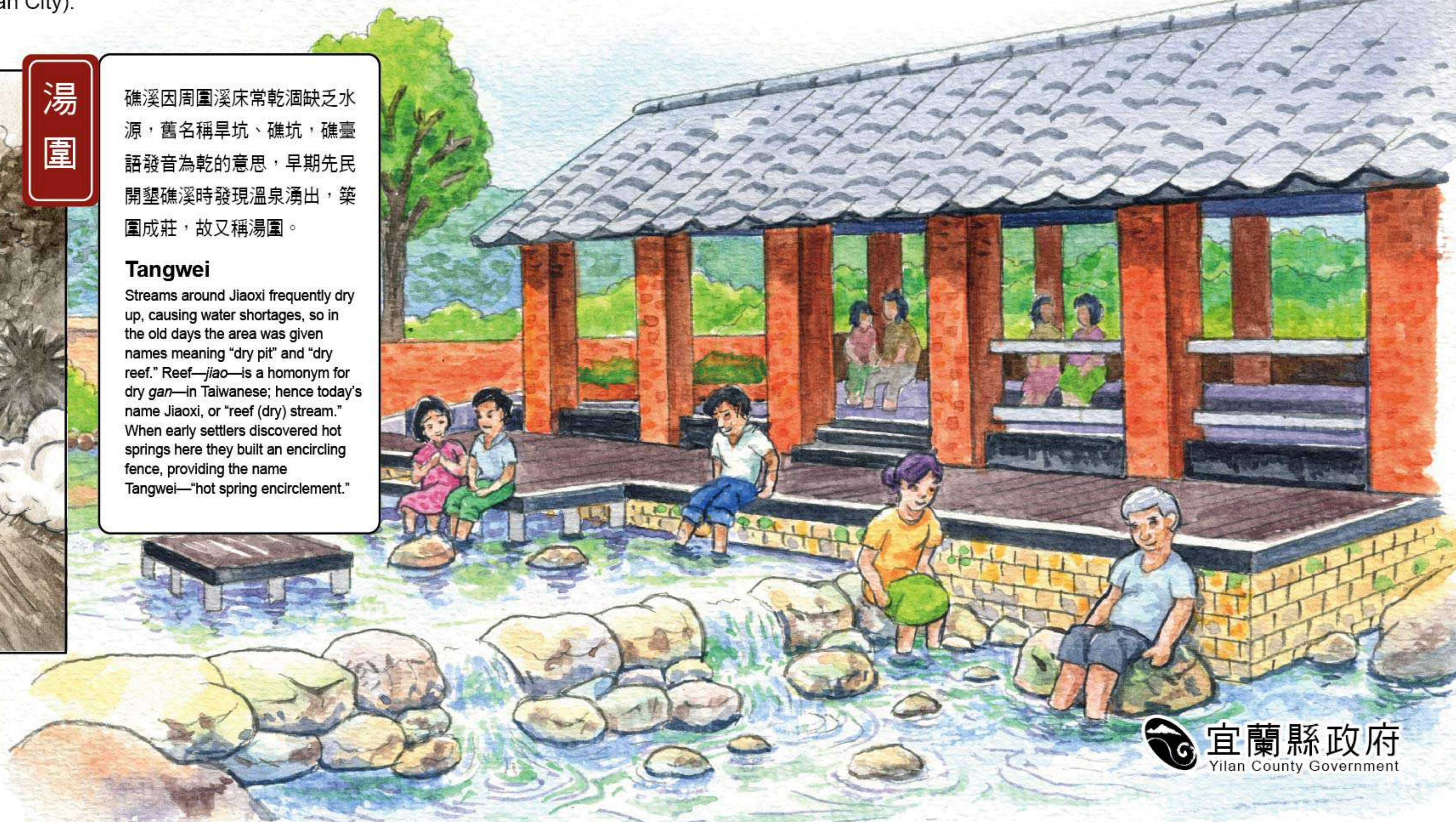
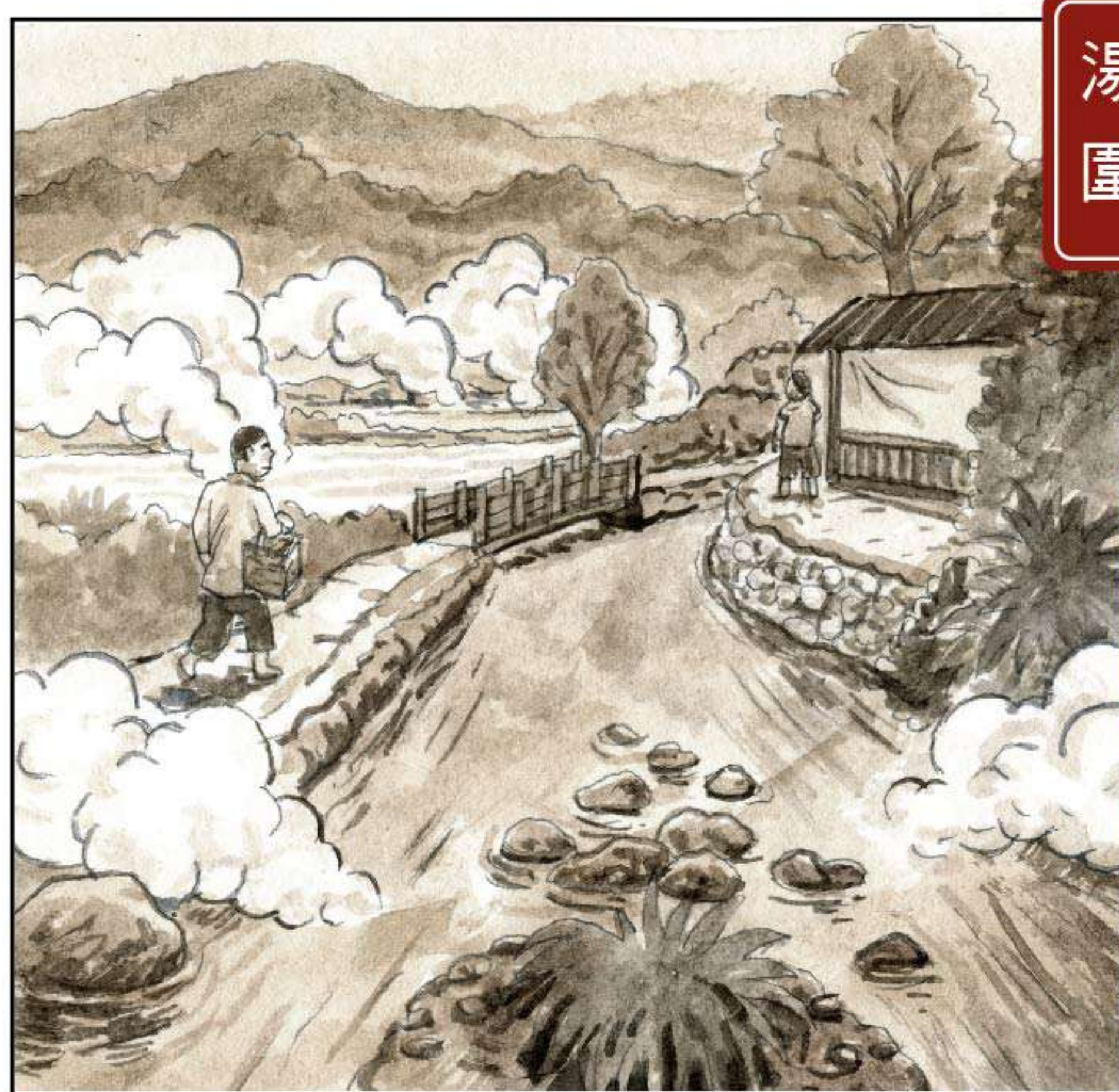
Public hot-spring baths were developed during the period of Japanese occupation (1895-1945) to boost the hot-spring habit for Taiwan's people. In 1915, public health funds were used to construct a public bath of masonry in Jiaoxi. Numbers of bathers steadily increased, and a wooden VIP room for distinguished bathers was built beside the bathhouse in 1923.

湯圍

礁溪因周圍溪床常乾涸缺乏水源，舊名稱旱坑、礁坑，礁臺語發音為乾的意思，早期先民開墾礁溪時發現溫泉湧出，築圍成莊，故又稱湯圍。

Tangwei

Streams around Jiaoxi frequently dry up, causing water shortages, so in the old days the area was given names meaning "dry pit" and "dry reef." Reef—jiao—is a homonym for dry gan—in Taiwanese; hence today's name Jiaoxi, or "reef (dry) stream." When early settlers discovered hot springs here they built an encircling fence, providing the name Tangwei—"hot spring encirclement."





淡蘭百年山徑

Century-old Tamshui-Kavalan Historical and Cultural Trail

平原線【礁溪段】 Plain Line, Jiaoxi Section

- 推廣主線 Promotional Main Route
- 現在位置 You Are Here
- 火車站 Railway Station
- 導覽 Guide
- 餐飲 Restaurant
- 遊客服務中心 Visitor Information Center
- 醫院 Hospital
- 住宿 Hotel
- 廁所 Toilet

壯圍鄉 Zhuangwei Township
宜蘭縣政府 Yilan County Government