

# 遇見交錯 的時空

## 【頭城篇】

Encounter a Crossing  
of Time and Space

Toucheng

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).

頭城鎮  
十三行街屋

臨近頭圍港的十三行街屋為清領時期的貿易行郊，原為十三間街屋聯結而成。

**Toucheng Thirteen Shophouses**

The 13 shophouses near Touwei Harbor were built during the Qing Dynasty, originally as 13 connected shophouses.



當地最早的媽祖廟位於頭城老街，建於1796（嘉慶元年），也是廟名慶元緣由。

**Toucheng Qingyuan Temple**

The earliest Mazu Temple in this area, built in 1796, is located on what was Toucheng Old Street. Its construction occurred in the first year of the Jiaqing reign, which is the origin of its name.

頭城慶元宮

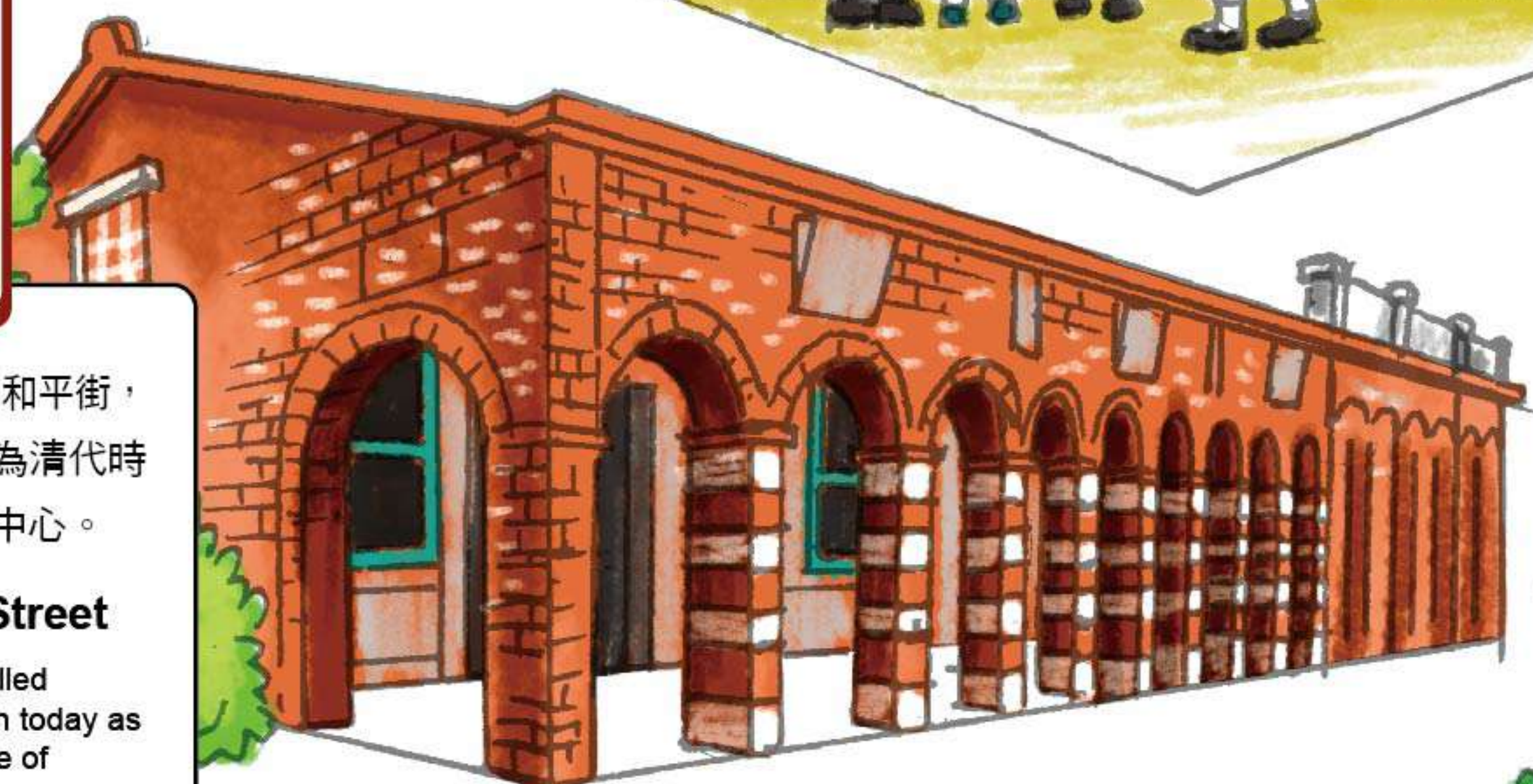


頭城老街

又稱頭圍街，現今的和平街，因河運發展興盛，為清代噶瑪蘭平原上的經濟中心。

**Toucheng Old Street**

This Old Street also called Touwei Street, is known today as Heping Street. Because of flourishing river transport, this was the economic center of the Langyang Plain in Qing Dynasty.



頭圍港遺址

1883（光緒9）年，烏石港因沉船而完全堵塞，河水改向東南流，從大坑畚南端出海，烏石港時期結束，頭圍港時期開始，頭圍港變為北臺灣最重要港埠，造就老街興盛，至1924（大正13）年8月5、6日，山洪爆發，將頭圍港完全埋沒，老街也隨之沒落。

**Remains of Touwei Harbor**

When Wushi Harbor was completely blocked by a sunken ship in 1883, the river flowing into it switched its flow to the southeast to enter the sea at the southern edge of Dakenggu. The time of Wushi Harbor ended; the time of Touwei Harbor began, with the latter becoming the most important port in northern Taiwan and creating a flourishing Old Street area. Then, on Aug. 5-6, 1924, a flood completely buried the harbor and the Old Street with it.

盧纘祥故居

盧纘祥故居建於1928（昭和3）年，宅地廣闊，日式屋頂有西式風格老虎窗，牆為洗石子並以白磚裝飾，建築宏偉。

**Lu Zan-xiang Mansion**

The mansion was built on an expansive plot of land in 1928. It has a Japanese-style roof with Western-style老虎窗, and terrazzo walls decorated with white tile—a magnificent building.

故居前池塘

據調查研究推論，盧纘祥故居前池塘曾為頭圍港的內港。

**The Pond in Front of the Lu Zan-xiang Mansion**

Research indicates that the pond in front of the Lu Zan-xiang Mansion was once the inner harbor of Touwei Harbor.





