

## **Yi-Lan Traditional Cultural Tour (5/24) (Optional with charge)**

### **a. Lan Yan Museum**

The concept of Lan Yang Museum is based on the cuesta from the North coast by the famous architect Yao Jen-Hsi. The museum looks like the geometrical cuesta, the roof and the ground is 20 degrees in an included angle, the highest point and the ground is 70 degrees. All the scenes look completely natural. The permanent exhibition of Lan Yang combines architectural floor, divided into four floors designed — subdivided into mountains, sea, plains, to demonstrate geographical and cultural of Yi-Lan.



### **b. Story of LYM Emblem**

The emblem of Lanyang Museum attempts to convey “The Harmony and Symbiosis between Mankind and Nature” and “Association between Mankind and History”. During initial stages of design, discussions were made among experts in museology, literature and history, natural ecology, local painters, CIS designers and dignitaries in the County before the decision was made to adopt the traditional wooden sculpture human-figure totem from the Kavalan Tribe, which most aptly expresses the above-mentioned connotations. Furthermore, the Lanyang Museum emblem also implies another meaning: countless people from all over Taiwan “selflessly contributed their efforts to make the creation of the museum possible.” Within such a small human-figure totem, it also conceals the profound respect towards them.

In 1999, the first phase of Lanyang Museum’s CIS color scheme was planned, using glossy dark green as the fundamental tone; the original motive was to express the landscape image of the Yilan Plain, where rectangular paddy fields decorated the Lanyang Plain, symbolizing that Yilan’s Family cultural museums also have the incessant vitality of the paddy rice.



In 2010, Lanyang Museum, under preparation for 19 years, was finally complete. The form of museum, which blends in the landscape of the northeast coast “The Cuesta”, features the magnificent and elegant blue-grey color tone of the reefs. The second phase of the CIS color scheme adjusted the color of the museum emblem in order to match the color of the building and give it a harmonious visual impression.

In order to use the totem more vividly, another human-figure totem was incorporated, hoping to introduce the Kavalan Tribe’s human-figure engraving pattern, which is usually found on hat decorations, to the general public.



### **c. National Center for Traditional Arts Center**

"National Center for Traditional Arts Center" is located in Wujie town, Yilan County, surrounded by the Dongshan River. Dongshan River Water Park is across the river from the center of the traditional art. The center combines the culture and leisure together in order to pass down the culture. The measure of the park 24-hectare, built by traditional Chinese opera, music,

dance, craft and folk acrobatics. There are twenty-one architectural and landscape areas, which combines education, culture, recreation features. The center is presides over the traditional art research, save, and pass down. The architecture of the park is rich of the beauty of art; there are a variety of traditional Folk Street, Snack Square, famous craftsman workshops and performances perfect elegant hall.

### **Introduction to Traditional Arts**

The word tradition” expresses the idea of passing on history and culture to future generations, whilst “art” is a creative result of our daily experiences and is a product of beauty. The inspiration for the creation of traditional art usually originated from the daily activities of people and traditional arts represent a specific way of thinking, different beliefs, cultures and religions that are local to a certain place.



Traditional arts are rooted in people’s lives and are a form of beauty derived from the art of living. According to our ancestors, the origin of our culture was divided into two categories. One was performing arts such as music, folk songs, dance, acrobats, story-telling, theatre, puppet theatre and so on. The second category was art concerned with design. This category placed an emphasis on traditional handicrafts such as sculpture, weaving, painting, collage-making, ceramics and the gold-silversmith trade. These were considered the most developed and appreciated forms of traditional arts.

Traditional performing arts evolved out of the leisure activities and the beliefs and practices of people in certain areas. The popularity of traditional performing arts is timeless. Traditional performing arts mimic the joy, anger, sorrow and happiness of life as well as the natural cycle of life and death. These aspects of life are told through storytelling, singing, dancing, and drama. Much of the humor and sarcasm of life as well as human wisdom are embodied in these performances. Traditional performing arts express human emotion as well as all the basic conditions of life. The concept of art being life is clearly evident in this tradition.

#### **d. Luodong Forest District Office**

The forests are an important part of our lives and play a vital role in our well-being even if we are not aware of it. The Luodong Forest District Office has been given the important task of the management of these forests. In the past, we strived for various goals at different times from the supplying of timber to further the economic development of the country to reforestation, forest conservation and eco-tourism. In recent years to reach the goal of “building the country into a green silicon island” set out by the central government this office has put in a lot of effort to encourage tree planting. This includes planting trees in cities, towns and coastal areas. In addition this office has actively carried out the “community forestry” program to make our environment greener through co-operative effort with communities living near the forest.

