

羅東林場 100 周年紀念特展

Luodong Lumber Distribution Center 100th Anniversary Exhibition

策展緣起

The Origin of Curation

1924 年臺灣總督府營林所羅東出張所成立，取代了 1916 年設立的宜蘭出張所，開始藉由竹林至土場間的森林鐵道火車，將那一根根猶如黃金之柱般的太平山檜木運下山來，並在羅東集散之地綻放出黃金之花，造就工商業的繁榮發展。

In 1924, the Luodong Office of the Governor General's Forestry Bureau was established, replacing the Yilan Office founded in 1916. Through the forest railway running between Zhulin and Tuchang, cypress logs that resembled golden pillars were transported down from Taipingshan. At the distribution hub in Luodong, they bloomed into golden flowers, symbolizing the rise of prosperity that fueled the growth of local industry and commerce.

1982 年太平山結束伐木生產後，羅東林場式微，直到 2009 年以「羅東林業文化園區」之名華麗轉身，展示林業文化保存、活化及再利用的成果，讓民眾看見臺灣林業發展軌跡與政策變遷，理解森林生態系多元價值服務，以及人與森林相互依存的親密關係。

After logging operations ceased at Taipingshan in 1982, the Luodong Lumber Distribution Center gradually declined. It wasn't until 2009 that it was spectacularly revitalized and renamed the "Luodong Forestry Culture Park," showcasing the achievements in preserving, revitalizing, and reusing forestry culture. The park allows the public to trace the development trajectory of Taiwan's forestry industry and its policy changes, understand the diverse ecosystem services provided by forests, and appreciate the intimate, interdependent relationship between people and the forest.

時值羅東林場已邁入 100 年，林業保育署宜蘭分署將近年所出版的相關書籍，在這裡進行策展外，也規劃了系列活動，希望可以邀請大家一起回顧及前瞻羅東林場的百年風華，未來，羅東林業文化園區持續作為推廣森林教育、生態保育及環境教育，深化林業文化基底的平臺，並提升臺灣文化觀光魅力。

With a history of over a century, the Luodong Forestry Culture Park serves as the venue for exhibitions organized by the Yilan Branch of the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency, featuring recent publications related to forestry. In addition to these exhibitions, a series of events has been planned to invite the public to reflect on and look ahead to the century-long legacy of Luodong Forestry. Looking forward, the Luodong Forestry Culture Park will continue to serve as a platform for promoting forest education, ecological conservation, and environmental education, deepening the foundation of forestry culture and enhancing the appeal of Taiwan's cultural tourism.

機關車庫主任 羅東林鐵第一批進駐人員

The director of locomotive garage – The first staff member in Luodong Forestry Railway

賴水來先生 1924-1965 年服務於機關車庫，是羅東林鐵第一批進駐的工作人員，1924 從「阿里山出張所」調任至「羅東出張所」，18 歲時從基層「火夫」做起，一路由「機關長」逐漸升職為「機關車庫主任」，橫跨日治到戰後的政權轉移，工作能力著實備受肯定。

Mr. Lai Shui-lai served in the locomotive garage from 1924 to 1965 and was one of the first staff members stationed at the Luodong Forestry Railway. In 1924, he was transferred from the "Alishan Office" to the "Luodong Office." Starting as a "fireman" at the age of 18, he gradually advanced from the position of "Locomotive Foreman" to "Director of the Locomotive Garage." His career spanned from the Japanese colonial period to the post-war era, and his work capabilities were highly recognized.

羅東林場 100 週年紀念

Luodong Lumber Distribution Center 100th Anniversary

太平山林業始於 1914-1915 年間，日本營林局針對太平山原生檜木林擬定開採計畫，透過人力作業方式鋪設木馬道（或滑木道），拖曳原木至多望溪土場，利用蘭陽溪水以「管流運材」方式運送木材至員山。1921 年興建與收購糖廠鐵道為太平山森林運材鐵道，鐵道總長 36.95 公里，自土場站起行經天送埤、歪仔

歪至羅東的竹林車站，羅東森林鐵路全線於 1924 年正式通車，「羅東出張所」因此取代「宜蘭出張所」成為木材集散地，當時與阿里山、八仙山林場並列為日治時期三大林場，其開採規模為三大林場之首，帶動羅東的繁榮，成為工業重鎮。2024 年是羅東林場 100 年，介此辦理系列活動以做百年回顧與承先啟後的延續任務。

The forestry industry in Taipingshan began between 1914 and 1915, when the Forestry Bureau of the Governor General's Office formulated logging plans for the native cypress forests in the area. Wooden tracks were manually constructed to haul logs to Tuchang, near the Duowang River. Logs were then transported to Yuanshan by water flow along the Lanyang River. In 1921, railways from sugar factories were acquired and constructed, then converted into the Taipingshan Forest Railway, with a total length of 36.95 kilometers. The railway started at Tuchang Station, passed through Tiansongpi and Waizaiwai, and ended at Zhulin Station in Luodong. The Luodong Forest Railway officially opened in 1924, and the "Luodong Office" replaced the "Yilan Office" as the main timber distribution hub. At that time, Taipingshan was one of the three major forestry centers during the Japanese colonial period, alongside Alishan and Baxianshan. Among them, Taipingshan had the largest scale of logging operations, which fueled the prosperity of Luodong and transformed it into an industrial hub. In 2024, Luodong Forestry Culture Park celebrated its 100th anniversary by organizing a series of events that honored the past century and carried its legacy forward into the future.

檜木香 Taiwan Cypress Fragrance

被喻為「臺灣文學國寶」的知名作家黃春明是宜蘭人，他曾在〈羅東味〉書中描述五〇年代的一段場景：從臺北回羅東的最後一班火車，車子才過四結不久，一位住羅東的瞎子，站起來摸棚架上的行李，旁人問他怎麼知道羅東到了，他笑著說：「那麼傻，用鼻子聞也知道。」

Huang Chun-ming, a renowned writer often hailed as a "national treasure of Taiwanese literature," hails from Yilan. In his book *The Scent of Luodong*, he described a scene from the 1950s: On the last train from Taipei to Luodong, just after passing Sijie, a blind man from Luodong stood up and reached for his luggage on the rack. Someone nearby asked how he knew they had arrived in Luodong. With a smile,

he replied, "Isn't it obvious? You can smell it."

書寫林場的故事 Writing the Stories of the Forestry Station

過去羅東林場故事的書寫幾乎以太平山的林業為主，對於羅東鎮內林場本部的敘述反而極少。即便有之，亦以談行政管理、鐵道、貯木、製材、販售、後勤修理等作業內容為主，其他關於過去生活的報導卻很少被提及。因一則則林場舊事就這樣被時光淹沒，隱藏其間的巷弄故事不僅少為人知，且隨著故人的消逝逐漸流逝而去。因此，身為林場子弟的吳永華老師擔起重任，除了成長過程中的記事之外，更將一篇篇關於林場舊事的報導與公文書資料加以梳理，撰寫林業工作、林場生活、活動與森林鐵路旅遊的興起，真實呈現當時多元興盛的林場時光，再次將大夥們的記憶緊緊繫起。

In the past, narratives about the Luodong Forestry Station have mostly centered on the forestry development of Taipingshan, while descriptions of the station headquarters within Luodong Township itself have been rare. Even when mentioned, they tend to focus on administrative management, railways, log storage, timber processing, sales, and logistical maintenance. Reports about everyday life, however, are seldom included. As a result, one by one, these old stories of the forestry station have been buried by time. The alleyway tales hidden within have not only been little known, but are also gradually fading away with the passing of those who once lived them.

For this reason, Professor Wu Yung-Hua, who grew up as a child of the forestry station, has taken on the responsibility of documenting these memories. Beyond recording his own personal experiences, he has also carefully compiled and organized past reports and official documents. Through this effort, he has written about forestry work, daily life at the station, community activities, and the rise of tourism along the forest railway, vividly portraying the thriving, multifaceted life of the station during its golden years, and reconnecting the shared memories of those who were part of it.

His work allows us to see that the forestry station was not only a center of labor and production but also a vibrant community full of life. Through his writing, the collective memories of Luodong Forestry Station are brought together once more, preserved and passed on for future generations.

《松羅之味：日治時期羅東林場紀事》於 2020 年 12 月出版，描寫日治時期營林所羅東出張所及臺灣拓殖株式會社林業部羅東出張所的故事(1924 ~ 1945)。羅東林場是太平山檜木的集散地，這松羅之味不僅散發出檜木的香味，許多人也因為這項黃金產業從四面八方聚攏而來，在過程中留下人生滋味。本書按年代之先後順序揉合編寫成一百則紀事，以揭示「工作、生活、旅行」三大面向中各種細膩的活動樣貌，還原過去豐富的集體記憶，讓故事主角親自說話，找回隱藏在角落裡的故事，讓它重新活起來。

The Flavor of Songluo: Chronicles of the Luodong Forest Area During the Japanese Colonial Period, published in December 2020, tells the story of the Luodong Office of the Forestry Bureau and the Luodong Office of Forestry Department under the Taiwan Development Company during the Japanese colonial era (1924–1945). Luodong Lumber Distribution Center was the hub for cypress logs from Taipingshan. The “flavor of Songluo” carries not only the fragrance of cypress but also the varied flavors of life left behind by people who gathered here from all corners, drawn by this once golden industry. The book is composed of 100 chronicles, revealing the details of work, daily life, and travel. Through these stories, it seeks to restore a vivid picture of the past and collective memory. Letting the protagonists speak for themselves, the book brings hidden stories out of the shadows and breathes new life into them.

《松羅曼波：戰後羅東林場紀事》於 2022 年 12 月出版，描寫戰後太平山林場及蘭陽林區管理處時期的羅東林場故事 (1945~1982)，依性質分為三個單元 60 則紀事。作者以羅東林場宿舍長大的員工子弟身分，帶領讀者重返竹林車站、鐵道、貯木池、新舊埔貯木場、製材工廠、修理工廠的運輸生產時光，林工之家、幼稚園、醫務室、育樂中心、合作社等員工福利設施，回味中正北路 124 巷的食堂、理髮室、洗衣室、員工招待所、公共浴室，120、122 巷主管宿舍，112、114、149 巷技工宿舍、池畔工人宿舍的昔日生活日常，形塑了羅東林場特殊的產業文化與生活樣貌。

Songluo Mambo: Chronicles of the Luodong Forest Area in the Postwar Era, published in December 2022, tells the stories of the Luodong Lumber Distribution Center, covering the era of the Taipingshan Logging Station and the Lanyang Forestry District Office (1945–1982), through 60 chronicles divided into three thematic sections.

Written by the child of a forestry employee who grew up in the Luodong forestry dormitories, the book invites readers to journey back in time—to Zhulin Station, the railway, log ponds, log yards, sawmills, and the repair workshop, during the heyday of timber transport and production. Stroll through employee welfare facilities such as the Logger's Home, kindergarten, clinic, recreation center and cooperative store. Revisit daily life along Lane 124 of Zhongzheng North Road, where the cafeteria, barbershop, laundry room, staff guesthouse, and public bath once stood. Recall the director's residences on Lanes 120 and 122, the technician dormitories on Lanes 112, 114, and 149, and the staff dormitories by the pond. These places collectively shaped the distinctive industrial culture and way of life at the Luodong Lumber Distribution Center.

黃金之柱 The Pillars of Gold

從《蘭陽》看當時的羅東出張所

From *Lanyang*: A Glimpse into the Luodong Office at the Time

1927 年 5 月，宜蘭商工會出版了《蘭陽》一書。作者幸田青綠（任職臺灣新聞社宜蘭通信部）在一開始介紹羅東街時便寫道：

In May 1927, the Yilan Chamber of Commerce published *Lanyang*. The author, Koda Seiryoku (then working at the Yilan Branch of Taiwan News Agency), began his introduction to Luodong with the following:

羅東街人口一萬二千餘名，位居宜蘭平野南半部的中心地帶，最近可以看見它顯著的發展，新興氣焰高漲。

Luodong has a population of over 12,000 and is located in the southern half of the Yilan Plain. It has recently experienced significant development, with a rising new prosperity.

他在「山之幸：屹立在太平山的黃金之柱」當中更精彩地描述道：

In the section titled *The Bounty of the Mountain: The Pillars of Gold Standing Tall on Taipingshan*, he provides an even more vivid description:

蘭陽以盛開著黃金之花聞名的太平山，其林相之美、材積之豐富，不僅遙遙領先

八仙山，如今也凌駕在阿里山之上，是蘭陽足以誇耀於臺灣的一大寶庫。從太平山到三星山一帶連亙著千古斧鉞未入的扁柏純林，巍然矗立，放眼所及沒有盡頭，巨木大樹宛如一根一根的黃金之柱。

“Taipingshan, known in Lanyang for its blooming golden flowers, stands out not only for the beauty of its forest landscape and the richness of its timber resources, but also for surpassing Baxianshan—and now even Alishan. It is a treasure that Lanyang proudly presents to all of Taiwan. Stretching from Taipingshan to the area around Mt. Sanxing lies a pristine cypress forest, standing tall and endless as far as the eye can see. The towering trees rise one after another like golden pillars.”

堆放在土場的扁柏巨木，藉由土場到竹林間的運材森林鐵道送抵羅東出張所，一年兩百五十個作業天，一天搬出六百石，一年總量可達十五萬石，目前一年為十萬石。

“Massive cypress logs are stacked in Tuchang, transported via the forest railway from Tuchang to Zhulin, and then delivered to the Luodong Office. With 250 working days each year, approximately 108 cubic meters of timber are hauled daily, resulting in an annual total of around 27,000 cubic meters. Currently, the yearly output is about 18,000 cubic meters.”

*「石」為日治時期體積量詞，為方便計算改由現代慣用體積量詞，於翻譯中已換算為立方公尺，1 石=180.39 公升；600 石=108234 公升≈108 立方公尺，後面數字依此類推。

開著黃金之花的太平山啊！黃金之柱一根根地從太平山伐出，然後再一次地將黃金之柱的幼苗一根根地種植回去。如此，天地與共無窮盡啊！

而太平山無盡藏的一根根檜木不僅是大自然的黃金之柱，也是羅東街未來的黃金之夢。

節錄自松權之味 P.50 頁

“Taipingshan, with its golden flowers in bloom! One by one, the golden pillars are felled from Taipingshan, and one by one, their seedlings are planted back into the earth. In this way, the endless cycle of nature continues.”

“The countless cypress trees hidden in Taipingshan are not only the golden pillars of

nature, but also the golden dreams of Luodong's future.”

春天不遠 Spring Is Near

從《羅東街と太平山》看羅東出張所

1929 年 5 月，臺北的南鵬案內社發行了《羅東街と太平山》一書，推薦給全島民眾來認識這個新興的羅東街以及檜木原鄉太平山。

書上附了四張照片：「羅東街の一部」、「營林所羅東貯木場」、「土場營林所俱樂部」及「太平山檜林」，從份量上顯示出當時營林所羅東出張所地位之重要。

在第八章的「太平山案内」共分為概況、交通、日程、觀光時期、宿泊設備、山林鐵道、羅東到太平山、太平山森林、產地到貯木場等九個單元，介紹羅東出張所內的竹林驛及貯木場風景，為讀者規劃了太平山兩日遊及三日遊的建議行程，並詳載羅東街主要的機關行號，揭示著前往太平山觀光旅遊的時機已經逐漸成熟。

節錄自松籬之味 P.76 頁

A Look at the Luodong Office through *Luodong Town and Taipingshan*

In May 1929, the Nanpeng Travel Agency in Taipei published a book titled *Luodong Town and Taipingshan*, introducing the emerging Luodong area and the cypress region of Taipingshan to readers across Taiwan.

The book included four photographs: “A Part of Luodong Town,” “Log Yard in Luodong Office,” “Forestry Bureau Tuchang Club,” and “Taipingshan Cypress Forest.” The prominence of these images highlights the importance of the Luodong Office of the Forestry Bureau at that time. Chapter 8, titled “*Taipingshan Guide*,” was divided into nine sections: overview, transportation, itinerary, best seasons for travel, lodging facilities, forest railway, the route from Luodong to Taipingshan, Taipingshan forests, and timber transport from the forest to the log yard. It featured scenes of Zhulin Station and the log yard within the Luodong Office, and suggested two-day and three-day travel itineraries to Taipingshan. The chapter also listed major institutions and businesses in Luodong, indicating that the timing for promoting tourism to Taipingshan was gradually becoming ripe.

月下之旅 A Journey Under the Moonlight

臺北第三高女的太平山旅行 Taipei Third Girls' High School Trip to

Taipingshan

1930 年 8 月 9 日，臺北第三高等女學校（臺籍女生就讀，今臺北市中山女中）

在小野正雄校長的率領下再度舉辦太平山三日遊的夏季修學旅行活動。

當時臺北第三高女的同窗會員曾在報上發表〈月下の旅：太平山へ〉，不過對於羅東出張所的部分只用簡短幾句話匆匆帶過：

八月九日，我臺北第三高女旅行團在小野校長的率領下，一行十九名，由竹林驛出發，沿著森林鐵道前往今夜的宿泊地土場，下午四時抵達土場驛。

～臺北三女同窗會員，〈月下の旅（一）太平山へ〉，《臺灣日日新報》，1930 年 8 月 21 日。

On August 9, 1930, Taipei Third Girls' High School (which admitted Taiwanese female students and is now Taipei Municipal Zhongshan Girls High School) organized another three-day summer educational trip to Taipingshan, led by Principal Ono Masao.

At the time, a member of the school's alumni association published an article in the newspaper titled *A Journey Under the Moonlight: To Taipingshan*. However, the section about the Luodong Office was mentioned only briefly in a few passing lines: "On August 9, our travel group from Taipei Third Girls' High School, led by Principal Ono, departed from Zhulin Station. We followed the forest railway toward Tuchang, our lodging place for the night, and arrived at Tuchang Station at 4 p.m."

～Alumni member of Taipei Third Girls' High School, *A Journey Under the Moonlight (Part 1): To Taipingshan*, *Taiwan Daily News*, August 21, 1930.

臺北第三高等女學校之後仍然每年春秋兩季到全臺各地旅行，有一年曾在羅東出張所的貯木池畔，以竹林驛為背景，留下一張上百人團體出遊的照片，刊登在該校校刊《扶桑》雜誌上。

節錄自松權之味 P.89 頁

Taipei Third Girls' High School continued to organize outings across Taiwan every spring and autumn in the following years. On one occasion, a group photo of over a hundred participants was taken beside the log pond at the Luodong Office, with Zhulin Station in the background. The photo was later published in the school magazine *Fusang*.

來張大合照 Let's Take a Group Photo

蘭陽高女的太平山旅行 Lanyang Girls' High School Trip to Taipingshan

1940 年 7 月 11 日暑假，臺北州立蘭陽高等女學校(今蘭陽女子高級中學)，二、三年級的師生十九人前往太平山三日遊，帶隊老師為高梨榮作、織田永生及永野榮一，當時的新聞也有報導：

On July 11, 1940, during the summer break, 19 second- and third-year students and teachers from Taipei Prefectural Lanyang Girls' High School (now Lanyang Girls' Senior High School) embarked on a three-day trip to Taipingshan. The group was led by teachers Takanashi Eisaku, Oda Nagao, and Nagano Eiichi. The trip was also reported in the newspapers at the time:

蘭陽高女學生利用夏休分別進行新高山及太平山的活動。在新高山方面，預定七月十二日至十八日間由篠原 Shinohara、安里 Asato、中野 Nakano 等三名老師率領三年級學生十一名。太平山方面，預定七月十一至十三日間，由高梨、織田、永野等三位老師率領二、三年級學生十九人。

～〈蘭陽高女生，二班に分れ登山〉，《臺灣日日新報》，1940 年 7 月 6 日。
Students of Lanyang Girls' High School spent their summer vacation engaging in separate activities on Mt. Niitaka and Taipingshan. For Mt. Niitaka, from July 12 to 18, eleven third-year students were led by three teachers: Shinohara, Asato, and Nakano. For Taipingshan, from July 11 to 13, nineteen second- and third-year students were led by three teachers: Takanashi, Oda, and Nagano.

～“*Lanyang Girls' High Students Split into Two Groups for Mountain Climbing,*”
Taiwan Daily News, July 6, 1940.

1941 年 7 月繼續舉辦。1942 年 7 月，該校十餘名女學生們也在幾位男女老師帶領下前往太平山旅行，她們在竹林驛前、火車車廂中及太平山上都留下珍貴的大合照。

節錄自松權之味 P.261 頁

In July 1941, the school continued to organize mountain-climbing activities. In July 1942, more than ten female students, accompanied by several male and female teachers, also traveled to Taipingshan. They took memorable group photos in front of Zhulin Station, inside the train carriage, and on Taipingshan.

森林鐵道的開通帶動產業的興旺，也促成太平山旅行的崛起。

The opening of the forest railway boosted industrial prosperity and contributed to the rise of tourism in Taipingshan.

1954 年太平山林場時期的竹林車站。(宜蘭縣史館提供)

Zhulin Station during the Taipingshan Logging Era, 1954. (Provided by the Institute of Yilan County History)

百年林場知識筆記 A Century of Forestry Notes

Q1-太平山是一座山嗎？ Is Taipingshan a single mountain?

Q2-為什麼木材要放入貯木池呢？ Why are logs stored in log ponds?

Q3-全世界的檜木有幾種？ How many types of cypress trees exist worldwide?

Q4-土場到羅東竹林車站的平地段鐵路俗稱羅東林鐵，全長 36.95 公里，沿途行經 10 個車站，有哪 10 個呢？

The flatland railway section from Tuchang to Zhulin Station in Luodong is commonly known as the Luodong Forest Railway. It stretches a total of 36.95 kilometers and passes through 10 stations along the way. What are these 10 stations?

Q5-臺灣三大林場是哪三大？ What are Taiwan's three major forestry centers?

A1-太平山是一座山嗎？ Is Taipingshan a single mountain?

並非專指一座山，而是一個以海拔 1950 公尺的工作區域及村落所在地為中心而發展出來的林場，現在整個山區已規劃為太平山國家森林遊樂區。

Taipingshan is not just a single mountain. It refers to a forestry area centered around a work zone and village at about 1950 meters elevation. Today, the entire mountain area is designated as Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area.

A2-為什麼木材要放入貯木池呢？ Why are logs stored in log ponds?

木材在貯木池中可預防乾裂，讓木材含水率高則氧氣含量就低，存在木材內的變色菌和腐朽菌、蛀蟲便難以生存，並能保有木材的完整性，讓油脂慢慢釋放，延長木材的壽命。

但放入貯木池的樹種，木材組成的比重必須是比水的比重輕，才有辦法是浮在水面上的，就如羅東林場內大家熟知的紅檜、扁柏等。

Logs stored in log ponds are protected from cracking. When wood stays wet, its

oxygen content is low, making it difficult for discoloration fungi, rot fungi, and wood-boring insects to survive, thus preserving the wood's integrity. The oils in the wood are gradually released, extending its lifespan.

Only tree species whose wood density is less than that of water (so they float) can be stored this way, such as the well-known Taiwan Red Cypress and Taiwan Cypress in Luodong Forestry Culture Park.

A3-全世界的檜木有幾種？ How many types of cypress trees exist worldwide?

遠古演變至今，全球柏科扁柏屬植物僅存六個分類群，主要分布在北美地區、日本、及臺灣，而臺灣也是全球檜木分佈的最南端，臺灣有臺灣扁柏和紅檜兩種檜木常混生並分布於海拔 1500-2600 公尺處。

From ancient times to the present, there are only six existing species in the genus *Chamaecyparis* worldwide, mainly distributed in North America, Japan, and Taiwan. Taiwan represents the southernmost distribution of cypress trees globally, with Taiwan Cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa* var. *formosana*) and Taiwan Red Cypress (*Chamaecyparis formosensis*) often growing together at elevations between 1,500 and 2,600 meters.

A4-土場到羅東竹林車站的平地段鐵路俗稱羅東林鐵，全長 36.95 公里，沿途行經 10 個車站，有哪 10 個呢？

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竹林、歪仔歪、大洲、二萬五、三星、天送埤、清水、牛鬥、濁水、土場。
Zhulin, Waizaiwai, Dazhou, Erwanwu, Sanxing, Tiansongpi, Qingshui, Niudou, Zhuoshui, Tuchang.

A5-臺灣三大林場是哪三大？ What are Taiwan's three major forestry centers?

太平山林場、八仙山林場和阿里山林場。

Taiwan's three major forestry centers are Taipingshan, Baxianshan, and Alishan.

羅東林鐵 林業轉型

Luodong Forest Railway and Forestry Transformation

1921 年宜蘭電器興業社為發電所需將截斷蘭陽溪與宜蘭河的連通，影響管流運材作業，因而促成羅東林鐵的興建，分為三段鐵道組成。

在多次協調後由臺灣電器會社先投入經費闢築一段鐵道土場至天送埤路段，再由營林所逐年收買，營林所同時租用原臺糖鐵道的天送埤至歪仔歪路段，最後一段由歪仔歪至竹林車站則由當時羅東街長陳純精號召地方仕紳募款修築而成，又稱寄附線，全線終於在 1924 年 1 月 27 日通車。直到 1970-1980 年代受到公路興建，以及 1978 年黛拉颱風的襲擊，天送埤以後至土場的路段，受損嚴重修復困難而放棄，僅保留天送埤至羅東之間的運行，同時面臨林業轉型等多重因素影響。最終在不敵公路運輸，客源減少的情況之下，1979 年 8 月 1 日全面停駛，結束了 56 年的運輸任務。

In 1921, Yilan Electric Industry Company disrupted the transportation of timber through the Lanyang River by constructing a power station, prompting the establishment of the Luodong Forest Railway. The railway consisted of three segments. After multiple negotiations, the Taiwan Electric Company first funded the construction of the section from Tuchang to Tiansongpi. The Forestry Bureau gradually purchased this segment, while also leasing an existing Taiwan Sugar Railway route from Tiansongpi to Waizaiwai. The final segment from Waizaiwai to Zhulin Station was built through local fundraising, led by Luodong Town Mayor Chen Chun-jing, and was known as the "Contribution Line." The entire line officially opened on January 27, 1924.

Between the 1970s and 1980s, the construction of roads and the impact of Typhoon Della in 1978 severely damaged the railway between Tiansongpi and Tuchang. The damage was deemed irreparable, leading to the abandonment of this section. The remaining route from Tiansongpi to Luodong faced dwindling passenger demand and the transition of the forestry industry, ultimately ceasing operations entirely on August 1, 1979, after 56 years of service.

原木客棧 Log Guest House

從列車翻滾下來

下沉的住陸上

漂浮的住水裡

前來標售的買家很識貨
只是不知道
他們是否也看得見
我在滿滿的年輪之中寫下的記憶
是關於
太平山上的雲霧霜雪 星空天光
和生物們的秘密
楊薌蘅/文

Rolling down from the train,
I sink into the soil,
and drift across the water.
The buyers who come to bid know the value of the wood—
but they don't know
whether they can truly see
the memories I've inscribed
deep within these annual rings.
Those memories are of
the clouds, the fog, the frost, and the snow,
of starry skies and morning light over Taipingshan,
and the hidden secrets of forest creatures.

戰後羅東林場手繪地圖

Post-war Luodong Forestry District Hand-drawn Map

用地圖帶領我們重返竹林車站、鐵道、貯木池、新舊埔貯木場、製材工廠、修理工廠的運輸生產時光，慢遊幼稚園、林工之家、醫務室、育樂中心、合作社等員工福利設施，回味中正北路 124 巷的食堂、理髮室、洗衣室、員工招待所、公共浴室，120、122 巷主管宿舍，112、114、149 巷技工宿舍、池畔工人宿舍的昔日生活日常，形塑了羅東林場特殊的產業文化與生活樣貌。

Let the map lead us back in time to Zhulin Station, the railway, log ponds, log yards, sawmills, and the repair workshop. Stroll through employee welfare facilities such as the kindergarten, Logger's Home, clinic, recreation center, and cooperative store.

Revisit everyday life along Lane 124 of Zhongzheng North Road, where the cafeteria,

barbershop, laundry room, staff guesthouse, and public bath once stood. Recall the director's residences on Lanes 120 and 122, the technician dormitories on Lanes 112, 114, and 149, and the staff dormitories by the pond. These places shaped the unique industrial culture and way of life of the Luodong Lumber Distribution Center.

那是一個工作與生活在一起，重視員工醫療、教育、衣食住行、文康育樂的林業文化社區。在松羅跳曼波的過程中，看見臺灣林業、羅東、林場、員工與眷屬之間所激起的時光泛影。

It was a forestry cultural community where work and life were closely intertwined—one that valued healthcare, education, daily necessities, and cultural and recreational life for its employees. At the Luodong Forestry Culture Park, echoes of the past reveal the shared memories of Taiwan's forestry industry, Luodong, the lumber distribution center, its employees, and their families.

森林鐵路副站長

Deputy Stationmaster of the Forest Railway

游佳添先生日治時期即進入羅東林場工作，於 1949~1976 年間擔任「森林鐵路副站長」一職，後期同時兼任運材股業務。10 個車站當時僅配置 1 名副站長，只要任何 1 位站長請假，副站長就必須前往代班，工作實為忙碌。

Mr. You Jia-tian joined the Luodong forestry area during the Japanese colonial period and served as Deputy Stationmaster of the Forest Railway from 1949 to 1976, later taking on additional responsibilities in timber transportation. At that time, each of the 10 stations had only one deputy stationmaster, who had to substitute for any stationmaster on leave, making it an extremely demanding job.

林場幼稚園 Luodong Forestry Kindergarten

「太平山林場員工子弟幼稚園」於 1952 年 11 月 3 日由當時的沈家銘場長主持開幕典禮，幼稚園共計有 29 屆學生，約有 1500 名幼童曾在此就讀。1981 年 6 月因伐木事業衰退，員工子弟大幅縮減而裁撤停辦。

林場幼稚園以方碧玉園長任職最久，長達 15 年(1958-1974)時間，她曾回憶道出：「因為有牛奶可以喝，所以成為羅東最搶手的一間幼稚園，大家都搶破頭想

擠進來就讀」。

節錄《松羅曼波》P.189-199

The “Taipingshan Forestry Kindergarten” was inaugurated on November 3, 1952, by the then-director Shen Jia-ming. The kindergarten had 29 graduating classes, with approximately 1,500 students. Due to the decline in the forestry industry and a significant reduction in employees’ children, it was closed in June 1981.

The longest-serving principal, Fang Bi-yu, held the position for 15 years (1958–1974). She once recalled, “Because the kindergarten provided milk, it became the most popular kindergarten in Luodong – parents were eager to get their children in.”

林業人的文化創意 木材手工藝工廠

Creative Works from the Forestry Field Creative Woodcraft Factory

木材工藝品加工廠為福利委員會經營，是王國瑞處長創設。一來處裡多餘的木料，一來增加林場的收入所以製作一系列玩具，出口外銷。當年台灣能有什麼東西可以外銷，就是農林資源而已，臺灣就靠這初級產業站起來。(當年的囡仔工施光輝 說)

囡仔工 這不是囡仔工 (童工) 嗎？

沒錯，那個時代到處都是囡仔工啊……

The woodcraft processing factory was operated by the Staff Welfare Committee and was established by Director Wang Guo-rui. It served two purposes: to make use of surplus timber and to increase the forestry district administration’s income. A series of toys was produced for export. Back then, what could Taiwan possibly export? Only agricultural and forestry resources. Taiwan built its foundation on these primary industries. (Former child laborer Shi Guang-hui recalled.)

“Child laborer? Wasn’t that child labor?”

“That’s right—back in those days, child labor was everywhere...”

蘭陽歷史，灑過一傘綠光

蘭陽の歴史には緑の光が差がしていた

The history of Lanyang casts a canopy of green light

在山闊水長間獨步千古

素晴らしい山と水の独自の長い月日において

It walks alone through time, among vast mountains and flowing rivers

樹冠以上，有丈量雲霧的滄桑

樹冠以上には、霧ではかる移り変わりがあり

Above the tree crown, mist carries the weight of the years

樹冠以下，曾有年輪支持風華

樹冠以下には、年輪が支える風華があつた

Beneath the tree crown, growth rings once upheld a flourishing age

披古通今，年輪的背面

昔から今に至るまで、年輪の背面には

Connecting past and present, the hidden side of tree rings

仍然有光

やはり光りが差している

still glows with light.