

# 宜蘭

TAMSUI-KAVALAN TRAILS

## Danlan National Trail Danlan Plain Line

### Guide Map

English



宜蘭縣政府  
2025.12

廣告

## Pre-Trip Introduction... What is Danlan?

"Danlan" refers to the transportation routes connecting the Tamsui Prefecture in northern Taiwan and the Kavalan Prefecture in eastern Taiwan during the Qing Dynasty. Passing through Ruifang, Shuangxi, Gongliao, Xizhi, Pingxi, Shiding, and Pinglin in New Taipei City, as well as Toucheng in Yilan, they connect historical, cultural, industrial, and ecological diversity, embodying profound cultural significance.

Once overgrown with weeds due to a lack of maintenance, these ancient trails have been restored through collaborative efforts between the government and local communities by traditional handmade. In 2018, they were integrated into three major networks — the Northern Path, the Central Path, and the Southern Path — reviving the splendor of these ancient trails.

## Danlan National Greenway Northern, Central, and Southern Paths

### Danlan Northern Path:

The earliest developed and the most historical documented sections, serving as the official road of its time. Following historical continuity, the Northern Path is organized into three major ancient trails: Canguangliao Historic Trail, Yang Tingli Historic Trail, and Main Route into Kavalan - Jinzibei Historic Trail → (via Shuangxi) → Yuanwangkeng Water Park → Caoling Historic Trail → Dali Railway Station.

### Danlan Central Path:

The Central Path served as a civilian path for daily life, with relatively few official historical records. Based solely on existing historical documentation, the reconstructed path of the Danlan Central Path follows: Nuandong Gorge Trail → Old Nuandong Trail → Wufenshan Trail → Fanzikeng Trail → Wantan Historic Trail → Wushan Crossing Historic Trail → Pingxi Historic Trail → Shikong Historic Trail → Waiao Railway Station.

### Danlan Southern Path:

The Southern Path served as a vital economic tea trade route during the Qing Dynasty. Today, the Southern Path is also known as the Danlan Shortcut Path, stretching from Wanhua → Liuzhangli to Shenkeng → Shiding via Pinglin → Shipai to Jiaoxi or Toucheng in Yilan, including the extant Wai'an Historic Trail and Paoma Historic Trail.



- Danlan Service Points**
- Waiao Visitor Center
- Toucheng Railway Station
- Jiaoxi Railway Station
- Yilan Tourist Information Center

- Visitor Centers**
- Waiao Visitor Center
- Lanyang Museum Wushih Harbor Station
- Ercheng Station Visitor Center
- Yilan Tourist Information Center

The total length of the route is approximately 22.5 kilometers.

Walking time 5H 10M  
Cycling time 1H 30M



Tamsui National Greenway Website



Yilan County Government Website



Yilan Fun Facebook Fan Page

**End Point/Yilan Tourist Information Center**

# Encountering the Danlan Plain Line

The Danlan National Greenway links the Tamsui Subprefecture and the Kavalan Subprefecture of the Qing Dynasty, bearing witness to indigenous hunting, settlement expansion, and trade history. Recently restored and integrated into three routes — Northern, Central, and Southern — the Central Path extends from Pinglin, Shiding, and Pingxi to Toucheng, forming the core path. The Danlan Plain Line connects to the terminal section of the Central Path, extending the historic trail into the Yilan Plain. It allows travelers to transition from mountain paths to the plains, experiencing the continuity of history. This route revisits Yilan's settlement history, encompassing the Atayal and Kavalan indigenous, Dutch and Spanish colonization, Wu Sha's entry into Lanyang, and the establishment of the subprefecture during the Qing Dynasty. Based on historical records and settlements, the path has been redesigned to create a cultural exploration route suitable for walking and cycling. The route stretches from Waiao Railway Station to the Yilan Visitor Center, featuring stamp collection points along the way. Service stations are set up in Waiao, Toucheng, Jiaoxi, and Yilan, providing information and assistance to enhance both enjoyment and convenience.



## 17 Deyang Temple

The main deity enshrined is Zhongtan Yuanshuai (the Prince Taizi). He was welcomed to Taiwan by early settlers from Zhangzhou, Fujian during the Jiaqing period. The temple was built in 1807 (Jiaqing 12), becoming a local center of worship.



## 18 Jiaoxi Xietian Temple

Built in 1804 (Jiaqing 9), it enshrines Guansheng Dijun and is the only "Silk Guandi" in Taiwan, which is the greatest feature of Xietian Temple.



## 19 Wu Sha Residence

In 1798 (Jiaqing 3), Wu Sha led Han settlers from Zhangzhou, Quanzhou, and Guangdong to enter and reclaim the Lanyang Plain via Wushi Harbor. His residence was built in 1902 and is a brick-built three-sided courtyard house facing south.



## 20 Earthen Brick Walls

The Wu Sha Former Residence preserves its mud-brick walls made from clay and rice straw weighing about 3 kilograms each. The building sits on a foundation about three-step high, with the mud-brick walls elevated on a stone-built base.



## 1 Waiao Railway Station

An unmanned small station in Toucheng connects to the Shikong Historic Trail of Danlan Historical Trail Central Path via a pedestrian overpass. Upon exiting and crossing the coastal highway lead directly to the vast Pacific Ocean, offering distant views of Guishan Island.



## 2 Waiao Jietian Temple

Built in 1973, after the war, mountain residents relocated to Waiao Village to seek livelihoods. Through divination, they sought guidance to relocate and rebuild the Jietian Temple, which was moved to Wudang Mountain in Waiao.



## 3 Wushi Harbor

Located in Toucheng Township, Yilan County, it derives its name from the massive black reef within the harbor. Once the foremost port of Lanyang during the Qing Dynasty, it later declined due to siltation. It has now been rebuilt as a tourist fishing harbor.



## 4 Lanyang Museum

A comprehensive county museum centered on Yilan is located at the former site of Wushih Harbor in Toucheng Township. It showcases Yilan's natural ecology and cultural history through the theme "Opening the Window to Yilan."



## 5 Shisanhang Street Houses

Located near Touwei Harbor, the Shisanhang Street Houses were a trading district during the Qing Dynasty, originally formed by the connection of thirteen houses.



## 6 Toucheng Old Street

Also known as Touwei Street, now Heping Street, it prospered due to the river transport development and served as the economic hub of the Lanyang Plain during the Qing Dynasty.



## 7 Toucheng Qingyuan Temple

The earliest Mazu temple in the area is located on Toucheng Old Street, built in 1796 (the first year of Jiaqing reign period), which also explains the temple's name, Qingyuan.



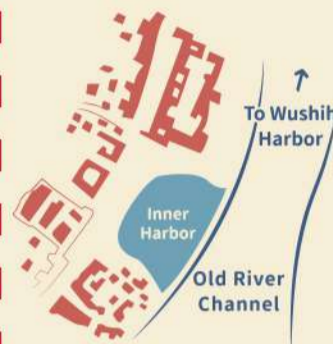
## 8 Lu-Zuan-Zinag House

Built in 1928 (Shōwa 3), the Lu-Zuan-Zinag House occupies a spacious plot with a Japanese-style roof featuring Western-style dormer windows. The walls are rendered with washed terrazzo and decorated with white bricks, creating a grand architectural structure.



## 9 Pond in front of the Former

According to research findings, the pond in front of the Lu-Zuan-Zinag House was once the inner harbor of Touwei Harbor. When the Lu residence was rebuilt in 1928, this remnant was transformed into a "boat-style" garden for leisure and recreation.



## 10 Touwei Harbor Ruins

In 1883 (the 9th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty), the river changed course to flow southeastward, and entered the sea from the southern end of Dakenggu, causing a sharp decline in Wushi Harbor shipping. On August 5 and 6, 1924 (the 13th year of the Taishō era of Japanese occupation), torrential mountain floods erupted, completely burying Touwei Harbor. The decline of Touwei Street began thereafter.

## 11 Shuntian Temple Chief Lord Pond Temple

Built in 1830 (Daoguang 10) by the villagers, it enshrines Chief Lord Pond and is one of the few Five Lords Temples in Yilan.



## 21 Wunuan Stone Bridgehead Fude Temple

The temple primarily enshrined Fude Zhengshen, believed to be a deity brought to Taiwan by Wu Sha, though the status is no longer housed within in the temple.



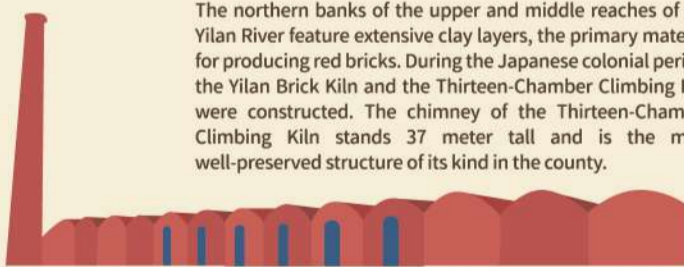
## 22 Wunuan Stone Slab Bridge

Located in Jiaoxi Township, Yilan County, this county-designated historic site remains well-preserved. Its stones are said to be either ballast stones or stones from Aodi stones. The bridge is paved with several stone slabs of equal length, with each slab joined together by mortise-and-tenon joints to form a stable structure.



## 23 Yilan Brick Kiln

The northern banks of the upper and middle reaches of the Yilan River feature extensive clay layers, the primary material for producing red bricks. During the Japanese colonial period, the Yilan Brick Kiln and the Thirteen-Chamber Climbing Kiln were constructed. The chimney of the Thirteen-Chamber Climbing Kiln stands 37 meter tall and is the most well-preserved structure of its kind in the county.



## 24 Yang-Shi-Fang Memorial Garden

Established in memory of Yang Shifang, Yilan's first imperial scholar. Yang-Shi-Fang Memorial Garden serves as the first vascular bundle starting point of the county government's Yilan River-side Vascular Bundle Plan. The Yilan Old Town Living Corridor begins here, passes through winding rustic paths to the Yilan County Social Welfare Center, then connects to Xidiwu Bridge and joins the Jinmei Boardwalk, like a flowing stream that pours into Yilan's hometown river — the Yilan River.



## 25 Yilan City Chenghuang Temple

Constructed through joint government and local residents in 1813 (Jiaqing 18), this is Yilan's sole Chenghuang Temple officially worshipped by the Qing government. Dedicated to the City God, it originally featured an adobe structure. By 1927 (Shōwa 2), the building had deteriorated and collapsed due to neglect, and was subsequently rebuilt using brick masonry.



## 26 Yilan Zhaoying Temple

Built in 1808 (Jiaqing 13), it is a county-designated historic site dedicated to Mazu. In 1810 (Jiaqing 15), the emperor issued an edict ordering renovations and bestowed an incense burner, making Zhaoying Temple a representative state-sponsored temple. In 1812 (Jiaqing 17), after the establishment of the Kavalan Subprefecture, Zhaoying Temple, located along a major thoroughfare, became a place where official proclamations were posted and also a center of local life and faith.



## 27 Yilan Tourism Distillery

The current Yilan Winery Museum evolved from the "Yilan Distillery Company" founded in 1909. As one of Taiwan's oldest distilleries, it is renowned for producing Honglu liquor.



## 28 Yilan Art Museum

Converted from the former building of the "Bank of Taiwan Yilan Branch," it officially opened in 2015. As a county-level art museum, it is dedicated to promoting local arts and cultural development and preserving artistic assets.



## 29 Jimmy Square

Located south of Yilan Railway Station, it is Taiwan's first square themed on the works of the author Jimmy. Converted from former dormitories, it incorporates scenes from picture books, and its fairy-tale atmosphere attracts visitors.



## 12 Lin Chaotsung Old Residence

Lin Chaotsung served as a key member of the Lin Benyuan Ancestral Estate. The historic residence was built in 1925 (Taishō 14) and is a traditional Minnan three-sided courtyard house with exterior walls paved with Japanese ceramic tiles.



## 13 Shisijia Wetland

The tranquil waters reflect serene mountain scenery, while vast wetlands gather many birds — a resting place for both migratory and wintering birds. In the middle stretches a kilometer-long green tunnel of Terminalia mantaly.



## 14 Xiabu Fusheng Temple

Built in 1824 (Daoguang 4), it enshrines the Fude Zhengshen. Destroyed by war in 1895 (Guangxu 21), it was rebuilt in 1903 (Meiji 36). Although the temple is small, it attracts numerous worshippers and serves as the religious center for the residents of Xiabu.



## 15 Tangweigou Hot Spring Park

Also known as the "Shaoshui Ditch," Tangwei Hot Spring Ditch is the center of the Jiaoxi hot spring area. Naturally flowing hot springs converge here, creating a steaming stream. The county government has developed this area into a hot spring park featuring thoughtfully designed waterside spaces and semi-open-air foot-soaking pools.



## 13 Paoma Historic Trail Park

Formerly known as the "Mingde Disciplinary Training Center," the "Paoma Historic Trail Park" has been transformed to create open space. Demolishing dilapidated buildings while preserving symbolic structures, the northern and southern plazas each feature their own distinct characteristics.



## Commemorative stamp collection points



Waiao Visitor Center



Toucheng Railway Station



Jiaoxi Railway Station



Yilan Tourist Information Center

