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EDISON TRAVEL SERVICE CO., LTD.
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4-Day Formosa Holidays

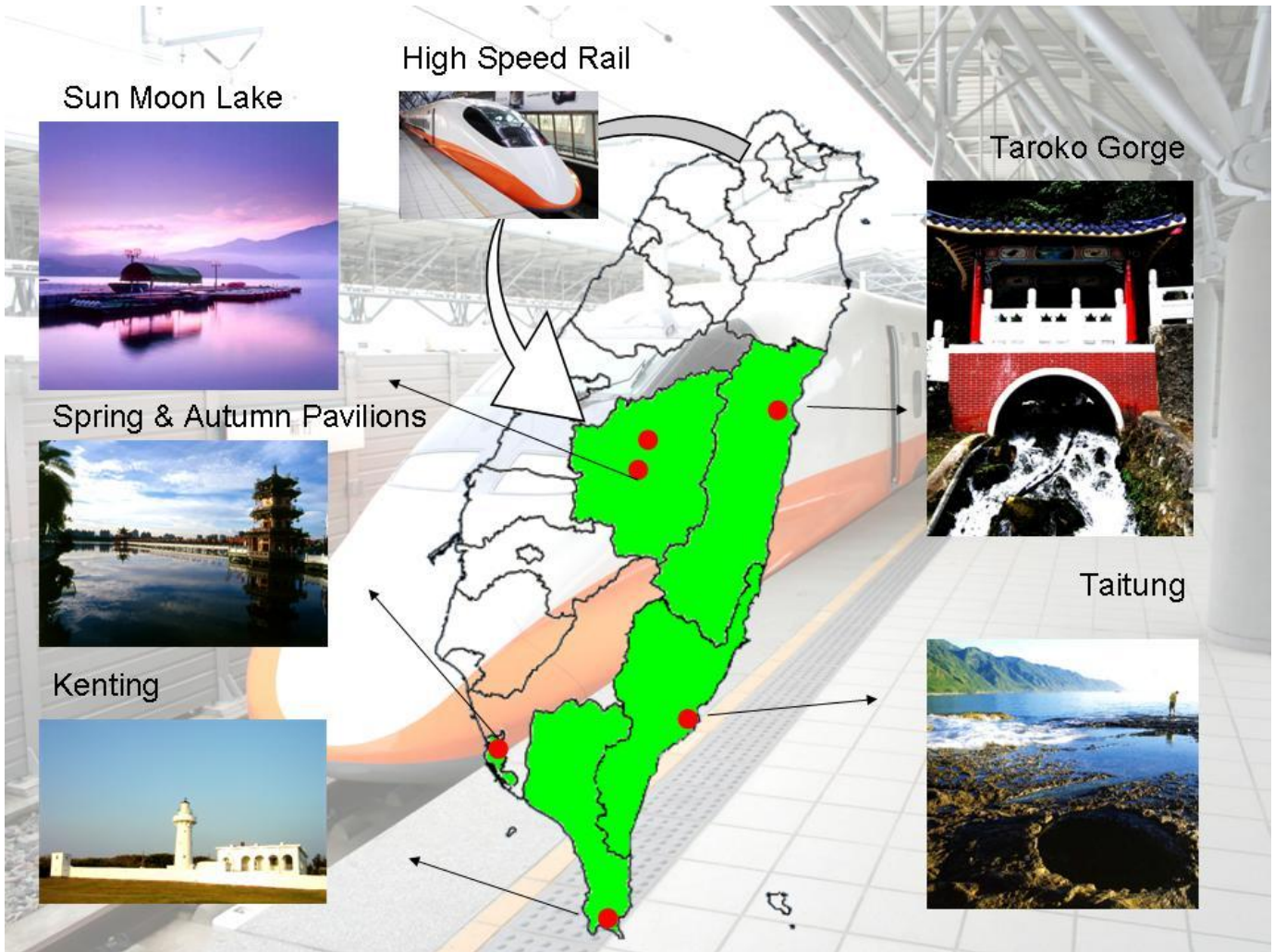
(Taiwan High-Speed Rail Experience)

寶島假期四日遊

(台灣高速鐵路體驗)

(Departure every Wednesday only / 每星期三出發)

CODE	TOUR NAME / DURATION / ITINERARY	Rack Rate A: Adult C: Child
No.15 4B	Day 1: Pick up from hotel / Transfer to Taipei High Speed Railway Station / Bullet Train to Taichung / Lunch at Puli / Sun Moon Lake Tour to visit Wen Wu Temple, Tehua Village, Tse-En Pagoda, Holy Monk Shrine Hotel: Sun Moon Lake Hotel, Sun Moon Lake (Mountain view room) or similar	
	Day 2: Leave Sun Moon Lake for Tainan / Lunch at Tainan / Tour of Tainan (Koxinga Shrine, Chihkan Lou, and Chi Mei Museum) / Proceed to Kaohsiung / Tour of Kaohsiung (Love River and Lio Ho Night Market) Hotel: Howard Plaza Hotel, Kaohsiung	
	Day 3: Hotel check out and depart for Kenting / Kenting National Park Tour / Lunch at Kenting / Proceed to Taitung via scenic Southern Highway Hotel: Naruwan Hotel, Taitung	A: NT\$17,600 C: NT\$15,000
	Day 4: Hotel check out and transfer to Taitung Railway Station / Entrain for Hualien / Taroko Gorge Tour to Gateway, Eternal Spring Shrine, Swallow Caves, Tunnel of Nine Turns, Tienhsiang Lodge / Lunch at Hualien / Marble Factory & showroom / Entrain for Taipei / Arrive Taipei at 7PM / Transfer to hotel ** All inclusive except dinner.	**Single Room Supplement: NT\$ 5,100 **一人一室住單人房需補單人房差: NT\$5,100
	第 1 日:台北飯店集合出發－乘台灣高速火車往台中－乘巴士往埔里－埔里午餐－往日月潭－日月潭環湖觀光 住宿：日月潭大飯店 - 山景房 或同級 第 2 日:出發往台南－午餐於台南市區－台南市區觀光(赤崁樓、延平郡王祠、及奇美博物館)－往高雄遊六合夜市及愛河 住宿：高雄 福華大飯店 或同級 第 3 日:出發往墾丁－遊墾丁國家公園－午餐於墾丁－台東 住宿：台東 娜路彎大酒店 或同級 第 4 日:往台東火車站乘火車往花蓮－抵達花蓮後前往太魯閣－遊太魯閣(大理石橋－天祥晶華酒店午餐－大理石工廠－花蓮火車站－乘火車回台北－回送飯店 **費用不含晚餐	



Hotel List

<p>日月潭大飯店 Sun Moon Lake Hotel</p>	<p>No.419, ZhongShan Rd., Yuchi Township, Nantou County 555, Taiwan 南投縣魚池鄉水社村中山路 419 號 http://www.dellago.com.tw/</p>	<p>+886-49-2855511</p>
	<p>The sun, the moon, and the landscape, are what the Sun Moon Lake Hotel offers you as the start to your beautiful holiday. To appreciate the beauty Sun Moon Lake, it takes time. In the early morning, the lake is a scene of poetic and floating mist, and by day this deep blue lake is a scenic place to be. At dusk as the sun starts to set, the water waves become something of a thousand beauties, so mesmerizing that one almost forgets whether he is above the waves or in the clouds, losing the track of time as one is immersed in the atmosphere. The Sun Moon Lake Hotel is located along the south shore of the Sun MoonLake. Its elegance and simple exterior gives a subtle hint of the hotel's warm hospitality. In quietness, its leisurely mood blends a dash of gorgeously, as the Zen atmosphere begins to play out in silence.</p>	
<p>高雄福華 Howard Plaza Hotel Kaohsiung</p>	<p>高雄市七賢一路 311 號 No.311, Qixian 1st Rd., Xinxing Dist., Kaohsiung City 800, Taiwan http://kaohsiung.howard-hotels.com/</p>	<p>+886-7-236-2323</p>



Located in the heart of the business district with easy access to the railway station and major highway. Also, with the Liuho Tourist Night Market and other shopping areas nearby, plus convenient transportation, your business trips and traveling plans are all within reach. 328 cozy and classic guest rooms are matched with prestigious wooden furniture and artworks bearing intense Chinese classical tone and reflecting the extraordinary taste of distinguished guests. Providing six fine restaurants, our professional chefs together prepare delicious Chinese and Western cuisine with each being an inspiring enjoyment of the taste and texture.

**台東娜路彎
Naruwan Hotel,
Taitung**

66 Lien Hang Road Taitung 950

+886-89-239666

台東市連航路 66 號

<http://www.naruwan-hotel.com.tw/>



Naruwan is a greeting word which means “ How are you?” and “Welcome!” in Taiwan aboriginal language, just like “Aloha” in Hawaii. Name the hotel ‘Formosan Naruwan Hotel Taitung’, we greeting all guests with the highest passion.

Taitung as the Native town of the sun makes sunshine as our greatest assets. At the initiative concept of designation, we took a ladder-shaped design and use great measure of glass to take in the brilliant sunshine and scenery; hence the similar pyramid building becomes a new landmark in Taitung.

Containing modern fashion and aboriginal culture, Formosan Naruwan Hotel Taitung is a genuine artwork. The four pillars in front of the facade are 9 meter height and the material is sandstone from Shanshi Province of mainland China. On the pillars, it tells the history of Taiwan aboriginal tribes, Lu-Kai, Dao, Puyuma and Amis.



Detail Itinerary



【Puli】

Puli is at the center of Taiwan. With an elevation between 380~700 meters, Puli is a basin surrounded by rising & falling mountains, hills and farmland. The most famous tourist spots include the Puli Brewery Factory, Guangxing(Guangshing) paper Manufactory, and Chung Tai Chan Monastery; its special products (fine food) are wild rice stems, passion fruit, red sugar canes, rice-noodles, and Shaoxing wine.

【Sun Moon Lake】

The Sun Moon Lake, located in the middle of Taiwan, with an elevation of 748 meters above sea level, is the only natural big lake in Taiwan. The southern part of Lalu Island is shaped like a new moon, and the northern part is shaped like a sun; hence the name Sun Moon Lake.

Scenic resources

The most famous sights around Sun Moon Lake are the Itashao, Lalu Island, the Xuanzang Temple, the Ci-en Pagoda, and the Wenwu Temple and so on. The natural forests bordering these roads are good places for bird watching. There are a lot of birds that live on the mid-elevation, such as the Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Grap-throated Minivet, Formosan Yuhina, Gray Tree Pie, Bamboo Partridge, Chinese Bulbul, Muller's Barbet, and the Black Bulbul.

Colonies of Black-crowned Night herons and Egretta garzettas , and birds such as the common kingfisher and the Green-winged Teal can be seen at the Dazhuhu water reservation, situated around the water gate. Besides these birds, fish, insects and wild vegetables are flourishing in the region as well. These are all natural resources of the Sun Moon Lake region.

The Shao Clan is the earliest clan that lived in the Sun Moon Lake region. The Harvest Festival, Sowing Festival and their special handicraft fair every year, as well as their articles have helped to preserve the particular culture of the Sun Moon Lake region.



【Wen Wu Temple】



Wenwu Temple is located at the shoulder of mountain where is on the north of Sun Moon Lake. It was built in 1938. People worried the water of Sun Moon Lake might cover Longfeng Temple and Ihuatang of Shuishotsun, they built Wenwu Temple. The Wenwu Temple is 2 (Longfeng Temple and Ihuatang) in 1. It was rebuilt in 1969. Its gate is face to the north. People pray the Civil Saint of Confucius, the Military Saint of Guangong, and the Established God of two temples at the Wenwu Temple. The temple is popular among students.



【Sun Moon Lake Xuanzang Temple】

Monk Xuanzang was the Holy Monk in the Tang dynasty. During the China-Japan War, Japanese took the Monk Xuanzang's remains away from Nanchin to the Tsen Temple of Saidama Ken in Japan. In 1955, the Monk Xuanzang's remains were returned back to the Xuanguang Temple. In 1965, the Monk Xuanzang's remains were moved to the Xuanzang Temple after the temple rebuilding. There is a bell in front of the main gate of the Xuanzang Temple. The bell is called "wake up bell." If you prefer quiet atmosphere, those temples are the best places for you.



【Chihkan Tower】

Tainan Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) is built by the Dutch in 1652. It was originally called Provintia. In Dutch it means eternity. The Chinese called the building "Chikanlou (Chihkanlou)", "Fanzailou" or "Honmaolou". Although Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) has gone through Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and the Japanese Colonization Period, it basically still maintains its original look.



Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) has been an administration center from the Dutch's occupation period. In 1661, when the Chinese General Cheng Chengkung repelled the Dutch, Provintia was changed to be Chentien governor's mansion. In the early stage of Qing Dynasty when Taijiang River was still running, the tides could reach Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) directly. "The sunset in Chikanlou (Chihkanlou)" was one of the eight famous scenes in Taiwan. In front of Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) there are nine sets of stone turtles carrying plates. There were made in Qing Dynasty and were removed from elsewhere to be located here. The legend says that the stone turtle is one of the dragon's nine sons. It shifted into a turtle because it loved to endure heavy objects. There is also a stone horse with broken legs. The legend says that the stone horse's legs were broken by force because it shape-shifted into a monster at night and harassed the residents. Later, Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) declined due to damages caused by civilian upheaval and lack of management. Chinese style building was added to the original Dutch architectural body. For a time the place hosted the worship for Guanshiyin Buddha. During the Japanese colonization period, Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) was changed to be army hospital. There were some restoration and repair. After Taiwan was returned to R.O.C., the wooden structure was changed into steel concrete structure. The main entrance was changed. Thus they created the look of Chikanlou (Chihkanlou) today.



【Koxinga Shrine】

The Guoxingye's Shrine (Yanping Junwang Temple), located by Kaishan Road surrounded by trees, is the only Fujianese style shrine in Taiwan. This is the shrine built in memory of the work and achievement of Cheng Cheng Kung, the pioneer of Taiwan. Cheng Cheng Kung was originally called Cheng Sun, a native in County Fujian. His father, Cheng Chi Lung, was a wanderer in his early days. He has been a merchant as well as a pirate. His mother was a Japanese lady called Tagawa. Cheng was born with great intelligence. Not only was he diligent in his studies, he also has a huge ambitious to achieve something big, i.e. to become someone who are good in both academic work and in the military field. By the time he was 21 years old, Wu San Kwei led the Qing army into China and the Ming dynasty thus came to an end. As a result of his father surrendered to the Qing Dynasty and his mother committed suicide, Cheng Cheng Kung suffered a lot of pain and decided that he should turn against the Qing Dynasty to rejuvenate the Ming Dynasty in order to get rid of the shame caused by his father's traitor behavior. In April, 15th year of Emperor Yung Li (1661 A.D.), he led his army crossing the Taiwan Strait and after 9 months' battle, had finally retrieved Taiwan from the hands of the Dutch. Taiwan thus was no more a colony of the Netherlands. After gaining access to Taiwan, Cheng quickly built up the whole place by setting up governing offices, regulations, education system as well as developing more farm lands to improve the living standards of the local people. He also actively trained people in military tactics, preparing them to fight the Qing army.





However, just half year after he had retrieved Taiwan, Cheng died of illness on May 8, the 16th year of Emperor Yung Li of Ming Dynasty. His aim of rejuvenating the Ming Dynasty was unfulfilled which was the biggest regret of his whole life. In the 13th year of Emperor Tong Chi of the Qing Dynasty (1874 A.D.), emperor's special envoy Shen Bao Chen requested for the enlargement of the then existing Kai Shan Wang' shrine which was in memory of the work of Cheng Cheng Kung. It was approved by the regime and the new shrine was officially called " Guoxingye 's Shrine" and for people to pay tribute to this folk hero.

【Chimei Museum】



Chi Mei Museum is funded by Chi Mei Corp., a petrochemical company. Chairman Hsu Wen Lung set up Ching Mei Culture Foundation in 1977 and decided to improve public culture. Thus, he established the museum for art exhibition as well as art education. Currently, most paintings in the museum are classical and impressionist. The museum also loans its violins to excellent musicians. Established in 1990, the museum is open to the public and has several exhibition areas, including art, natural history, historic weapons, musical instruments, ancient objects and industrial techniques.



The museum has a collection of European paintings in the 18th and 19th century, presenting the development of western art. The historic weapon exhibition presents weapons from prehistoric time, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age to modern times. The two canons in front of the museum were designed and built in 1689. They were taken away by foreigners in the 19th century until Chi Mei Culture Foundation purchased them in 1994. The museum also collects valuable violins, including 5 Antonio Stradivaris, 2 Guarneri del Gesu, Nicolo Amati, Jacob Stainer, Amati, Rogeri, Joseph Guarneri Filius Andrea, Seraphin, Gagliano and Guadagnini.

【Love River】



Almost all big cities have a beautiful river passed by, this is specially true in Kaohsiung. Love River lies across Kaohsiung for times of sunrises and sunsets. Love River, known as Dagou River in Ching Dynasty, was renamed by Japanese as Takao River.

The river was also called Kaohsiung Canal. After restoration of Taiwan, the riverbanks were beautified with greenery works and developed to be park areas, decorated with pillars chained with iron rope. The area becomes a romantic place for lovers to date with each other, therefore, the river was reputed as Love River.

【Leo Ho Night Market】



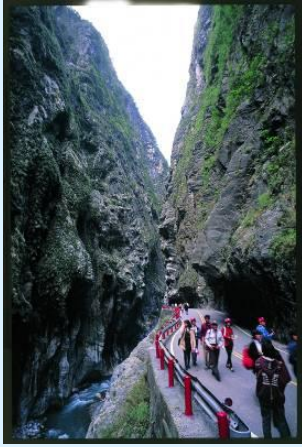
You will not be considered to visit Kaohsiung if you miss out Liuhe Night Market. As early as in 1950, more and more stalls came to be stationed in Dagangpu of Xinxing District in Kaohsiung, finally forming the well-known "Dagangpu Night Market". The night market is developed into large-scale, known as Liuhe Night Market. The Night Market is not far away if you walk from Kaohsiung Railway Station along the Zhongshan Road straightforward, which takes only ten minutes more, and then turn right to Liuhe Road. In daytime, the market is a straight road, and turns into prosperous market area in nighttime. There are 138 stalls in Liuhe Night Market, most of them serve snacks and provide entertainment and games for recreation, the garments/apparels and groceries are rarely seen in the market. In particular, the dozens of steak houses boom around the market offering beef steak at reasonable price or family-size package meal. No matter what you like to have, a variety of delicious food, specialties, cold drinks, ices and seafood here are offered for your choice. Just remind you, don't miss the opportunity to taste the papaya milk and steamed salty shrimps in Kaohsiung.

【Kenting Park】



The centerpiece of the Hengchun Peninsula is Kenting National Park, Taiwan's only tropical national park. Established in 1982, Kenting National Park covers a total area of 33,268 hectares of land and maritime environments.

This is Taiwan's most densely populated national park, and it includes large stretches of agricultural land's providing visitors with a view of typical Taiwanese rural life. In addition, the national park includes mountains, forests, pasture, lakes, sand dunes, beaches, and coral reefs imply everything you could desire when you want to get up front and personal with Mother Nature.



【Taroko Gorge】

Taroko became a national park in 1986, including Hualien County, Nantou County and Taichung City. Taroko is famous for its spectacular mountains and marble canyons. Cliffs and canyons stretch along Liwu River. Four million years ago, the island of Taiwan was formed by the collision of plates. After millions of years of wind erosion, the marble rocks were exposed and cut by Liwu River, creating impressive grand canyons. From Qingshui to Nanhu Peak, the drop height is 3,742 meters. Such special geography has also bred special flora and fauna in this area.

The waterfalls characterized Taroko National Park and the most famous ones are Baiyang Waterfall, Yindai Waterfall, Changchun Waterfall, and Lushui Waterfall. Swallow Grotto (Yanzikou) and Tunnel of Nine Turns (Jiuqudong) are the most impressive natural scenes in Taroko and the canyons here are the narrowest. Tourists can appreciate the natural beauty along the tour track. Swallows nest on the cliff, chirping and flying back forth. The Taroko monumental is designed in Chinese style and Changchun Temple is to remember

Baiyang Trail

The Baiyang Waterfall Trail is characterized by the number of tunnels. Beginning with the entrance tunnel of 380 meters (by the Central Cross-Island Highway 900 meters west of Tiansiang) to the last tunnel before Water Curtain, you will pass through seven tunnels along the 2 kilometer trail (the 4 km round trip will take about one hour and a half).

Some of the tunnels are as straight as a pencil and you can see the light at the end. Others however are curved such that you will be enveloped in pitch-black darkness for a short time unless you take along a flashlight, which is advisable. Looking out of the tunnels from within, the lovely green mountain view is like a painting by a master. The trail was originally built by Taiwan Power Company in 1984 during the early stages of their plans (approved for construction in 1979) to develop hydroelectric power in the area, plans that included damming many parts of the gorge. The hydroelectric project for this area was eventually cancelled. Taroko survived and a road left that makes it easier for us to get into this once remote area.

The ground rock after Water Curtain (Shui-lian-dong) is loose and there is danger of a collapse so at present visitors are only allowed to the entrance of the first Water Curtain. Water curtain is a special scene created by spring water falling from the tunnel roof. Unfortunately, the danger of roof collapse means that the other water curtains are out of bounds.



【East Coast National Scenic Area】

The East Coast National Scenic Area, known as "Taiwan's last unspoiled land," stretches 170 kilometers down the east coast of the island from the mouth of the Hualien River in the north to Xiaoyeliu (Little Yeliu) in the south. To the east it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; to the west rises the Coastal Mountain Range. The land here consists of volcanic rock, classic rock from deep beneath the sea, and shale that has been pushed upward- and is still being pushed upward- by tectonic action. Weathering, erosion, and accumulation have produced a wide range of landforms here, including coastal terraces, sand and pebble beaches, shoreline reefs, inshore islands, and capes along with sea-eroded platforms, trenches, and caves. This varied topography provides habitat for a rich diversity of flora and fauna.

The East Coast is the primary homeland of the Amis aboriginal tribe. Amis villages' dot the coastline and the harvest festivals that they hold in July and August every year offer visitors an opportunity to gain insights into the culture of this unique people. Before the Amis settled here there were prehistoric peoples who came and went, leaving a rich store of artifacts and ancient sites that can still be seen today. Among the more modern cultural features of the coastline are enchanting temples, churches, and quaint fishing villages. This rich store of natural and cultural assets prompted the Tourism Bureau to establish the East Coast National Scenic Area in 1988, and to engage in the active development of the leisure resources here.

