



山海間的古道記憶—
草嶺古道尋幽行 十年精彩全紀錄

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea:
Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails



The Legend of the Silver Grass

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea:
Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

體驗古道秋芒的知性之旅

每到秋冬時節，東北角草嶺古道的整片山頭便被迎風搖曳的銀白芒花妝點得如夢似幻，不僅像海浪，更像點點白雪，點綴於蒼綠山間。佇立其中，雲霧繚繞之時，不免讓人有如置身於仙境之感，是非常具有特色的時令景點。

10年前為扭轉東北角秋、冬兩季濕冷印象，突破旅遊瓶頸，東北角暨宜蘭海岸國家風景區管理處特地將草嶺古道芒花資源和轄區觀光資源結合，推出「草嶺古道芒花季」活動，近幾年每年均吸引近10萬來自國內外的遊客來此懷古，不但打開東北角遊憩休閒的知名度，更讓原為觀光淡季的秋冬兩季，掀起一股旅遊熱潮，為地方觀光產業帶來相當可觀的經濟效益。這段總長約8.5公里的草嶺古道，全程步行約需2.5個小時，途中有跌死馬橋、古榕樹、仙跡岩、客棧遺址及已列為國家三級古蹟之「虎」字碑與「雄鎮蠻煙」摩碯，極富有歷史氣息；登臨草嶺頂，遠眺太平洋、龜山島，景色雄偉壯麗，讓人讚嘆至極。

藉由銀白芒花浪濤，主辦單位每年總能巧思許多古樸、趣味性十足的活動內容，讓這條兩百年來始終如一的古道，帶領大家踏上追溯的旅程，重溫古道的風情與感動。愛好健行及大自然的朋友，不妨在溫暖的金黃秋日，與親朋好友相約草嶺古道，來趟人文歷史、自然生態兼具的知性之旅。

Words from the Tourism Bureau Director-General

Experience the Beauty of Antique Trails and Silver Grass

Miscanthus sinensis, also known as silver grass, grows in sunny-side slopes, mountains and valleys. Every fall and winter, when the northeast wind starts to blow hard and people start wearing warm clothes and bring umbrellas, it's time for the silver grass to blossom all over the northeast coast hills and valleys. It is just like watching waves of huge silver flowers swaying on the land. Ten years ago, the Northeast and Yilan Coast Administration combined local resources and innovative tourist ideas to encourage people to go out on these cold, wet days and enjoy the spectacular scenery. *The Northeast Caoling Historical Trail Festival* is a big event every November. Visitors from all over the world crowd into Fulong. Silver grass season becomes a fashionable topic between friends, families, and even bloggers. The stories of the ancient trail and our ancestors are on everyone's lips. Hiking upon the 8.5 km long Caoling Historical Trail, thousands of visitors are astonished by its natural ecology as well as cultural relics such as the two level-three national historic sites: the *Tiger* inscription and the *Siong Jhen Man Yan* inscription. Do not forget to plan your autumn journey, visiting the trail and the silver grass to enjoy a magnificent experience of cultural, ecological and intellectual beauty.



交通部觀光局 局長 謝謂君
Tourism Bureau Director-General, Hsieh Wei-chun

謝謂君

管理處長序

結合自然與人文的秋日饗宴

金黃的秋日，正是芒花的春天，整個山谷滿佈銀白的芒花，美麗的花穗，仰挺於颯颯的東北寒風中，隨風舞動翻飛，宛如海浪一般。天外舒雲清風，潔然怡人，而「草嶺古道芒花季」活動的舉辦，讓民眾能體驗東北角豐富的自然生態與人文歷史，並享受悠然自得的休閒時光。

草嶺古道位於新北市貢寮區遠望坑及宜蘭縣頭城鎮大里間的山區，為臺灣目前僅存清朝所遺兩條古道之一，管理處舉辦的「草嶺古道芒花季」向來是東北角秋冬廣獲好評的指標活動，自2002年開辦以來，遊客人數每年穩定成長，至近兩年，遊客數平均約7-9萬人，可說是近年來各地掀起「芒花」、「古道」熱潮的重要推手，此外，並帶動地方觀光產業，促進地方經濟發展。

芒花十年—「芒花·拾穗」，適逢民國百年，於是特別結合「台灣好行—黃金福隆線」，並以「東北角人間三道：古道、步道、鐵馬道」為主軸，搭配周邊遊憩資源，如：國家地質公園步道、舊草嶺隧道環狀線自行車道等，邀大家一起來舒筋活骨、舒壓減「嘆」、保健身心。尤其東北角活動強調「自然」，響應「環保」，從活動造景到整體環境，都秉持著健康自然的理念，大家來到東北角不但能體驗輕鬆愉悅的遊憩經驗，更能把健康帶回家，相當符合現代人對休閒養生的雙重需求！

走過十年，芒花依舊，未來的「草嶺古道芒花季」將繼續舉辦下去，誠摯邀請您，一起寫下「百年芒花」的精彩扉頁。

Words from the Director of the Administration

An Autumn Banquet of Nature Wonders and Local Arts

Located in the mountainous border between Yilan and Taipei County, Caoling Historical Trail is currently one of the two ancient trail remains from the Qing Dynasty. For leisure and educational purposes, every November since 2002, the Administration holds an annual festival for the silver grass season. It's a festival combining natural, ecological and cultural history activities, attracting nearly a hundred thousand visitors in recent years. Last year (2011) was the tenth year of the festival. In addition to celebrating the 100th year of ROC, the festival was even more eco-planned. From the design of leisure activities to the promotion of the Golden Fulong Line Shuttle Bus, it's obvious that eco-awareness is no more a slogan, but what is being practiced. This book records the history of the Caoling Historical Trail for the last ten years. It includes nature and animal ecology, cultural relics and activities. Looking forward to the next ten years, we'll try our best to preserve the beauty of the northeast coast so that future generations will have the chance to enjoy and appreciate the same beauty as we do today.



交通部觀光局東北角暨宜蘭海岸國家風景區管理處 處長 許正隆
Director of the Administration, Hsu Zheng Long

許正隆



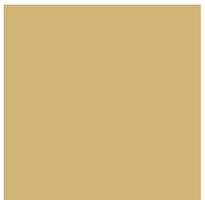
The Legend of the Silver Grass

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea:

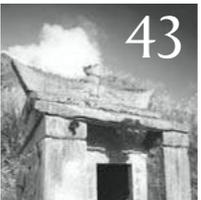
Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

拓碑的技巧與步驟

Skills and Steps of the Ink Rubbings



8 福德祠
(Earth God Shrine)



12 大里遊客中心
(Dali Visitors' Center)



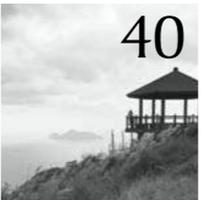
7 仙跡岩
(Saint's Footprint Rock)



11 大里天公廟
(Dali Temple)



6 埡口
(Wu-Kou)



10 護管所
(Maintenance & Management Office)



5 桃源谷
(Taoyuan Valley)



9 客棧遺址
(Remains of an Old Inn)



昔日石蹬如梯 今日砌石古道

From Stone Treads to Brick Trail



4 虎字碑
(The Tiger Inscription)



草嶺古道的過去、現在與未來

Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trail



3 「雄鎮蠻煙」摩碯
(*Siong Jhen Man Yan* Inscription)



輯一／走過・歷史之河

PART I .. Listen to the History



2 跌死馬橋
(Horse-Falling-to-Death Bridge)



管理處長序

Preface



1 遠望坑親水公園
(Yuanwangkeng Water Park)



觀光局長序

Preface



27

輯二／人文・風采正盛

PART II .. The Cultural and Nostalgic Attractions

目錄
Contents

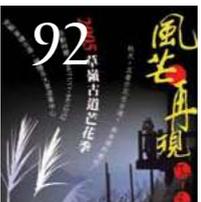
2006 第五屆草嶺古道芒花季：風飛芒舞

The Fifth Silver Grass Season:
When the Silver Grass Flies in the Wind



2005 第四屆草嶺古道芒花季：風芒再現

The Fourth Silver Grass Season:
Revisit the Trail as a Wonderland



2004 第二屆草嶺古道芒花季：古道風芒

The Third Silver Grass Season:
When the Historical Trail Meets the Silver Grass



2003 第一屆草嶺古道芒花季

The Northeast Coast's Third Silver Grass Season



2002 第一屆草嶺古道芒花季：天涼好個秋

The First Silver Grass Season:
What a Lovely Autumn!



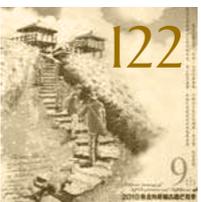
2011 第十屆草嶺古道芒花季：芒花拾穗

The Tenth Silver Grass Season:
A Decade of Silver Grass Season at Caoling Historical Trails



2010 第九屆草嶺古道芒花季：芒花風旅

The Ninth Silver Grass Season:
A Poetic Journey of Self-Realization and Fulfillment



2009 第八屆草嶺古道芒花季：芒花物語

The Eighth Silver Grass Season:
The Story of Silver Grass and the Historic Trail



2008 第七屆草嶺古道芒花季：花漾秋芒

The Seventh Silver Grass Season:
The Story of Silver Grass and the Historic Trail



2007 第六屆草嶺古道芒花季：戀戀芒花思古道

The Sixth Silver Grass Season:
Journey of the Nostalgic Trail



植物群相：闊葉樹林、針葉樹及筆筒樹

Flora: Broad-leaved Forest, Coniferous Trees and Grass Fern



古道五大植物生態

Five Plants Ecologies at the Caoling Historical Trail



一株芒草 自然界所賜予的美好禮物

Silver Grass, the Wonderful Gift from the Nature



輯三／尋訪·生態秘境

PART III · The Ecological Experience

輯四／花季·十年有成

PART IV · Annual Festival of Silver Grass Season for Ten Years



輯一

走過・歷史之河

The Legend of the Silver Grass

15

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea: Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

有種草根植物，不畏貧瘠險惡
在惡劣的環境，颯颯的秋風中，迎風生長

有一群人，不畏荆棘磨難
踩著腳下的泥土，勇往前行

芒草與先民
在草嶺古道上，幾世紀以來
上演並記錄了一段屬於臺灣土地的生命故事

PART I :: Listen to the History

芒花·拾穗

14

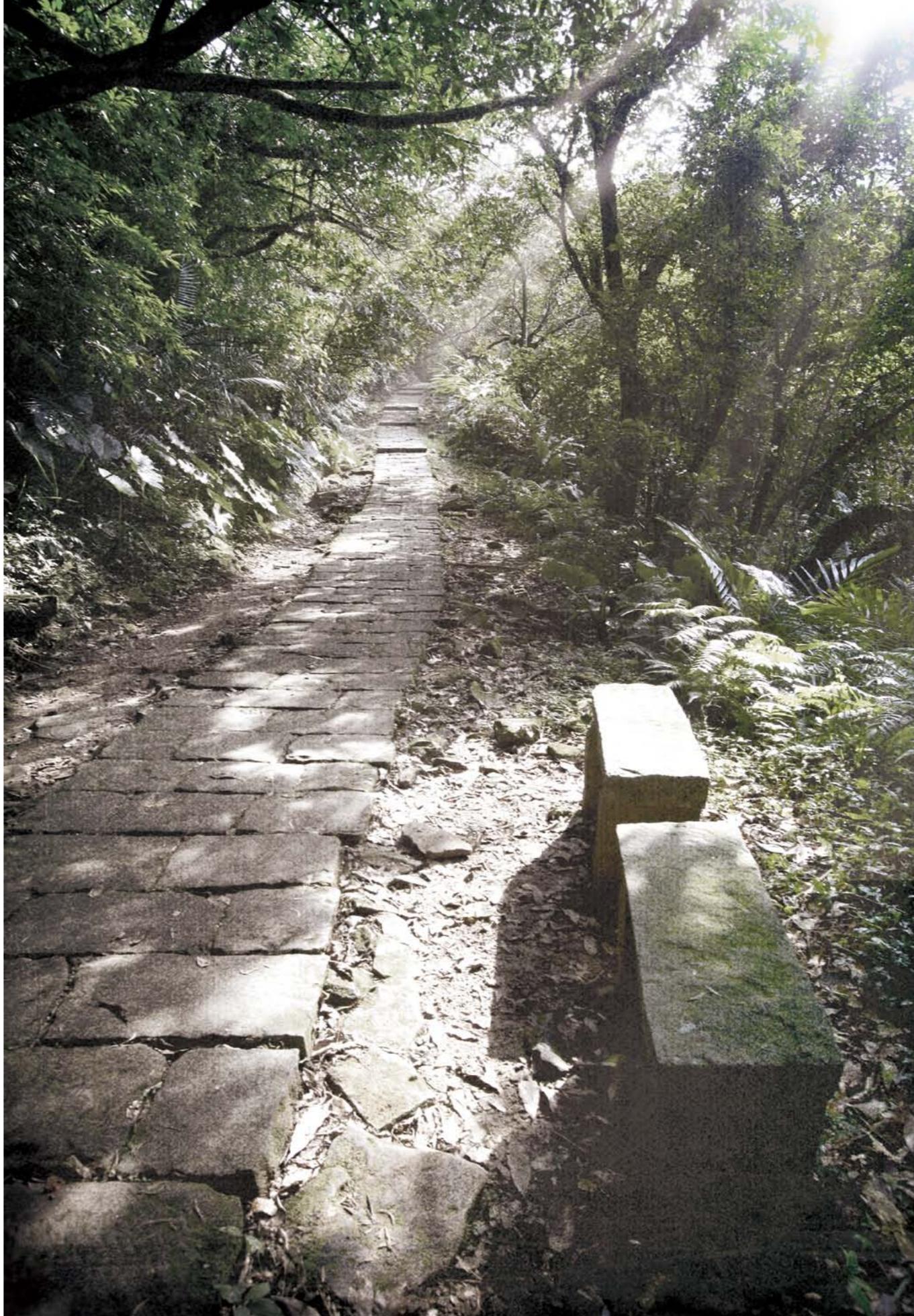
山海間的古道記憶——草嶺古道尋幽行十年精彩全紀錄

There is one kind of grass plant, in spite of the bitter cold and harsh environments that tries hard to emerge up from the ground and grow high and tall. There was a group of brave people, fearless of suffering that earned their living by hardworking: they were our ancestors. The story began two hundred years ago, when they walked up into the hills on the Caoling Historical Trails, carrying their wares for trade and earning their living from the backbreaking walk.



草嶺古道行至埡口的觀景亭，便可了解草嶺之所以被稱為「草嶺」的原因。由於山頂為東北季風迎風面，每到冬季環境特別惡劣，草木生長不易，所以一直保持著芒草的景觀。每年 11 月，東北角暨宜蘭國家風景區內的草嶺古道芒花盛開，滿山遍野的銀白芒花，迎風飄擺、搖曳生姿，宛如大海般的壯闊景象，正是賞芒的好時節，而「芒花季」的舉辦，也總是讓登山的遊客留下難忘的回憶。

Hiking uphill to the pavilion at Wu-kou, one can enjoy the great ocean of silver grass, which swings in the wind and explains why the trail gets its name *Caoling* (grass peak). Every autumn, when the northeast wind starts to blow, only the silver grass can stand the strong breeze and survive all winter. Every November, the silver grass grows abundantly on the mountains around the northeast coast. When the silver grass ocean starts to swing in the wind, it's time for the annual silver grass season, which is a big annual event in the Northeast and Yilan Coast Administration, and attracts numerous visitors worldwide.





草嶺古道的過去、現在與未來

草嶺古道全長8.5公里，是先民為開發臺灣東北部（淡水至宜蘭）所開闢的淡蘭古道遺址中的一段，位於新北市貢寮區遠望坑至宜蘭縣頭城鎮大里間的山區，途經兩縣分界的山嶺—草嶺，故俗稱草嶺古道。

淡蘭古道在當時為聯絡東西的主要孔道，著實對東部的開發有著不可抹滅的功勞，行旅興盛達百年之久。後因北宜公路、鐵路的開通，現代化高運輸、高便捷的交通網路，取代了其交通取向的功能，使其轉變為觀光休閒旅遊踏青之用。

清乾隆年間，台北淡水一帶的區域已逐漸開發，而宜蘭的蘭陽平原尚屬原住民噶瑪蘭的居地，這片地廣人稀、土壤肥沃的未開大地引起外人窺伺，屬於北部區域的漢民族極欲前往這片大地拓荒墾殖。當時前往宜蘭必須乘坐商船繞行三貂角一帶的海岸始得進入，但在海上航行所冒的風險實在太大，動輒喪命海底，於是有了在陸上開闢一條道路通往這片沃土的念頭，「淡蘭古道」於焉產生。

而淡蘭古道目前僅存三段古道：分別是三貂嶺線段、草嶺線段、隆嶺線段，其中的草嶺線段正是目前我們所熟知的「草嶺古道」。通往草嶺的入口有二，一為大里火車站下車，由大里天公廟旁小路上山；另一為福隆或貢寮站下車，步行約40分鐘至遠望坑口上山。一般多建議遊客由坡度較緩的遠望坑口上山，其路線為：遠望坑口→拱形橋→跌死馬橋→大榕樹→仙跡岩→雄鎮蠻煙摩碯→野餐區→虎字碑→草嶺頂(福德祠)→客棧遺址→遊客服務中心→大里天公廟。



The Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trail

Located between Taipei and Yilan County, the 8.5-km-long Caoling Historical Trail is the remains of the ancient Dan-Lan Historical Trail. In the past, the Dan-Lan Historical Trail served as a main passage between the east and west for nearly one hundred years. Due to high casualties and the risk of shipping, people would spend more time and energy communicating via the mountain passage rather than taking the ship to San Diego. Until today, the three remains of Dan-Lan are the San-Diao-Ling Line, the Caoling Line, and the Long-Ling Line. The old Caoling Line is the Caoling Historical Trail that exists today. Visiting the trail, one can start from the Dali Train Station, going uphill through a small route beside the Dali temple. Conversely one can start from Fulong or Gongliao stations, walking all the way for forty minutes in the direction to Yuanwangkeng. The latter approach is generally recommended as the easier route. Here are the recommended hiking routes: Yuanwangkeng→The Arched Bridge→Horse-Falling-to-Death Bridge→Big Banyan area→Saint's Footprint Rock→Siong Jhen Man Yan Inscription→picnic area→The Tiger Inscription→Mountain Peak (Earth God Shrine)→Remains of an Old Inn→Visitor's Center→Dali Temple



歷史探照燈 你所不知道的淡蘭古道

淡蘭古道全線路程如下：臚舂(萬華)→錫口(松山)→南港→水返雞(汐止)→五堵→七堵→八堵→暖暖→獅球嶺→大雞籠街(基隆)→柑仔瀨(瑞芳)→三貂嶺→頂雙溪→頂仔寮(貢寮)→草嶺→大里簡(大里)→烏石港(頭城)→礁溪→宜蘭。

根據文獻記載 淡蘭古道的開闢過程為：

1. 乾隆末年，平埔族居民白蘭氏，開闢由暖暖經三貂嶺越頂雙溪，以達宜蘭山徑。由於年代久遠，所經路線已不可尋。
2. 嘉慶12年（1807），臺灣知府楊廷理，在白蘭氏所開路東另闢步道，自四腳亭經蛇仔形（今瑞芳光復里）越三貂嶺、頂雙溪至草嶺等地而進入宜蘭，為現今古道之肇始。
3. 道光3年（1823），新莊耆紳林平侯，捐資拓修楊氏故道，始可通驕。咸豐6年其子林國華，再修四腳亭至牡丹坑山路，即今所見古道，故現存古道路基已有百餘年歷史。而草嶺古道對臺灣的開發史具有重要意義，第一、因淡蘭古道的開闢，引導先民翻山越嶺進入蘭陽平原，加速宜蘭地區開發；第二、淡蘭古道是臺灣北部最早開發的東西通道，是國人於清代實施開山撫番政策中成功的先例。

Dr. History: More Stories About Dan-Lan Historical Trail

Here are the entire routes of Dan-Lan Historical Trail: Mengjia(Wanhua)→ Xikou(Songshan)→Nangang→ Shuifanji(Xizhi)→ Wudu→ Qidu→ Badu→ Nuannuan→Shiqiuling→ Dajilong Street(Keelung)→ Ganzailai(Ruifang)→ Sandiaoling→ Dingshuangxi→ Gangzailiao(Gongliao)→ Caoling→ Dalijian(Dali)→ Wushi Harbor (Toucheng)→ Jiaox→ Yilan

According to historical documents, the construction process of Dan-Lan Historical Trail is as below:

- (1) At the end of Qian Long Era, the Bai Lan family of Pingpu tribes constructed a mountain passage from Nuannuan through Sandiaoling to Yilan. However, the route is now too old to find.
- (2) In 1807 (the twelfth year of Jiaqing Emperor at Qing Dynasty), starting from Sijiao Pavilion, passing through Ruifang, Sandiaoling, Dingshuangxi, to Caoling and Yilan, Taiwan Prefect Yang Ting Li led troops to construct another passage east of the Bai Lan passage. This passage was regarded as the predecessor of today's Caoling Historical Trail.
- (3) In 1823 (the third year of Daoguang Emperor at Qing Dynasty), the local senior Lin Ping Hou donated money to fix the Yang passage, which allowed carriages to pass through. In the sixth year of the emperor Xianfeng's reign, Lin's son fixed the passage from Sijiao Pavilion to Mudan pit. This completed the Caoling Historical Trail that we walk on today. Existing for more than one hundred years, the Caoling Historical Trail played an important role in improving the development of Yilan, and helped bring together the aborigine people and Pingpu tribes by way of convenient communication.

昔日石蹬如梯 今日砌石古道

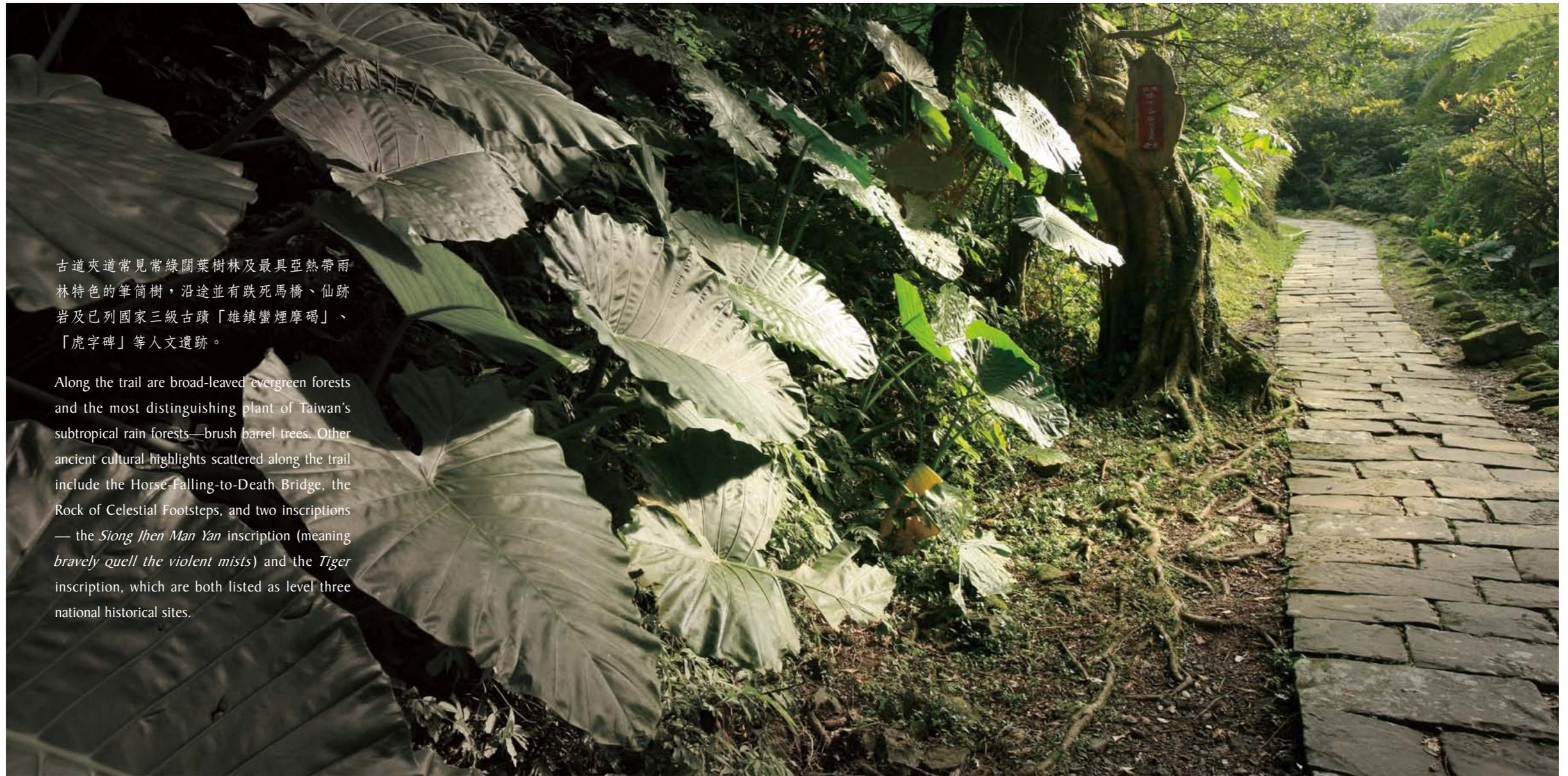
草嶺古道的步道，先民最早使用了中國南方丘陵山路的築路技術，以當地常見的石材—砂岩，先打造成長方形石塊，再依地形逐階段鋪設，可謂「石蹬如梯」，是其最大特色。但自濱海公路通車後，草嶺古道失去原有功能，人們也不行走於其間，故草嶺古道的路徑及鋪設古道的石塊均已不可尋。

東北角暨宜蘭風管處於整建草嶺古道時，特請現居於山中的百姓，共同尋找出原有之古道路跡，重新以砌石鋪設古道，使登山旅者能循著古道，緬懷先民開啓山林、墾闢蠻荒的偉大精神。同時沿著古道規劃了3座涼亭，供遊客休憩賞景，另在大里建有一處遊客服務中心，供遊客諮詢服務。

From Stone Treads to Brick Trail

In the very beginning, the Caoling Historical Trail was constructed by ancestors from South China. They used local sandstone to piece together rectangular shapes and followed the topography of the terrain, making "stone treads" as ladders. However, since the opening of the coastal highway, fewer and fewer people commuted through the trail, and so the trail became desolate for decades. Ten years ago, the Administration started to re-build the trail. The ancient road track was found and repaired with stone bricks. Along the routes, three pavilions were built for visitors to take a rest, and one Visitors' Center was opened at Dali, available to provide tourist information and service.





古道夾道常見常綠闊葉樹林及最具亞熱帶雨林特色的筆筒樹，沿途並有跌死馬橋、仙跡岩及已列國家三級古蹟「雄鎮蠻煙摩碯」、「虎字碑」等人文遺跡。

Along the trail are broad-leaved evergreen forests and the most distinguishing plant of Taiwan's subtropical rain forests—brush barrel trees. Other ancient cultural highlights scattered along the trail include the Horse-Falling-to-Death Bridge, the Rock of Celestial Footsteps, and two inscriptions—the *Siong Jhen Man Yan* inscription (meaning *bravely quell the violent mists*) and the *Tiger* inscription, which are both listed as level three national historical sites.



在最靠近海角天涯的東北角山間，
我們一步步拾階而上，
伸手輕撥白色芒花與坡間綠林，
跨越百年山海的時光長廊，
與古人相遇。

芒花·拾穗

26

山海間的古道記憶——草嶺古道尋幽行十年精彩全紀錄

輯二 人文·風采正盛

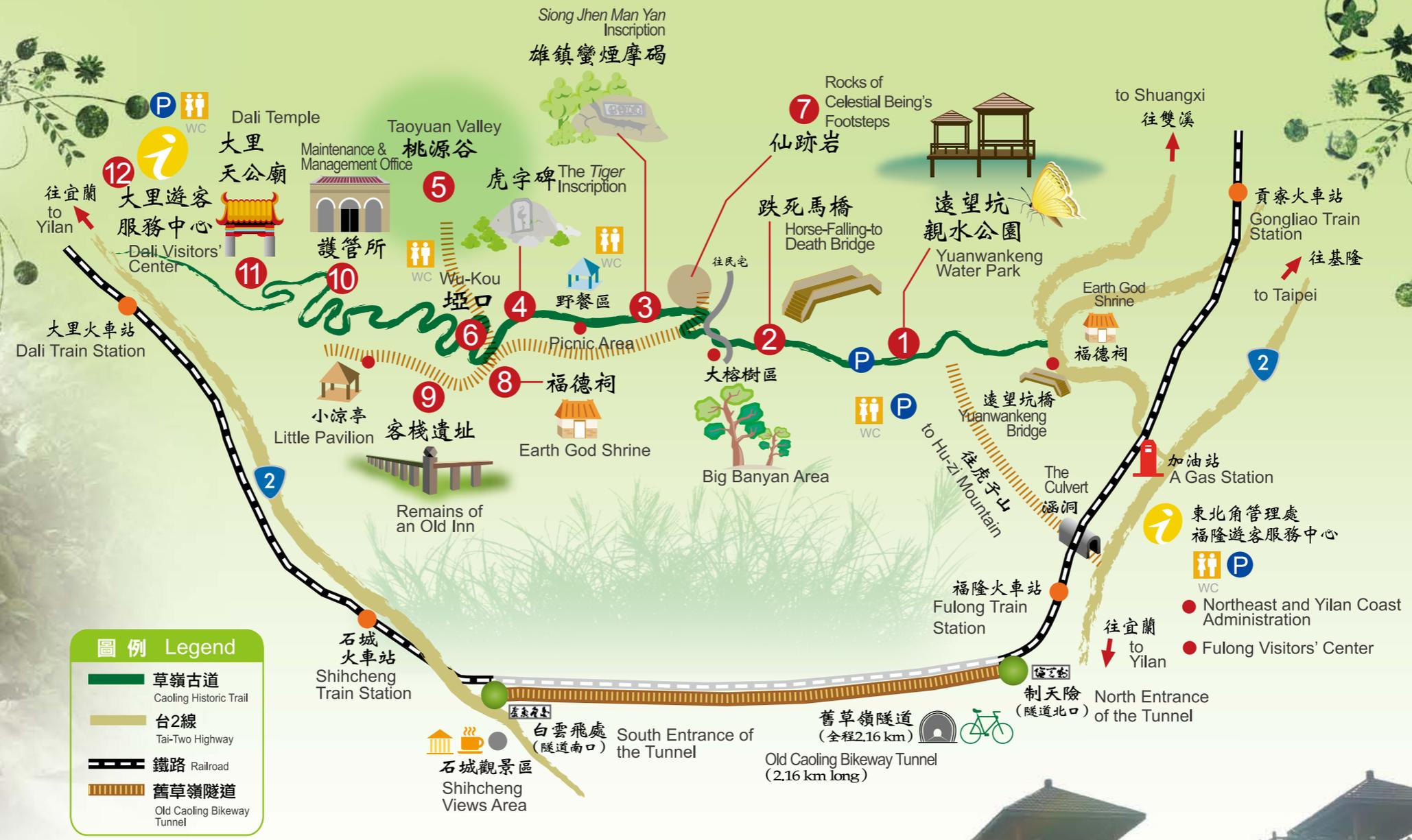
The Legend of the Silver Grass

27

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea: Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

PART II :: The Cultural and Nostalgic Attractions

Start off from a remote corner of the earth. Push aside the tall and tightly packed white silver grass. Step on the ancient stone stairs and trails. Imagine walking alongside those pioneers and ancestors. Here we are, on the stone trails of the Caoling Historical Trail of Taiwan's Northeast Coast. It is a whole new experience of communing with nature and sharing the pioneering spirit.



1 遠望坑親水公園

遠望坑親水公園是登草嶺古道必經之地，四面環山，有溪流、梯田、生態池及豐富的動植物生態，是個自然生態旅遊的極佳地點。

入口停車場處，有著一片綠油油的草坪以及清澈的溪流，遊客可於此嬉戲、玩水，或登上居高臨下的木製涼亭，眺望古樸的阡陌梯田及自然生態池風光；而沿著溪旁石塊步道往內走，有一潭平靜的水塘，塘中小巧拱橋及雙水亭矗立，穿越拱橋，步上觀景小橋，可見清澈見底的溪水中，密密麻麻成群的臺灣溪哥魚和苦花魚，自在的優游其中，既壯觀又教人羨煞。

端坐水上雙亭中，綠的讓人屏息的湖面映著涼亭及樹影，游魚成群，加上淡雅而出淤泥不染的蓮花，如此美景，宛如人間仙境。



Yuanwangkeng Water Park

Located on the way to the Caoling Historic Trail, the Yuanwangkeng Water Park is surrounded by mountains and offers travelers different trails and pavilions, terraced fields and grasslands, streams and waterfalls, lotus pools and water activity areas. It provides quiet and beautiful recreation spots that can be enjoyed by all. Here, visitors can enjoy the natural scenery and take a rest at the wooden pavilions overlooking the quaint terraced rice fields. The green park provides a tranquil and joyful haven for all, adults and kids alike.



遠望坑親水公園

交通：由台2線濱海公路南下，過了澳底進入福隆之前，右側台塑加油站叉路處轉入台2丙線公路，車行1.3公里至土地公廟前，左轉進入草嶺古道再行1.1公里，來到路旁一座仿「都鐸式」建築的木製公廁，此處便是親水公園入口。親水公園並設有停車場可供遊客停車，若由福隆出發，只需5分鐘車程即可到達。從北二高下石碇交流道，接106號公路，然後到平溪，再接台二丙線公路往東北角國家風景區方向走，可避開塞車路段，也可欣賞沿途鄉野的怡人景色。

地理：遠望坑是一個北向開口的V型谷地，遠望坑溪流貫其中，流向為南南東往北北西，至遠望坑口流入雙溪。

特色：園內有步道、溪瀑、涼亭與荷花池、兒童戲水區，面積約1公頃。東臨遠望坑溪，有水聲淙淙；西鄰農家梯田，有田埂層層；兩側環山，青山翠映；閒坐或漫步於此，目遇山林蕩蕩之色，耳聞溪流潺潺之聲，令人心情豁然舒展而無比輕鬆愉悅。



Profile of the Park

Traffic: Driving along Tai-Two coastal highway north to south, between Aodi and Fulong, one can turn right by the gas station and drive for another 1.3 km to reach the Earth God Temple. Turning left into the Caoling Historical Trail, travel for another 1.1 km to reach an imitation Tudor-style building which is a public toilet and the water park entrance. Parking is available inside the water park, and it takes only five minutes drive from Fulong. The alternative route is to drive along the #106 Highway, and connect to Tai-Two Bing at Pingxi.

Landscape: Yuanwangkeng is an open V-shaped valley to the north, with Yuanwangkeng River flowing through the valley from the southeast to the northwest.

Distinguishing Features: Convenient and well-paved trails give access to streams, waterfalls, pavilions, lotus pools and water playing areas for children. The one-hectare park is surrounded by mountains and fields. It provides a retreat away from the bustle of the outside world.

2 跌死馬橋

傳說當年古道商旅自基隆騎馬至此，因木橋狹窄而爭道，馬匹體力疲弱、腳力不堪負荷，致跌落橋下，故得名。



Horse-Falling-to-Death Bridge

People say that once upon a time there were traveling merchants riding horses along this path from Keelung. Exhausted and tired from fatigue, they crowded onto the narrow bridge and some weak horses fell from the bridge, thus giving the bridge its current name.

3 「雄鎮蠻煙」摩碣

此摩碣的由來相傳是清同治6年間，臺灣總兵劉明燈北巡噶瑪蘭至此，遇大霧瀰漫，難辨方向，又聽說此地常起蠻煙瘴霧，危害過往旅客，故題字刻碑，以鎮壓山魔，防其作怪。

另有一傳說，昔日商旅往來於蘭陽平原與暖暖之間，一路肩挑重擔，披荆斬棘，但在攀越山嶺途中，如果遇上了土匪，身上財物常被洗劫一空。劉明燈巡行至此，特別在路旁巨石上親書「雄鎮蠻煙」4個大字，代表官方的軍威及整治決心，從此土匪絕跡，來往於草嶺道上的商旅百姓，也得到了生命財產的保障。

第三個傳說則是：劉明燈之弟劉朝帶當年率兵經此，突遇原住民，在此發生衝突，500餘人全部罹難，劉明燈後經此地時，為表追懷感傷，特立碑憑弔。

Profile

寬度：3公尺36公分

高度：1公尺19公分

每字寬55公分，高17公分

Width: 3.36 meters

Height: 1.19 meters

Word Width: 0.55 meters

Word Height: 0.17 meters

Siong Jhen Man Yan Inscription

This inscription, a level three national historical site, has its roots in legend. It is said that during the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Tong-zhi of the Qing Dynasty, Taiwan's Chief Commander Liu Ming Deng went on a northern inspection tour. As they passed the Caoling mountainside a thick fog suddenly filled the air causing all to panic. Chief Commander Liu quickly grabbed a brush and inscribed the four words *Siong Jhen Man Yan* (meaning *bravely quell the violent mists*) to quell the evil spirits in the mountain. Another legend said that the reason why Chief Commander Liu inscribed the four words was to eliminate the worsening problem of robbery in the mountain. Thieves severely threatened the safety of the traveling merchants. There is yet another legend about the inscription. It is said that Chief Commander Liu's younger brother once led a group of five hundred people on the trail. When they passed through this area, they unexpectedly confronted a group of aborigines and all were killed at this spot. Later, when Chief Commander Liu passed through this area, he made the inscription to mourn his brother and the troops.

4 虎字碑

相傳是清同治6年間，臺灣總兵劉明燈出巡噶瑪蘭，大轎行經此處，突然霧迷前山，方向莫辨，一陣狂風將轎頂吹落，劉明燈心中一震，下轎察看，屈指算來，不覺驚恐，隱約山魔作勢噬人，為了行旅的安全起見，乃取易經「風從虎、雲從龍、聖人作而萬物睹」之意，便以芒花為筆，就地揮毫，書此「虎」字，命其屬下刻於巨石上，以鎮山魔，果然風平浪靜，安全通過。依現代科學知識來看，草嶺風勁與地勢有絕大關係。

相傳劉明燈的虎字碑，全臺最少有兩塊以上。其用意可能不是為了鎮蠻煙，而是和「泰山石敢當」有相同的作用。蓋中國古代武官大多喜書虎字以提軍威，清光緒乙未年在臺抗日的名將劉永福，也是喜書虎字大手筆，但並未見他在臺勒石題碑。

Profile

碑身：砂質硬岩、坐北朝南

外圍：寬7尺，高4尺

草體：虎字寬40公分，高1公尺

Inscription: on arenaceous rock, facing south

Inscription Width: 7 meters

Inscription Height: 4 meters

Calligraphy Word Width: 0.4 meters

Calligraphy Word height: 1 meter



The Tiger Inscription

This is also a level three national historic site. The legend goes that during the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Tong-zhi of the Qing Dynasty, Chief Commander Liu Ming Deng and his troops were once again traveling for an inspection, this time to Gemalan. Again they encountered a very strong, peculiar wind. Liu immediately inscribed the word *Tiger* (quoting from *The Book of Changes*: the Wind Shall Follow the Tiger) making the way safe for people traveling through the area. It is also said that Chief Commander Liu inscribed at least two other Tiger inscriptions on the island. Besides Liu Ming Deng, other military officers in Chinese history, such as Liu Yong Fu (during emperor Guangxu's reign in the Qing Dynasty) liked to write the word Tiger, but did not necessarily make it into inscription.

歷史探照燈 劉明燈筆下的「立虎」由來

據聞劉明燈之所以喜勒虎字碑，是由於一位幕僚的勸告。這位幕僚姓李，福建泉州人，生平善相法，他常私下對劉明燈說：「你的生肖屬虎，如今來到臺灣，正是如魚得水，如虎入林，應該表現一下你的威風，暗地立下一些虎字，以資鎮壓；而且臺灣自來缺虎，你更應在山上立些虎字，這才顯出你的威風來，說不定來日風虎雲龍，搖身一變，而成為閩臺之尊呢！」

自此劉明燈便信此不疑，雖在戎馬倥傯之際，也必須抽出一些時間來，練習寫他的大虎字。有一天，他把寫好的大虎字，挑了幾張認為稱心滿意的——掛了起來，並且請來他的李姓幕僚，要他不必恭維，照實批評指教一番。這一來，李姓幕僚開口了：「你寫的虎字渾厚有餘，卻精神不足，因為你所寫的完全是一些姿態蹲坐的老虎。在這蠻荒的山上，坐虎到底是守勢，是被動；不如來一個抬頭遠望，獨立不撓的立虎，正像一隻金雞獨立似的，進可以攻，退可以守，威風凜凜，精神十足昂揚著，這才可收嚇阻作用啊！」

劉明燈聽了，不停的點頭，不禁佩服萬分。從此以後，他所練習的，一律都改為立虎了。故今日在臺灣所發現劉明燈的虎字碑，無一不是獨立擎竊的大虎字。不但如此，連他的名字「明燈」字也是立腳的，看起來氣勢磅礴、雄偉無比，只要望上一眼，無不為之動容。

Dr. History: the Standing Tiger of Liu Ming Deng

Some say that the reason why Commander Liu was so fond of writing the word Tiger was due to an aide's advice. The aide, surnamed Li, was very good at reading physiognomy, and once told Liu that since his zodiac animal was a tiger and since tigers were relatively rare in Taiwan, he should write more Tiger inscriptions. Commander Liu was convinced and started to write the word Tiger whenever he had free time. Later, the aide Li gave him more advice after taking a look at his numerous Tiger calligraphic renditions. He told Commander Liu that his handwriting was like a crouching tiger, dispirited and passive. Instead of that, he should write the word Tiger with an up-standing and high-spirited pose. Since then, Commander Liu's calligraphic Tiger efforts were transformed into a standing tiger style. Therefore, today in Taiwan, the remains of Liu's tiger monuments are held in high esteem.



5 桃源谷

昔名為細牛仔山，位於雪山山脈主脊北段的灣坑頭山西稜和內寮山之間，為一廣闊的綠草山坡，以綿延約3公里的矮草坡著稱。峰頂獨立標高為海拔554.7公尺，草原坡度約30度，地寬400~500公尺，一望無際，有如一張大自然用心編織的綠色地毯，媲美陽明山的擎天崗大草原。天氣晴朗時從草原上可以360度展望視線，除可遠眺龜山島、貢寮，以及頭城轄區內的群山層巒，並可東望太平洋，北眺龍洞岬。而秋冬季節，強勁的東北季風為桃源谷帶來朵朵雲團，漫山的白背芒翻飛成浪，實為一幅清新秀麗的牧野風情畫。



桃源谷四大步道

地理：位於新北市貢寮區與宜蘭縣大溪鄉交界處，步道依山傍海，望眼之處皆是山海交會的美景

- 步道：**
1. 草嶺線（自草嶺古道之埡口至桃源谷，長約4.5公里；大里天公廟登山口至埡口約2.5公里，全長約7公里。步道位於稜線上，可俯瞰龜山島、福隆、大里與大溪間的海岸景色）
 2. 石觀音線（由宜蘭縣大里、大溪之間，經石觀音寺，至桃源谷，長約3.5公里）
 3. 大溪線（由宜蘭縣大溪至桃源谷，長約5公里。為自然林間小徑，森林浴之最佳選擇）
 4. 內寮線（由新北市貢寮區蕭家莊至桃源谷，長約1公里）

Taoyuan Valley

Long ago this area was called Bundling Cows Mountain and was known for a three-kilometer sloped grassy plain that was used as a pasture by farmers. The valley is open and provides very good views overlooking the Pacific Ocean to the east and northwards to the Longdong Cape. The valley, with four hiking trails, is a paradise for hikers who can enjoy exquisite mountain and ocean scenery, especially from the tops of the trail.

Four Routes of Taoyuan Valley

Geography: Located between Gongliao District, New Taipei County, and Daxi Village, Yilan, Taoyuan Valley is surrounded by mountains and the ocean.

Trails: include four hiking routes:

1. **Caoling Route:** 7km in length, including a 4.5 km walk from Wu-Kou to Taoyuan Valley, and 2.5 km from Dali Temple hiking entrance to Wu-Kou.
2. **Stone Guanyin Route:** 3.5km long in total, starting from Dali or Daxi in Yilan, through Stone Guanyin Temple to Taoyuan Valley.
3. **Daxi Route:** 5 km in total, from Daxi in Yilan, to Taoyuan Valley, especially famous for its forest bathing.
4. **Neiliao Route:** 1 km long from Xiao Jia Zhuang in Gongliao, New Taipei City to Taoyuan Valley.

6 埡口

位於兩山交會點，自然形成的凹地，也就是地理學上所稱的「鞍部」；例如虎字碑所立之處即是「埡口」，由於面迎臺灣北部強大的東北季風，再加上雪山山脈高山阻擋，季風沿山谷湧升，使風勢增強，終年不息，附近只有低矮的芒草及地被植物生長。



Wu-Kou

Located in a hollow where two mountains overlap, Wu-Kou pavilion offers exquisite open views, especially when the northeast wind blows in autumn. It gently blows upon the white silver grass that grows all over the mountains. Standing on the pavilion visitors can enjoy the beauty of Turtle Island.

7 仙跡岩

嵌在樹下懸崖上的仙跡岩，在巨石上有像人的腳印凹痕，傳說有仙人在此駐足。

Saint's Footprint Rock

According to legend, a saint once lived here, and left a big footprint embedded in the tree on the cliff.



8 福德祠

位於宜蘭及新北市界平台上，有一座石塊疊建的小土地公廟。高僅3、4台尺，建於民國14年（一說建築的年代較虎字碑、雄鎮蠻煙摩碯為早），內供奉有土地公、土地婆。福德祠內並奉二老的並不多見，這可說是極少見的一座。

Earth God Shrine

Built in 1925 (some say the date should be earlier than the *Tiger* inscription and *Siong Jhen Man Yan* Inscription), the shrine, one to two feet tall, is devoted to both the earth god and goddess, which is quite rare. Generally the shrines scattered on the island are devoted to the earth god only. In front of the shrine there stands a boundary tablet that marks the dividing line between Taipei and Yilan counties.



歷史探照燈

土地公婆五大由來及傳說

- (1) 相傳在周朝的時候，有一位忠心的僕人，名叫張明德，他的主人到遠地去任官，留在家中的女兒非常想念她的父親，便要求張明德帶她去尋找父親。途中不幸遇到大風雪，張明德為不使小姐受凍，便脫下外衣給小姐穿，雖然保住了小姐的命，但他自己卻因而犧牲了，在他臨終的時候，天空中出現了「南天門大仙福德正神」。後來主人為了感念他的義舉，便為他塑像建廟供奉，並題一幅匾額，上書「福德正神」4字。
- (2) 以前中國某地住著父子2人，相依為命，過著極貧窮的生活。不久兒子死了，留下孤獨的老人，非常傷心終日以淚洗面。後來有一位神仙教他說：「往前行便可以找到你兒子。」老人往前行，看到了1條蛇，便認為是他的兒子投胎，將其帶回家飼養。後來蛇長大了，老人便把他放出去自己求生。不料這蛇卻到處害人，老人知道後很傷心，本著大義滅親的精神，把蛇給殺了，使鄰里安寧。地方官為了感謝他，便封他為土地公。
- (3) 中國古代有一勤政愛民的地方官，平日喜助窮人，熱心公益，後來卻因公殉職，地方人士為了感念他的德澤，乃建廟奉祀，恭稱他為土地公。
- (4) 后土的故事：秦始皇時，孟姜女為找尋丈夫萬喜良，哭倒了萬里長城，露出了無數白骨，她無法辨認哪個是她丈夫的遺骨，此時出現一白髮老翁，教她咬破手指把血滴在骨頭上，如果仍然是紅色的，便是她丈夫的遺骨。孟姜女依計找到了丈夫的遺骨，乃抱著他回家，這時眼淚滴在白骨上，卻長出皮膚和肌肉來，這時白髮老翁又出現了，他說：「抱著太累了，用麻袋背回家比較方便。」孟姜女照做，不料遺骨卻因摩擦而又變回白骨。她非常生氣就責怪白髮老翁，要他歸還亡夫的遺體。白髮老人無奈，只好埋葬他的遺骨，並答應負責看守墳墓。這就是後來置於墓旁「后土」的由來。
- (5) 土地公和土地婆的故事：據傳說，土地婆很自私，是個心腸很壞的人，所以人們都不願親近她。而土地公則是忠厚篤實的人，平時樂善好施。當他見世上的人都很窮苦，便設法使大家都能過好日子。不料，土地婆知道後便阻止他說：「如果大家都變有錢人，那苦差事誰做呢？」怕老婆的土地公聽了覺得也有道理，也就不提這事了。後來，土地公又看到人死的時候，大家都很傷心，便設法讓死者復活。這事讓土地婆知道了，她又說：「你這樣讓死人復活，那世上的人會愈來愈多，糧食也會不夠吃，到了最後，不就形成了人吃人的世界了嗎？」土地公被土地婆這麼一說，又被說服了。後來，不管人們再怎麼哭喊，也不能打動土地公，讓死者復活。土地公是如此的仁慈，因此人們都敬拜土地公，而不敬拜土地婆。目前在臺南有5所廟宇及三峽地方的土地公廟，和這兒一樣同祀土地公、婆，其主要目的在同情土地公之孤獨與淒涼。



Dr. History: Five Origins of the Earth God and Goddess

1. According to legend, in the Zhou Dynasty, a faithful servant named Zhang Ming De escorted the daughter of his master to her father. Unfortunately on the way they encountered a blizzard. Zhang sacrificed himself by taking off his coat to save the daughter's life. When he was dying of hypothermia, a line of words showed up high in the sky. It read: "Southern Heavenly Gate Earth God". Later on, his master built a shrine to worship Zhang out of gratitude and the plaque that was hung up in the shrine read "Earth God (fude zheng shen)".
2. Once upon a time, an old man and his son relied upon each other. After his son died, the father became very lonely and sad. One day, he got a god's notice that he would meet his son again. Completely convinced, he later encountered a baby snake and regarded the snake as the symbol of his son. He brought the snake home and treated it as his son. Years later, the father released the grown snake back to the mountain, but it started to harm people. The sad old father had no choice but to kill the snake by his own hand. Later, the local officials esteemed him as the Earth God out of gratitude.
3. It is said that a diligent and caring local official was highly respected and adored by people. One day he lost his life on duty. The people built a shrine to worship him as the Earth God in memory of his benevolence.
4. The origin of "God of the Earth": During the Qin Dynasty, a lady named Meng Jiang stood on the Great Wall and cried for her husband who was killed building the Great Wall. It is said that her sorrow was so powerful so that the Wall was torn down to expose a pile of white human bones buried underneath. Thanks to the advice of a white haired senior, Meng Jiang identified the remains of her husband. Later she again lost her husband's remains due to the senior's further advice. Meng Jiang blamed the white-haired old man, asking him to return her husband's body. So the white-haired man promised to guard her husband's tomb, which ended up in the folk belief that the God of the Earth guards tombs.
5. The story of the Earth God and Goddess: According to legend, the Earth Goddess was very selfish while the Earth God was very merciful. Whenever he saw people needing help, he would do all he could to help. Moreover, when he saw people's sorrow due to the death of their loved ones, he would try to bring the dead back to life. But the Earth Goddess had different opinions. She thought that what the Earth God did was against natural law. Later the Earth God accepted her opinion and that's why people always worshipped the Earth God rather than the Earth Goddess. So far, only a few shrines in Tainan and Sanxia, and the shrine here in Caoling, worship both the Earth God and the Earth Goddess.



2 客棧遺址

「大里客棧遺址」位於草嶺古道大里段之「護管所」與「虎字碑」間。據訪談得知，清代時人多以步行往返各地，因此當時過草嶺古道往返臺北、宜蘭的旅人頗多，行程皆需2日左右。因此行至此段山路(約為中途)，由臺北往宜蘭方向的人會在過虎字碑後的客棧落宿，自宜蘭往臺北方向的人就在遠望坑一帶的客棧落宿。

當時留宿客棧多為欲至基隆或臺北賣「什細仔」的行商者或牛販，「什細仔」多挑運婦女用品沿路至各聚落叫賣；牛販則多牽牛至基隆販賣。客棧營至清末，因經營者過世而停業，後由外地之人整修作為居民使用，據說歷經盧江輝、廬江海、江海輝、劉阿海等人遷入居住，多以養豬或種番薯維生，後來盧宅主人去世，且草嶺古道之交通用途變小，後代子孫便不再營運，任其荒廢，目前僅留下些許斷垣殘壁供後人憑吊。

而據地方耆老盧阿鬱先生現場解說，現今的「客棧」現場原有石屋一座，為盧江輝與劉阿海二戶共同居住，並開園種植番薯，以及養豬販售維生。客棧為典型的石砌小屋，早期以芒草鋪頂，為避「風」頭，因此房屋低矮，一般人進屋皆需躬身而入。而古道則以西北/東南之走向斜橫於屋前，異於今日之古道路線。今仍可見殘存石砌遺址，每年芒花季活動時，在此備有薑母茶供遊客享用。

Dali Remains of an Old Inn

Long ago this structure served as a place for traveling merchants to rest. In the Qin Dynasty it took at least two days to commute between Yilan and Taipei. The traveling merchants would stop by the inn, rest for one night, and continue their trip the next day. The inn was built in the typical local way, with walls made from stone and brick, and the roofs made out of silver grass. The door was low, and people need to bend to get in. The main building of the old inn is hard to recognize, with only some bricks and stones still remaining, but every year during *the Silver Grass Season Festival* a tea stand is set up here to prepare ginger tea for visitors.



歷史探照燈

草嶺古道上的第二個客棧遺址

草嶺古道上除了目前所知靠近大里方向的「客棧遺址」一處，據《崙嶺及草嶺古道人文史蹟、自然資源調查報告》指出，古道靠近遠望坑方向亦有一處客棧遺址「粉信客棧—遠望坑大飯店」。

位於遠望坑草嶺古道入口所在的山谷南麓，有一座長期以來被地方人們指為客棧的石屋，據遠望坑老輩盧阿鬱口述，此座客棧並無正式店號，但因老闆娘名叫黃粉，一般人便稱之為「粉信客棧」(信：本處指早期對女性的尊稱之意)，從此聲名遠播。往年凡自宜蘭方向過草嶺往基隆、臺北的旅人，多半在此打尖過夜，也有人稱之為「三貂過草嶺大飯店」或「遠望坑大飯店」。

The Second Remains of the Old Inn at Caoling Historical Trails

Along the Caoling Historical Trail, in addition to the well-known Remains of Old Inn near Dali, there is another old inn near Yuanwangkeng. According to the local senior, Lu A Yu, the old inn near Yuanwangken, Fen Guan Inn, was named after its hostess Huang Fen (Guan was the respectful title for women in old times). Those heading for Keelung or Taipei from Yilan used to take a rest at the inn. It was also called Sandiaoling Caoling Big Hotel, or Yuanwangkeng Grand Hotel.



10 護管所

原為林地護管所，興建於1970年，為防護森林發生火災、盜伐、濫墾之情事。1990年，因古道遊客大增，才改建為旅遊解說服務站，以滿足日益增加的遊客需求。

Maintenance & Management Office

Formerly a maintenance unit for the forest, the office was built in 1970. It is responsible for protecting the forest from fire, unlawfully logging, or cultivating farms in areas where soil conservation should be maintained. Since 1990, the office was transformed into a tourist information station, and now serves as an important stop for visitors to take a break during *the Silver Grass Festival*.

11 大里天公廟

位於宜蘭縣頭城鎮石城里，背山面海，風景偉麗，奉祀玉皇大帝，創立迄今已有200年歷史。又名草嶺慶雲宮，取蘇軾「一朵紅雲捧玉皇」之意。每年農曆正月初九為「天公生」，是當地重要慶典，遠來香客絡繹不絕。

Dali Temple

Located in Toucheng, Yilan, this is also called the Caoling Qing Yun Temple. With mountains at the back and the ocean to its front, spectacular views are offered here. Established for two hundred years, the temple is devoted to the Jade Emperor and every year on the ninth of January many people arrive here to celebrate and worship at the temple.



歷史探照燈

大里天公廟歷史沿革：

- 清嘉慶2年 —漳浦人吳明德捧玉皇神像渡海來台，至蘭陽歸附吳沙，並結草廬奉祀神像。
- 清道光16年 —民眾建廟於現址，稱為天公廟，惟規模簡陋。
- 清光緒30年 —吳紹華等人發起醵金，就地改建廟宇，取蘇軾「一朵紅雲捧玉皇」之意，稱「慶雲宮」。
- 民國21年 —發起人吳金枝、李木來、藍阿順、辦理事黃天成等，再行重修殿宇。
- 民國37年 —吳石定等發起添建前殿，於民國39年完工。
- 民國46年 —慶雲宮管理委員會成立。
- 民國49年 —兩座南北門樓興建。
- 民國52年 —地方人士為配合觀光，於廟後開闢公園，栽植花木，增建涼亭、噴水池。
- 民國58年 —地方人士興議重建凌霄寶殿，於民國60年完工。
- 民國65年 —舊稱新建。
- 民國79年 —文化活動中心興建，佔地2000餘坪及改建兩廊道。

History of Dali Temple

- In the 2nd year of emperor Jiaqing's reign during the Qin Dynasty — Wu Ming De, from Zhangpu, carried the Jade Emperor statue overseas to Taiwan, and settled in Yian.
- In the 16th year of emperor Daoguan's reign during the Emperor at Qin Dynasty — the temple was built and named Dali Temple.
- In the 30th year of emperor Guanxu's reign during the Qin Dynasty — the temple was rebuilt and renamed as Qingyun temple.
- In 1932—The temple was rebuilt again by Wu Jin Zhi, Li Mu Lai, Lan A Shun, Huang Tian Cheng, and others.
- In 1948—work on the front hall commenced and it was completed in 1950.
- In 1957—the Qingyun Temple Committee was established.
- In 1960—two arches over the gateway were built.
- In 1963—a park in back of the temple was open for sightseeing.
- In 1969—rebuilding of the Lingxiao Palace was started, it was completed two years later.
- In 1976—the temple was rebuilt.
- In 1990—the nearly seven-thousand-square-meter culture activity center of the temple was completed.



12 大里遊客中心

於民國86年5月27日落成啓用，位於草嶺古道大里入口處，一樓大廳北側設有仿虎字碑拓碑區，服務中心下方停車場有一大石，上有何應欽將軍親筆所題「蘭陽第一勝景」字蹟。中心設有可容納80人的多媒體放映室，採定時播放，放映「草嶺古道」、「龜嶼鄉情」等影片，另外也可透過電話預約觀賞簡報。展示館內之展示內容針對宜蘭開發史、噶瑪蘭、龜山島人文及轄區內各景點做介紹，提供遊客心靈深處更知性與感性的景點解說導覽服務。

Dali Visitors' Center

Officially open to the public in 1997, the center offers a display of cultural and historical documents, a multi-media presentation and guide services. Located in the Dali entrance into the Caoling Historical Trail, the center also provides a replica of the *Tiger* Inscription in front of its gates for visitors to make their own ink rubbings.



歷史探照燈 拓碑的藝術

一般來講，圓形的碑石叫「碣」，方形的叫「碑」。最著名是位於臺北、宜蘭草嶺古道交界處的「虎字碑」，此碑是1867年（清同治6年）臺灣鎮總兵劉明燈北巡噶瑪蘭的傑作。在草嶺頂上，他面對著當年呼呼作響的東北季風，寫下「虎」字來壓陣山魔。

有人看到虎虎生風的「虎」字，想將其拓印，只是山上風大，又無清水可用，因此就把墨汁倒在石碑上，塗抹均勻後用宣紙覆蓋其上，以滾筒輾過宣紙而印出「虎」字，但是卻造成石碑表面因為吸收了墨汁，整個碑面烏漆抹黑。後於民國76年，文化資產保護法通過之後，東北角風管處就在山頂上立下警示牌：「3級古蹟，不准拓印」；現在每年芒花季舉辦的拓碑活動，都是在大里遊客中心一樓大廳北側的仿虎字碑拓碑區進行的。

The Art of Making Ink Rubbings

In general, the circular monument is called a stone tablet, while a square one is called an inscription. The most well known is the *Tiger* inscription, located in the border between Taipei and Yilan County. Erected in 1867 (the sixth year of emperor Tongzhi's reign in the Qing Dynasty), it was inscribed by Taiwan Commander Liu Ming Deng for the purpose of quelling evil spirits in the mountain. The strokes of the inscribed Tiger are so vigorous and energetic that people now like to make ink rubbings. However, there is no water around the area to help clean the inscription after making an ink rubbing and so the surface of the inscription is soaked with black ink. In late 1987, the ink rubbings of the *Tiger* inscription, a level-three national historical relic, were prohibited according to the Cultural Asset Protection Law. Since then, the administration created an imitation of the *Tiger* Inscription at Dali Visitors' Center so people can safely make ink rubbings.

【拓碑的技巧與步驟】

一、事前的準備

1. 刷子：長毛鬃刷、短毛鬃刷、小鞋刷等。
2. 宣紙：以雙面宣為佳，藉其伸展性將紙慢慢下壓。
3. 噴霧器：市售簡單的灑水噴霧器，可控制適當的水分，以霧氣方式噴在宣紙上。
4. 白芨水：白芨中藥粉末，具黏性，與清水攪拌後以噴霧器噴在石碑上，讓宣紙緊密接合碑面。上墨後可輕易取下，且具有防潮防蛀效果。
5. 大頭針：用來戳破字畫的筆劃，讓裡頭的空氣擠壓出來。
6. 平板衛生紙：用來將宣紙上多餘的水分吸出，須用力使吸了水的宣紙回復純白顏色。
7. 墨汁：一般為黑色。
8. 拓包：拓包有三種材料，依使用狀況，最好的使用順序是 (1)棉花(2)木屑(3)沙子，將上述三種材料用白布緊緊包裹，按照所拓石碑大小分成大、中、小三種拓包。
9. 舊報紙：鋪在地面，用來承接或折疊印下來的拓本。

二、拓碑的過程

拓碑可培養耐心、體力、興趣及不氣餒的精神，是很好的美學教育。在進行之前，要先進行「讀碑」，就是充分了解石碑的內容，以書法來比喻，就是「讀帖」，這對拓碑會有加分效果。拓碑步驟順序如下：

- (1) 洗碑：用毛刷將苔痕、土垢洗刷乾淨，但需注意不可損壞文物。
- (2) 上白芨水：將調好的白芨水裝於噴霧器中噴於碑面，或用毛刷將其均勻刷於碑面。目的在於使紙張防蛀、防濕，以利長久保存。
- (3) 上紙：裁剪略大於碑文之宣紙，平貼碑面以不產皺紋為佳，超出碑陽部分延碑側住後折並以膠帶固定之。鋪紙時，應由同一方向推行，或由中往兩側舒展，以保持宣紙勻稱、平整。
- (4) 上水：將清水裝於噴霧器中，再將宣紙外層均勻噴水成霧，使水分逐漸滲透，目的是使紙張柔軟，使與碑面密合。
- (5) 趕氣：毛刷沿著邊緣趕氣，逐漸內進，使宣紙緊貼，後以大頭針小心在有空氣處刺小洞以引內氣排出溝紋之外。再以平板衛生紙或紙巾，輕壓緊貼碑面紋路使其凹凸貼合。
- (6) 捶碑與吸水：以1~3張棉紙覆於濕宣紙上，再以毛刷輕擊（毛刷與碑面成90度）或手掌內面肉多部位，用力下壓，使有字部分的宣紙凹陷於碑文之中，並將多餘水分吸乾。
- (7) 上墨：待宣紙乾燥或外層已呈現略白，便可準備上墨。將墨水注於墨盤中，使均勻分布，再以拓包蘸墨少許，而後就乾紙或乾報紙先行試拍，檢視墨色是否一致與擴散，見勻散則可快拍於宣紙上。拍撲時，以90度角，距離紙張約1~2吋，由下而上、由外而內，依邊緣拍撲，撲力不可過猛，同時應注意宣紙不可彈動或滑落，入氣則易變形。
- (8) 完成：撲墨完畢，檢視是否需修潤，若否，則應立即且小心取下宣紙，置於乾燥地方陰乾，宣紙下方或可鋪設乾報紙。陰乾後，即可以報紙外包宣紙一併捲起，帶回觀賞、送禮。
- (9) 善後：拓碑的善後處理特別重要，務必清潔碑面，收拾碑石附近環境，恢復拓碑前之樣貌，並懷著一顆感恩的心向碑石擁有者道謝。

三、拓碑的訣竅

訣竅就是不斷嘗試、練習。每個廟宇或是家裡的楹聯，都是拓碑的好對象。學校教室牆上的名詩名句、臺灣俗諺等，都是安全且可拓碑的地方。當然，要進行拓碑時，應先通知主管人員，只要能維護拓碑周圍環境的整潔，不破壞石碑，一般都能得到肯定與認同的。





Skills and Steps of the Ink Rubbings

Preparation

- 1. Brushes:** use long and shorthaired bristle brushes and small shoe brushes.
- 2. Rice Paper:** also known as Xuan Paper, better with double-sided Xuan paper for its stretching quality.
- 3. Sprayer:** for an even, fine spray on the rice paper.
- 4. Baiji Water:** as a Chinese medicine powder, Baiji is sticky when mixed with water. Spray Baiji water on the inscription before pasting the rice paper.
- 5. Pins:** puncture the strokes with pins to squeeze the air inside out.
- 6. Toilet Paper:** this soaks up water from the rice paper until it recovers its original white color.
- 7. Ink:** use black ink.
- 8. Dabber:** a ball-shaped device filled with cotton, wood dust or sand in the middle and wrapped with leather or fine cloth (cotton is better than the later two). The dabber can be large, medium or small according to the size of the inscription.
- 9. Used Newspaper:** unfold the newspaper on the ground and use it to put the ink-rubbed rice paper down.

Steps of Ink Rubbings

Ink rubbing is a process of cultivating one's character: it takes patience, physical strength, and stability. Before rubbing, one should read the inscribed content very carefully and thoroughly understand what the inscription means. It's similar to the observation of calligraphy before copying it. The steps and skills of ink rubbings are as follows:

- 1. Cleansing the inscription:** gently brush soil dirt or dust from the surface; careful not to damage the cultural relics.
- 2. Spraying the Baiji water on the inscription surface:** before pasting the rice paper onto the inscription, spray some Baiji water on the inscription. It helps to preserve the ink-rubbed rice paper from decay or moisture.
- 3. Pasting the Paper:** the rice paper should be a little larger than the inscription. Be careful not to make any wrinkles on the paper and paste from top to bottom or the middle to both sides.
- 4. Spraying Water:** spray on the pasted rice paper to make it soft and stick on the inscription surface.
- 5. Squeezing Air Out:** brush along the paper's edge and use pins to stab small holes on the paper to squeeze out the air inside. Gently press the rice paper with toilet paper to make it even more flat.
- 6. Pressing and Soaking:** cover 1 to 3 cotton paper tissues on top and press gently with one's palm or brush (the brush should be held vertically) to make sure the indents of every calligraphic stroke are tightly close to the rice paper. Then soak up the water.
- 7. Inking:** wait until the rice paper is dry and returns to a white color; pour the ink into the ink tray and dip the dabber in the ink. Pat on the rice paper evenly and gently; be sure to use the dabber vertically to the paper and from the bottom up or from the center to the sides.
- 8. Completion:** mend the ink mark if necessary; then carefully remove the rice paper from the inscription and let it dry on top of the unfolded newspaper on the ground. Roll up the rice paper together with the newspaper when the ink is totally dry.
- 9. Cleansing Out:** be sure to clean the inscription surface as well as the nearby surroundings; remember to show appreciation and thank the inscription owner.

Tips for Ink Rubbings

The only tip for ink rubbings is to keep on practicing. The pillars of a temple, columns of traditional halls, and the inscribed walls of schools are safe, perfect places for ink rubbings. Be sure to ask for permission in advance, and cleanse the nearby surroundings after making a rubbing.

秋日的東北角，抖落一山谷的黃與綠
如錦的白色芒花海裡，有回憶，也有夢境
循著似曾相識的百年石階步道
邂逅一整個綠色天地的蟲鳥花草
還有那抹不去的詩意與浪漫

In autumn, in the mountain valleys on the northeast coast, the colors change from yellow and green to white with natural grace. Pushing aside the tall and swaying silver grass sparkling under the sun, there are centuries-old historical trails that we seem to have met before. Hiking along the trails, a whole new green wonderland full of trees, bugs, birds, plants, and other creatures is waiting down the path. It's time to experience the ecological beauty and mystery at Caoling area.

草嶺古道除了是一條充滿自然風光、歷史傳說和人文風情的步道，更是動植物生態相當豐富的山間寶地，可說是觀察當地植物生態的最佳教室。這裡的森林非常原始，混合了海岸森林和低海拔森林的常見物種，林相豐富，四時呈現的不同景觀也提供了動植物優良且多樣的生存環境，如果細心觀察，更能見到平日少見的昆蟲和林鳥，如人面蜘蛛、白痣珈蟪、黑脈樺斑蝶、臺灣騷蟬、椿象幼蟲、赤星椿象、烏鴉鳳蝶、施思峰天牛、扁鍬行蟲、叩頭蟲、牛背鷺、台灣藍鵲等，植物類則有山棕、桂竹林、姑婆芋、月桃、野薑花、鐵砲百合、臺灣杪欏、白背芒、箭竹、漆樹、相思樹、蕨類等，對於喜愛觀察生態的遊客實屬不容錯過之處。

In addition of a trail of natural beauty, historical legends and cultural relics, the Caoling Historical Trail is also an ecological treasure. It is rich in flora and fauna and the environment provides shelter for a variety of creatures and plants to survive and grow. The forest here is very old, with a mixture of common species of coastal forests and low-elevation forest. If one observes carefully, some rare and treasured birds and insects are not hard to find. These include: *Nephila pilipes*, *Matrona cyanoptera*, *Danaus genutia*, *Pomponia linearis*, larva of Red bugs, Stainers, *Dysdercus cingulatus*, *Papilio bianor thrasymedes*, *Paraglenea swinhoei* Bates, *kriesche*, click beetle, *Bubulcus ibis*, and Formosan Blue Magpie. The common plants that can be seen include the Formosan sugar palm, Makino Bamboo forest, Giant Elephant Ear, *Alpinia zerumbet*, Ginger Lily, Longflower Lily, Taiwan Spinulose Tree Fern, Silver Grass, *Fargesia*, Giant-Leaved Making-Nut, Taiwan Acacia, and ferns.



一株芒草 自然界所賜予的美好禮物

草嶺古道最為人熟悉的芒草，閩南語稱「菅芒」，在臺灣的平原和低海拔丘陵山區，都不難發現芒草的蹤跡。它往往率先在一個裸露地區出現，生長時序和許多植物不一樣。每年到秋天時，多半是植物蕭索、候鳥南飛的季節，這時卻是芒草的花穗開始抽長的時候，通常到了晚秋，就已經滿山火紅。到了寒冬時，金屬的光澤褪去，色澤漸漸轉白灰後的芒花，在冬風裡搖曳，黃褐帶白，十分醒目。

喜歡登山的朋友對它卻相當頭疼，因為其葉緣為細鋸齒狀，且含有「矽」的成分，易割傷人類皮膚。但芒草是一種用途極廣的植物，以前農家的屋頂有時就以芒草鋪成；其穗桿細綁起來可做成掃帚，而一些現成摘取的果菜，也常以芒草捆綁；此外，並可當成飼料餵養牛羊等家畜；整個植株並可做成防風圍籬。中國藥草名著《本草綱目》中並記載，其莖可利尿、根可治咳。

而以鳥類而言，許多低海拔鳥類都與其有密切生活關係，斑文鳥、尖尾文鳥等文鳥屬鳥類，會成群到芒花上啄食成熟穀類；春天時，麻雀、烏秋和綠繡眼，也喜歡叨著芒花穗桿去築巢，還有些鳥類就直接在芒草叢裡面築巢；另有一種褐頭鷓鴣因常在芒草上歌唱，別名就稱為「芒冬丟仔」；在古道上常聽到小彎嘴畫眉的歌聲，是著名的「芒草之鳥」。

小小芒草，大大用處。不僅是對人類，對於自然界的各類動物來說，芒草都是大地贈予的美好禮物。



Silver Grass: The Wonderful Gift from the Nature

The first impression people get for the Caoling Historical Trail is always the swaying silver grass. It's a common plant here in terrain at low altitude. Different from other plants blooming and growing in spring and summer, silver grass blossoms from late autumn. When northeast wind starts to blow hard in winter, it's the prime time for silver grass to bloom. The spectacular scene of the silver grass waves swaying all over the mountain and valley attracts visitors worldwide every year. Though the beauty of blossoming silver grass is obvious, hikers are not so fond of silver grass. This is because the silver grass contains "silicon" which can easily cut a person's skin and so hikers often get hurt. Despite this, silver grass is quite useful in older, agrarian times. At that time, silver grass was used to make brooms, grass roofing and was even used in traditional Chinese medicine! Silver grass is not only useful to people, but also for birds. Some birds use it to build nests; some even build their nest in the silver grass bushes!

秋色芒芒 原來不是五節芒

秋日時節是芒草正盛時，過往一般人多把郊野所見芒草一概喚作「五節芒」；根據李瑞宗（1995）的博士論文研究，臺灣的五節芒並不如想像中常見。五節芒植株較高，葉背綠色、不具白粉，花開於五、六月，分布以中南部為主、北部較少；而東北角最常見的芒草，卻是花開於十至一月，葉鞘光滑無毛、鞘緣具毛，葉背具白粉，故名「白背芒」。白背芒初期花略帶紅色，高度約1-3公尺，是臺灣芒花家族的老大，除了草嶺古道外，陽明山及九份皆是觀賞白背芒的絕佳地點。不過在茂密芒草區行走時，建議穿著長袖衣物，以免白背芒的葉子割傷皮膚。

Silver Grass: *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *glaber*

Instead of *Miscanthus floridulus*, the most common *Miscanthus* sp. in low altitudinal Taiwan, *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *glaber* is found in Caoling. While *Miscanthus floridulus* has leaves green on the back and blooms in May and June, *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *glaber* has leaves with white awns and white powder on the back and blooms from October to January. Blooming from October to November, its early flowers appear reddish. About one to three meters high, silver grass generally grows on the grasslands. In addition to thriving on the Caoling Historical Trail on the Northeast Coast, Yangminshan and Jiufen are two sites for populations of silver grass. Be sure to wear long sleeved clothes and pants when walking into silver grass bush, as the leaves can cut your skin.

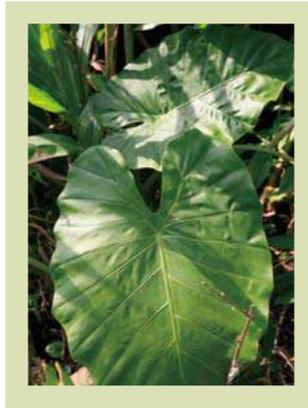


古道五大植物生態

據清朝古籍姚瑩的《臺北道里記》上所載，昔日之古道沿路林木茂盛，仰不見天日，其旁並聞深澗流水聲，另亦描述該步道具具有許多無法命名的古樹與怪鳥，林中多木質藤木，當地人取其藤心而食。古籍所描繪的其實就是一幅亞熱帶雨林的生態實景，而藤心可食的植物，可能就是黃藤。

由此可見昔日古道林木鬱閉的情況，但隨著古道之開闢，開墾與森林破壞隨之而至。北宜公路開通後，古道也隨之煙沒，後雖經造林綠化，然而在草嶺稜線附近，在氣候的影響下迄今仍保留著草生地的狀況。而歷經大約半世紀的人工林，林木目前也正在進行著天然演替的現象，亦即原生的天然林木小苗不斷地在其林下出現。

草嶺古道沿線大約可見284種維管束植物，其中47種為蕨類植物，原生裸子植物只有一種，雙子葉植物200種，單子葉植物36種。至於草嶺古道沿線的植被，由海岸經內陸可區分為濱海植物群落，果園與造林地，高草地、灌草地與風衝矮林，山地森林，以及農作地等五大植物生態。



Five Plant Ecologies at the Caoling Historical Trail

According to the ancient book *Roads and Districts in Taipei*, written by Yao Ying in the Qing Dynasty, before the trail became the passage between Yilan and Taipei, the natural feature there was a subtropical world. It was full of ancient forests, flourishing trees, lianas, and rare animals. Until today, this area still has many individual ecologies including plants, birds, bugs, trees, and other animals. Along the trail, there are approximately 284 species of vascular plants, including 47 kinds of ferns, one kind of stalk plant, 200 kinds of Dicotyledon and 36 kinds of Monocotyledon. As for the vegetation along the Caoling Historical Trail, from the coast to the land there are coastal plants, fruit farms and reforestation areas. There are also high grass areas, bush grass areas, windbreak low forest, mountainous forest and agricultural land.



虎葛是一種攀緣性的草質藤木，葉為掌狀複葉。
Japanese treebine is a climbing vine, with palm-shaped compound leaves.



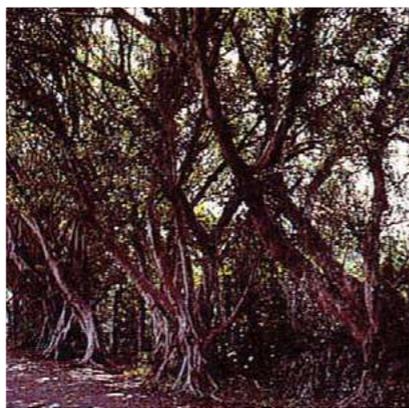
人工林下天然生長的自生植物—刺杜密。
Bridelia balansae is the volunteer plant under the artificial plants.

植物群相： 闊葉樹林、針葉樹及筆筒樹

草嶺四周接近山頂處，除了草生地外，仍有樹木生長，顯見這裡環境因子的綜合影響，對樹木並不構成生長限制。只是，這裡曾經歷過森林大火，毀去了大片的森林，隨著歲月的遞轉，森林正從山凹處努力地向山頭恢復；但由於山頭環境相對惡劣，演替速率緩慢，以致仍維持在草生地的狀態，故名「草嶺」。

Flora: Broad-Leaved Forest, Coniferous Trees and Grass Fern

Caoling is a good place for admiring silver grass in the autumn. Looking around and seeing the trees growing near the hilltops, you would know that Caoling was not always covered with silver grass. The environmental factors in Caoling do not limit tree growth and forest formation. However, the past several fires destroyed large tracts of forests. With the passing time, forests have been recovered from the valleys toward the hilltops. Because of unfavorable environments on hilltops, the succession proceeds pretty slowly. Till now, Caoling is still mostly covered with grasses.



暖濕谷地多榕樹

榕樹屬熱帶性樹種，全世界有850種，位居亞熱帶的臺灣也有18種11變種，多分布於低海拔地區，特別是溫暖潮濕的溪谷環境。在草嶺古道上共可發現14種榕樹植物，常見的有正榕、雀榕、大葉雀榕、島榕、稜果榕、水同木、菲律賓榕、九丁榕與牛乳榕。

Fig trees in warm and moist valleys

Figs are tropical tree species. There are 850 species of figs in the world. In Taiwan, there are 18 species and 11 varieties, mostly distributed in low elevations, especially in warm and moist valleys. Along Caoling ancient trails, 14 species of figs can be found.



名符其實的稜果榕

榕樹最大的特點就在於它那一球球像果實的構造，其內包藏著無數的小花，故稱「隱頭花序」，結的果實也包在這球狀物裏，故也稱「隱頭果」。稜果榕的隱頭果具有一條條的稜線，故名。雌雄異株。常與水同木混淆，隱頭果扁球形具稜、嫩葉黃綠而不顯橙紅可資區別。

Havil fig

The major characteristic of figs is its fruit-like syconia, in which many flowers are hidden. Havil fig's syconia with ridges on the surface are its major difference from other figs. Its young leaves are yellowish green.



花果幹生 水木同夥

水同木，隱頭果圓球形而無稜，嫩葉紅橙而黃綠，可與稜果榕區別。本種最大特色在於隱頭果經常幹生。在眾多兄弟中，對於環境潮濕度的需求，可說是最高的，真可謂木同水一夥。在臺灣低海拔山區，及潮濕谷地，都相當常見。

Harland fig

Harland fig's syconia have no ridges on the surface and its young leaves are orange or red. Its syconia are often borne on trunks. Among all figs, Harland fig requires the most humid environment. Therefore, Harland figs often form dominant communities in moist valleys of low altitudinal mountains

如蝶群圍華八仙

為了吸引昆蟲前來傳粉，華八仙演化出兩型花：中央部份是可孕性花；外圍有一圈不孕性的裝飾花，雌、雄蕊多已退化，卻具有數枚白色特化的瓣狀萼片，花梗細長，像極了一群飛舞在花序之上的小白蝶，彷彿在招攬遠處的飛蝶同伴，這裡有好吃的蜜糖，快來。



Chinese hydrangea

To attract insects to pollinate, Chinese hydrangea evolved two types of flowers. A circle of sterile ornamental flowers, which have degenerate pistils and stamens, surrounds the fertile flowers in the center. Supported high by slender peduncles, the large white petal-like bracts look like white butterflies flying above the florescence.

果如麻糬黏芝麻

蕁麻科植物多半生長於潮濕環境、葉片薄軟、三出脈、花小而不顯著、僅有一層花被（亦即沒有萼、瓣之分）、藉風傳粉；長梗紫麻也同樣具有上述家族的共同特性。蕁麻科家族成員以草本居多，長梗紫麻卻是全島中、低海拔相當常見的灌木。葉片互生、具長柄紫紅色，花雖小而不顯著，結果的模樣卻像極了白色麻糬上粘黏芝麻一般，相當別緻。

Purple wood nettle

Growing in moist habitats, most species of nettle family have thin leaves with trinervate veins and small insignificant flowers, which are pollinated by wind. Unlike most herbaceous species in nettle family, Purple wood nettle is a shrub commonly found at low elevations of Taiwan. Its alternate leaves have purple petioles and its fruits look like white berries covered sparsely with sesames.

果如垂涎 葉似大夫

六月天，滿樹白華，如含羞草般的花型花序，相當引人注目。不過，額垂豆最予人印象深刻的，恐怕還是歲末時節，果實成熟而開裂的模樣。豆莢旋捲如睡掛，開裂後，露出深藍色而面著蠟粉的種子，細長的臍帶依然相連，致使種子懸垂在豆莢之外，活像垂涎欲滴。不開花結果要認識它，一點也不難。二回羽狀複葉，愈靠近先端的羽葉和小葉愈大；羽葉二或三對，看起來就像是個「大」字或「夫」字。

Chinese apes earring

In June, the white flowers similar to those of mimosa hang conspicuously all over the tree. However, the most impressive characteristic of Chinese apes earring is its split mature pods in the end of the year. The pods open to expose the blue powdery seeds hung at hila. Its bipinnate leaves are pretty large.

樹結小南瓜 名喚饅頭果

細葉饅頭果，大戟科植物；果實呈縮小版的小南瓜是這一屬的標誌，果實綠綠小小的甚不起眼，然而一旦開裂，裡面可是火辣辣的鮮紅色。葉柄側邊具有三角形、硬挺如刺的托葉，也是該屬植物的辨認特點。樹皮灰白、細縱裂，可作為辨識上的輔助特徵。就地形而言，多分布於上坡段與稜頂位置。

Common glochidion

Common glochidion is a species of spurge family. Its characteristic fruits look like miniature pumpkins. The mature fruits split to show the fiery red inside. Its triangular stipules are tough like thorns. The bark is grayish white with fine lengthwise splits. Common glochidion is mostly distributed on the upper hills and ridges.



木瓜牛乳 榕樹怪胎

榕樹類植物，紅紅的隱頭果，大大乳房形，故名牛乳房，也稱牛乳榕。非花果期，最大的辨識特點，在其葉形好似木瓜果。榕樹類多分布於低海拔溫暖潮濕的凹谷環境，且不隨季節變化而落葉；牛乳榕可說是榕樹家族裡怪胎，分布於低至中海拔，典型的落葉性植物，葉於春暖時節，紅嫩齊發於枝稍。

Beechey's fig

Beechey's fig has reddish syconia shaped like cows' udders. Its leaves are in the shape of papaya fruits. While most fig trees grow in warm and moist valleys at low elevations and do not shed leaves in the fall, Beechey's figs are distributed from low to middle elevations and shed leaves in the fall. In warm springs, beechey's figs shoot out red young leaves.





大葉榕為臺灣低海拔谷地天然林植物。
Big-leaved Fig is the main tree of low-altitude valley forest.



先民做木屐的材料—山黃麻。
India-charcoal Trema, the material for ancestors to make clogs



廢耕水田的蔓性草本植物—鵝黃菊。
Wedelia, a herbaceous vine



埤口土地公廟附近，偶可見結實累累的臺灣原生種的臺灣獼猴桃。原產於臺灣及華中的臺灣獼猴桃，每顆只有姆指指甲大小，是紐西蘭奇異果的祖先，樹高約兩層樓高，主要是保留給猴子吃的。

As an indigenous species here in Taiwan and central China, Taiwan Actinidia can be found on the left of Earth God Shrine at Wu-Kou. Its fruit, as big as a thumbnail, is an ancestor of the New Zealand kiwi fruit. The tree is about two stories high and the fruits are mainly used by monkeys to eat.



古道沿途白蝴蝶翩翩起舞。
In spring the tender shoot of Milk Fig Tree appears to be red.



琉球松人工林。
Artificial Forest of Pinus luchuensis Mayr



琉球雞屎樹(Lasianthus fordii Hance)屬茜草科雞屎樹屬，枝葉搓揉後有雞屎般臭味，毛絨絨的白色花和藍色的果實，是古道上的特色植物。
Lasianthus fordii Hance is very a special plant with furry white flowers and blue fruit. If you rub its branch or leaf it smells like chicken droppings.

草嶺古道植被剖面示意圖

Vegetation Profile of Caoling Historical Trails

1. 蓮霧
2. 白朮子
3. 山棕
4. 相思樹
5. 姑婆芋
6. 琉球松
7. 大葉楠
8. 椶果榕
9. 水同木
10. 水冬瓜
11. 紅楠
12. 楓香
13. 細葉饅頭果
14. 楊桐
15. 月桃
16. 牛乳榕
17. 紅楠
18. 五節芒
19. 筆筒樹
20. 桧木
21. 小梗木薑子
22. 水金京
23. 九丁榕
24. 樹杞
25. 江某
26. 菲律賓榕
27. 桂竹
28. 水田

1. wax apple
2. Mallotus paniculatus
3. Formosan sugar palm
4. Taiwan acacia
5. Giant elephant ear
6. Pinus luchuensis Mayr
7. Large-leaved nanmu
8. Haul Fig Tree
9. Milk Tree
10. Oldham's saurauia
11. Red Nanmu
12. Formosan Sweet Gum
13. Common Glochidion
14. Cleyera japonica
15. Alpinia zerumbet
16. Milk Fig Tree
17. Red Nanmu
18. Silver grass
19. Common tree fren
20. Eurya emarginata
21. Litsea hypophaea Hayata
22. Wendlandia formosana Cowan
23. Ficus nervosa
24. Siebold Ardisia
25. Common Schefflera
26. King's Fig
27. Makino Bamboo
28. paddy field





草嶺古道蘊藏著豐富史蹟與人文生態，透過一步一腳印登山健行旅程，當思緒回到先民艱辛開墾情景，總令人細細品味古道情懷。200多年時光古道，記錄無盡歲月，讓人誓願珍惜這塊土地。

With historical sites and cultural relics, the Caoling Historical Trail is like a magic tunnel that connects the past and present. When people step onto the trail, the nostalgic memories of ancestors and their stories come back. The trail and the flourishing silver grass have been with us for two hundred years. It's a reminder for all of us that we should cherish what we have now.



10年前，為扭轉東北角秋、冬兩季濕冷印象，突破旅遊瓶頸
東北角暨宜蘭風管處結合了古道芒花和轄區觀光資源
推出「草嶺古道芒花季」活動，不但成功打開東北角遊憩休閒的知名度
更讓原為觀光淡季的秋冬兩季，掀起一股旅遊熱潮…
芒花十年，我們草嶺古道不見不散！

芒花·拾穗

74

山海間的古道記憶·東北角草嶺古道具幽行及芒花季十年精彩全紀錄

It's been ten years since the first festival of the silver grass season. Ten years ago, the Northeast and Yilan Coast Administration combined local resources and innovative tourist ideas to encourage people to go out on these cold, wet days and enjoy the spectacular scenery. Since then, *the Northeast Caoling Historical Trail*

Festival becomes a big event every November. As time passes by we're not getting any younger, but the passion and enthusiasm that we have for the land is not altered at all. Stepping again onto the hundred year stone trail and pushing aside the tightly packed white silver grasses, we know we're home.

輯四 花季·十年有成

PART IV :: Annual Festival of Silver Grass Season
for Ten Years

The Legend of the Silver Grass

75

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea: Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

草嶺古道芒花季

典藏古道秋芒的 美麗記憶

每年 11 月，東北季風迎風吹拂，漫山的白色芒花海有如點點飛絮，鋪上層疊巒山，為古道增色不少。為鼓勵國內外旅人前來、共創在地經濟價值，東北角暨宜蘭風管處十年來，每年 11 月初起，都會以不同的創意企劃結合主題行銷，舉辦為期 1 個月的「東北角草嶺古道芒花季」登山活動。

除規劃適合親子、朋友、登山客的健走路線，還有一系列趣味生動的活動，如集章戳換贈品、拾寶通關古道奇兵之旅、漂流木藝文走廊、草嶺古道拓碑DIY教學、明信片寄情等兼具知性與感性的節目。每年吸引數萬名愛好健行及大自然的民眾慕名前來，一同相約草嶺古道，重新走過先民足跡斑斑的石板古道，伴隨道旁百年不變的美麗秋芒，盡享悠遠的古道人文風情，共譜一場兼具知性人文與感性休閒的秋日宴饗。

The Yearly Banquet: Annual Festival of the Silver Grass Season

Every November when the northeast wind starts blowing the green mountains and valleys are gradually covered with gently swaying white silver grasses. The trail is transformed into a romantic pathway with the landscape full of dazzling silver grass blowing in the breeze. Under the innovative planning of the Northeast and Yilan Coast Administration, the annual *Silver Grass Season Festival* can be a nostalgic journey, a magical trip beyond time and space, or even a fictional fantasy in the future. The unique festival attracts tens of thousands of visitors who come along to enjoy the yearly autumn banquet and the special combination of natural beauty and culturally important relics and events.

東北角草嶺古道芒花季

- 時間：每年11-12月間
- 地點：草嶺古道沿線 | 大里、福隆遊客服務中心 | 靈鷲山
- 路程：草嶺古道全長約8.5公里（步行單程約需3-4小時）
- 方向：1. 可由遠望坑親水公園向大里（北→南）
2. 自大里出發向遠望坑方向前行（南→北）
3. 另可經由福隆虎子山至遠望坑往大里之路線
- 歷史：位於新北市貢寮區遠望坑及宜蘭縣頭城鎮大里之間，是先民往返於臺北與宜蘭間要道
- 特色：每逢東北季風吹起，古道兩旁及滿山谷的銀白芒花浪花，美不勝收
- 提醒：時入秋冬之際，下午 5 時天色即昏暗，每日下午 2 時後，不建議遊客再入草嶺古道

Profile of the Annual Festival

Time: every November to December

Location: along the trail, Fulong and Dali Visitors' Center, and Lingjiushan

Length: The Caoling Historic Trail is 8.5 km long and can be traversed in three to four hours.

Routes: starting either from Yuanwangkeng to Dali (north to south) or from Dali to Yuanwangkeng (south to north), or starting from Fulong Hu-Zi Mountain, passing through Yuanwangkeng, and arriving at Dali

History: Located between Yuanwangkeng, Gongliao Town, Taipei County and Dali, Toucheng Town, Yilan County, it served as the main route between Taipei and Yilan for previous generations. The remains of the Danshuei-to-Lanyang Pathway date back to the Qing Dynasty.

Features: when the northeast wind starts to blow, the spectacular scene of green mountains and valleys covered with swaying white silver grass

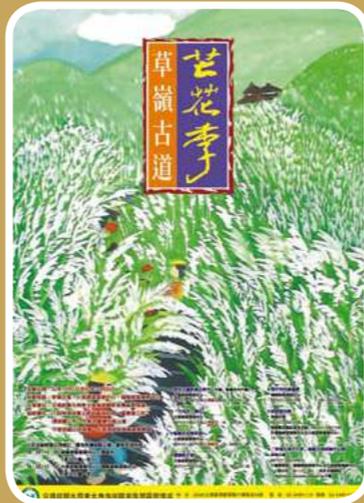
Reminder: no artificial lighting along the trail so visitors should start hiking before 2:00 pm to ensure they can safely return from any hike

芒花季十年有成 主視覺集錦

Silver Grass Season Festivals Review since 2002



2002



2003



2004



2008



2009



2005



2006



2007



2010



2011

2002

第一屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【天涼好個秋】

時序入秋，草嶺古道的芒花已陸續含苞綻放，帶著紅暈的花穗，仰挺於天空，隨風舞動，告訴我們冬天的脚步已來臨！本處為讓遊客可以體驗芒花隨風翻滾，整個山谷有如白浪般波濤洶湧的美景，於2002年11月開辦第一屆草嶺古道芒花季「天涼好個秋」，除了健行賞景外，還有很多好康、有趣的遊戲和童玩。



活動簡介

活動內容有集章戳過關兌換紀念品、探索先民生活智慧的民俗工藝表演、傳統工藝展、「憶童趣」趣味童玩教作、「古早味攤位」展售，並有親子繪畫比賽等，活動內容豐富。為便利遊客前往，主辦單位在福隆及大里遊客服務中心更備有免費的活動專車接送，方便遊客前往遊玩。

媒體效應

首屆的東北角草嶺古道芒花季，總人次達1萬5,000人，單日最高則達2,500人。



▲大里遊客中心外



▲大里遊客中心傳統工藝展區入口



▲大里遊客中心工藝展示區



▲古早味攤位展示



▲繪畫比賽第一名得主鍾明翰（作品後經採用為第二屆芒花季主視覺海報圖樣）



▲繪畫比賽頒獎



2002/What a Lovely Autumn!

Every autumn, the Caoling Historical Trail is covered with white silver grass and the landscape provides a spectacular view of this grass waving in the wind. Since November 2002, the Administration started *the first Silver Grass Festival*, and since then, the annual silver grass season has become a tradition. It is an important festival on the Northeast Coast. A number of interesting activities were held during the festival. For example, one could collect stamps to exchange for souvenirs, there was a folklore craft exhibition, there were demonstrations of traditional Taiwanese handmade toys, a local historical market stand and painting contests between parents and kids. For the convenience of visitors, a free shuttle bus traveled between Fulong and the Dali Visitors' Center. *The first annual silver grass festival* attracted up to two thousand five hundred visitors a day and one hundred and fifty hundred visitors in one month.



▲▼年度紀念品-古道書籤。



▲繪畫比賽優勝：國中組林宜鈺

▲繪畫比賽優勝：中年級組莊凱琳

▲繪畫比賽優勝：低年級組李佩瑾

▲遊客相當踴躍參與

▲編織教學進行中

▲木雕作品展演中

2003

第二屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季



第二屆的草嶺古道芒花季，伴隨福隆遊客中心重新啓動，再度掀起一波休閒生活的熱潮。並廣邀行政院海巡署北部地區巡防局、貢寮鄉公所、頭城鎮公所、中華民國健行登山會、中華民國山岳協會、北部海岸旅遊線產業聯盟等單位共同參與協辦，提供遊客更便利且豐富多元的遊憩體驗。在芒花盛開的草嶺古道上，訪古踏青，甚具詩意；加上古道坡度適中，很適合親子同遊。

活動簡介

除了延續去年第一屆芒花季的集戳章過關換贈品、傳統工藝展示—竹編草編木片編、古早味攤位展售（為推廣野薑花，特別規劃在大里遊客中心外古早味攤位販售野薑花粽）、親子繪畫比賽等活動，另新增了草嶺古道攝影展、拓碑教學及芒花季繪畫、詩詞創作比賽，讓每一位來訪的遊客都能留下屬於自己的古道回憶。

而福隆遊客中心的重新啓用，除提供旅遊資訊索取外，也展示了化腐朽為神奇的木雕區、身歷其境的遊憩體驗區、可動手觸摸的地質展示、配合芒花季的「菅芒秋色繪畫展」，還有小朋友的最愛—兒童迷宮，將東北角的自然人文資源、遊憩活動轉化成可與遊客互動的展示內容，在在顯示了東北角風管處的創意與用心，令人耳目一新。

媒體效應

芒花季開幕首日人潮達3,200人，遠超過第一屆的單日人數，整個月的活動下來，總造訪人次更超過 20,000 人次。



▲大里遊客中心推出古今映像展，展示有頭城及龜山島的老照片，可以讓遊客追源溯古、懷想當年。



▲邀請臺北聲動樂坊於大里遊客中心咖啡館演奏臺灣民謠。



▲大里遊客中心工藝展示區



▲單日創下3,000名遊客的記錄，超越第一屆單日2,500人之紀錄。



2003/The Northeast Coast's Third Silver Grass Season

In celebration of the reopening of Fulong Visitors' Center, the second-year silver grass festival became the focal activity of the administration for the year, with larger scale activities and resources. With the sponsorship of other related organizations, such as North Area Coast Guard, Gongliao Township Office, Toucheng Township Office, ROC Hiking Association, ROC Mountain Association, and the North Coast Traveling Association, this year's festival provided even more fascinating activities and attracted more visitors than the first year. Visitors embraced the beautiful views from the historic trails while hiking and enjoyed interesting games along the way. In addition to collecting stamps to exchange for souvenirs, a folklore craftsmanship exhibition, the demonstration of traditional Taiwanese handmade toys and painting contests that had been held at the last year, several new activities were held for the second-year festival. These included photography along the trail, making ink rubbings and poem writing contests. The newly reopened Fulong Visitors' Center, had a Driftwood Sculpture Exhibition Hall, Recreational Experience Area and a maze for children which was very popular with kids. The opening day created a record of single day admissions of up to 3,200 visitors. This exceeded the number for the first year, and attracted more than twenty thousand visitors in total for the whole month.



▲此屆新增拓碑活動，因為新鮮有趣，遊客即使大排長龍也拓得很開心，他們都表示主要是有紀念性，希望能收集完整以便收藏。



▲年度芒花季紀念品

2004

第三屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【古道風芒】



時逢東北角管理處成立二十週年，第三屆的草嶺古道芒花季承接前兩年的盛況，開幕第一天就吸引了大量人潮，短短一個上午就吸引了近七百人次的造訪。不過，這一年剛好遇上納坦颱風登陸，在14級強風影響，芒花綻放不復去年盛景，但在風管處的有效宣傳及全新的活動企劃，還是吸引了比去年多一倍的遊客前往。

活動簡介

本屆芒花季除了最有人氣的蓋章戳兌換紀念品活動外，特別推出「拓碑DIY同樂會」，由專業的老師示範教學，遊客可報名DIY，自己動手體驗拓碑的樂趣，還可以將完成的作品帶回家紀念！另外，風管處還在草嶺古道貢寮入口處規劃了一個新景點「遠望坑親水公園」（右頁大圖），園區內有親子草原、休憩平台、水中涼亭、小橋流水、生態池及天然塊石步道等，還有鄉間才會出現的手搖泵浦和水車，可以讓遊客親臨體驗賞受一下田園樂趣。而頗受好評的傳統竹編草編表演及教作、古道風芒書畫展及草嶺古道「踩草嶺—繪古道」繪畫比賽等，也都相當精彩豐富！

媒體效應

芒花季首日人潮一上午便達700人，整個月份的活動達40,000人次之多。



▲為服務遊客，準備了熱呼呼的薑母茶，在客棧遺址處的茶寮免費提供遊客飲用。



▲趣味的遊戲設計，讓來訪的大小朋友都能玩得盡興。



▲遊客開心與奉茶的工作人員合影



▲拓碑活動是每年芒花季的重頭戲



▲遠望坑親水公園



▲年度文宣品



2004/When the Historical Trail Meets the Silver Grass

In celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the administration, this year's silver grass season festival attracted nearly seven hundred visitors on the opening day. Many were visiting the Caoling Historical Trail for more than the first time since the first year of the festival. Unfortunately, the grass all over the mountain and valley was partly destroyed by the typhoon Na-tan and its fourteen-degree fierce wind. However, visitors still rushed into the northeast coast area to experience the silver autumn without feeling disappointed. Besides the normal-held activities, such as *collecting stamps to exchange souvenirs*, *ink rubbing lessons* were given for the first time. Visitors could take their own rubbing creations home after DIY lessons. Moreover, a whole new scenic spot called Yuanwankeng Water Park (shown as the big photograph on page 89) was designed and constructed at the entrance of Caoling Historical Trail. Inside the park there was an area for parent-child interaction, a balcony for resting, an underwater pavilion, bridges and brooks, ecological pools, stone trails and even a hand-operated pump and waterwheel that can only be seen in rural areas. Visitors could recapture the simple lifestyle of the old days before walking along the old, historic trails. The festival attracted more than forty thousand visitors in total for just one month.

▲古道上有一條別具特色的文化生態廊道，是管理處團隊發揮創意與巧思，將納坦颱風後海岸所遺留下來的漂流木切割處理成片，寫上臺灣諺語及本次活動虎字意象標誌佈置在古道沿線，一方面能凸顯在地歷史古風，另一方面揭示資源永續的環保概念，遊客多為此一巧思和所呈現的景象，駐足良久且讚嘆不已。臺灣俗諺，如：「歹瓜厚籽·歹人厚言語」、「人情世事陪到到·無鼎甲無灶」、「真識真驚·半識半驚·攏毋識攏毋驚」，就像小時候聽爸媽在說故事一樣親切。

One section on the trail was designed and decorated as a cultural and ecological corridor and named *the Driftwood Art Galley*. Along the corridor, slices of wooden boards made out of the driftwood left by the typhoon Na-tan were hung high on the trees at two sides. Traditional Taiwanese old proverbs of wisdom were carved onto the board, such as "evil men like to say something flattering" or "social engagement and worldly pursuit can waste one's fortune".



▲芒花季紀念品



▲工作人員開心合影

▲遊客相當踴躍參與

2005

第四屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【風芒再現】

在芒花似海、翩然搖曳的11月天登場的第四屆草嶺古道芒花季，活動主題定為「風芒再現」，就是希望前一年被納坦颱風摧毀的芒花風采能再恢復，好在經過1年的休養生息，芒花重現盛開的景況，尤其由虎字碑往埤口方向，一片銀白芒花海，吸引眾多遊客在此留影。

活動簡介

芒花季活動期間除了最叫座的「集章戳兌換紀念品」、「薑母茶奉茶」、「拓碑DIY」等，還有許多新的活動內容，如「發現東北角步道之美攝影比賽」、「懷舊詩歌吟唱」、「蝦兵蟹將民俗技藝展」等，並在「榕樹區」至「虎字碑」沿途的「漂流木藝文走廊」增設了客家驗諺語區，在大里遊客中心則首度推出貝殼DIY，搭配原有的竹編及拓碑DIY（設置3個小「虎字碑」，讓遊客可獨自完成拓碑），大受遊客好評，也讓遊客盡享一趟人文、生態及知性之旅。

這場名為「發現東北角步道之美」的攝影比賽，主要為推廣東北角步道之美，期望透過攝影鏡頭展現出東北角風景區山海交錯、鬼斧神工之美。此外，活動並邀集7-11、各旅遊業者與溫泉業者共同推出優惠及套裝遊程，讓活動不但更豐富周延，並對振興地方經濟提供一大利多。

媒體效應

本屆芒花季活動，首週兩個例假日人次就高達8,000餘人，再創活動多年來的新記錄。



▲年度章戳



▲懷舊詩歌吟唱。



▲現場還特別邀請專業音樂演奏者前來表演。



▲由小朋友搶綱演出的懷舊詩歌吟唱。



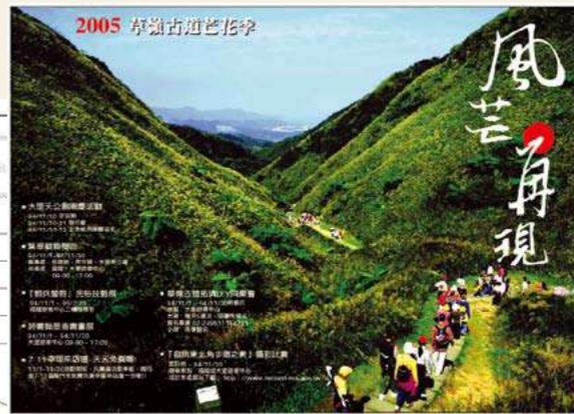
▲埤口處已可見抽穗的芒花，綻出淡紅紫色的花穗，佈滿了山頭，猶如芒花海。

▶木製杯墊的芒花季紀念品，大受遊客喜愛與收藏。

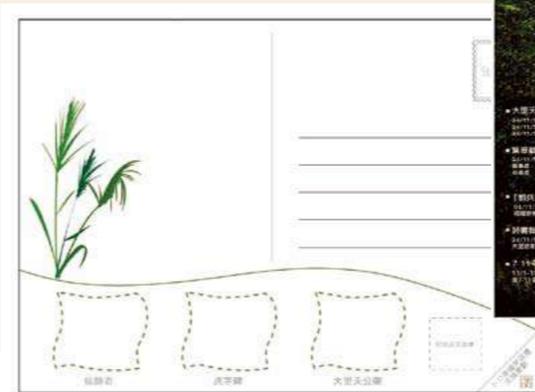


2005/Revisit the Trail as a Wonderland

The main theme of the year was 'Revisit the Trail as a Wonderland', implying the regrowth and new abundance of silver grass after the destruction of the previous years typhoon Na-tan. Along the trail from the *Tiger* Inscription to Wukou, where silver grass recovered to bloom in its greatest numbers, visitors were lingering around to take a photo as a memento. In addition to the regular activities during the festival, such as *collecting stamps for souvenirs*, *hot ginger tea drinks*, and *DIY ink rubbings*, there were some other new activities this year. Among them were *photograph contests on the Northeast Coast Trails*, *Poem and Folksong Performances* and a *Folklore Arts and Crafts*



▲年度活動明信片。



▲遊憩課課長林毓珊(左)當時初入公門，第一年參與奉茶活動。圖右為本處資深同仁陳月雲女士，每逢芒花季都會親自熬煮熱薑茶，在古道途中奉茶給遊客，近年來因體力無法負荷，才沒有再親自煮茶。



▲古道間的涼亭就是活動期間的戶外遊戲區，每逢例假日都會吸引許多遊客駐足同樂。

Exhibition. Moreover, for the first time Hakka proverbs were included and carved onto the wooden boards of the *Driftwood Art Galley*. These were located along the trail from the big banyan tree to the *Tiger* Inscription. On the other hand, at Dali Visitors' Center, a 'shells DIY' and exhibition was offered for the first time. There were also three small *Tiger* Inscription replicas for visitors to make ink rubbings. Last but not least, the photograph contest aimed to promote the natural beauty of the northeast coast by encouraging visitors to get close to nature and have a picture taken as a souvenir. One last thing deserves to be mentioned. This year was the first strategic alliance of other related organizations, such as 7-11 convenience store, local travel agencies and hot spring associations. The cooperation of multiple industries not only provided various preferential tour packages for visitors to choose from, but greatly broadened local sightseeing development. Admissions for the first weekend accumulated to eight thousand, setting a new record for the festival



▲每年芒花季都不可少的拓碑活動。



▲竹編教學。



▲貝殼工藝創作DIY教學。



▲來自海外的遊客也深受芒花古道所吸引。



▲為便利遊客前往，例假日在福隆及大里遊客中心都備有免費的活動專車接送。



▲古道間的溪流，成了遊客健行過程中稍作休息的絕佳地方。

2006

第五屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【風飛芒舞】



當草嶺之巔又是一片紅暈的花穗，仰挺於天空，隨風舞動，整個山谷芒花隨風翻滾，有如白浪般波濤洶湧，一年一度的第五屆「草嶺古道芒花季」同樣在11月天登場，在長達1個月的活動期間，再度引發國內觀光新話題。

活動簡介

本屆活動最特殊之處是在草嶺古道沿途安排山賊出沒，進行攔路有獎徵答，讓遊客不只登山健行，還時時處處有驚喜。

由於草嶺古道在過去為商旅要道，時常有山賊出沒，為了讓遊客體驗過去先人筆路藍縷的開創精神，特地在古道沿線設置山賊攔路點，讓遊客不只能體驗登山健行之樂，透過山賊的問答與解說，對於古道的人文歷史有更深一層的認識。

除了「集章戳兌換紀念品」、「薑母茶奉茶」、「拓碑DIY」等，還有「愛戀東北角網路徵文比賽」、「山賊攔路有獎徵答」等新活動。並與無名小站合作辦理「愛戀東北角旅遊手札網路徵文比賽」，讓美好的賞芒健行活動，也能留下值得回味的隻字片語。

媒體效應

本屆活動的第一個週末假日，便吸引了約2,000名遊客呼朋引伴前往參加，也因此造成了一股秋日登山健行的新風潮。



▲▼與遊客鬥智的現代山賊，讓遊客在賞芒健行的同時，也能體驗古道的懷舊風情，是本屆活動的一大特色。



▲草嶺古道登山入口處。



▲本屆特別規劃的猜謎區。



▲護管所在本屆也增設了醫療服務人員。





▲遊客與奉茶工作人員開心合影。



▲多元的攤位販賣區。



2006/When the Silver Grass Flies in the Wind

As usual, *the fifth Silver Grass Season Festival* was opened in November, when the mountain and valley of the northeast coast was covered with swaying white, silver grass. This year "mountain bandits" characters were created for the first time, aiming to increase excitement and amusement for hiking on the trails. During the festival, 'mountain bandits' were scattered along the trail to provide interesting stops for hiking visitors. The mountain bandits, going and coming like ghosts, would hinder visitors and ask questions. If visitors could answer correctly, the reward was some unexpected surprise or gift. However if the answer was wrong, visitors would be asked to play games with the mountain bandits and hopefully win back their freedom. Visitors could sometimes also win intricate souvenirs. The origin of mountain bandits along the trail can be traced back to the Qing Dynasty when the trail served as a main route for merchants to commute and trade. Sometimes the merchants would encounter mountain bandits. Only those with wisdom and courage could find their way. This spirit was what the administration hoped to maintain. That is why during the festival the historic theme 'mountain bandits' was brought back to life. The 'bandits' were acted by staff wearing disguises! This year, aside from the regular activities from previous years, was the first time the administration cooperated with bloggers who wrote articles on the topic of the Caoling Historical Trail. Through the Internet, the festival soon became a hit and attracted nearly two thousand visitors for the first weekend. It even created a new chic trend of hiking and walking on the green grass or historic stone trails.





▲本年度芒花季活動首創古道山賊的角色，攔路問答送贈品的活動，大獲遊客好評。另外，還特別舉辦山賊造型大賽，為芒花季活動更添話題與樂趣。



▲參與拓碑的民眾



▲前往草嶺古道的人潮



▲活動指示牌



▲芒花季紀念品

2007

第六屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【戀戀芒花思古道】

第六屆草嶺古道芒花季活動的主題是「戀戀芒花思古道」，主要是藉由秋芒的銀色浪濤帶著遊客穿越時光隧道，回到清代的古城，重溫古道的風情與感動。由於活動大受好評，還特別延長了1週到12月。

活動簡介

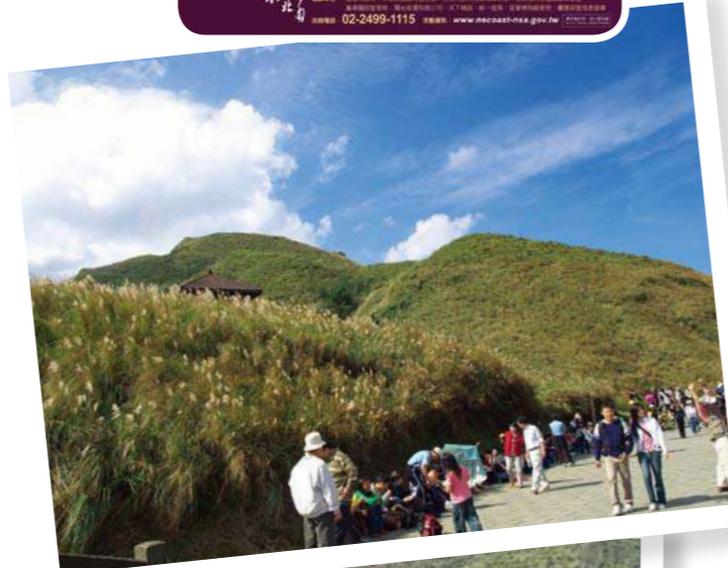
除了延續歷年來極受遊客歡迎的「集章戳換紀念品」、

「薑母茶奉茶」等活動，本屆還增許許多新企劃，如「草嶺古道山賊造型大賽」、「直搗賊窟有獎徵答」、「雞籠米雕(捏麵人)藝術展」等。

此外，通過山賊考驗集滿10兩黃金的遊客們，還可兌換了「時空膠囊」，將他們想對朋友、情人說的話都寫下來封存在時空膠囊中，交予工作人員，待隔年(2008)10月才會將其寄出，讓塵封一年的隻字片語重見天日，揭開書寫者滿滿的心意。

媒體效應

活動的第一個週末假日，吸引了約3,500名遊客呼朋引伴前來，甚至有遠從高雄來的遊客，一大早起來參加。



▲漂流木走廊



▲穿著古裝的工作人員與小朋友開心合影。



▲護館所區佈置成清朝驛站，復古攤販的叫賣聲夾雜著店小二的招呼聲，讓遊客們彷彿置身清代市集。





2007/Journey of the Nostalgic Trail

The main theme of this year was to return to the ancients. The trail was designed as an antique passage through the Qing Dynasty two hundred years ago. Visitors stepping onto the stone trail felt like being taken by a time machine, back into the past in just a minute. Because the festival was so highly commented on, the administration extended the activity period for the first time: extending the festival by one more week to early December. In addition to the regular activities from previous years, several novel and amusing games were designed for the year. These included 'Modeling for Mountain Bandits' at the Caoling Historical Trail, 'Marching to Bandits Hideout' where prizes were given away to contestants, and finally a Flour Miniature Art Exhibition. More than that, the host unit especially designed "the space-time capsule" for visitors to write messages to their loved ones and keep inside a capsule. Those who were successful through trials by the mountain bandits had the chance to get one capsule. After writing down their message, the capsule was sealed up and saved in the administration for one year. It wasn't until October the next year, before the new festival started, that the capsules would be sent to their loved ones. Visitors were fascinated by the concept of time travel capsules and eagerly joined the activity during the festival. On the first weekend of the festival three thousand five hundred visitors crowded into the Northeast Coast, some even coming all the way from Kaohsiung!



▲年度活動官網。

▲將草嶺古道佈置成一場盛大、復古的大地遊戲，沿線有許多富有趣味性及教育性的遊戲，適合闔家參加。

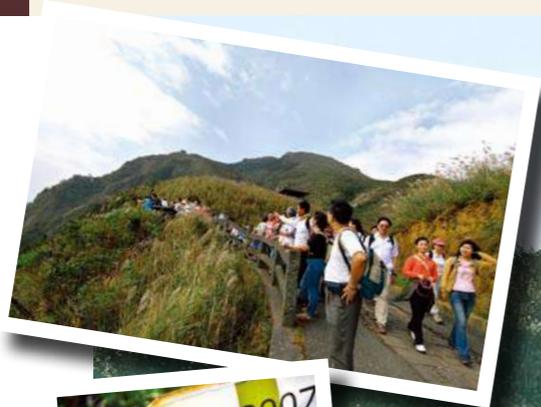


▲環保實用的筷子紀念品。



▲為登山遊客奉上一杯熱茶。

戀戀芒花思古道 (第六屆草嶺古道芒花季)



▲官兵與強盜的鬥智遊戲，連遠道來訪的外國朋友也玩得盡興。



▲遊客玩得入戲，也讓活動本身更添樂趣。



▲芒花季節的草嶺古道，早已是北部地區喜愛登山踏青的朋友每年秋天期待的自然盛會。



▲首創「山賊造型大賽」，讓遊客彷彿親身體驗了兩百年前的古道傳奇。

2008

第七屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【花漾秋芒】

草嶺古道芒花季活動步入第七年，遊客人數刷新單日登山健行最高人次，許多遠道而來的朋友，以行動展現對芒花季的支持與鼓勵，最讓主辦單位感到欣慰與感謝。雖然需要以體力、智力及勇氣走完草嶺古道全程8.5公里，但從遊客臉上微沁的汗水與充滿歡樂的神情，可以看出這趟兼具趣味及知性的古道登山健行活動，實在令人不虛此行並回味無窮！



▲印上主視覺的磁鐵及多功能魔術頭巾深受遊客喜愛。

活動簡介

除了新增許多與遊客互動的遊戲，如「古道山賊幫一闖關小遊戲」及「古道傳奇一角色扮演」，其他如「店小二奉茶服務」及「拓碑、捏麵人、葉脈標本DIY教學」等以及貼心服務的「接駁公車」及讓「集章迷」趨之若鶩的「集章戳換贈品」等活動，都獲得遊客極大的肯定與迴響。而本年度集章戳兌換的贈品—多功能魔術頭巾，熱門程度已達紅不讓，還需要廠商追加趕製供應。另外，本屆特別舉辦的「草嶺之『最』攝影比賽」，報名作品相當踴躍，也饒富創意，最後以楊錦秀的「草嶺最久的等待」贏得首獎（右頁大圖），為草嶺古道留下動人的影像。

媒體效應

單日吸引 10,000 多名遊客湧上草嶺古道，創下古道 200 年來，單日登山最高遊客量；至活動中期（11/15），累積有 4 萬名遊客，而整場活動總人次則逾 7 萬名遊客，來自四面八方熱情的遊客，為秋芒搖曳的草嶺古道，增添最動人的神采與姿態，也寫下傲人的紀錄。



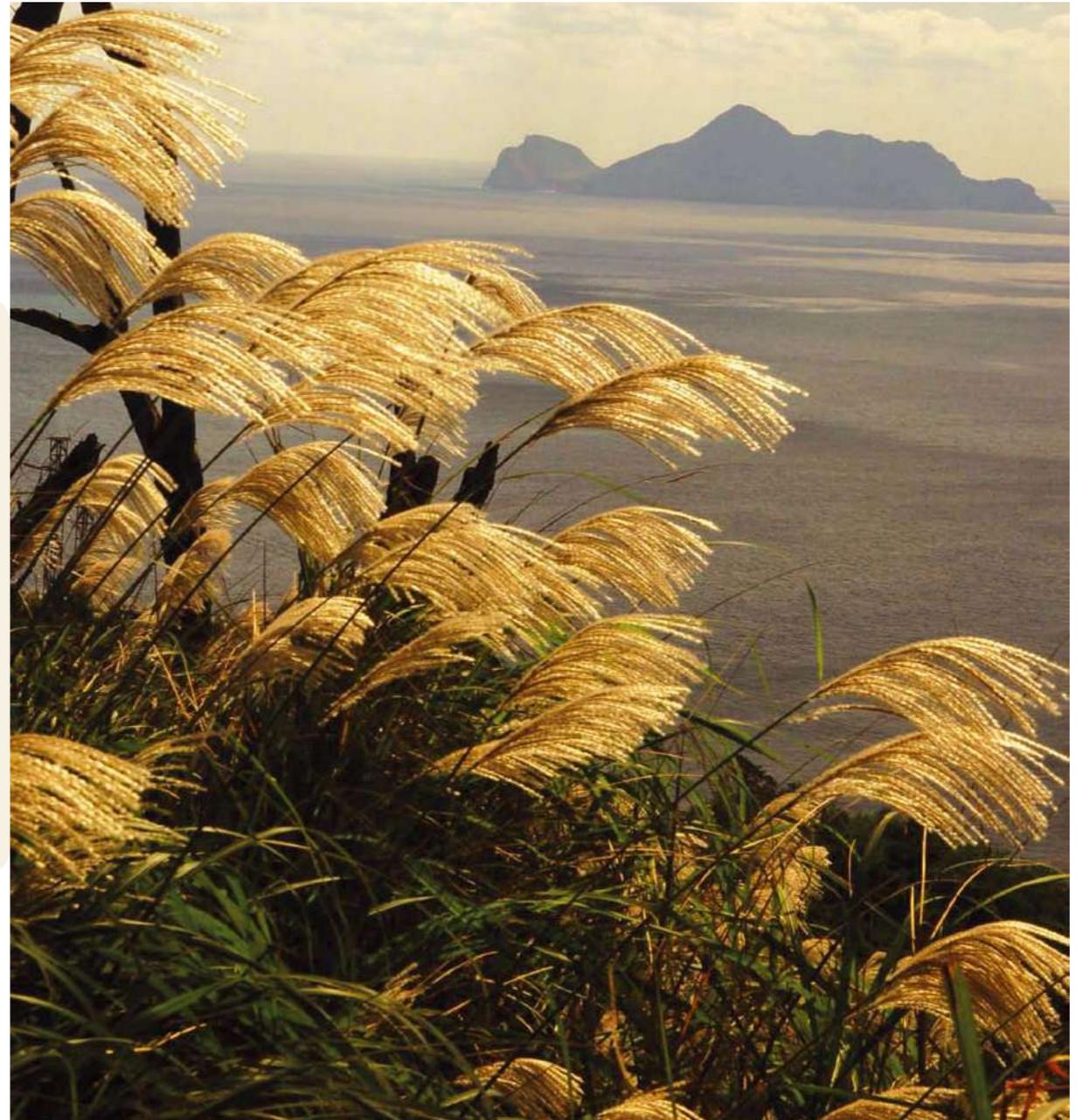
▲最受遊客喜愛的就是集章活動，不論大朋友或小朋友，都興高采烈的蓋紀念章。



▲葉脈標本DIY吸引許多小朋友爭相學習。



▲米雕又稱捏麵人，據聞源於古早民間大型宴會入席前，用麵粉捏製各種人物鳥獸，供賓客觀賞，作為一種席前招待。





▲多元討喜的年度紀念品。



▲葉脈標本示範製作中。



▲仿古驛站吸引遊客湧入。



▲國外遊客也跟著大夥兒一起排隊兌換紀念品。



▲十八銅人的精彩演出，為芒花季揭開熱鬧的序幕，也贏得遊客的滿堂采。



▲管理處還準備了許多精美小禮物要送給遊客。



2008/The Story of Silver Grass and the Historic Trail

By the seventh anniversary of the festival, the Silver Grass Season at Caoling Historical Trail had become an important festival in autumn. For seven years, visitor numbers increased steadily and most of them were visiting the trail for more than the first time. The historical trail is 8.5 km long, and takes three to four hours return trip. It is a perfect hiking route for young and old alike. In order to increase visitors' enthusiasm for hiking and getting closer to the nature, the administration tried very hard to come up with new intellectual games. This year many interactive activities were devised, such as 'Breaking through the Barricade of Mountain Bandits' and the 'Legend of the Ancient Trail—Let's Cosplay', along with other regular and popular activities such as offering hot tea, DIY lessons of ink rubbings, flour miniature art and leaf vein samples, a free shuttle bus service and last but not least the collecting of stamps for souvenirs. This year, visitors who collected all the stamps could get a useful square headscarf. This prize was too popular to meet the demand! In addition, the Caoling Photograph Contest attracted many participants. First prize went to Yang Jin Xiu's work, *The Longest Day at Caoling Historical Trail* (shown as the large middle photograph on page III). Visitors flocked into the Northeast Coast in an endless stream; creating a record of more than ten thousand visitor admissions in a single day and up to seventy thousand visitors in total for the festival.





▲攝影比賽第一名-草嶺最好奇的觀囑 (江吉盛攝)。



▲攝影比賽第二名-再盲也要忙裡偷閒 (吳忠政攝)。



▲攝影比賽第二名-草嶺最悠閒一天 (古定璋攝)。



▲攝影比賽第三名-草嶺最熱鬧的田間小路 (古定璋攝)。

2009

第八屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【芒花物語】

邁入第八個年頭的「東北角草嶺古道芒花季」以「時間」為主軸，打造一段橫跨過去、現在與未來的時空故事，藉由主人翁—未來人「小明」感嘆環境日益惡化，連過去唾手可得的芒花，今日卻因病毒侵害，在野外已不復見，所以決定踏上時空之旅，回到過去找尋芒花的感動。

活動簡介

活動的主軸以跨越時空為基調，期望藉由回到過去探尋芒花的感動，來喚醒遊客重視環保，而受遊客感化的山賊決定改邪歸正，組成「古道山賊幫」在大榕樹區、野餐區、小涼亭等處出沒，只要挑戰成功，就可獲得超值紀念品。

除延續歷年最叫座的「集章歡換贈品」、「店小二奉茶服務」、「大碑拓印示範教學」、「捏麵人DIY教作」等活動，另增加「宜蘭珍珠社區—草編DIY」，讓本屆芒花季多添一分純樸知足的農村生活味。此外，本處在遊客中心還精心安排免費人體局部彩繪、暢「影」宜蘭攝影展活動，並商請大里天公廟提供平安粥。

媒體效應

芒花季活動自2002年起開跑，至2009年已累積共約55萬人次的參觀遊客，成功打響東北角草嶺古道成為秋日芒花的賞遊勝地。



▲充滿正義感的未來勇士準備跨越時空，回到過去拯救芒花！



▲本是紙上的卡通人物，全像活過來似的，栩栩如生與遊客互動。



▲辛巳畫會現場為遊客展現繪畫之美。



▲每年都有全新的活動章戳讓遊客收集並兌換贈品。



▲想用智力贏過山賊嗎？加油！



▲例假日吸引許多遊客共同參與遊戲進行。



2009/The True Story of Silver Grass of the Caoling Historic Trail

Time travel from the future was the main theme of 2009. Combined with the concept of environmental protection, this year's festival aimed to recall peoples' awareness of protecting our mother Earth. A fictitious character from the future, Xiao Ming, introduced the idea of environmental conservation in the present. Xiao Ming came from the future, traveling through time to look for the disappearing silver grasses on the Northeast Coast. The story told visitors that due to environmental pollution the century-old silver grasses were wiped out in a night. The host unit hoped to arouse peoples concern for the environment and to increase awareness of and to cherish the natural beauty of the area before it is too late. The mountain bandits were again very popular characters this year. However instead of asking for trouble, this year the bandits renounced evil and helped promote the importance of environmental protection. In addition to the regular activities, a free body painting art exhibition was offered at the Fulong Visitors' Center. A Photograph Contest, 'Shooting Yilan,' was held for the first time and at Dali Temple and free porridge for a safety blessing was also very popular. Since 2002, visitor numbers were up to 550,000 in total over eight years.





▲遊客互動體驗遊戲區。



▲活動期間工作人員隨時待命，服務遊客。

▲年度芒花季活動官網首頁。



▲大里平安粥免費提供。



▲活動現場精彩花絮集錦。

2010

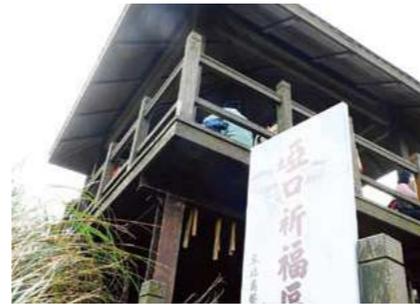
第九屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【芒花風旅】

本屆芒花季首度嘗試跨界與藝文創作者合作，邀請國內知名插畫家王傑，針對東北角的指標景點，尤其是草嶺古道一帶，以水彩創作的方式，創作出一幅幅的東北角美景。藉由插畫式的主視覺，強調本屆的「簡約、自然、樂活」的風格，結合「風吹，芒花畢露」概念，衍生「自然風」裝置與活動主元素。

活動簡介

除了延續過去多年來極受好評的集章戳兌換紀念品、漂流木藝文走廊、暢影宜蘭海岸攝影比賽展、客棧遺址薑母茶奉茶、拓碑教學、捏麵人教作、米雕、童玩及稻草編教作等活動，特別與風潮音樂合作芒花季活動專屬主題單曲下載，並推出全新的企劃主題，如辛巳畫會人體彩繪、穿越古時空闖關小遊戲、街頭藝人表演、靈鷲山賞芒祈福。另加碼推出三條賞芒路線：分別是桃源谷灣坑頭線、靈鷲山吉祥富貴線、靈鷲山芬多精長壽線。



▲山口涼亭是東北角草嶺古道秋日賞芒的絕佳位置。



▲活動期間在古道大榕樹區都有民俗老師現場樂器教學。



▲賞芒健行也能充實音樂文化。



▲身著古裝的服務人員隨時為遊客奉上一杯熱騰騰的薑茶。



▲射中目標了嗎？加油！



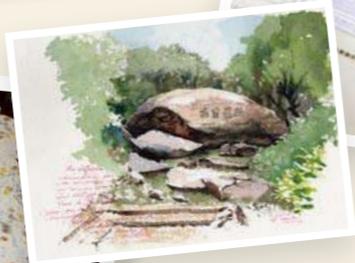
▲例假日吸引許多遊客共同參與遊戲進行。



▲本年度活動官網首頁。



▲本年度明信片深受遊客青睞，寄件如潮。



▲本屆的活動文宣主視覺採用國內插畫家作品，開啓一段跨界的藝文合作之旅。



2010/A Poetic Journey of Self-Realization and Fulfillment

After eight successful years in a row, the 2010 Silver Grass Season Festival cooperated with an artist: inviting nationally well-known watercolorist *Wang Jie* to paint some of the popular scenes along Caoling Historical Trail. Wang Jie painted the *Tiger Inscription*, *Wukou Pavilion* and the *Siong Jhen Man Yan Inscription*. With a casual, simple and cozy style of watercolor painting, the festival aimed to provide a romantic and poetic aura for this year. As usual, the host unit, Northeast and Yilan Coast Administration held a series of activities and games during the festival. This year these included a *Driftwood Art Gallery*, *collecting stamps for souvenirs*, a *photograph contest*, *hot ginger tea offerings*, *ink rubbings* and *DIY lessons*, a *flour miniature art exhibition* and a *traditional handmade toy display*. Moreover, following the main theme of cooperation, the host unit also worked together with 'Wind Music' who presented several main theme songs for the festival. These songs were even available to the public to download for free.



與藝術創作的跨界合作

Cross-themed Cooperation with Arts Creation

繪圖/王傑

2010芒花季繪圖作者

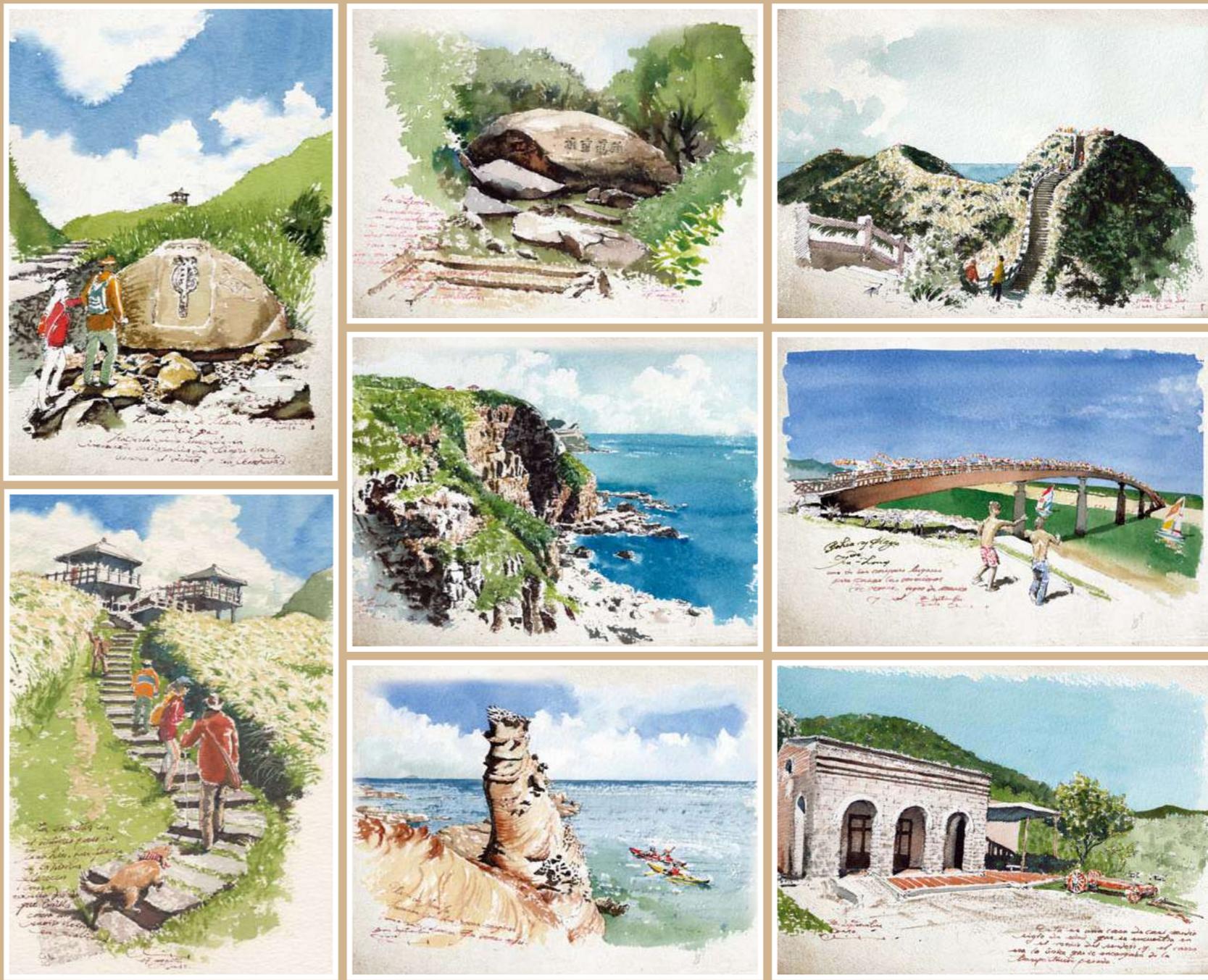
西班牙巴塞隆納大學美術博士班，多年國內外展出經驗，現為專業畫家，插畫作品也曾獲得國內外大獎。

Wang Jie

A well-known illustrator, winning several international prizes
Author of the ten illustrations for the 2010 Silver Grass Festival
Ph.D. candidate of the Arts College of Barcelona University, Spain

個展

- 2007 北縣文化局個展
- 2007 時報廣告金像獎[資訊類]
作品Lives in the windows 微軟資訊廣告
- 2008 台北一票人畫廊聯展
- 2008 旅人誌雜誌專欄畫(作)家
- 2008 受基隆市委託七堵舊火車站重建區公共藝術製作
- 2008 法國坎城廣告獎台灣唯一入選
紐約廣告獎繪畫類優選
龍璽廣告獎優選
作品Lives in the windows 微軟資訊廣告
- 2007 personal exhibition held by Culture Bureau, Taipei County
- 2007 (Lives in the windows for Microsoft)
winner of Times Asia-Pacific Advertising Award
- 2008 joint exhibition at A Group of People Gallery, Taipei
- 2008 columnist of the Traveler Magazine
- 2008 public art creation for Qidu Old Train Station
(Lives in the windows for Microsoft)
- 2008 only selected from Taiwan in Cannes Lions—
International Advertising Festival
- 2008 selected illustration at The New York Festivals
- 2008 selected work of Longji Awards



2011

第十屆東北角草嶺古道芒花季

【芒花·拾穗】

東北角草嶺古道芒花季於2011年已堂堂邁入第10個年頭，又適逢建國100年，活動以「十年有成」為主軸，強調「芒花·拾穗」、圓滿達成的主題意象，再度以兼具人文及未來雙重關懷的視野，打造全新的活動體驗，短短1個月間，再度掀起古道秋芒的熱門討論！

活動簡介

為慶祝芒花季十週年，東北角風管處特別祭出許多好康活動，讓遊客一同感受草嶺古道跨越百年山海時光的美麗與感動，除了經典的「賞芒之旅」路線外，並規劃「草嶺古道拾寶通關記」、「拓碑及捏麵人教學DIY」、「古道懷舊表演」、「集章戳換紀念品」、「芒花拾穗—明信片寄情」、「免費搭乘靈鷲山專車上山賞芒得贈品」、「大里天公廟吃平安粥」等系列活動。

本屆更首度結合步道及鐵馬道，配合台灣好行—黃金福隆線的開通，將東北角的遊憩軸線拉長，從瑞芳開始，一路玩遍東北角九大景點（九份老街、黃金博物園區、水湳洞、鼻頭角步道、龍洞地質區、龍洞四季灣灣峽、澳底海鮮、福隆地區），讓遊客一次玩盡東北角。

媒體效應

賞芒人數於本屆一舉衝破十萬人，堪稱近年來各地掀起「芒花」、「古道」熱之起源，並成功帶動在地觀光遊憩的活絡與生機。



▲遊客中心的服務人員也應景穿上古裝。

▲賞芒健行兼拓碑新體驗。

▲捏麵人教學。



▲豐富多元的紀念品讓健行活動更添驚喜與樂趣。



▲老師傅拓碑教學每年都是叫好又叫座。



▲哇！集滿章戳可以換贈品了！





2011/A Decade of Silver Grass Season at Caoling Historical Trails

Reaching a notable milestone in 2011- the tenth anniversary of the Silver Grass Festival - the administration focused on 'the image of perfection.' The theme this year was *Ten Years of Prosperity*. During one month of the festival, visitors crowded onto the Caoling Historical Trail and some even made more than one visit! In celebration of the tenth anniversary and also the 100th anniversary of ROC, many novel and fascinating activities were held for visitors to experience and win prizes. Activities included a Treasure Hunting Adventure, a Silver Grass Trip, Nostalgic Performances along the trail and Sending Postcards to Friends/Family. There was also a free shuttle bus service to Lingjiushan. Besides the regular, special activities, for the first time this year visitors could combine hiking and biking. With the Taiwan Shuttle Bus — the Golden Fulong Line was open to the public. After hiking the Caoling Historical Trail, visitors could take a trip to nine scenic spots. These spots included Ruifang, Jiufen, the Golden Ecological Park, Shuinandong, Bitou, Longdongwan Ocean Park, Longdong Four Season Bay, Aodi and Fulong.



▲活動年度官網首頁(上圖)及活動尋寶圖(下圖)。

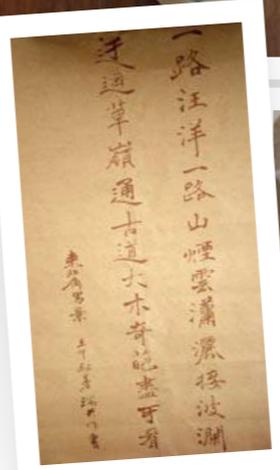
▲由草嶺古道遠眺龜山島美景。
▼芒花季活動集錦。



芒花季其他相關附件

歷年芒花季紀念品集錦

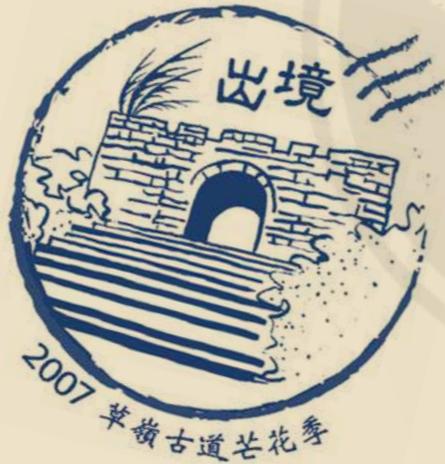
Silver Grass Season Souvenirs for Ten Years



芒花季其他相關附件

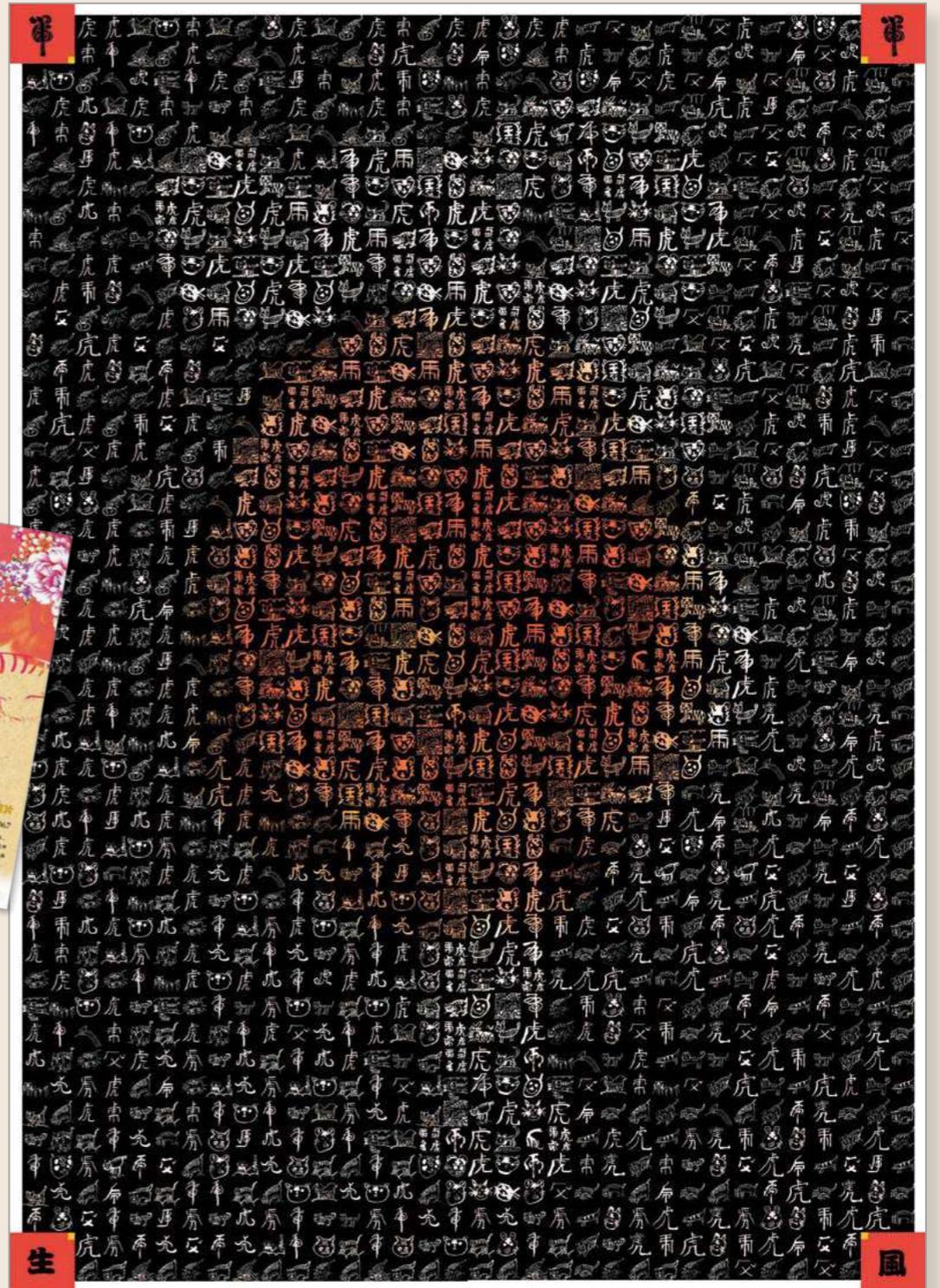
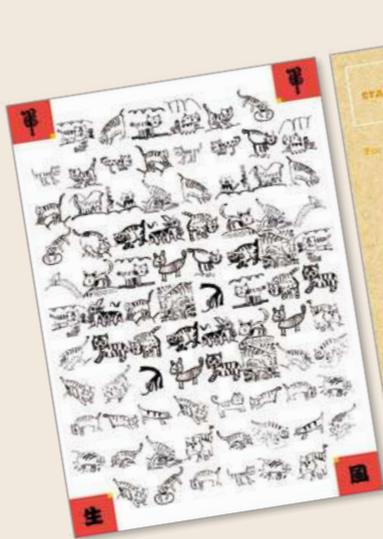
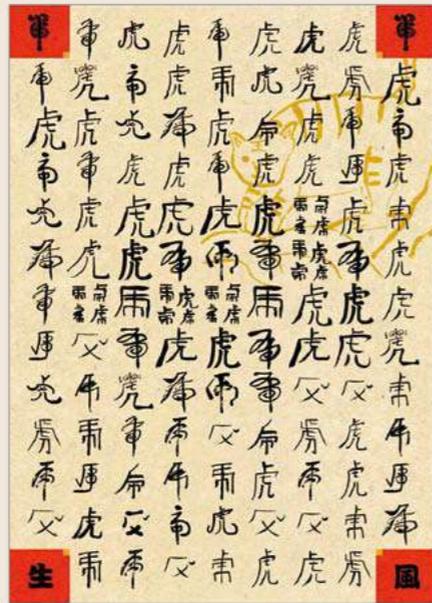
歷年芒花季章戳製作集錦

Silver Grass Season Stamps Review



大里國小「虎」字創作

Tiger Creation of Da Li Elementary School



草嶺相關詩作

Other Creation for the Silver Grass

過草嶺 柯培元

荒草沒人作風浪
 我御天風絕頂上
 風催飛瀑衝石過
 霧漫前山帶雲漲
 老猿攀枝窺行人
 怪鳥啼煙弄新吭
 千年老樹無能名
 十丈懸崖陡相向
 下瞰大海疑幽冥
 仰視天光透徹亮
 安得化險為平夷
 中外同歌王道蕩

Passing Caoling

By Ke Pei Yuan

Like an ocean the weeds wave alone,
 Going against the wind I head for the peak.
 Wind rushes waterfalls to wash over the stone,
 Mist devours the hills with the sun so meek.

Ancient apes climb the branches to peep at travelers,
 Strange birds chirping unfamiliar songs.
 Nameless ancient trees stood a thousand years,
 Hundred feet cliffs rivaling steep and strong.

Glancing down the ocean below that resembles the netherworld,
 Gazing up to the sky to admire its brilliant light.
 How fortunate I could turn peril into safety,
 All praise the Emperor for his almighty!

The poem was written
 by *Ke Pei Yuan*, the
 Local Magistrate in the
 Qing Dynasty, when he
 passed through Caoling
 and astonished by the
 uncanny natural beauty.

清朝噶瑪蘭通判柯培元過草嶺時，看到草嶺的優美景色，因而寫下此詩。

雄鎮蠻煙劉總兵
 將軍草寇俱沈寂
 留存古道顯威名
 但有雲嵐不住生

將軍鎮谷風
 將軍作法鎮雄風
 不見青山有白虎
 將軍不見有雄風
 畫虎立碑蒼谷中



The Legend of the Silver Grass

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea:
Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails



山海間的古道記憶—

草嶺古道尋幽行 十年精彩全紀錄

Memories Beyond the Mountains and the Sea:

Past, Present, and the Future of the Caoling Historical Trails

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144